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Collector

and *Springfield Research Newsletter*



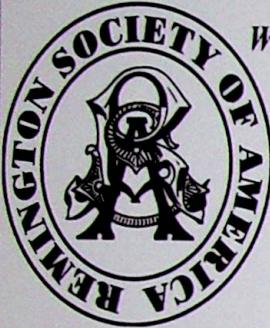
Number 153 December 2017

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U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR



And

Springfield Research Service Newsletter

Number 153

December 2017

- 2 **Miscellaneous Notes, Mexico Punitive Expedition for Pancho Villa**
- 10 **Letters Written**
- 15 **Two Civil War M1860 Colts**
- 22 **NRA Model 1922**

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

SRS has found quite a few new serial numbers for the Model 1903 Springfield; various models of the U. S. Krag rifle; and various Model 1873 and 1884 Trap door rifles.

We have made a major effort in finding historical data for the Punitive Mexican Expedition for Pancho Villa. This includes serial numbers of 1903 Springfields and model 1911 pistols.

The following data is part of the research that includes War Department data, U.S. Archives data, State Department data, and information from the US military histories. There are quite a few possible differences in the documents and we have included as much data as is practical at this time. It is partially edited.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, 1916-1917

Source: United States Department of State historical records.

The Punitive Expedition into Mexico that the United States Government undertook in 1916 against Mexican revolutionary leader Pancho Villa threatened to bring the United States and Mexico into direct conflict. Diplomatic maneuvering by Mexican President Venustiano Carranza and U.S. President Woodrow Wilson resolved the crisis.

Pancho Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leader who controlled much of northeastern Mexico during 1914 and 1915, experienced military setbacks after breaking with the Carranza government and was subjected to a U.S. arms embargo. The Wilson Administration supported Carranza as the legitimate Mexican head of state and hoped

that U.S. support could end the Mexican political instability. Prior to the Mexican Revolution, the U.S.-Mexico border had been lightly policed. U.S. citizens often sympathized with or aided Mexico. Villa's forces attacked U.S. mining executives in Mexico on January 9, 1916, with public anger in the United States, especially in Texas. Pancho Villa's forces raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, 1916, with the death of sixteen Americans and larger casualties for Villa's forces.

The Wilson Administration decided to order a punitive raid into Mexico with the goal of capturing Pancho Villa. Wilson had already considered ordering an expedition to cross the border, and directed Newton Baker, the Secretary of War, to organize an expedition to pursue Villa. Wilson also attempted to mollify Mexican President Venustiano Carranza by claiming that the raid was conducted "with scrupulous regard for the sovereignty of Mexico." Carranza regarded Wilson's actions as a violation of Mexican sovereignty and refused to aid the U.S. expedition.

The task of capturing Villa was given to U.S. Army General John J. Pershing. Pershing's forces entered Mexico, but failed to capture Villa. They encountered local hostility, and engaged in a skirmish with Carrancista forces. Carranza, who had counted on U.S. support for his presidency, attempted to keep civil relations with the United States.

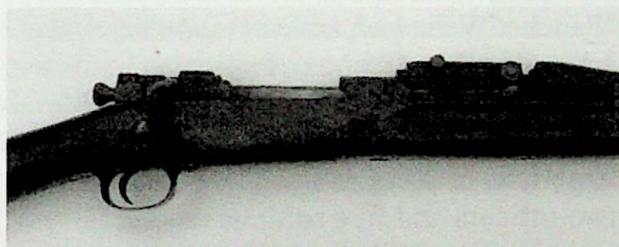
U.S. public pressure for war with Mexico grew and Wilson and Secretary of State Robert Lansing hoped that the issue of border raids could be solved by negotiations with the Carranza government. Wilson selected U.S. Army Chief of Staff Hugh L.

Scott to negotiate with the Mexican government representative Alvaro Madero. Scott and Madero entered into negotiations in Juarez and El Paso, but failed to produce an agreement on anything more concrete than further talks.

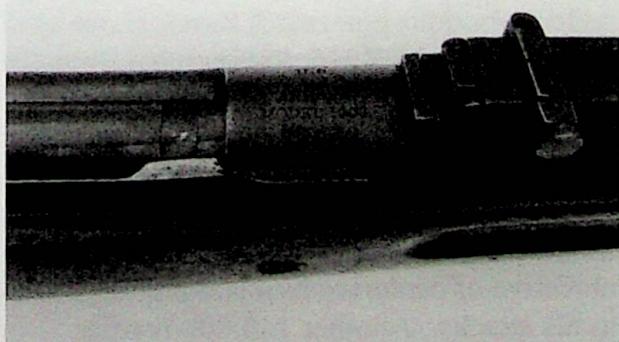
1903 Rifle issued to Punitive Mexican Expedition for Pancho Villa.

This rifle was issued to Company D, 4th Ohio on January 3, 1917.

Below: Right side of Model 1903 rifle, caliber 30/06. Rifle was converted from model 1903 Ramrod Bayonet manufactured in 1904 and continued in use in the Mexican Expedition and with General Pershing's unit in World War 1.



Below: Rifle serial number 76926.



Below: Front sight and bayonet lug assembly for 1903 rifle.



Above: Left side of 1903 rifle with Cartouche AAJ.

Below: Trigger guard assembly for 1903 rifle.



The 1903 rifle has a barrel date of December 1916. It is considered a low number U.S. Springfield and saw extensive service from 1904 through 1918. The rifle had U.S. Springfield Arsenal modifications with a

new stock, the removal of the ram-rod bayonet, the change in caliber from the first caliber .30 to the shorter .30 caliber 30/06 cartridge. It also had a new and shorter hand guard, a new rear sight and rear sight base, and a new front sight assembly. The trigger guard was changed with a smaller opening for the trigger, that stopped accidental firing.

On May 6, another cross-border raid by Villa guerillas occurred in Glen Springs, Texas, with more U.S. troops entering Mexico to pursue the raiders. Tensions flared again when U.S. troops pursuing Villa instead clashed with Carrancista forces at the Battle of Carrizal on June 21, resulting in the capture of 23 U.S. soldiers. Demonstrators in Mexico marched in opposition to the U.S. expedition. Aware of Wilson's anger over the recent battle, Carranza wrote to Wilson on July 4, suggesting direct negotiations.

Wilson and Carranza agreed to the establishment of a Joint High Commission, which met at New London, Connecticut, on September 6. Leading each country's respective delegations were Franklin K. Lane, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, and Luis Cabrera, an important advisor to Carranza.

The Commission issued a statement on December 24, 1916 which stated that U.S. troops could remain in Mexico if their presence was necessary. Carranza rejected the agreement. However, the talks sufficed to ease tensions and the U.S. troops prepared for withdrawal and re-crossed the border on February 5, 1917.

The Punitive Expedition started when the United States Government or its officials intervened in Mexican affairs during the Mexican Revolution. Concern over U.S. power and corporate control of Mexican

natural resources led to further U.S.-Mexican disagreement over the nationalization of the oil industry in the 1920s.

END: Data from State Department summaries.

THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AND THE MEXICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION:

Source: U.S. Archives, Mitchell Yockelson. Partially edited.

In February 1917, the last of the U.S. troops serving in the Mexican Punitive Expedition crossed the border from Palomas, Chihuahua, Mexico, into Columbus, New Mexico.

Eleven months earlier the bandit Francisco "Pancho" Villa had raided Columbus with approximately 485 men, known as Villistas, Villa had attacked the border town on March 9, 1916, War Department reports showed ten American officers and soldiers were killed, two officers and five soldiers wounded, eight civilians killed, and two civilians wounded. The Mexicans lost approximately one hundred killed, with seven wounded and captured.

From March 16, 1916, to February 14, 1917, an expeditionary force of more than fourteen thousand regular army troops under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing operated in northern Mexico in pursuit of Villa with the single objective of capturing him and putting a stop to his attacks. Another 140,000 regular Army and National Guard troops patrolled the vast border between Mexico and the United States to discourage further raids.

The expedition generated military records

that are now held in the National Archives and Records Administration.

The Mexican Punitive Expedition is considered a minor event in U.S. history, but it is filled with adventure, intrigue, and confusion. The expedition started with the 1910 Mexican Revolution, when Francisco I. Madero, Jr., attempted to overthrow Mexico's President Porfirio Diaz. The United States was concerned that this would harm American business interests in Mexico and its border citizens.

President William H. Taft sent about sixteen thousand troops to Texas for "war games" in April 1911. The troops, consisting of elements of several regiments, were designated as the Maneuver Division.

Unofficially the division prepared for a possible incursion into Mexico. By June the revolution had succeeded, and Madero was elected president. The Maneuver Division was disbanded on August 7, 1911.

On February 19, 1913, Gen. Victorio Huerta arrested Madero and forced him to resign. On February 22, Madero was presumed assassinated and a civil war broke out between Huerta's forces and supporters of Madero, led by Governor Venustiano Carranza and Pancho Villa.

With several thousand men Villa formed a military band known as the Division of the North and operated in the mountains of northern Mexico.

In the United States a new American President, Woodrow Wilson, took office and was faced with choosing a side in the Mexican Revolution. Wilson's administration refused to recognize Huerta because of the corrupt manner in which he had seized power, and it instituted an arms

embargo on both sides of the civil war. When Huerta's forces appeared to be winning the civil war in early 1914, Wilson lifted the arms embargo to help Carranza.

Several months later U.S. Navy warships stationed at the ports of Tampico (under the command of Rear Adm. Henry T Mayo) and Vera Cruz (under Rear Adm. Frank R. Fletcher's command) arrived. They protected American and other foreign interests associated with the rich oil fields in the area.

On April 9, a group of sailors detached from the USS *Dolphin* went ashore at Tampico to retrieve supplies. Huerta's troops arrested and detained two of them. The sailors were released a short time later, and President Huerta offered an apology to the United States for the incident.

Ultimately, Admiral Mayo demanded a twenty-one-gun salute to the U.S. flag in addition to the apology. Huerta agreed only if the Americans would return the honor. An angry President Wilson refused Huerta's request and ordered the U.S. Navy's Atlantic Fleet to Mexico's Gulf Coast to strengthen the forces under Mayo and Fletcher and occupy Tampico. Another crisis was in Vera Cruz and prevented U.S. troops from occupying the city. The Tampico incident came to an end.

The U.S. consul's office in Vera Cruz had been warned that a German ship delivering arms for Huerta was expected in the port on April 21, 1914. President Wilson ordered U.S. forces to seize the town's customhouse and capture the guns.

On April 21, a contingent of 787 marines and sailors quickly went ashore and seized the customhouse. By noon of April 22, the

U.S. troops had occupied the town. They had hoped to avoid bloodshed but U.S. forces were fired upon by Mexican soldiers, and a violent street battle started. The American losses were four killed and twenty wounded.

On April 21 thirteen were killed, and forty-one wounded on April 22. It was reported that Mexican soldiers had between 152 and 172 killed and between 195 and 250 wounded.

On April 30, 1914, the U.S. Army's Fifth Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, arrived at Vera Cruz. The brigade assumed occupation duty from the marines and organized a military government to restore order to the city. President Huerta never officially recognized the U.S. occupiers, but made no serious attempts to resist their power.

On July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned from the office of president and moved to Spain. The Fifth Infantry Brigade left Vera Cruz on

November 23, and the U.S. government agreed that Carranza and his de facto government could use the city as their capital.

The United States and six Latin American nations officially recognized the Carranza government on October 19, 1915. This was a direct insult to Pancho Villa followers, who parted ways with Carranza. Villistas set a course of retaliation directed at Americans. Villa's irregulars assassinated seventeen U.S. citizens aboard a train traveling from Chihuahua City to the Cusi Mine at Santa Isabel, Chihuahua. Although this act infuriated the American public, it was the Villistas' next attack, the raid on Columbus, New Mexico, that caused the U.S. government to seek retribution.

Why Villa chose Columbus as a target for his most daring raid is unclear. The small town had only one hotel, a few stores, some adobe houses, and a population of 350 Americans and Mexicans.

Most likely, Villa attacked Columbus for the home of Camp Furlong and the Thirteenth U.S. Cavalry Regiment under the command of Col. Herbert J. Slocum. The Thirteenth had been garrisoned at Columbus since September 1912. The regiment comprised 500 officers and men, but only about 350 men were at the camp.

A local citizen warned Slocum that Villa was nearby and Slocum strengthened the patrols and outposts of the camp with detachments from the regiment. Villa had numerous sympathizers living in Columbus and the vicinity and had no trouble obtaining information on Camp Furlong's troop strength or other bits of intelligence.

The outcome is clearly documented. The Secretary of War reported that "Villa's command crossed the border in small parties about 3 miles west of the border gate, and made the attack during hours of extreme darkness after the moon had set and before daylight."

After a bloody confrontation in which eighteen Americans died, two troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry under the direction of Maj. Frank Tompkins pursued the bandits. The troops chased the Mexicans south of the border for twelve miles before their ammunition and supplies were exhausted. The raid was not a victory for Villa; his men killed a small number of soldiers and civilians and obtained a few horses and a small amount of loot from stores and homes.

President Wilson ordered the military to pursue Villa and punish him. General Funston, now commanding the Southern Department, telegraphed the War Department the day after the raid, "I urgently recommend that American troops be given authority to pursue into Mexican Territory hostile Mexican bandits who raid American territory". Wilson responded by directing Secretary of War Newton Baker to organize a punitive expedition.

The U.S. Army quickly made preparations to conduct the expedition. Troops and supplies poured into the newly established base command in Columbus, which was still recovering from the raid.

Maj. Gen. Hugh Scott, army chief of staff, selected Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing to lead the expedition. He had served in the frontier Indian Wars, the Philippine Insurrection, and as an observer in the Russo-Japanese War. While on the western frontier, he had commanded a troop in the all-black Tenth U.S. Cavalry Regiment and earned the nickname "Black Jack." At the time of the raid, he was in command of the El Paso District.

It was not Pershing's fighting record, however, that impressed Scott but the competence in diplomacy he had shown during his service in the Philippines and China, a skill necessary for the upcoming expedition.

A jealous General Funston exhibited an animosity toward Pershing that persisted throughout the expedition. Pershing was still subordinate and reported directly to Funston, who intended to manage every detail of the expedition. One officer Pershing chose to serve on his staff was a young lieutenant named George S. Patton, Jr., who would

later be an army commander during World War II.

The diplomatic bargaining between the U.S. Department of State and Carranza allowed Pershing, directed by General Funston, to lead two columns that included infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers, the First Aero Squadron with eight airplanes, field hospitals, wagon and ambulance companies, and signal detachments.

Pershing advanced four hundred miles into Mexican territory. He experimented with new technologies of motor transport and aircraft reconnaissance.

Mitchell Yockelson is a reference archivist in the Modern Military Records Branch, National Archives and Records Administration.

Punitive Expedition to Mexico, 1916-17

Source: U.S. Military Histories, Washington, D.C.

On the night of March 8-9, 1916, an attack was made on Columbus, N. Mex. "Pancho" Villa crossed the border with Mexican troops and American soldiers and civilians were killed and wounded. After the raid a U.S. Cavalry troop crossed the border; a second Cavalry troop struck the retreating Mexicans and pursued them for 12 miles.

On March 10, 1916, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing was instructed to proceed promptly across the border in pursuit of the Mexican outlaws. Two columns were organized and left on March 15--one marching through Palomas, Ascension, and toward Casas

Grandes; the other approaching via the Ojitas route. General Pershing was under orders to respect the sovereignty and rights of Mexico and her people and to avoid all possible conflict.

Two incidents provoked fighting and casualties--one at Parral on April 12 and the other at Carrizal on June 21--but Pershing's forces spent most of their time encamped in the neighborhood of Colonia Dublan, supported by a motor train supply operated from the border.

Battle

In early April 1916, Major Frank Tompkins, who fought in the Battle of Columbus, persuaded the expedition commander, General John J. Pershing, to allow him to lead eight officers and 120 men of Troops K and M, 13th Cavalry, on a raid deep into Mexican territory. Tompkins' intentions were to chase and eventually engage the elusive rebels of Pancho Villa.

After preparations were completed, Major Tompkins left camp on or about April 5. The Americans made a quick ride across the Mexican desert, traveling eighty-five miles in fifty hours. Following several days in the wilderness, Tompkins wrote; "*We were ragged, shoes were gone and nearly everyone had a beard. We certainly presented a hard-boiled, savage appearance.*" The Americans were hoping to rest at Parral for a day, and they were told they'd be welcome by a Carrancista officer along the way.

However, when the column arrived at Parral in the early morning of April 12, the Constitutional commander of the city, General Ismael Lozano, informed Major Tompkins that coming to the city was a bad idea and that he must leave immediately.

Tompkins agreed, so the Americans left Parral not long after getting there.

On the way out of town, a group of Mexicans began shouting "*Viva Villa*", and other phrases, so Tompkins shouted the same back. A few minutes later, as the column was just outside town, a cavalry of about 550 Carrancistas launched an attack on the American column. Within the first few shots a sergeant standing next to Tompkins was hit with a bullet and killed while a second man was seriously wounded.

Heavily outnumbered, the major had no choice but to keep going and he dismounted a rear guard to take up positions on a small hill and engage the pursuing Mexicans. In this first skirmish an estimated twenty-five Mexicans were killed and the rest were driven off. The guard then regrouped with Tompkins' main force where they withstood another attack.

During the second skirmish, an estimated forty-five Mexicans were killed. Tompkins continued his march to Santa Cruz de Villegas, a fortified town, eight miles from Parral, that the Americans could defend.

Though by the time of their arrival the fighting had ceased. The Mexicans were not far away. Tompkins was facing the possibility of his 100-man force being besieged by hundreds of Carrancistas, so he sent out dispatch riders for reinforcements.

Just before 8:00 am, a force of Buffalo Soldiers, from the 10th Cavalry, arrived. They had recently engaged about 150 Villistas at the Battle of Agua Caliente on April 1. Following the arrival of reinforcements, the Mexicans retreated back

to Parral and there was no more fighting. Two Americans were killed in the battle and six others were wounded, including Tompkins. For the Mexicans, they suffered the loss of between fourteen and seventy killed or wounded, depending on varying accounts.

Aftermath

The Battle of Parral was a turning point in the Mexican Expedition. It marked America's furthest penetration into Mexico during the operation, 516 miles from the border, and marked the beginning of a slow withdrawal from Mexico which ended in early 1917.

General Pershing was encamped at Satevo, eighty miles north of Parral, when he heard news of the engagement at Parral. According to the journalist Frank B. Elser, of the *New York Times*, Pershing was "*mad as hell*" so he demanded that the Carrancista government, which by then was in control of Mexico, make a formal apology. It never came and it made General Pershing believe that instead of fighting just the rebels of Pancho Villa, he would now have to engage the "*more numerous*" Carrancista army. Pershing even requested permission from his commanding officer, General Frederick Funston, to capture both the state and capital of Chihuahua, but it was denied.

General Pershing's force was issued Colt 1911 caliber .45 automatic pistols, Model 1903 Springfield rifles, and fully automatic weapons. SRS has found many serial numbers of the weapons, but, changes in The United States Archives have resulted in major areas of missing documents. SRS will be on a major effort to re-find the documents and serial number data. We do have many back-up documents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Please send any corrections or updates of addresses to us at any time. We are receiving more post office notices that mail cannot be delivered. We receive returned mail with no way to find a new address and postal notices may have no forwarding address. U.S. Postal First Class Mail is used.

Our policy of putting the number of the last issue of a subscription is being used. It appears to be the best way to notify subscribers of renewal dates. We want to correct any data that is overlooked or missing. Please send comments. There are some SRS products that are out of stock.

Please send us any corrections for address changes, holding subscriptions, or temporary addresses.

CURRENT ISSUES

Issue number 153 dated December 2017 is current. Mailing data is sent to our printing facility for December 1, 2017 and we rely on the Post Office to deliver as soon as they are able.

Number 154 will be dated March, 2018. Advertising deadline is February 22, 2018.

ADVERTISING

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

The projected mailing dates are the first week of March, June, September, and December of each year. There are four quarterly issues each year.

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 include USMC letters, OSS documents, 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Cavalry, Spanish American War. Other unique units may require special research. It is taking more time to travel to government facilities and comply with their rules for searching, copying, and the actual handling of documents. We have been cross- checking many pieces of data and using U.S. Archive personnel and other researchers to offer opinions on hard- to- read information. The Archives personnel have been very helpful in this area.

A basic letter is data recovered from our in- house files. It is limited, and there is no way for us to hold the thousands or even millions of pages of data. 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.

The size of government data files is overwhelming, and we cannot duplicate all of the millions of pages. We try to copy the specifics and include them with any SRS letter. In many cases the data may have 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. Special documents require more time and may have higher costs.

COMMENTS AND INPUTS

We always want comments.
editor@usmartialarmscollector.com.

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

We may also print some data and ask for comments from our readers. There are a lot of very knowledgeable collectors with a wealth of information and sightings of rare weapons.

SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH DATA BASE

Our efforts are based on data from United States documents in U.S. Archives and other military sources. All serial number information comes from government documents. There are many weapon documents that come from sources that describe a weapon without a specific serial number.

All data in the Springfield Research Service data base is from documents that have been found to date. There are more documents that may exist and we continually look for additional information.

LETTERS WRITTEN

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, M 1903 National Match, Number 1 357 323. Sold to Lt. Col. Francis T. Colby, F.A. Res, Hamilton, Mass. November 17, 1930.

Rifle, U.S., Model 1868 rifle, Number 47969. Shipped from Springfield Armory,

Springfield, Massachusetts to Pittsburg Washington Militia (Infantry). July 4, 1880.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 22, M1922 M1, Number 8608. Sold to Joseph Peters, Jamestown, N. Y. January 12, 1928.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 22, M1922 M1, NRA, Number 8974. Sold to H.E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla. March 22, 1930.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, Service Model, Number 1 024 684. Issued to United States Marine Corp 4th Regiment San Diego. March 1, 1926.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, Special Target, 26 inch, Number 1 266 183. Sold to J. E. Murray, West Palm Beach, FLA. July 2, 1925.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 22, M1922, Number 723. Sold to Horace P. Shaw, Birmingham, Michigan. April 8, 1926.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .30, M1903, Sporting Type, Number 1 264 943. Sold to Charles A. Ritchie, Astoria, Ore. October 20, 1924.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .30, M1903, National Match, New, Number 1 404 429. Sold to William Thelen, 1584 Elmhurst Ave., Detroit, Michigan. July 9, 1934.

Editors Note: We are receiving many more requests for early Model 1873 carbines. This data is very scarce and exact data is needed. The exact serial number must be searched. A close serial number is not accurate.

LETTERS ANSWERED

I have a Springfield in 22 Hornet. It has an 8 - 26 SA Barrel with 22 HORNET

imprinted on left side of barrel- just as described in the Brophy Springfield Book, as the Woody Rifle.

Would like to know if there is any information available as to this rifle. With the possibility that the conversion was done at Springfield Armory. The stock is original, and converted to Griffin & Howe custom stock. With G & H scope mount, cheek piece, but plate, checkering etc.

Please provide a serial number and is it possible to get photos. Thanks Editor.

Springfield Research, I am requesting a check of your database for the following pistol;

Colt National Match Automatic Pistol (1911) .45 serial number C163670 engraved Brigade Trophy 1932 Troop K 121 Cavalry. Shipped by Colt April 13, 1933 State of New York. Thank you for your assistance.

Sorry, we do not have data on commercial Colts unless they are directly related to U.S. military use. Editor.

I am checking to see if you have any data on two rifles . The first is 1922 M1 serial # 8974. This rifle has been converted to .22 Hornet, and the seller claimed it was possibly an armory conversion it was done just like the one on pages 146 and 147 of Brophy's book. The seller acquired this rifle from the estate of Sgt. Henry M. Bailey, an outstanding Marine Corps marksman who won a gold medal in pistol shooting at the 1924 Olympics. Bailey was also skilled with the rifle and was a triple distinguished marksman. The Bailey family, according to the seller, said the rifle was custom made for Sgt. Bailey after a victory at Camp Perry. The rifle has a very nicely done custom

stock which the family claimed was specially made for him by the armory. It also has a vintage scope mount without a scope. The scope mount is not marked but looks a lot like an early Belding and Mull mount. The bolt has been modified for scope clearance. I know a lot of this information is possibly hearsay, but the seller did give me a bill of sale to Sgt. Bailey dated June 8, 1928. It is signed by a John Davis recently of the Springfield Stock Shop and shows the caliber as .22 Wotkyns Hornet. It sold for \$80.00, a princely sum in 1928. Sgt. Bailey was certainly a marksman worthy of such a gift. I probably bought the story and not the rifle on this one. The other rifle is 1922 M11 serial # 4247B with a barrel date of 12/25. It seems to be armory refinished and is mint condition. I am a current subscriber and would appreciate any help you can give me. Many Thanks,

***We have sales data on serial number 8974.
We do not have data on 4247B. Please advise if you would like a letter. Editor.***

I read with interest your article in the SRS Number 152 report and may be able to supply you some info that you can add to your library. You mentioned that the remaining M1922's were sold off in 1957. I was fortunate enough to obtain a M1922MII in serviceable condition. They were advertized in the January 1957 American Rifleman magazine at the same time that the release of 03A3 for sales was resuming. Most readers were interested in obtaining the full size rifle so evidently missed the notice in the body of the magazine that the .22 rifles were available. The notice included both the M1 and the M2 rifles were in "serviceable" and unserviceable" condition - the buyer had no choice-he took the luck of the draw. I shall attach a copy of the notice. I was also able to acquire from an army ordnance man an M2 target rifle. It was being converted to a heavy barrel

target rifle, but the owner was transferred to Viet Nam and had to dispose of most of his equipment and rifles. He also included some spare parts. Here is a description of the rifles that I have: 1. DCM .22M1922MII Info a. Early receiver marking "Model of 1922 M1" b. S/N 1685 B -Added "I" is very neat- Added" is small but neatly applied c. Not D&T d. Barrel- SA 5 42-front sight undercut- Length 23 13/16 from muzzle to front of receiver e. Stock M2 "issue" type not NRA style- only marking "G" on bottom of PG f. Bolt 1. Second type of locking lug with slotted head adjusting screw -no lead plug 2. No set screw - appears to be staked with latter type of adjusting screw plug 3. S/N agrees with receiver number- crosses over from handle to bolt head 4. Marked "NS" over "M2" 5. Bolt head marked D 282222-2-Ejector marked C 3998 2. M2 .22 Purchased from armorer a. Receiver markings standard for M2 b. S/N 12494 - Higher than that listed by Brophy (12382) - Not D&T c. Bolt - Numbered to receiver on top of bolt head only 1. Has lead covering Headspace adjusting screw 2. Bolt head adjusting screw has copper (?) Plug and no set screw 3. Marked "NS" over "M2" Unfortunately the armorer was building a target rifle out of this and had polished the receiver. Unpolished parts of receiver appear to be black Parkerizing including bolt hole. The barrel had been replaced with a target barrel that measures 24" from the front of the receiver and has a Lyman 77 target front sight. Stock was a "hacked" up M2 "issue" stock that had been heavily sanded to remove the grasping groves. The Lyman sight had been completely blued, but is/was completely functional. 3. Spare bolts and parts. The armorer provided me with a complete spare bolt, and a spare bolt handle along with the

correct Lyman 48C sight. screw and is plugged with the copper slug b. S/N on bolt is 1243? Bolt had been polished and last number is not readable. c. Bolt marked "NS" over "M2" over "B2" – Under handle marked "F" d. Bolt head numbered D 28223-2, Ejector marked C 3998 2. Bolt handle only a. Dark Parkerized finish b. Has Allen Head Headspace adjusting screw- Head space adjuster not plugged c. Marked "M2" only –No "NS" 4. My best guess on history is that the DCM M1922MII was rebuilt at least once and maybe twice. I believe that it was built during the first year of M1922M1 production and has a carbon steel receiver since it was built before nickel steel was adopted by SA. I would believe that it was converted to the M1922MII configuration after addition of the headspace adjusting screw with the slotted head. Since the headspace screw is not plugged with a copper insert, I would tend to believe that this was done during a WWI or thereafter overhaul. Since it is not D&T I believe that it was originally built as an "issue" rifle. Brophy indicates that the first production M1922M1's went to service units and that the first sales were announced on 11/1/1926 though the M1922M1 went into production in 1925. The M2 dated 5/42 barrel leads me to believe that it went through the second rebuild. I do not believe that this rifle was ever out of army service until I bought it. 5. I believe that the second M2 rifle was built during WWI production and that it is of nickel steel. Since it is not D&T I would think that it was built in the "issue" configuration and not the NRA configuration. I believe that I have read that all NRA rifles were "browned" instead of Parkerized. 6. The complete bolt is, I believe, of very late manufacture. The added "B2" marking on the bolt handle follows somewhat the markings on late M1903 bolts. 7. I believe that the Bolt

Handle is a replacement part. I think that it was probably built during early M2 production and is probably of carbon steel. I would guess that it was updated to the Allen head headspace screw during some kind of "updating", but I do not know. I had several occasions to correspond with Clark Campbell regarding this DCM rifle. In his first book *The '03 Springfield* (1957) he conjectures that the M1 series rifles continued serial numbers in the M1922 series. My converted M12 to MII with a serial number of 1685 convinced him that the M1 series had its own serial number sequence and he acknowledges this in his second book, *The '03 Springfields* (1971). **Many thanks for the data. Editor.**

I recently purchased another Springfield Model of 1922. This one is factory marked M1 and appears to be all original with no upgrades. The bolt channel is still in the "white". It is completely M1 NRA configuration, except for the magazine which amazingly is for the first Model 1922 (the one extends about 1/2 inch below magazine release button). It is drilled and tapped for scope blocks, and has a NRA style stock without grasping grooves. Could you let me know if you have any sales records, or anything else, as I would like to send you funds to obtain a Archive Letter. **Thank you, Editor.**

Thank you in advance for your consideration and professional research services. Best. I was wondering if you could help me to find some information about several old firearms that I inherited from my grandfather. We have two Springfield "Trap-door" Style rifles that we have not been able to find any information. The first is stamped as a US model 1878

with Serial Number 251325. The other is stamped as US model 1884 With Serial number 11289. Was wondering if you had any information about these rifles as to their date of manufacture or any historic significance related to either. Or where one could go about finding such information. They both appear to be in good condition and seem to be complete.

We have data on number 251325. We do not have data on 11289. Please let me know. Editor.

We have two Sharps Carbines, (#12221) and (#10066) a "octagon" barrel Marlin from around 1891, (#57708) and a Winchester model 1873 (#43386 B) as well. Thanks-(Sent Via Morse Code).

We have no data on the Sharps. We do not have any data on 1873 Winchesters. Editor.

I just picked up a 1903 Springfield ser. # 388148 with a SA 10-09 Bar. single bolt finger groove stock and a N.R.A. stamped trigger guard. Have you found any data on records of early NRA 1903 Springfield. This is first single bolt stock and first NRA trigger guard that I've found. The weapon appears to be a completely correct & original pc. I would appreciate any & all help.

We checked and no data on that number. SRS has very little data on NRA marked 1903 rifles. Editor.

Information requested on trapdoor carbine #25874.

Searched and no data--closest is 25843. Editor

Information requested on Remington 1858 #68930'

No data, Editor.
thanks

Have any Luger records?

No data on Lugers except U.S. Test guns and notes on special caliber and lengths of U.S. barrels. Editor.

M1884 Springfield trap door rifle
SN 459079.

Searched and no data, Editor.

I'm wondering if you could check if you have anything on a 1911 A-1 made by Union Switch & Signal sn 1087541.

We searched and no data, Editor.

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

We keep as many old issues as possible.

The older newsletters (number 1 through 55) must be obtained by special request. They are in plain paper form in newsletters.

Most issues number 56 through 146 are available for \$10 each postpaid. Several issues have completely run out. A copy in black and white on regular paper may be possible, but there will be a delay or extra cost.

SRS SEARCHES

We still find new data and the quality of many documents runs from excellent to almost unusable. The government storage of old historical paper is often very difficult because of the fragile nature of old documents and regulations.

Some fragile documents are bound with a heavy plastic case that requires cutting to open. After research and turn-in, the documents are re-in-cased in a new plastic container.

SHIPPING COMMENTS

We mail all magazines and letters by first class mail. US Martial Arms magazines and letters are mailed and normally are delivered by the U. S. Post office service in 1 to 3 days. The majority of our subscribers pay by personal or bank- sponsored checks. They are the easiest for us.

Please make sure that if PAYPAL is used that you check off the correct boxes for your specific instructions. We receive complaints from PAYPAL if a subscriber accidentally checks the wrong box for automatic deductions.

Rackner Solutions Will Support Springfield Research Service

Rackner Solutions is a leader in providing cutting edge enterprise and government software services. They are contributing editors and will provide ongoing support to Springfield Research Service. They can be reached at <https://racknersolutions.com> or contact@racknersolutions.com. We find that SRS must call on Rackner on a regular basis to keep up on changes and software intrusions.

ELIZABETH BURGIN

Elizabeth Burgin was an American patriot during the American Revolutionary War. She was credited with saving 200 American troops from British prison ships in the New York area. Many sources of American history agree that she was an important figure in the American revolution. General George Washington and his secret cadre of intelligence specialists show that there was a Secret Six of special agents referred to by numbers such as agent 355. The agents in many cases were American women.

A great Revolutionary War operation shows that Elizabeth was a stand- alone force that aided prisoners in British prison ships. Burgin was allowed by the British to bring food to prison ships. She was instrumental in forming this operation as result of a plan stated by an American military officer who found that an accurate record of prisoners was not kept on prison ships. She brought food to the prisoners and to delivered chemical that the prisoners would mix in British guards' beer mugs. She rowed a small boat by herself to a ship that had drugged guards and took as many prisoners as possible. She then rowed them to a safe shore around New York.

In 1778 the British discovered the plot and put a bounty on her head. General Washington provided testimony to the Continental Congress to grant a pension for her services to the nation in 1781.

After the operation, Elizabeth hid on Long Island for several weeks before fleeing to Connecticut and Philadelphia. She asked George Washington for his help after the British confiscated all of her possessions.

She was the parent of young children and decided to help American prisoners and risk all that she had. An American officer named George Higday was a key person in Washington's secret Culper Spy Ring in New York. General Washington's correspondence on June 27, 1779 indicated that he was searching for an agent to spy on the British in New York. Revolutionary officers freed from captivity on Long Island were officers that Elizabeth Burgin mentions in her letter to General Washington on November 19, 1779.

TWO CIVIL WAR MODEL 1860 COLT PISTOLS

Colt Firearms Company manufactured more than 200,000 Model 1860 revolvers from 1860 through 1873. There were 129,730 pistols made for the United States to be issued to military troops. Colt Firearms' early production up to April 1861 showed 2,230 Model 1860 Colts sold to dealers in Southern United States. The M1860 was the most used revolver in the U. S. Civil War. The six-shot weapon was accurate up to 100 yards and had fixed sights. The rear sight was made with a notch at the top of the hammer that was used with the revolver in a fully cocked position. The frame was the same general size frame as the .36 caliber U. S. Model 1851 Navy revolver. The frame had a caliber .44 barrel with a forcing cone that was shorter than the 1851 Navy. It allowed the longer .44 caliber cylinder to be used.

The un-fluted cylinder was manufactured with a smaller diameter between the front and the back. The frame, hammer, and rammer lever were color case hardened and had a one-piece walnut grip. The trigger guard and front grip strap were brass with a blued back strap.

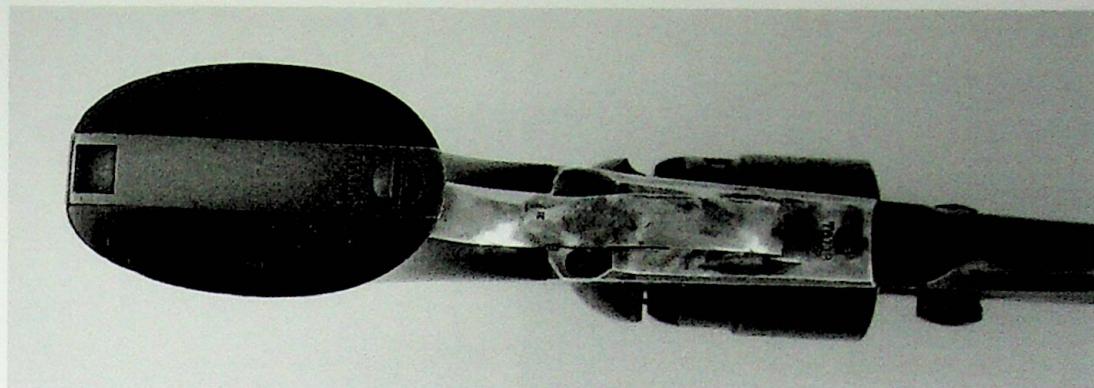
A 6.0 inch barrel was standard but 7.5-inch barrel models exist. The Model 1860 had a frame with no top strap. The fixed cylinder pin required the barrel to be removed to change the cylinder.

Military 1860s had different screw lugs on the side of the frame and a machined cut was made for a detachable shoulder stock.

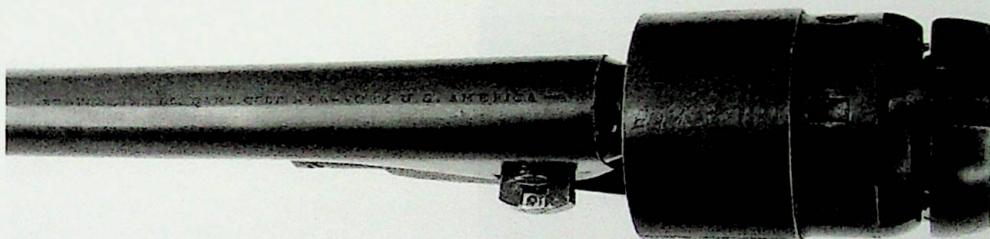
The following two Model 1860 revolvers serial number 76118 and 38538, are excellent examples of military issued revolvers.



Above: Right side of serial number 76118 with excellent colors and finish.



Above: Serial Number 76118 with cut for shoulder stock, p on trigger guard and serial numbers.



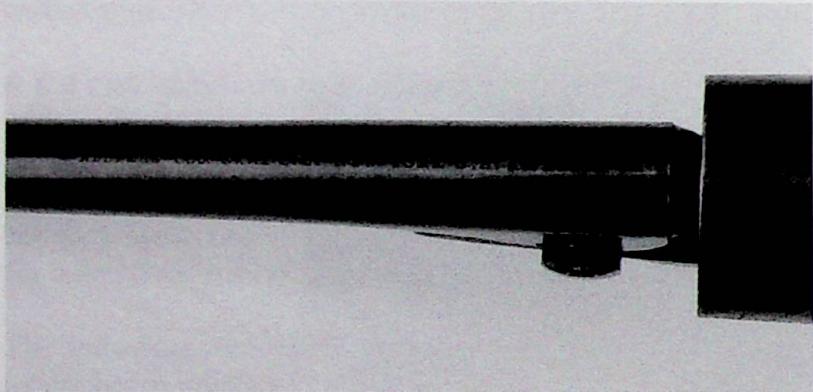
Above: Barrel markings, -Address Col. Sam Colt New-York U.S. America- Cylinder scene and wedge.



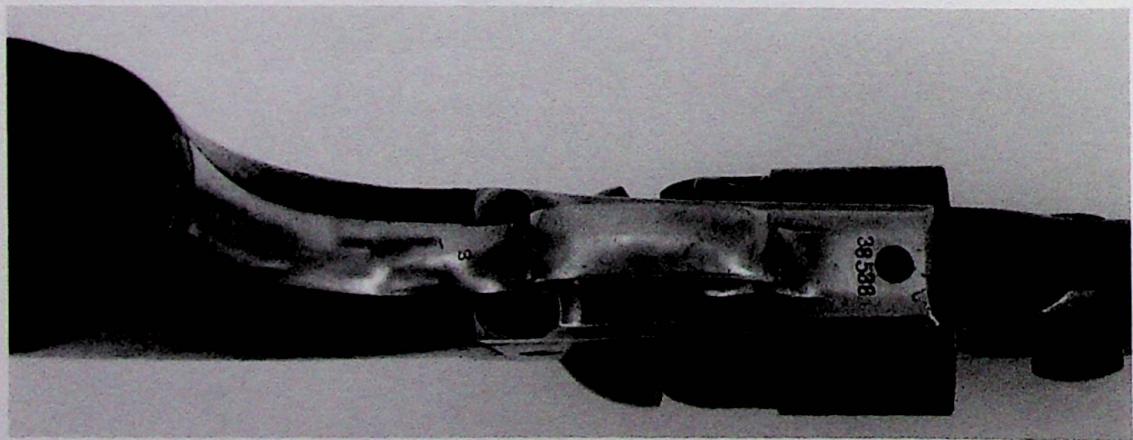
Above: Left side of number 76118 U.S. Colt markings.



Above: Colt serial number 38538 left side with Cols Patent, number 8538 on cylinder.



Above: Top of barrel marked -Col Sam Colt New York America.



Above: Serial number 38538 on steel back strap, brass trigger guard, and steel frame.



Above: Left side serial number 38538 with all matching numbers including wedge.



Above: 6 inch barrel with matching wedge and cylinder. Case colored loading assembly.

A number of Colt Model 1860 serial numbers are shown below. They offer data on various units in the Civil War.

The model 1860 Colt Revolver was a side arm that was usually issued with a carbine of various manufacture. SRS has found Colt serial numbers with the serial number of a carbine that was issued to the same cavalry man. The data is hard to search and find, but it is possible. The following data show samples of some M 1860 revolvers and their units. Documents exist with names of many personnel and their unit, as well as personnel records and other items of issue. We are finding that the time to find data and to correlate the data with other information is getting harder and in some cases impossible. We are required to look at only one folder at a time and replace it before we can search another folder.

We have also found data completely missing from our files that show it was checked out in the past, but now cannot be located.

COLT MODEL 1860 REVOLVERS ISSUED DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The following are samples of serial numbers that have been documented by Unit histories in the U.S. Archives.

- Number 8801 Company D 1st Vermont Volunteer Cavalry. February 1865.
- Number 9067 Major Whitley New York Arsenal August 27, 1861.
- Number 9239 Company b 1st New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry. May 1862.
- Number 9318 Colonel G. D. Ramsey Washington D.C. October 17, 1861.
- Number 10008 Company H 6th New York Volunteer Cavalry. February 2, 1864.
- Number 10034 Company B 1st New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry. May 1862.
- Number 12038 Company G 13th New York Volunteer Cavalry. August 1863.
- Number 13452 Company A Loudon County Rangers. 1864.
- Number 15104 Company K 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. May 9, 1864.
- Number 16441 Company F 19th New York Volunteer Cavalry. 1865.
- Number 17288 Troop H 7th Cavalry Fort Hays. 1864.
- Number 18233 Company C 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. October 1863.
- Number 19022 Company I 1st Maine Volunteer Cavalry. 1862.
- ✗ Number 21059 3rd Company Independent Ohio Cavalry. 1864.
- ✗ Number 21958 Office of the Provost Marshall Baltimore. May 9, 1862.
- ✗ Number 22623 Company H 4th Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. 1865.

BURNSIDE CARBINES USED IN THE CIVIL WAR

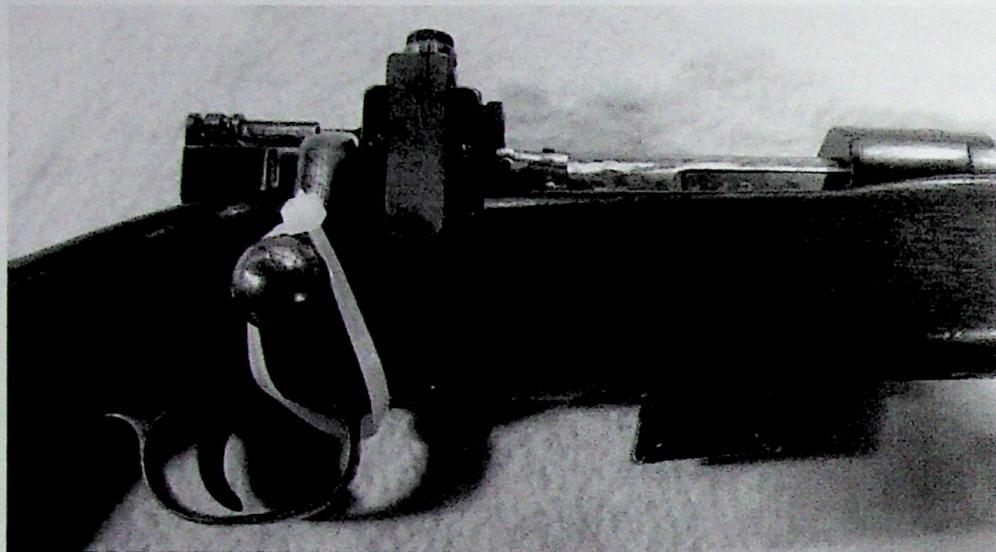
Samples of Carbines are shown below:

- Number 2469 Company B 11th New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry. June 22, 1865.
- Number 2476 Company B 1st New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry. 1863.
- Number 2486 Company L 11th New York Volunteer Cavalry. February 1864.
- Number 2839 Company B 1st New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry. 1863.
- Number 2842 Company H 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. 1864.
- Number 2486 Company L 11th New York Volunteer Cavalry. February 1864.
- Number 2940 Company L 11th New York Volunteer Cavalry. February 1864.
- Number 3015 Company L 18th Pennsylvania York Volunteer Cavalry. March 1863.
- Number 3325 Company H 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. 1864.
- Number 3583 Company G 1st Maryland Volunteer Cavalry. 1863.
- Number 3724 Company G 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. 1864.
- Number 4435 Company L 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. April 1863.
- Number 4566 Company L 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. April 1863.
- Number 4574 Company L 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. April 1863.
- Number 4647 Company L 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. April 1863.
- Number 4765 Company L 18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. March 1863.
- Number 4769 Company L 18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. March 1863.
- Number 4779 Company L 18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. March 1863.
- Number 4794 Company L 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. April 1863.

Note: The 11th New York, 2nd Illinois, 5th Ohio, and others were issued quite a few Burnside Carbines. No reason was listed for the choice of manufacture of a carbine issue.

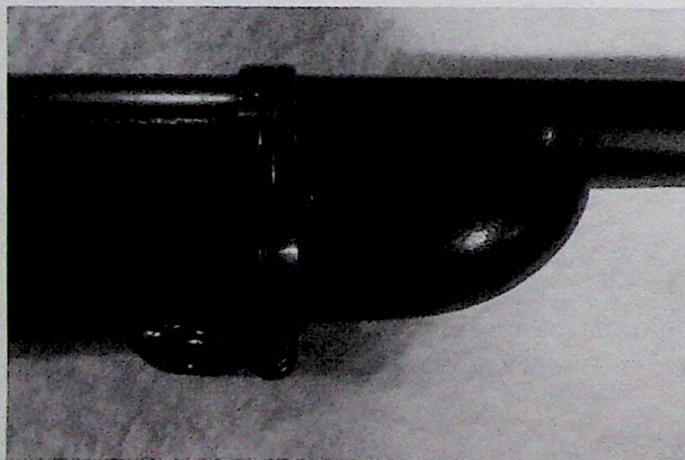
SPRINGFIELD 1922 SERIAL NUMBER 723

Documented with record from U.S. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, Rifle, U.S., Cal. 22, M1922, Number 723 was sold to Horace P. Shaw, Birmingham, Michigan on April 8, 1926.



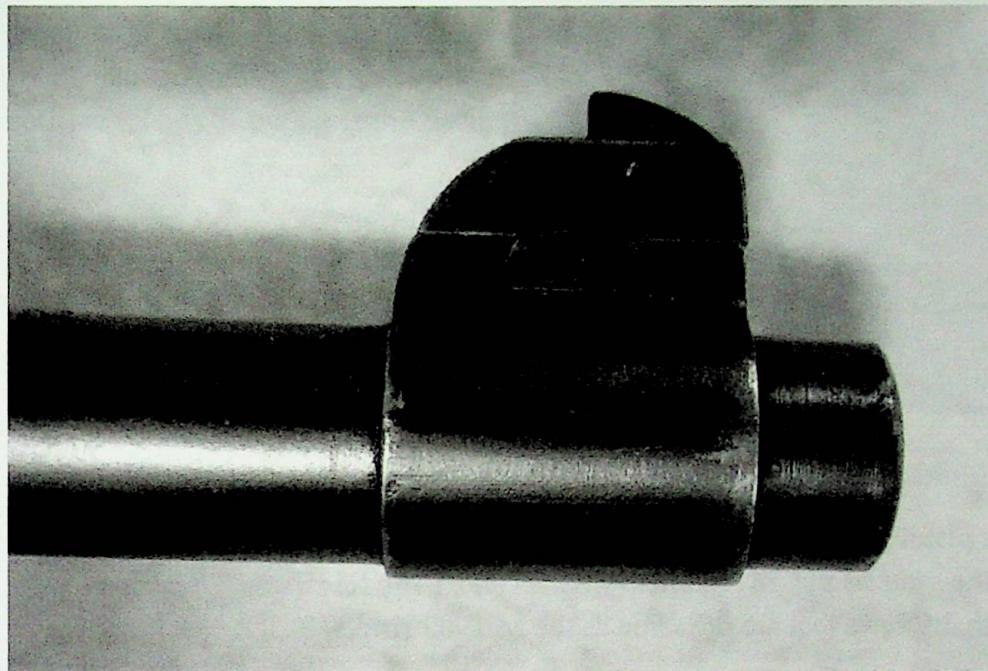
ABOVE: Model 1922 .2 caliber rifle. Long M1922 magazine, M1922 bolt with dual firing pin strikers, long through bolt, Lyman receiver sight, and NRA pistol grip stock.

BETWEEN: Model M1922 band and swivel assembly. The blued band assembly was held in place by a steel pin that was held in the stock. The swivel screw was loosened to remove from stock..

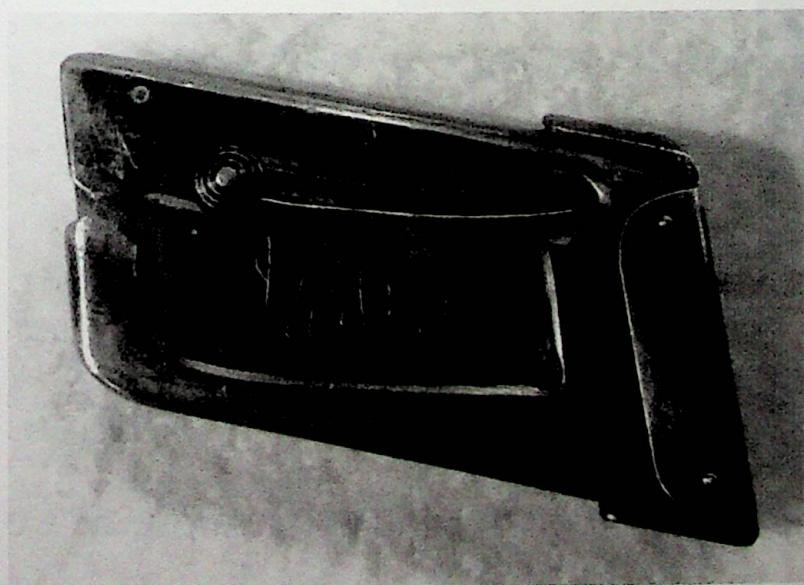


The fit and finish was an excellent blue with a groove similar to the model 1903 .30 caliber rifle. The bands are not interchangeable with the 1903. The top of the band is formed to fit the barrel and formed for the stock. The screws are the same size and the swivels are the same as the M1903.

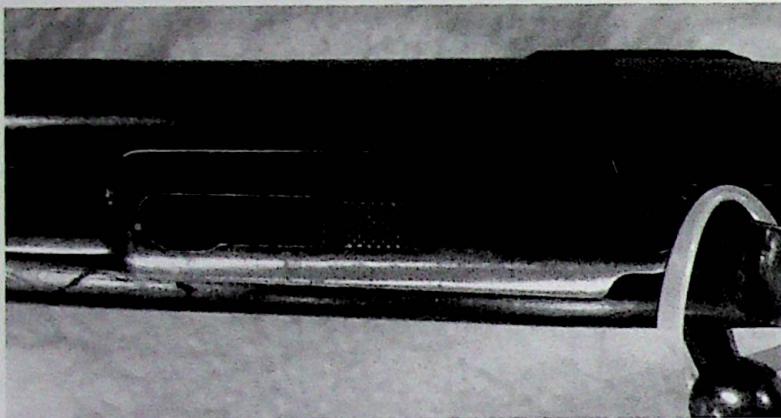
The front sight has a fixed base held by a machined pin located on the left side near the top of the barrel. It is finished to be almost invisible. The moveable front sight is held by a dovetail that is fixed in place by a screw inserted front the front. The blade is pinned through the top of the moveable sight base.



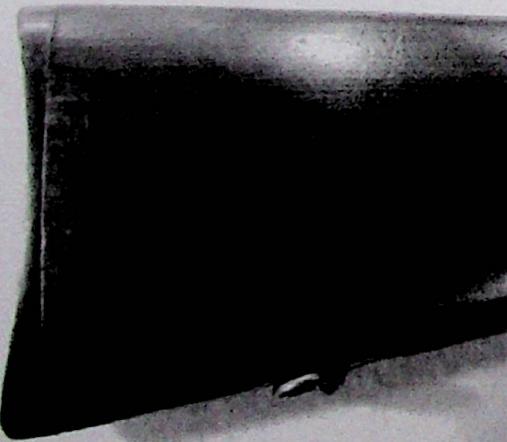
The clip shown is a Model 1922 magazine that is longer than the M1 and M2 clip. They are interchangeable but are very scarce. The longer clip is original and was superseded by each new design



The floor plate is shown with a magazine cut out. The magazine was held in place by a spring laded catch with a checkered thumb release. The trigger guard is milled and a variation of the M 1903. It has a cut for the magazine and in the stock that can be seen on the inside. The floor plate catch, spring and screws are the same as the M 1903.



The M 1922 stock has a pistol grip, short forearm and a checkered steel flat butt plate that is held by 2 long screws. It is the same as the M1903 heavy barrel and T model rifles. There is a standard butt swivel with 2 screws that are the same as the M 1903 rifle.



The quality of the rifles are excellent and they were known to be extremely fine and costly for a training rifle. The production is approximately 2020 and may include spare receivers and alterations. They are rare in original condition.

COLLECTORS NOTE 153-1 MODEL 1894 KRAG CARBINES

Springfield Armory produced 2 Model 1894 Carbines. Both of the weapons were converted to rifles after a U.S. Congressional inquiry into accountability of royalty fees paid to a foreign government. Congress agreed to pay Norway royalties and Springfield arsenal submitted production figures on Krag military weapons made each year. Springfield Armory made a precise accountability of two missing weapons and production numbers, and Congress was notified. The following is the Springfield document showing the production of 2 carbines.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Springfield Armory

Springfield, Mass.

July 27th, 1896.

The

Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,-

Complying with instructions of the 22nd inst., No. 2952, "U. S. Magazine Rifles and Carbines- Number manufactured, etc." I have the honor to report
1st,- The total number of Magazine Rifles and Carbines manufactured up to and including the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, is 38,447.
2nd,- Of these, there were manufactured in the Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

914 Rifles.

1 Carbine.

Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

14,491 Rifles.

1 Carbine.

Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896.

10,929 Rifles.

7,111 Carbines.

3rd,- The first Magazine Arms were completed January 27th, 1894.

COLLECTORS NOTE 153-2 GARAND SPECIAL RIFLES PRODUCED AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

War Department memo dated March 2, 1923 recommended the manufacturing of 1 Garand with 21 1/2 inch barrel, 1 Garand with 20 inch barrel, and extra stocks with a longer length for the infantry. Also ordered were 8 Garands with 21 1/2 inch barrels, 1 with 20 inch barrel, and extra long stocks for the cavalry. The following is a copy of the document.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
GPM/jm

Project CX..... Item 2725
T.S.T.P..... Date March 2, 1923.

From : Sub-committee on Infantry & Cavalry Armament

To : The Ordnance Committee, Technical Staff

Subject : Garand Semi-Automatic Rifle.

References: (Items 772, 1184, 1200, 00472.2, 273, SA 474.2/170; 00474.2/ (260, CI 474.2/1054-8-100, 474.2/261, CO 474.2/3806; 00 474.2/ (228, SA 474.2/388; March 1922, to TS 3-1-22).

Recommendation: 1. It is recommended that the Manufacturing Service be authorized to construct 24 Garand Semi-Automatic rifles and eight stocks, these rifles primarily to be constructed as a test by the Ordnance Department to determine their suitability for manufacture and use by the Army; later to go to the using services, to be distributed as outlined below:

a. For the Infantry:

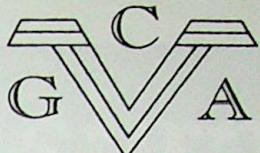
6 Garand Rifles, with 24" barrels
3 Garand Rifles with 21 1/2" barrel and 10-round magazine
1 Garand Rifle with 20" barrel
1 Extra Stock 1/4" longer than the stock on first model
1 Extra stock 1/8" longer than the stock on first model
1 Extra stock 1/4" shorter " " " " "
1 Extra stock 1/2" " " " " "

b. For the Cavalry:

1 Garand Rifle, with 24" barrel and 10-round magazine
6 Garand Rifles with 21 1/2" barrels
1 Garand Rifle with 20" barrel
1 Extra stock 1/4" longer than the stock on first model
1 Extra stock 1/2" " " " " "
1 Extra stock 1/4" shorter " " " " "
1 Extra stock 1/2" " " " " "

2. That the 24 Garand semi-automatic rifles be manufactured with rear sights similar to the one now on the first experimental rifle or some other form of single sight not involving additional, intricate construction.

APPROVED BY ORDNANCE COMMITTEE
WAS 2
Date: *March 2, 1923*
Signature: *B. W. Thompson*
Title: *Colonel, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.*
APPROVED
WAS 2
Date: *March 2, 1923*
Signature: *Franklin F. D.*
Title: *Acting Chief, Technical Staff.*



VIRGINIA GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

VGCA Established 1983 (A Not-for Profit Organization)

NRA Affiliate G8162

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or Visit us on facebook VirginiaGunCollectorsAssoc

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Not valid with any other offer

*All firearms transactions to be done in full compliance with all applicable Federal, State and Local laws
NO LOADED FIREARMS – NO EXCEPTIONS*

COLLECTORS NOTE 153-3 USMC M1903 SPRINGFIELD RIFLES
ISSUED WITH SERIAL NUMBERS. SAN DIEGO APRIL 5, 1937.

From: Board of Survey.
To: The Commanding Officer, Aircraft Two, F.M.F.

In obedience to the above order, we have held the survey ordered, and report as follows:

The recommendations of the board are as follows:

1. That the below listed rifles be taken up by the Quartermaster and new rifles issued the men concerned each man to be charged the price of a new barrel, namely:

672899	Sgt. CRAWFORD, Roy H.	363165	Pvt. CROSLEY, Ralph V.
358412	Sgt. FOSTER, Frank R.	348022	Pvt. HARPER, Marcus N.
301677	Sgt. PAUL, Frank G.	841497	Pvt. KNACK, Frederick J.
304507	Opl. HANNUM, Earl R.	493475	Pvt. PENDLETON, Paul A.
838788	Opl. MORTON, Paul M.	895873	Pvt. PETERSON, Ivan A.
809913	Opl. WOLCOTT, John W.	382544	Pvt. PULLINER, Raymond J.
818011	Pvt. BODRERO, Alessandro S.	315703	Pvt. WOOD, Thomas N.
862142	Pvt. Clifford, Elmer L.		

2. The board believes that the condition of these rifles is due to lack of proper care, and therefore that the above named men be held responsible.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 153-28



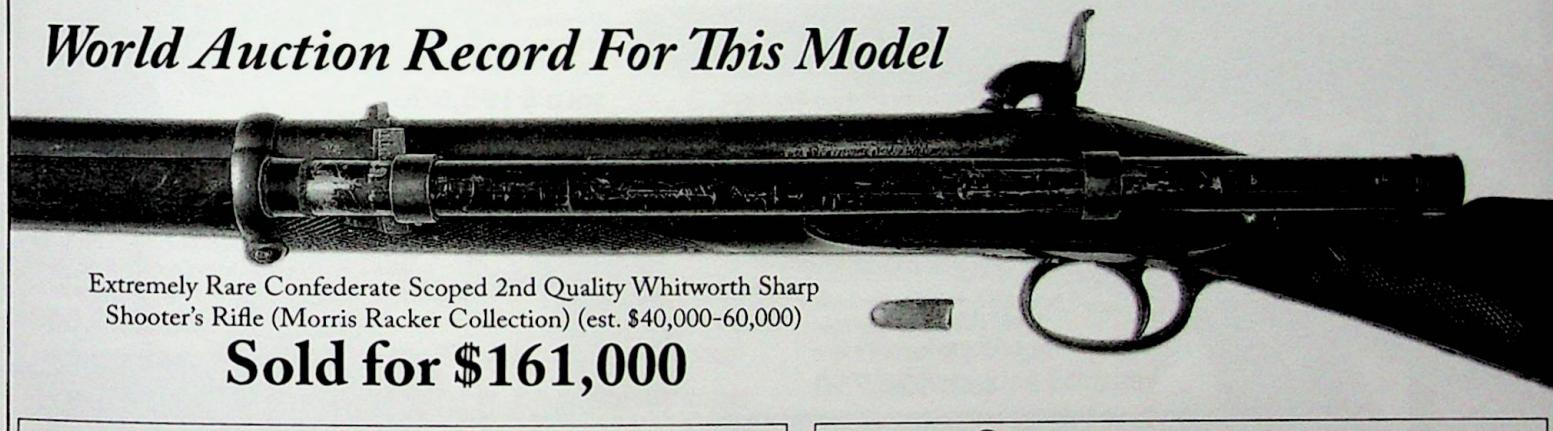
Consign With Us

Fall Firearms Auctions in Fairfield, Maine Gross Over \$18 Million

Every fall, two separate firearms auction companies (James D. Julia, Inc. & Poulin Auctions) conduct firearms auctions back-to-back in Fairfield, Maine. Each time these auctions occur, the results generate the largest offering and largest sales gross for a firearms auction anywhere in the world. This year the Julia fall auction generated over \$15 million in sales, and combined with approximately \$3.2 million produced at the Poulin auction pushed the entire gross to over \$18 million. At Julia's, we do not sell the greatest number of firearms in a year but we do sell on average the greatest number of high end, rare and valuable firearms. Once again, this was the case with no fewer than 8 World Records achieved and approximately 387 lots realizing \$10,000 or more, 136 lots hitting \$25,000 or more, 37 lots coming in over \$50,000 or more, and 9 lots topped out over \$100,000. Our Spring 2018 Rare Firearms Auction is already shaping up to be another spectacular sale and will include many outstanding offerings, and we are actively seeking additional consignments for this important sale. Remember, our 0% Seller's Commission on high-end, expensive items is the best published rate in the industry. Why not consider the best auction house in the world, offering the lowest terms in the world, to sell your quality goods for some of the best prices in the world? Call today! Visit our website for more exciting results from our October Auction at jamesdjulia.com

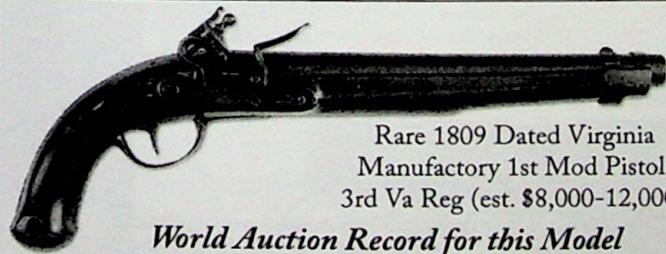
Below are some recent past successes for our consignors

World Auction Record For This Model



Extremely Rare Confederate Scoped 2nd Quality Whitworth Sharp Shooter's Rifle (Morris Racker Collection) (est. \$40,000-60,000)

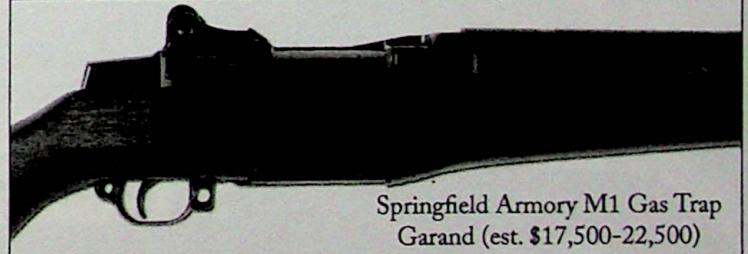
Sold for \$161,000



Rare 1809 Dated Virginia Manufactory 1st Mod Pistol, 3rd Va Reg (est. \$8,000-12,000)

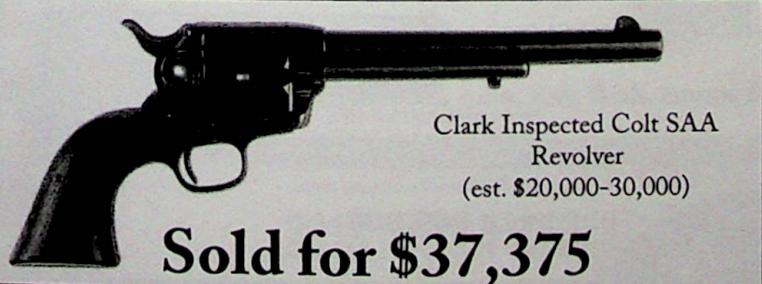
World Auction Record for this Model

Sold for \$46,000



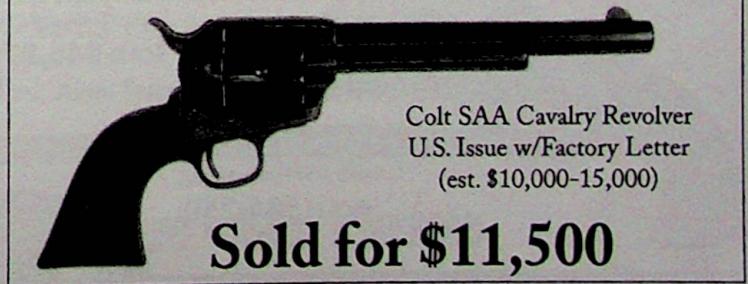
Springfield Armory M1 Gas Trap Garand (est. \$17,500-22,500)

Sold for \$20,700



Clark Inspected Colt SAA Revolver (est. \$20,000-30,000)

Sold for \$37,375



Colt SAA Cavalry Revolver U.S. Issue w/Factory Letter (est. \$10,000-15,000)

Sold for \$11,500

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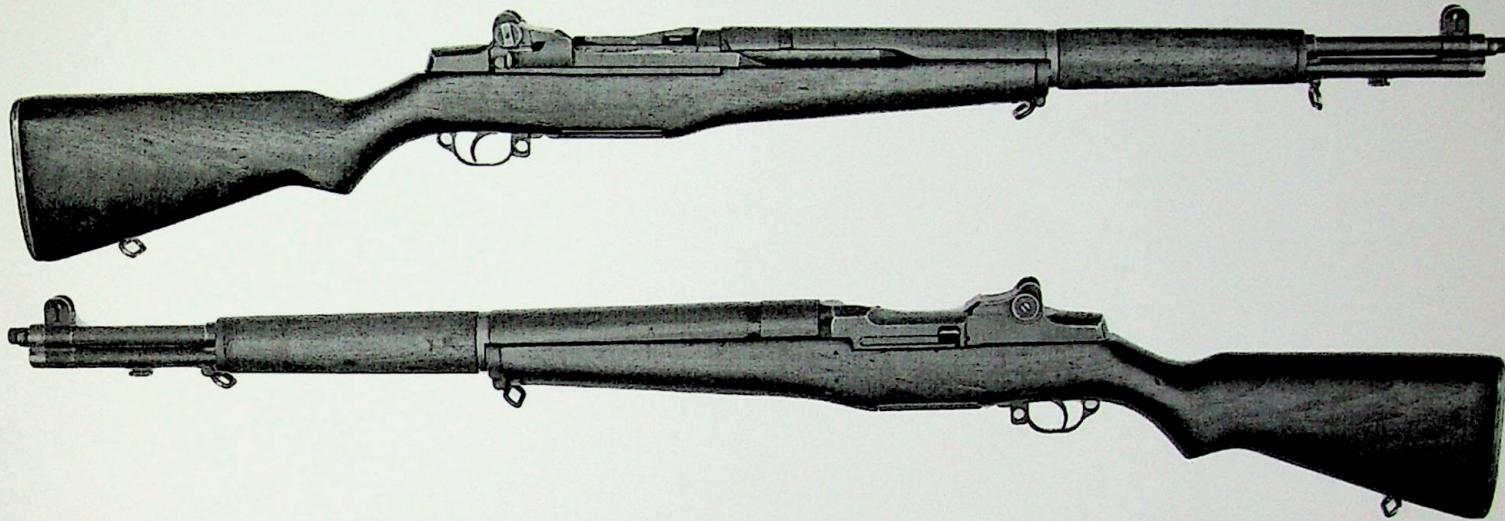
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