

# U.S. MARTIAL ARMS Collector

and *Springfield Research Newsletter* 

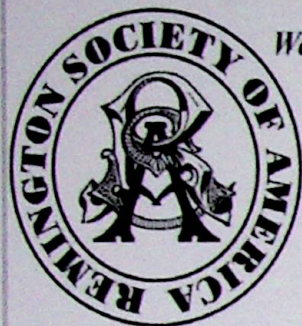
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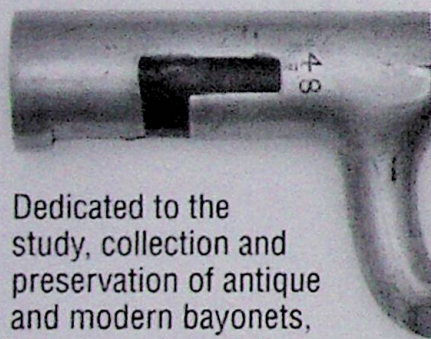
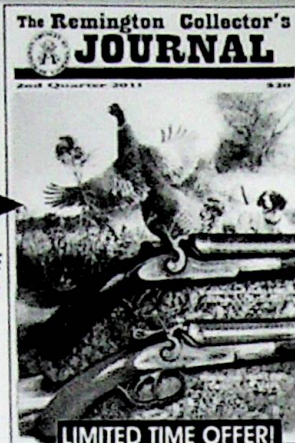
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# U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR

CIRCULATION MANAGER

*Wayne P. Gagner*

*And*  
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Research Service  
Newsletter*

A quarterly publication of U.S. Martial Arms Collector Magazine and Springfield Research Newsletter, P.O. Box 126, Cabin John, MD 20818. Printed in U.S.A. Send changes of addresses and all other material to this address.

Subscription price \$35 per year, including First Class postage. **Foreign Subscriptions** on hold.

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**Cover: Colt Model 1911, 1942**

*U.S. Martial Arms Collector 177-1*

## **SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE and U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR MAGAZINE.**

The U.S. Martial Arms Collector magazine has completed issue 177. There have been major changes starting with this issue. They include Magazine and Springfield Research Service starting with new software and publishing system.

There will be new prices for research letters of all types. We will develop a new system based on increased prices for research, sales, and other products.

New Government regulations will be used to travel for required research appointments. Visits now have restrictions at all U.S. Archives facilities.

Prices for detailed letters are on hold and can only be done through a waiting list with quotes for each letter, and extended times for delivery. Basic letters will be \$90 and up depending on data to be examined and costs for research. Sales letters will be \$90 and include a copy of the Springfield sales data.

o Detailed Research Letters are on hold. Costs are based on estimates and a waiting list that is under construction. Long waiting times.

No guaranteed results.

o Sales letters with document \$ 90.00.

o Basic letters \$90.00 up.

Costs are rising and Government rules are extensive and expanding.

Loose leaf documents are very difficult to review and must be located for government personnel to search and retrieve. Requests for SRS to examine must have exact locations in Archive files and the document's locations must be presented before a request is started. This is a lengthy process and requires data that may be in loose-leaf pages. This adds more effort to complete each letter and each magazine article.

New areas of interest will enhance our database, but it is expected to take a long time to sort and develop this system. Months of effort may be needed to identify additional locations of data for new serial numbers.

The SRS database describes specific Springfield Armory projects. The projects support searches that may have existed in Springfield Armory engineering notebooks.

The United States Archives in Washington D.C. and College Park, Maryland has information that is available and search time is reduced only if the file location is known.

***U.S. Martial Arms Collector 177-2***

Our funding is received from our annual SRS subscriptions, paid- for letters, and magazine ads. We will try to maintain the annual cost of a subscription, but letters and magazine ads will increase. We have extraordinary volunteer personnel that support us.

International mailing costs will be increased for outside U.S. subscribers. Most must now be on hold until U.S. Martial Arms Collection develops new procedures.

Our magazine subscribers receive no-charge searches for serial numbers. If a search reveals information that confirms information for a letter, the subscriber may request and pay for an order for a letter.

Letters are only written for current subscribers who own the weapon identified for a search.

The serial number lookups are completed as time is available and accomplished second to magazine requirements and deadlines.

Serial number lookups are made by using serial numbers with model and other manufacturing data. A subscriber may email the serial number and model to: [editor@usmartialarmscollector.com](mailto:editor@usmartialarmscollector.com) or mail the inquiry to SRS, Box 126, Cabin John, MD 20818.

We answer emails as soon as possible and work with a single email serial number request at a time. A list requires an extended time to research and may be lost.

Payment can be made by check to SRS Box 126 Cabin John, MD 20818. PAYPAL may also be used.

Multiple emails on the same subject only take more time and delays in our answers.

Returns of magazines with incorrect addresses or no forwarding addresses are a continuing problem. This includes incoming mail delays of mail, long lines, longer lines to mail out magazines and deliverables. We try to visit our mailbox each day to check on incoming mail.

We have been able to answer most emails for serial number searches and complete our research letters.

### **AUCTION HOUSES**

Auction houses are maintaining high-volume sales and record-breaking high dollar purchases. They all expect this trend to continue.

As a note to our readers, the management of Rock Island Auctions expect a continued increase in the number of weapons for auction and high prices realized.

***U.S. Martial Arms Collector 177-3***

Our readers are always interested in auctions, and we will continue to provide information as it is presented to us.

### **SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE DATA BASE Status**

SRS relies on the U.S. Postal Service for all our products. Please email us if you have any problems. We continue our efforts to provide letters but can only provide limited detailed letters. Standard letters and sales letters have a short delay but can be ordered. All letters are based on records that we have in our files. Records are in loose-paper form that requires more time to read and finish a letter.

The best way to request a serial number search is by email,  
([editor@usmartialarmscollector.com](mailto:editor@usmartialarmscollector.com)).

### **ADVERTISING**

The magazine will continue publication in March, June, September, and December of each year. We expect first class U.S. mail to be started on the first of each of the months listed. Deadlines for advertisers are three weeks before our June, September, December, and March issue dates.

We reserve extra copies of each printed issue.  
SRS has run out of many magazine issues.

We cannot keep an unlimited number of old magazine issues.

Currently, it takes more days to confirm data at the U.S. Archives. Detailed letters are on hold based on new government rules and the ability for us to make appointments.

This includes new badges, renewal of badges and many new check-out procedures.

Our database is always increasing in size, but travel and heavy traffic is slowing us down. Many serial numbers require more search time to complete. The Archives require data on the exact locations to find and complete files and papers needed for research documents.

Only a single request can be processed and completed before another request can be requested. This requires many hours of searching.

The government personnel may be new to their jobs and trying to satisfy all requests. There are millions of records.

Sources for new data include Congressional data and other government agencies.

***U.S. Martial Arms Collector 177-4***

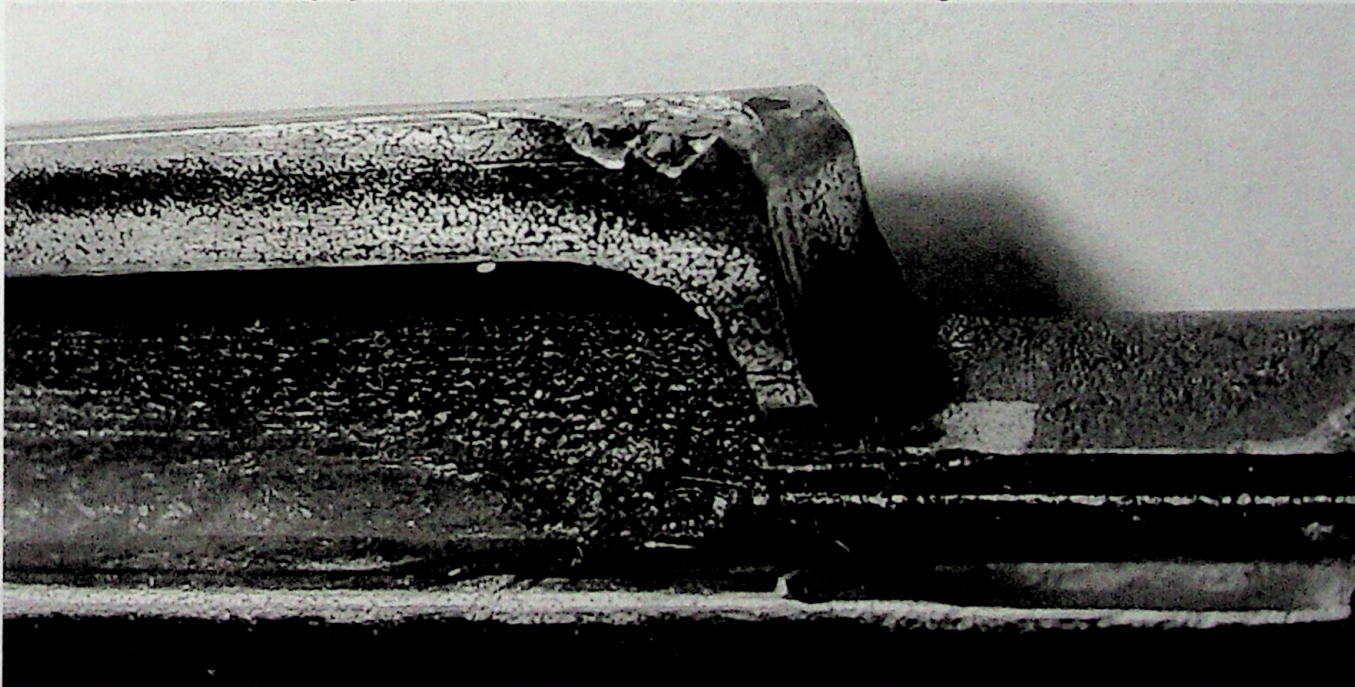
M-1 Garand was designed for M2 Ball 30-06 with a bullet weight of 150 or 152 grains with a muzzle velocity of less than 2700 fps. There is M1 Ammo that should not be used in the M-1 Garand. Most hunting ammo is too hot and bullet weight too big.

*Standard ammo for the military, M2 Ball 30-06.* From **Hatcher's Notebook**, pages 29-30: Comparison of this

Type	Bullet weight, grains	Muzzle velocity, f.p.s.	Measured velocity @ 53 feet	Measured velocity @ 78 feet	Muzzle Energy, Ft. lbs.
Cal. .30-'06	150	2700	2655	2640	2429
Cal. .30 M1	174.5	2647	2620	2600	2675
Cal. .30 M2	152	2805	2755	2740	2656

The results of heavier ammo could cause damage to the M-1. This is what could result if one uses Hunting commercial or ammo that is designed for machine guns.

Hunting ammo is too hot 3200fps and the power burns to fast. Some machine gun 30-06 have thin brass and have high pressure. This is what caused this to damage this receiver.



The bolt slammed back so hard that it broke the receiver's lug.

Next photo is what the back of the receiver did when the bolt slammed back.



The ammo was Turkish machine gun ammo.

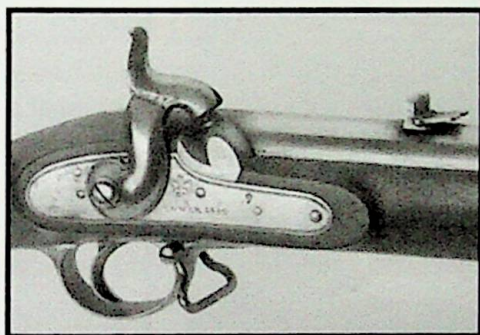
# Two - Groove Rifling

## Remington's WW II Experience

*By: William R. Hansen*

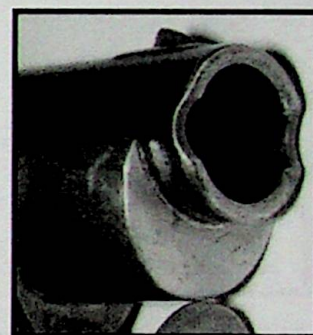
**Introduction:** Some folks consider a record of military history merely an interesting read as a story. General George S. Patton's view was slightly different. In his opinion, if it couldn't be used to learn from...either correcting failed behavior or coming up with better solutions for the future, what good is it? Indeed, analytical history as a study tool takes on true relevance when we can discern useful applications for today as well as tomorrow. The following WWII mini-treatise bridges both time and learning, therefore could well be classified as such an example.

On December 26, 1836, Major General Millar, Director of Artillery - British Army, said this about two-groove rifling after considerable testing of their new Brunswick P-1837 Percussion rifle:



Brunswick P-1837 Rifle

*"It was as accurate as the others at short distances and superior at long distances. There was no difficulty in handling or loading it. It shot correctly for a longer period without cleaning. The greater smoothness of the barrel made it less likely to wear away than those with projecting bearings and lands."*



2 - Groove Rifling

The British not only adopted this new rifle, but thereafter used it for almost 50 years. Moreover, the old smoke-pole was not soon forgotten. So, after the passing of 50-plus more years, it's not really surprising a new generation of armorers at the Royal Arms Enfield (RSA) factory looked into the rear view mirror for answers when faced with a crisis. German bombardment during WW II's Battle of Britain had not only wreaked havoc on British rifle making capacity, but development and production of their new and much sought after Lee-Enfield, #4, Mk.1 was behind schedule. Frantic action called for finding shortcuts to accelerate the entire process. To make a long story short, at least two of the wartime expedients for the new Enfield sent them back to the old "Brunswick", including its flip-up rear sight and two-groove (2-groove) rifling.

Archival material passed on to Clark Campbell for updating his fine Springfield '03 book in 2003 essentially covers the historical genesis of British influenced reintroduction of 2-groove rifling in WWII, so won't be repeated here. Suffice to say, the Brits introduced it through their American contract with Savage Arms Co. late in 1941. As an alternative to their standard 5-groove barrel, it was calculated that using 2-groove instead "...can release 12 or more rifling machines to other uses", and at the same time not affect the ballistic properties of the rifle. On behalf of this foreign contract, it took less than a week for the United States (U.S.) Office of the Chief of Ordnance (OCO) to approve its use. Naturally, they wanted the contract amended to "...cover reduction in the price proportionate to amount saved by this change." Nonetheless, OCO approval was granted almost immediately.

Spurred on by the disastrous effects of "Pearl Harbor" and subsequent entry of the US into the War, it didn't take long for the Springfield Armory (SA) to be asked to examine the 2-groove prospects for U.S. made domestic small arms as well. Such manufacture was being mobilized through commercial

contracts all over the nation, and rifling simplification unquestionably would have substantial effects on the cost and rate of barrel production for everything from pistols to machine guns. Needless to say, barrel rifling was a time consuming process during this period of history. The typical hook type or "cut" rifling machines formed one groove at a time; therefore, the reduction of four grooves to two had the potential of reducing production time and cost nearly in one-half.

Here's where the WWII story for widespread US adoption of 2-groove rifling begins to get mired down in the hide-bound persona and approach to problem-solving the SA had become very good at. The SA immediately recognized that a "one size fits all" solution wasn't going to be a good answer for all small arms, so they began the kind of parochial dawdling that Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, would eventually recognize in the 1960's...and bring to a troublesome end. Wartime conditions or not, the SA took its accustomed posture regarding any new proposal, i.e. not wanting to proceed too hastily without a thorough review of the idea's fundamental premises, and with joint participation of the Frankfort Arsenal (FA) and the Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG).

Meanwhile, the Remington Arms Co. (RA) already had a working relationship with the Savage Plant having evolved from their development of a .303 caliber prototype of the Springfield '03 (i.e. British Springfield, Cal. .303). In the RA's dire view of things, time was of the essence. More critically, they



Remington Arms Plant – Ilion, NY, Circa 1941

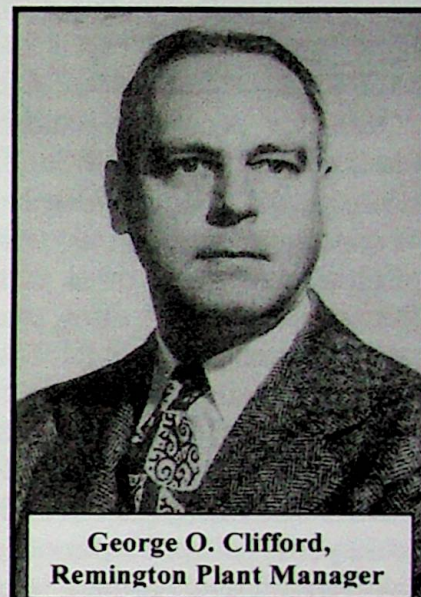
recognized their Ilion plant was immersed in the same accelerated wartime rifle manufacturing business that Savage was. The British testing in May of 1941 that produced an alternate barrel approval for the Savage Arms Co. was specifically aimed at rifles ...not pistols, machine guns or reinvention of the wheel. So, with the permission of the OCO, Remington decided to conduct validation testing of the 2-groove barrel for use on the Springfield M1903 "Modified" then being manufactured at their Ilion, N.Y. plant. However, their real motivation had more to do with what already begun as rumor after the "Pearl Harbor" debacle that would soon land them in a proverbial pressure pot. Read on.....

Remington had just recently started production of their '03 rifle edition to augment the British need for rifles. More critically, they had come into the full realization the antiquated Springfield rifle tooling provided under lease from the Rock Island Arsenal the year before was not only old and worn, but questionably capable of manufacturing 1000 rifles a day...as led to believe. Even before "Pearl Harbor", they remained uncertain about its true manufacturing potential. Nonetheless, the Japanese sneak attack suddenly changed everything.

In early February 1942, the OCO asked RA to increase their '03 production to 2000 rifles per day and a few weeks later upped it to 3000 rifles. Remington was very aware their production operation would have to radically change to meet the new mandate. Indeed, they were in the very midst of evaluating all manner of alternatives to speed up the manufacturing process when the 2-groove barrel appeared to become a very real opportunity. Barrel making shortcuts suddenly became one of their prime considerations, thus Ilion plant initiatives immediately targeted 2-groove rifling as critical to achieving their goals.

## **Remington 2-Groove Rifle Testing**

**Forward:** George O. Clifford, Ilion Plant Manager, sought approval in early February 1942 from RA headquarters in Bridgeport, Connecticut to be given the go-ahead to conduct 2-groove testing in hopes of having it approved in timely concert with studies then underway for a wide range of M1903 production shortcuts. Upon approval of the Remington front office, the task-lead was assigned the Technical Department of their Bridgeport factory under W.O. Stauffer, Manager of the Research Division. R.A. Hentschel was assigned the job in a joint effort with the Ilion plant's Industrial Engineers and their Development Section under a carefully considered protocol that would tactically involve military oversight from the Ordnance Department... which was deemed an expedient to the process.



George O. Clifford,  
Remington Plant Manager

The project effectively got underway in late February 1942, with the objective to *hopefully* affirm British findings by testing 2-groove barrels for accuracy, durability and the effects of pressure and velocity. During the testing process, they also decided to evaluate the consequences of prolonged shooting endurance on accuracy, in order to extract any relevant information regarding "...life of both the barrel and the action." By the time the test was complete on June 20, 1942, they had enough information to more than validate the British findings.

**The Test Protocol:** A total of 28 rifles were involved in the validation program. All the rifles were made up of new Remington receivers pulled off the M1903 "*Modified*" assembly line except for one Springfield, as further explained below. The 27 Remington receivers were then built-up with new 2-groove barrels and assembled into rifles with all new parts for 100 yard accuracy testing. However, 3 of the rifles were arbitrarily selected for additional controlled trials at 100, 200 and 600 yards with one of the 3 selected for the endurance firing of 16,000 rounds. It is interesting to note that all 100 yard shooting was done indoors using a standard elbow and muzzle rest, while the 200 and 600 yard testing was conducted outdoors using the prone position.

As noted above, two of the three rifles selected for the special supplemental trials were new Remington '03 receivers equipped with new 2-groove barrels. Their serial numbers (SN) were 3030030 and 3030571, respectively, thus indicating approximate receiver manufacture in the first or second week of February 1942. The 3<sup>rd</sup> rifle was a standard 4-groove SA made Springfield rifle, SN 1283325, designated as the trial-comparison rifle. The new 2-groove barrels being tested were manufactured using standard rifling machines, but each had to be indexed by hand in order to cut only two opposing grooves at 180 degrees separation in lieu of the standard four. In other words, the indexing mechanism on the rifling machine had to be modified since it was inherently designed to travel through 90 degrees, not 180. The 2-groove rifling was carefully gauged for all 27 guns and each met the standard dimensional tolerance allowances for the Springfield M1903 without changing the width or depth of the grooves, as follows:

Width of groove: **0.1797** (+0.000; -0.003)  
 Rifling diameter: **0.308** (+0.001; -0.000)  
 Bore diameter: **0.300** (+0.001; -0.000)  
 Groove depth: **0.004** (+0.0005; -0.0000)

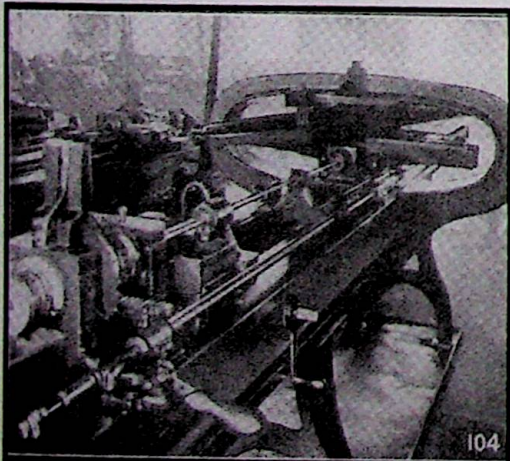
Essentially, the 2-groove barrel configuration was identical to the standard 4-groove barrel, except for omission of two opposing grooves. (Note: Also see Figure 1, next page.)

**Testing & Results:** All 28 guns were initially fired at 100 yards without any problems. Each passed the Ordnance accuracy standards calling for 5 shots to strike within a three (3) inch circle. The resultant report concluded: *"No difference in accuracy was noted between these guns and regular production."*

Subsequently, the three guns commissioned at random for supplemental testing were subjected to the distance and endurance testing. The final accuracy test results are shown in Table 1 on the next page for the three principal test guns only, and will constitute the primary focus of this article in the interests of brevity. It is noted that Remington SN 3030030 was tested first at 100 yards in April before the decision was made to alter

the overall trial protocol in order to advance the more time consuming 16,000 round endurance test. A part of that decision was also to employ one of the 2-groove rifles for distance testing AFTER completion of the endurance test. Remington SN 3030571 had been selected for this latter trial, which was finally completed on June 16th. Thereafter, completion of the firing test program was resumed with the other two rifles, including the 200 and 600-yard distances.


All firing was performed by three designated marksmen from the Ordnance Department under conditions permitting objective validation of the results. For example, Mr. Hall was the only marksman used for each of the three rifles at the 100-yard distance in order to satisfy a uniformity/equivalency baseline comparison between each rifle. However, for the 200 and 600-yard ranges, two shooters (Mr. Fisher and George Parker) were used to also address possible anomalies related to inconsistency factors inherent in each rifle separately. In only one instance was a rifleman allowed a second chance...and that was for the test firing of Springfield SN 1283325 at 600 yards. In that particular case, Parker's first attempt was deemed *"problematic"*; therefore, he was granted a second attempt. More will be said about that later.



Typical Pratt & Whitney Rifling Machine

As shown by the results at 100 and 200 yards (Table 1) on the next page, the 2-groove barrel out-performed the 4-groove edition by a notable margin. Even at the 600-yard distance, where the average scores were approximately the same, the 2-groove barrel achieved the better technical performance. However, it is also noted that Remington SN

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REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.  
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 Research Division  
 BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

PROGRESS REPORT

Subject: Two Groove Rifling in M1903 Rifles  
 RMR-42-12

Prepared by: R.A.A. Hentschel

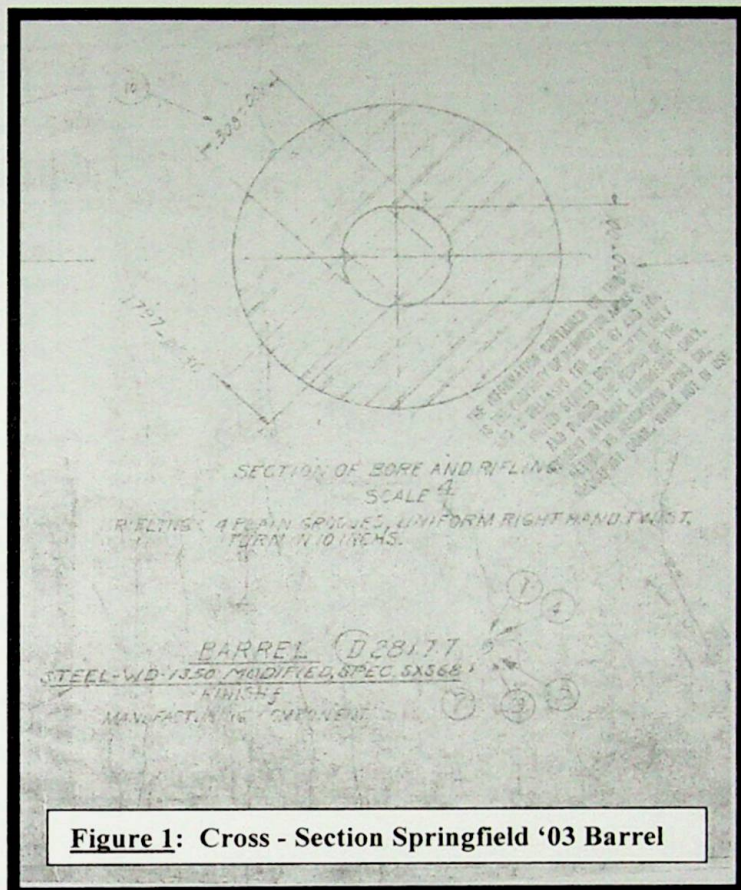
Approved: W. D. Stauffer

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Remington 2- Groove Final Test Report



**Figure 1: Cross - Section Springfield '03 Barrel**

3030571 did not fire at the 600-yard range. It was learned during the sighting-in process that the rear sight was not behaving properly. So, rather than start over with another rifle, it was decided to dispense with using it at all in the interests of time for the 600-yard test. By then, the validation-testing program was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of June and Remington management becoming anxious for results and closure. It is also speculated that the rear sight difficulties may well have had something to do with the fact that SN 3030571 was used for the 16,000 round endurance trials started in April and continuing into June 1942.

In this author's opinion, the 16,000 round endurance test phase of the overall effort revealed an astonishing testimony about Remington's 2-groove rifling barrel that is still being extolled by modern day shooters. As part of the endurance test, SN 3030571 was also shot for 100-yard accuracy every 1000 rounds. Once again, an Ordnance representative carried out this particular test. Indeed, for this prolonged firing spree over 3 different targets, Mr. Hall was assigned the task as the rifleman. The test protocol called for taking

"Extreme Spread" (ES) measurements for each of the targets after 1000 rounds, then averaging them both for each target as well as overall ES. The results of the test are in **Table II** on the next page.

As evident from the Table, the grand average ES after 16,000 rounds was 2.71 inches with the lowest at 1.97 inches...using an "elbow and muzzle rest". The highest ES was 3.17 inches, experienced at the very beginning when the barrel was still new after sighting-in. The related graph plot shown in **Figure**

**2** on page 13 is very revealing inasmuch as it depicts the variance both above and below the 2.71 inch overall average axis (plus and minus ordinate measurements) was not only markedly balanced, but uniformly distributed throughout the 16,000 fired rounds. It also revealed no detectable indications of accuracy change throughout the course of the trial.

<b>TABLE I</b>				
<b>EXTREME SPREAD (E.S.) – 5 SHOT GROUPS (inches)</b>				
<b>Rifle/Serial Number</b>	<b>Rifling Type</b>	<b>100-Yards</b>	<b>200-Yards</b>	<b>600-Yards</b>
Springfield 1283325	Std. 4-Groove	3.2 *	9.8 9.0	23.3 18.8 33.5
Remington 3030030	2-Groove	2.8 **	7.6 9.4	13.3 29.3
Remington 3030571	2-Groove (After 16,000 Rounds)	2.7 *	9.3 7.6	--- *** --- ***
* Average of three groups;      ** Average of four groups;      *** Not Tested				

Both Remington and Ordnance also learned some other things from the endurance test that proved ominous, but not fatal. After completion of the endurance test, "...the barrel showed bad heat checking at the breech end when examined with a Borescope." They also observed streaks of metal fouling along the

length of the barrel. Nevertheless, when the change in the groove and land diameter tests were reviewed, the differences found were judged insignificant since "...they were within the experimental error of the method used." George Parker from Ordnance was responsible for conducting this latter phase of the laboratory analysis using sulfur casts taken at the end of each 5000 round stage, and again after completion of firing the 16,000 rounds. In every case, the differences were found to be substantially within a one ten-thousand inch range.

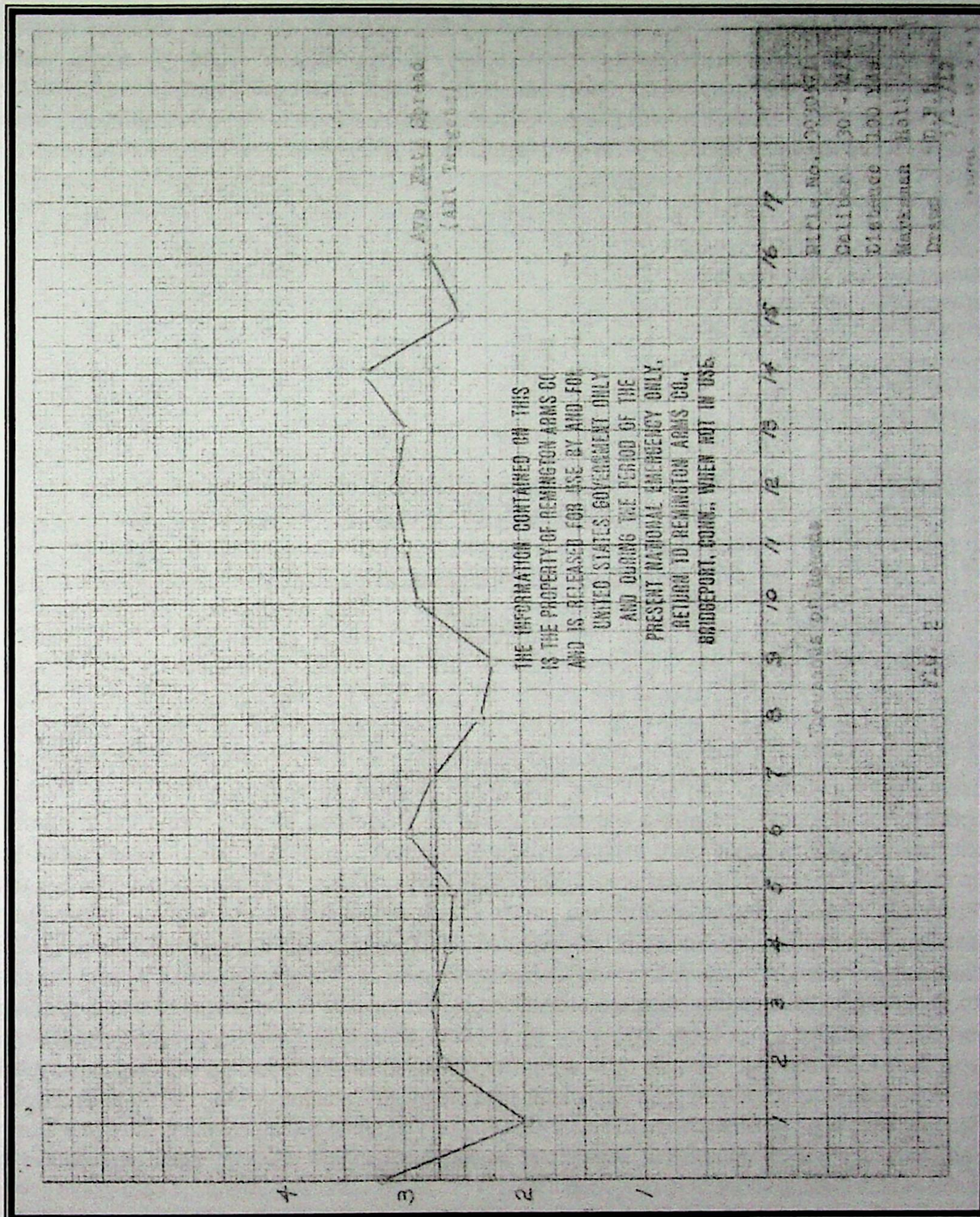
The summary results of the 100, 200 and 600-yard tests are shown in **Table III** below. It is noted that whereas the Springfield comparison rifle results were based on only 3 different 5-shot groups, the Remington 2-groove rifle selected at random (SN 3030030) was extended to an average from 4 different groups. Nonetheless, the 2-groove barrel appeared considerably more accurate at both the 100 and 200-yard distances. At 600-yards, they were judged essentially equivalent. However, it is pointed out that marksman Parker was having accuracy problems with every rifle fired at the 600-yard distance.

<b>Table II</b>				
<b>Rifle SN. 3030571 - Marksman: HALL</b>				
Thousands of Rounds	EXTEME SPREAD (E.S.) - inches			
	Target No.1	Target No. 2	Target No. 3	Average
0	3.34	2.72	3.45	3.17
1	2.77	0.89	2.27	1.97
2	2.11	3.45	2.44	2.66
3	3.59	2.13	2.56	2.76
4	4.13	2.61	1.09	2.61
5	1.88	3.25	2.64	2.59
6	1.73	4.27	2.84	2.94
7	2.45	2.73	2.97	2.71
8	1.86	4.17	1.02	2.35
9	1.25	3.28	2.16	2.23
10	2.45	2.44	3.63	2.84
11	3.13	3.63	2.06	2.94
12	2.19	4.06	2.80	3.01
13	2.36	3.00	3.39	2.91
14	2.98	4.19	2.61	3.26
15	2.06	2.09	3.25	2.45
16	2.70	1.50	3.75	2.70
Average: 16,000 Rounds:				<b>2.71</b>

<b>TABLE III</b>										
<b>EXTREME SPREAD (E.S.) - 5 SHOT GROUPS (inches)</b>										
		100-Yards			200-Yards			600-Yards		
Rifle/Serial Number	Rifling Type	Marksman	Date	E.S.	Marksman	Date	E.S.	Marksman	Date	E.S.
Springfield 1283325	Std. 4-Groove	Hall	6/20/42	4.5	Parker	6/16/42	9.0	Parker	6/16/42	33.5
				3.0	Fisher	6/16/42	9.8	Parker	6/16/42	18.8
				2.1			Ave: 9.4	Fisher	6/16/42	23.3
				Ave: 3.2						
Remington 3030030	2-Groove	Hall	4/10/42	2.0	Fisher	6/16/42	7.6	Fisher	6/16/42	13.3
				3.2	Parker	6/16/42	9.4	Parker	6/16/42	29.3
				1.8			Ave: 8.5			
				4.3						
Remington 3030571	2-Groove(after 16,000 rounds)	Hall	6/19/42	Ave: 2.8						
				2.7	Fisher	6/16/42	9.3	rifle not tested @ 600 yards	----	----
				1.5	Parker	6/16/42	7.6			
				3.8			Ave: 8.4			
				Ave: 2.7						

In this writer's opinion, the most amazing observation was the performance outcome of Remington 2-groove, SN 3030571. This particular rifle had already gone through a grueling 16,000 round endurance test, but when it was also re-tested thereafter for the 100, 200 and 600-yard distances, its performance was marginally SUPERIOR to both the other two rifles!

**Pressure and Velocity:** Results of the pressure and velocity tests also proved valuable. Personnel from the Physics Section at RA's Bridgeport laboratory performed all measurements. The protocol for the test required measurements for both the 2 and 4-groove barrels before and after fitting of pressure pistons.



**Figure 2: 16,000 Round Endurance Test -Accuracy Variance Graph**

One barrel of each type was selected at random with testing of two types of ammunition, both ball and armor piercing. In the interests of article brevity, the tabulated results are not being shown; however, the bottom-line was when using standard "ball" ammo, both rifling types showed substantially identical results with velocities in the 2-groove about 50 fps slower and pressure slightly higher. While these results were reasonably expected as characteristic differences endemic to the nature of the two rifling systems, in both cases, the differences were well within "error of measurement" standards.

However, the use of armor piercing ammo presented noticeably different pressure results. The 2-groove barrel revealed a pressure increase consistently in the 3000 to 4000-psi range, with slightly decreased velocities. However, the final report concluded this to also be "...not particularly significant." Indeed, while emphasizing that only one 2-groove barrel had been tested for armor piercing ammunition, no further tests were deemed necessary for two reasons: (1) The elevated pressure was not considered serious, and (2) "...armor piercing ammunition is seldom used in the Springfield rifle."

As stated previously, Remington's 2-groove testing under the auspices of Ordnance participation and oversight was completed on June 20, 1942. The final report findings were simply stated: "*On the basis of tests made to date, the two groove rifling equals the standard four groove rifling in performance.*" The results were formally turned over to the Ordnance Department by letter from Remington's L.R. Crittenden to Lt. W.J. Bertsche on June 23, 1942. It is noted that Bertsche was the onsite Army Inspector of Ordnance stationed at the Ilion plant at the time. Remington advised that if any further testing were desired, they'd be glad to do it. However, they were anxious for a prompt approval for using 2-groove rifling, hopefully as quickly as the one Savage had received. But, it didn't happen!

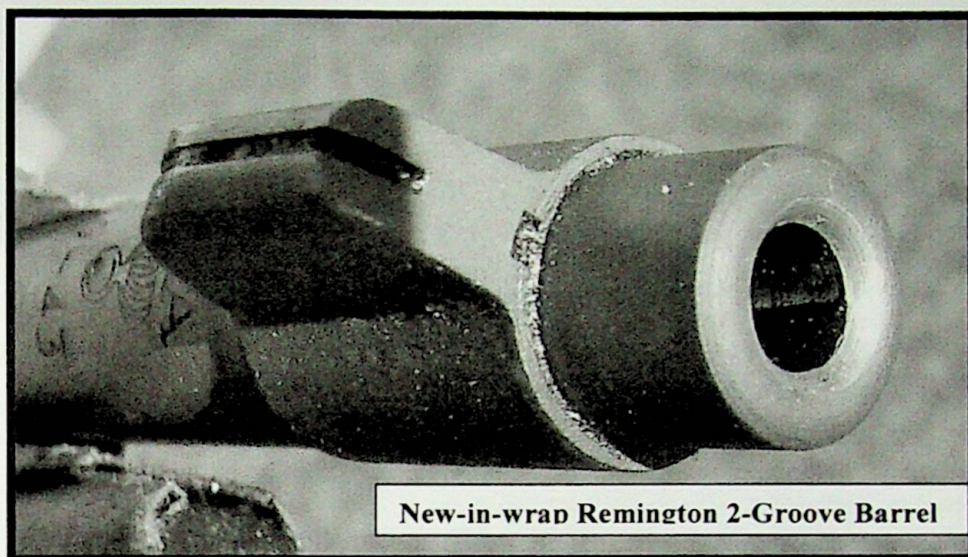
**Wartime Bureaucracy:** As intimated in this article's "Introduction", the Springfield Armory (SA) often marched to a different drummer. While Lt. Bertsche of the Ordnance Department may have received the Remington report in June in time for an easy turn-around approval to convert to 2-groove barrel-making at the start of the M1903A3 program, the report went without action. Indeed, it wasn't to be acknowledged by the SA until 4 months later after RA officially re-presented it on August 8, 1942, as discussed further herein. By then, the 'A3 program was well on its way to initial production. Had it not been for complications with significant rear sight corrections, full M1903A3 production would have begun in October... not December. But, even then the 2-groove barrel was still NOT formally approved yet!

What happened? It was simply this. The OCO was reluctant to routinely approve anything without the official blessing of the SA and its institutional relationship tethered to the Frankfort Arsenal (FA) and the Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG). The SA didn't happen to regard M1903 rifle as having any particular priority or urgency...despite a war-time urgency. Therefore, the RA found itself having to await a systematic review process that only affected the government's post-war small arms future relative to alternatives that might represent a better solution than 2-groove rifling. This was simply the SA way.

Meanwhile, the SA and company had pretty much stone-walled themselves into a fundamental challenge of the British findings, in spite of a March 1942 interim report to the OCO admitting "...2-groove rifling as per previous endorsements are encouraging." Months passed by without any formal response to the Remington testing program, let alone any approval to authorize 2-groove rifling. They weren't persuaded in the long term that an odd number of barrel grooves would provide a superior alternative. In June the OCO would ask them to hold off further testing of 3-groove rifling tests "...pending completion of test of 2-groove rifling now being conducted at the APG." It didn't seem to matter. The SA would stand firm in their belief that any changes to the standard 4-groove rifling requires sufficient pre-testing that embraced: (1) 3-grooves or some other odd number as "...a sounder approach than a reduction in the number of grooves from 4 to 2"; (2) adding increased and/or decreased groove depth as part of any testing program; and (3) in the case of 2-groove, it would be better to use "rifling of the reverse form, i.e., wide grooves and narrow lands" in lieu of merely removing two of the grooves on a 4-groove machine. Furthermore, they strongly believed that any such testing should be properly "...studied at Aberdeen and Frankford Arsenal" before adoption. They even sought to impose their influence on commercial barrel-making vendors under contract, including Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and Auto-Ordnance Corporation into spending their own funds to experiment with differing types of rifling as opposed to just dealing with the 2-groove option.

Needless to say, RA was becoming concerned the SA had lost all appreciation for an obvious assignment objective, particularly as related to these bolt-rifles destined for eventual retirement after the War. Finally, by letter dated August 28, 1942, RA forwarded their essentially unedited June report, now

dated August 8, 1942, directly to the OCO and the SA asking for “*immediate endorsement and approval*” of 2-groove rifling for the M1903A3. The SA acknowledged receiving it the following September 2<sup>nd</sup>, but still wouldn’t budge from their hard-line position. It is also curious to note that by this time, multiple findings of the APG from their previous testing efforts had fully validated the findings contained in the RA report 4 months previous. Even the Ordnance Technical Committee (OTC) had agreed as noted below.



**OTC Confirmation:** “*The performance of two groove barrels was in every way equal to that of the standard four groove barrel. The differences between the two types of rifling were generally negligible, and where significant differences did exist, they tended to favor the use of two grooved rifling.*”

Timely OCO intervention from the “Pentagon” became inevitable. Thus, the Chief of the Technical Division of the OCO, Brig. Gen. G.M. Barnes, got involved among others, resulting in the “*Sub-Committee on Small Arms*” review of the summary tables and star gage records of 16 two-

groove barrels tested by the APG. Their response was immediate. With no further delay, they sent the OTC a formal recommendation on October 15, 1942 to adopt 2-groove rifling forthwith...all while referring back to the fundamental premise to reduce wartime costs and speed up production as determined by the British findings. The OTC final report even made reference to the APG’s use of RA’s M1903A3 rifles in the test, thus proving for the record that ‘A3 production was already underway at Remington Arms in October 1942. Furthermore, the approval was applicable to all affected “*rifles*” then being used by the ‘*Services*’, i.e. the M1, 1903A1, 1903A3 and M1917.

## Epilogue:

Subsequently, 2-groove rifling went on to be approved for manufacture, the story of which has been summarized by this author previously in other writings. On October 23, 1942 the OCO ordered, with the SA following up on November 3<sup>rd</sup>, that all affected barrel drawings be revised to show 2-groove rifling as an option/alternative to 4-groove. The debate was to go on for a couple more months about how to handle barrel-makers using the “*broaching*” method of rifling, as well as dealing with SA initiatives for further increasing bore and rifling tolerances. But, eventually RA’s Ilion Plant was finally able to mobilize for the conversion over to 2-groove rifling in January 1943, the barrels of which began showing up on assembled rifles a few months later. Needless to say, they had already “...*devised a method of changing over rifling machines from a 4-groove index to a 2-groove.*” But, it wasn’t until March 6, 1943...some 9 months after initiating their approval request for 2-groove rifling option, that the SA finally forwarded a marked print of the ‘03A3 barrel to the OCO for approval showing 4-grooves standard and 2-grooves as an alternate. (Revision 6, dated 3-1-43, drwg. No. D44077).

In closing, the SA still didn’t give up on their 3-groove rifling posture... even though they would be eventually silenced on the subject. But, that remains another story for another time.

§ § § § § §



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
USAMC LOGISTICS DATA ANALYSIS CENTER  
BUILDING 3305, REDEYE ROAD  
REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL 35898-7466

24 May 2021

AMLD

This letter is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated 12 March 2021 reference number AMC FOIA FP-21-018684/FA-21-0781. The request is for ownership history on a Colt 1911A1 serial number 796677.

The following Information was found in the DoD Small Arms/Light Weapons Registry for an M1911A1, Pistol Caliber .45, Automatic, NSN: 1005-00-726-5655, Serial Number: 796677. The records for this weapon are listed below in chronological order:

1. January 13, 1988 – The Marine Corps Logistics Base - Albany, Georgia shipped the weapon to the Anniston Munitions Center - Anniston, Alabama.
2. February 01, 1988 – The Anniston Munitions Center - Anniston, Alabama received the weapon from the Marine Corps Logistics Base - Albany, Georgia.
3. January 18, 1991 – The Anniston Munitions Center - Anniston, Alabama shipped the weapon to the Logistics Readiness Center - Fort Knox, Kentucky.
4. August 16, 1991 – The Anniston Munitions Center - Anniston, Alabama received the weapon from the Logistics Readiness Center - Fort Knox, Kentucky.
5. February 27, 1999 – The Anniston Munitions Center - Anniston, Alabama shipped the weapon to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Distribution - Anniston, Alabama.
6. February 27, 1999 – The DLA Distribution - Anniston, Alabama received the weapon from the Anniston Munitions Center - Anniston, Alabama.
7. September 08, 2000, January 31, 2003, January 29, 2004, January 23, 2005, February 12, 2006, January 29, 2007, January 27, 2008, January 25, 2009, January 24, 2010, March 06, 2011, December 03, 2011, January 19, 2013, March 07, 2015, May 01, 2016, March 05, 2017, June 04, 2017 and March 31,

2019 – The DLA Distribution - Anniston, Alabama conducted annual weapon serial number reconciliations on the weapon.

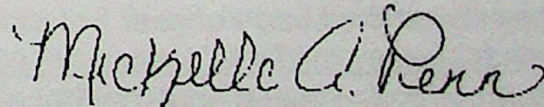
8. September 26, 2019 – The DLA Distribution - Anniston, Alabama shipped the weapon to the United States Army Tank Automotive and Armaments Command - Anniston, Alabama.
9. October 10, 2019 – The United States Army Tank Automotive and Armaments Command - Anniston, Alabama received the weapon from the DLA Distribution - Anniston, Alabama.
10. October 18, 2019 – The Tank Automotive and Armaments Command - Anniston, Alabama shipped the weapon outside the DOD to the Civilian Marksmanship Program South - Anniston, Alabama.

If you interpret this response as an adverse action, you have the right to contact the Army FOIA Public Liaison Officer, Alecia Boiling, by email at [us.army.hqda-oaa-ahs.mbx.rmda-foia-public-liaison@mail.mil](mailto:us.army.hqda-oaa-ahs.mbx.rmda-foia-public-liaison@mail.mil) or by phone at (703) 428-6238. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the national Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: NARA-OGIS, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, MD 20740-6001, email at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov), telephone number (202) 741-5770, toll free at (877) 684-6448, or by facsimile at (202) 741-5769.

There is no cost associated with the processing of this request.

The point of contact for this request is the undersigned at email: [usarmy.redstone.ldac.mbx.foia@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.redstone.ldac.mbx.foia@mail.mil). Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this response.

Sincerely,



Mickelle Penn  
Freedom of Information Act Officer, LDAC



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY  
U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS SERVICES  
9301 CHAPEK ROAD  
FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5605

May 21, 2021

mail.com

This letter is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated March 12, 2021. You are seeking any and all information on where service weapon Colt 1911A1, serial #796677, had been stationed and to whom issued if possible. Your request is being processed in accordance with Title 5 United States Code 552, The Freedom of Information Act. Your request was assigned case numbers FA-21-2150 / FP-21-016889.

Please be advised this office serves as the referral point and policy office for the Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act program. Requests for information and documents under the purview of the Army are referred to the proponent agency for appropriate handling and the proponent of the requested records in accordance with Army Regulation 25-55, The Army Freedom of Information Act Program.

After conducting research, we are referring your request to the following activity for processing and direct response to you.

U.S. Army Logistics Data Analysis Center  
ATTN: FOIA  
Bldg. 3305  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898  
Email: usarmy.redstone.ldac.mbx.foia@mail.mil

You may check the status of your Freedom of Information Act request by going to <https://www.foia.army.mil/facts/casestatus.aspx> and entering FP-21-016889 in the Control Number box. Please note that once your request is received at the next agency(s) listed above it will be assigned a new Control Number that you will have to use to track the status of your request. If you have any questions regarding the processing of your request, please contact that activity.

Sincerely,

Annette Wormley  
Government Information Specialist  
U.S. Army Freedom of Information Act Office



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
CRANE DIVISION  
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
300 HIGHWAY 361  
CRANE INDIANA 47522-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
5720  
21-010006  
10/12/2021

Subj: YOUR FOIA REQUEST (DON-NAVY 2021-010006)

This letter is in response to your request under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), assigned tracking number DON-Navy-2021-010006, dated August 30, 2021, for information pertaining to:

"I would like to request a FOIA on my CMP COLT 1911A1 that was shipped Directly to the NAVY. It was shipped to the Naval Station at Sewell's Point, Va in 1942. My Colt's Serial number is: 796677

Any and all information on my Colt 1911A1 would be greatly appreciated."

The following documents are provided in their entirety as responsive to your request: History File Serial Number 796677.

In accordance with Navy policy, all fees have been waived.

You have the right to an appeal. It must be received (i.e., post-marked if by mail, sent if by email, submitted if by FOIAonline) within 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Please provide the appellate authority (see below) the following in an envelope marked "FOIA appeal":

- a letter requesting an appeal that explains what you are appealing with any supporting arguments or reasons you think may be worthy of consideration;
- a copy of your initial request;

- a copy of the letter of denial.

Also, please provide me a copy of your appeal letter at Amanda.hughes2@navy.mil.

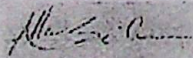
There are two ways to file an appeal: through FOIAonline or by mail.

1. Through FOIAonline. To do so, locate your request (enter a keyword or the request tracking number in the "Search for" field on the "Search" tab), click on it, then the "Create Appeal" tab in the left-hand column. Complete the subsequent field, click "Save," and FOIAonline will submit your appeal.
2. By mail. Address your appeal to:

Department of the Navy,  
Office of the General Counsel,  
1000 Navy Pentagon, Room 5A532  
Washington, DC 20350-1000]

If you have any questions, please contact the FOIA coordinator at Amanda.hughes2@navy.mil and 812-854-2997. You may also contact the DON FOIA Public Liaison, Christopher Julka, at christopher.a.julka@navy.mil, (703)697-0031. In addition, the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) provides a voluntary mediation process for resolving disputes between persons making FOIA requests and the Department of the Navy (DON). For more information, go to <https://www.archives.gov/ogis/about-ogis/contact-information>.

By Direction,



Digitally signed by  
SEBASTIAN ALLEN E. 1264191617  
Date: 2021.10.19 08:31:42 -04'00'

Allen Sebastian  
Counsel, NSWC Crane

5720  
2021-010006  
9/30/2021

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST DON-NAVY-2021-010006

This acknowledges receipt of your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division (NSWC Crane) received your 8/30/2021 FOIA request.

We have begun the process to search for the requested records. Please be advised that under FOIA, NSWC Crane generally has 20 working days in which to make a determination on your request. If we are unable to make a final determination on your request within this time, you will be notified of the reasons why and when we expect to make a final determination on your request. You will also be notified in our final determination if fees are assessed to complete your request, the fee category, and a breakdown of the costs.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, you may contact Amanda Hughes at telephone: (812) 854-2997 or by email: Amanda.hughes2@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

*Amanda Hughes*

Amanda N. Hughes

Navy History File -- Records for Serial Number 796677 (Complete)

NSN	UIC	S Document	XFER Last Loc	ETA	D DODDate
1005-00-726-5655	MMSA01	9 M9882320264002	1182 N00164	08/19/82	B 08/31/76

DOLT  
12/13/82 0:00

177-21

The U.S. Navy was shipped 3,982 1911A1s on July 24th, 1942. These guns were shipped to the Officer in Charge, Naval Supply Depot, in Oakland, Calif. and Sewalls Point, Va. This gun was shipped as part of the Virginia shipments. The U.S. Navy only received 3,982 pistols as DIRECT shipments during WWII. After this first shipment, all pistols were delivered to Ordnance Stores (OS) at Springfield where they were disbursed. These direct Navy delivered pistols are seldom encountered due to their small initial number, their relatively high loss rate as all pistols were normally lost when a ship went down, and pistols aboard ship as well as in Navy shore installations were generally kept more securely than Army pistols. Therefore the number of Navy pistols that went home in duffel bags was far less than in the other services. This direct Navy delivered Colt 1911A1 pistol is completely original and bears the W.B. final acceptance mark applied under the authority of Col. Waldemar S. Broberg (Fig. 3). Stocks for these Navy pistols are the seldom seen "Coltwood" plastic with hollow backs. (Fig. 11) The number beneath the firing pin stop plate matches the frame serial number (796080). Reference Charles Clawsons "Colt .45 Service pistols".



1 - Right profile



2 - Left profile



3 - View of W.B. final acceptance mark applied under the authority of Col. Waldemar S. Broberg.



4 - Serial Number under firing pin stop plate on slide



5 - G indicates Government contract



6 - UN marks indicate "in process" inspections at various stages of manufacture. See Notes on 1943 Colt page.



7 - Wide spur hammer



8 - 2 views of the thumb safety



9 - Mainspring housing



10 - Barrel markings



11 - Coltwood Plastic Stocks (rare type w/ out ribs)



12 - Milled trigger, slide stop, WB stamp, and Proof stamps.



13 - Receiver Markings

From the T. Moore collection

**Note 1:** Note 1: When buying a Navy 1911A1 Colt or any Colt between serial number 710001 and about 1139XXX, ensure that

**Note 2:** Navy Colts draw a significant premium, anywhere from 50% to 100% depending on condition. The important things to

**Note 3:** With many NAVY pistols you can clean off any loose rust and wash the parts with hot soapy water, then dry and keep it well

SERIAL	MODEL	MMDDYY	USAGE	SOURCE
796432		070143	USS SC635	
796477		121643	USS HERMITAGE (AP)	
796477		021444	USS HERMITAGE	
796667		082345	USS SANTA FE (CL-60) (STOLEN)	
796669		090945	USS SANTA FE (CL-60) (MISSING)	
796826		022343	USS TILLMAN (DD641)	RG74E25GEN43(R)BX393FS/L11-2
796838		101544	USS TILLMAN (DD641)	RG74E25SHIP43(R)BX30/L11
796838		092744	USN - BROOKLYN NY	RG74E25GEN44(R)BX564FEB-MAR
796863		071843	USS WILLIAM P BIDDLE (AP15)	DCP_0985.JPG
796866		071843	USS WILLIAM P BIDDLE (AP15)	DCP_1035.JPG
797040		062844	USS CARD (CVE7)	RG74E25SHIP43(R)BX157/F11
797071		021146	SEATTLE	RG74E25SHIP44(R)BX466L11
797136		052945	USMC - MCAF NEWPORT	RG74E25GEN44(R)BX563SEP-DEC
797160		101845	USS DENVER (CL58)(SURVEYED)	RG74E25SHIP43(R)BX31/L11
797164		101845	USS DENVER (CL58)(SURVEYED)	RG74E25SHIP43(R)BX31/L11
797183		101845	USS DENVER (CL58)(SURVEYED)	RG74E25SHIP44(R)BX412L11
797195		101845	USS DENVER (CL58)(SURVEYED)	RG156E2ABXA695F474.6/682+
797331		022044	USS BIRMINGHAM	RG127E18ABX1419F2175-115 5/45
797331		022044	USS BIRMINGHAM (CL62)	RG74E1003(1945)BX23S79-4(16)
797491		091743	USS KNIGHT	RG74E1003(1945)BX23S79-4(16)
				RG74E1003(1945)BX23S79-4(16)
				RG74E1003(1945)BX23S79-4(16)
				RG74E25GEN44(R)BX563APR1-30
				RG74E25SHIP44(R)BX392L11
				RG74E25GEN44(R)BX564FEB-MAR

the serial number on the receiver/frame matches the serial number underneath the firing pin stop plate. Early WWI Navy 1911 Colts where marked "MODEL OF 1911 U.S. Navy". All U.S. military pistols made after 1915 were marked "MODEL OF 1911 U.S. ARMY" or "M1911A1 U.S. ARMY". Navy delivered 1911A1 pistols can only be identified and differentiated from normal Army issue pistols by their serial number.

be sure of when contemplating the oiled. BUT what ever you purchase of a Navy Colt are the same as with any other M1911 or M1911A1: ensure all parts are correct (Stocks, barrel, barrel bushing, sights, grip screws, mainspring housing, slide stop, hammer, and Slide). With early M1911A1s through about 1139XXX, the slide must be numbered to match the receiver.

# BARRI

☐ 1911  
☒ 1911A1

☐ Blued  
☒ Parkerized

Manufacturer Flannery

## Markings

Left

P Proofmark

Right

F Stamp

Top

N/A

Bottom

N/A

## SLIDE

Manufacturer

Colt

Front Sight

☐ Narrow

☒ Wide

Rear Sight

☐ U notch

☒ Square notch

Recoil Spring

☒ Checkered

Plug

☐ Serrated

☒ Notched

## Markings

Left

Colt Rollmarks

Top

P Proofmark

Right

# M1911 / M1911A1 DATA SHEET

Model

1911A1

Serial Number

796677

Branch: ☒ NAVY  
☐ ARMY  
☐ USMC

## RECEIVER & MARKINGS

Manufacturer

Colt

Date of Manufacture

1942

Left Side

W.B. Inspector mark, P Proofmark

Right Side

United States Property, M1911A1  
U.S. Army, 796677, A 9 84

Left  
Trigger  
Guard

W Stamp, VP Proof  
mark

N/A

Right  
Trigger  
Guard

## RECEIVER COMPONENTS

Hammer

☐ Long

☐ Flat

☒ Checkered

☒ Short

☒ Wide

☐ Serrated

Trigger

☐ Long

☐ Milled

☒ Checkered

☒ Short

☒ Stamped

☐ Serrated

Slide Stop

☐ 1911

☐ Checkered

☒ 1911A1

☒ Serrated

## RECEIVER COMPONENTS

**Hammer** ☐ Long ☐ Flat ☒ Checkered  
☒ Short ☒ Wide ☐ Serrated

**Trigger** ☐ Long ☐ Milled ☒ Checkered  
☒ Short ☒ Stamped ☐ Serrated

**Slide Stop** ☐ 1911 ☐ Checkered  
☒ 1911A1 ☒ Serrated

**Safety Lock** ☒ Checkered  
☐ Serrated

**Grip** ☒ Long  
**Safety** ☐ Short

**Main Spring** ☐ Flat ☐ Smooth ☐ Checkered  
**Housing** ☒ Arched ☒ Grooved

**Magazine Catch** ☐ Early  
☒ modified  
☐ Late

## SLIDE

Manufacturer

Colt

Front Sight

☐ Narrow  
☒ Wide

Rear Sight

☐ U notch  
☒ Square notch

Recoil Spring

☒ Checkered

Plug

☐ Serrated  
☒ Notched

Markings

Left

Colt Rollmarks

Top

P. Proofmark

Right

N/A

# PACKING LIST

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.  
Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Sheet No. 33 of 83

Shipped To \_\_\_\_\_

Date Shipped Aug 4, 1943

P. O. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Contract No. 170-1-348

B/L No. 170-1-771

Colt's F. O. No. 2285

Shipped Via \_\_\_\_\_

Pistols, Colt Automatic, Caliber .45, M1911-A1

Serial Numbers are as follows:

Crate No.	Item	Quantity	Description
110		50	<div>925224 924488 924797 926349 926508</div> <div>921884 926559 924208 926422 922797</div> <div>921894 924820 923757 926395 925780</div> <div>923194 923744 924226 927424 926227</div> <div>910486 923221 923955 927425 926191</div> <div>922640 926790 923899 926800 922642</div> <div>924311 920878 925132 921598 919964</div> <div>924269 924697 924273 925801 922639</div> <div>920975 927145 924329 927073 926318</div> <div>922631 916784 922183 927131 925706</div>
		100	Magazine, Assembly, Extra, C8694 Code No. B6-01-00210

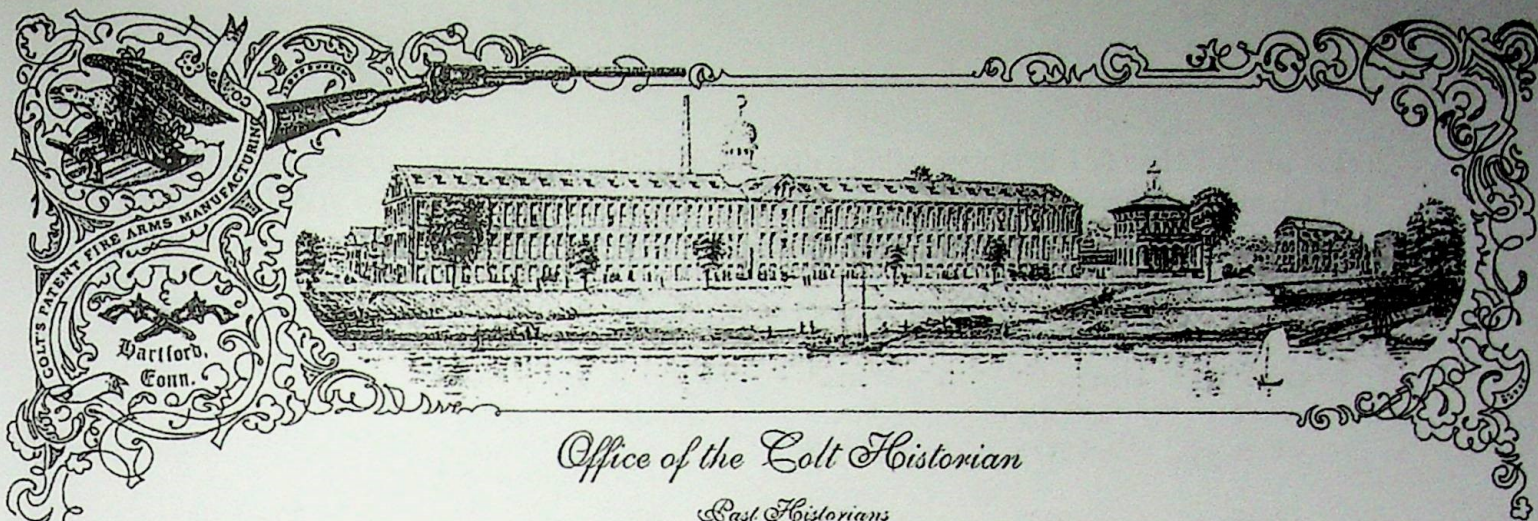
**CONDITION**

Overall Excellent Mechanical Excellent Bore Excellent

Finish % 97% Heat Treat Colors Front of slide and stop notch

Finish Type: ☐ Blued ☒ Parkerized

Comments Slide does not match Frame Serial number



## Office of the Colt Historian

### Past Historians

Arthur Ulrich 1903-1941  
Harold Hart 1942-1945

Charles Cole 1950-1965  
Ben Wagner 1957-1972

Martin Huber 1972-1993  
Kathleen Hoyt 1988-2009

October 12, 2022

Colt, by means of this letter, is proud to authenticate the manufacture of the Colt firearm with the following serial number:

### COLT MODEL 1911A1 AUTOMATIC PISTOL

Serial Number:	796677
Caliber:	.45/c
Barrel Length:	5"
Finish:	Blue
Type of stocks:	Not Listed
Sold To:	United States Government
Shipped To:	Officer in Charge Naval Supply Depot
Address:	Sewall's Point, Virginia
Date of Shipment:	July 24, 1942
Number of Same Type Guns in Shipment:	1,591

We trust you will find the historical information, retrieved from the original Colt shipping records, to be of interest.

Sincerely,

*Beverly Jean Haynes*  
Beverly Jean Haynes  
Historian

177-27

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# PACKING LIST

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.  
Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Sheet No. 33 of 83

Shipped To \_\_\_\_\_

Date Shipped May 8, 1943

P. O. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Contract No. 174-1-348

B/L No. 174-771

Colt's F. O. No. 2285

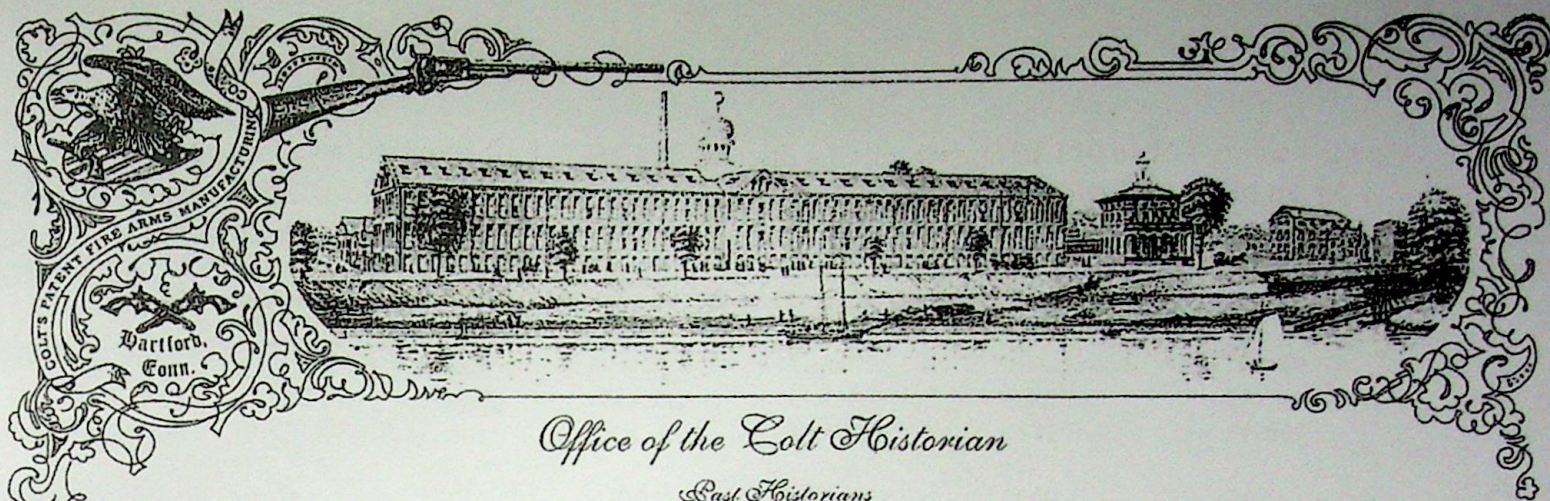
Shipped Via \_\_\_\_\_

Pistols, Colt Automatic, Caliber .45, M1911-A1

Serial Numbers are as follows:

Case No.	Item	Quantity	Description
110		50	925224 924488 924797 926349 926508 921884 926559 924208 926422 922797 921894 924820 923757 926395 925780 923194 923744 924226 927424 926227 910486 923221 923955 927425 926191 922640 926790 923899 926800 922642 924311 920878 925132 921598 919964 924269 924697 924273 925801 922639 920975 927145 924329 927073 926318 922631 916784 922183 927131 925706
		100	Magazine, Assembly, Extra, C8694 Code No. B6-01-00210

CONDITION		
Overall <u>Excellent</u>	Mechanical <u>Excellent</u>	Bore <u>Excellent</u>
Finish % <u>97%</u>	Heat Treat Colors <u>Front of slide and stop notch</u>	
Finish Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Blued <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parkerized		
Comments <u>Slide does not match frame serial numbers</u>		



## Office of the Colt Historian

### Past Historians

Arthur Ulrich 1903-1941  
Harold Hart 1942-1945

Charles Cole 1950-1965  
Bon Wagner 1957-1972

Martin Huber 1972-1993  
Kathleen Hoyt 1988-2009

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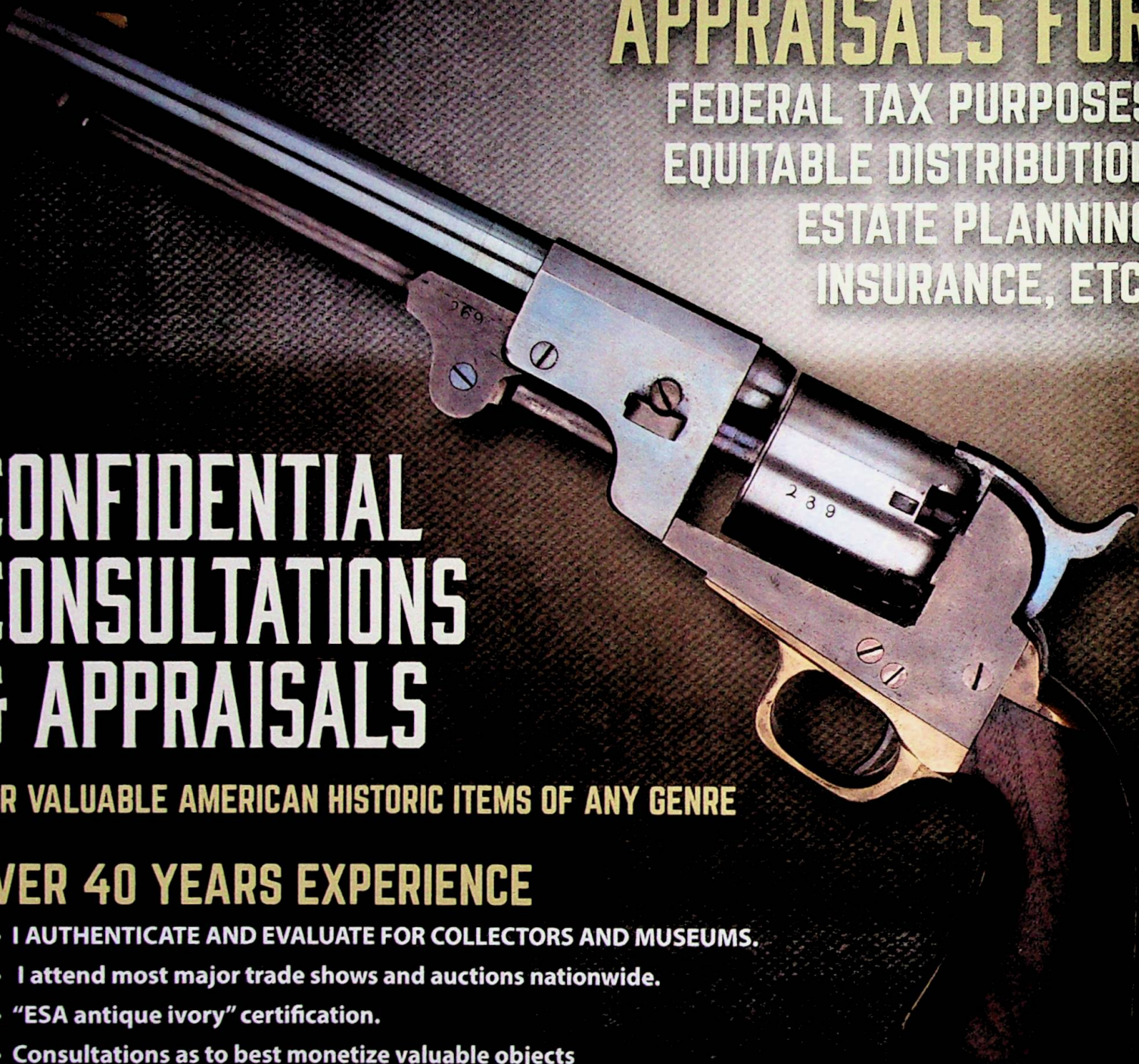
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*Beverly Jean Haynes*  
Beverly Jean Haynes  
Historian

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### LIST OF KNOWN DANCE DRAGOON REVOLVER SERIAL NUMBERS:

2, 4, 10, 14, 15, 17, 20, 25, 26, 38, 40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 54, 57, 58, 73, 74, 79, 87, 89, 95, 101, 107, 121, 124, 131, 134, 150, 153, 156, 159, 164, 165, 166, 168, 172, 176, 177, 179, 201, 206, 210, 216, 220, 222, 232, 233, 236, 241, 243, 244, 247, 254, 259, 265, 269, 274, 283, 284, 289, 298, 317, 320, 321, 324, 329, 331,

# MORPHY

## AUCTIONS

# FIREARMS & MILITARIA

## PROVEN & CONSISTENT RESULTS



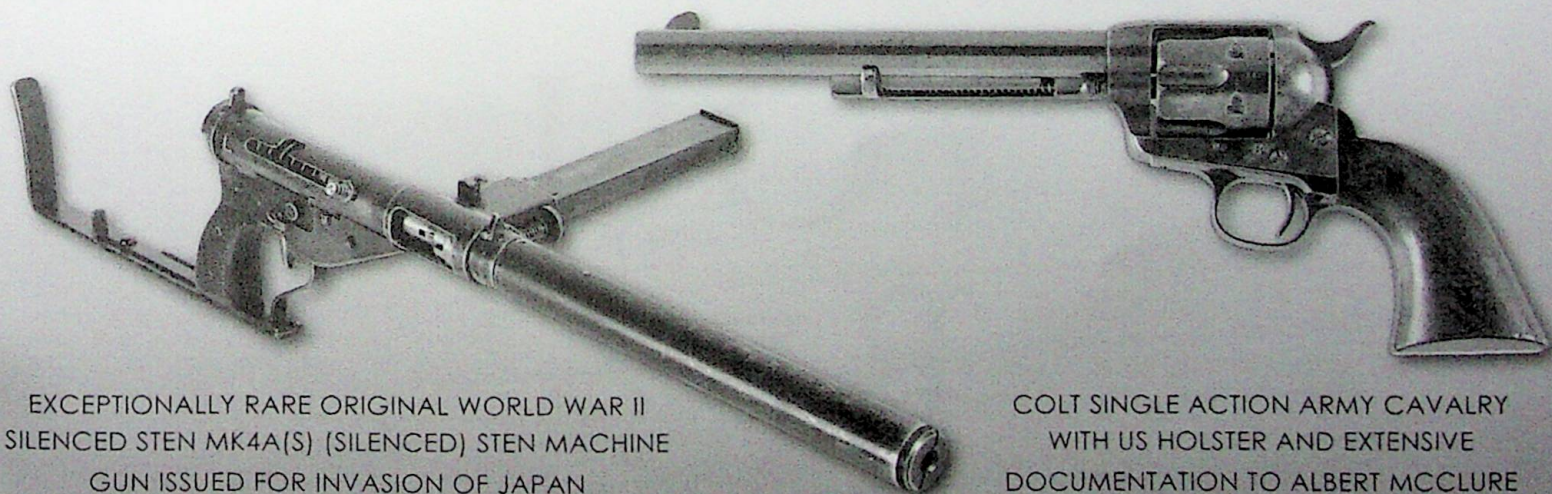
VERY RARE VIETNAM ERA USN REMINGTON M700  
BOLT ACTION SNIPER RIFLE AWARDED AS A TROPHY RIFLE

**SOLD \$24,600**



DOCUMENTED PEARL HARBOR SPRINGFIELD M1903  
RIFLE RECOVERED FROM THE USS CALIFORNIA

**SOLD \$22,140**



EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ORIGINAL WORLD WAR II  
SILENCED STEN MK4A(S) (SILENCED) STEN MACHINE  
GUN ISSUED FOR INVASION OF JAPAN

**SOLD \$129,150**



COLT SINGLE ACTION ARMY CAVALRY  
WITH US HOLSTER AND EXTENSIVE  
DOCUMENTATION TO ALBERT MCCLURE

**SOLD \$28,290**

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<b>00 FORM 1172</b> 25 May 48		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT <b>RIFLE SALES RECORD</b>		
CALIBER	<i>.30</i>	MODEL	<i>1903</i>	SERIAL NO. <i>1100642-26</i>
REPORTING DEPOT:		Springfield Armory Springfield, Mass.		
VOUCHER NO.:		<b>76303</b>	DATE: <b>NOV 29 1949</b>	
SOLD TO:		<i>X. R. Paulson</i>		
ADDRESS:		<i>Ephraim, Utah</i>		
REMARKS:				

49-121 RAPD

<b>00 FORM 1172</b> 25 May 48		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT <b>RIFLE SALES RECORD</b>		
CALIBER	<i>.30</i>	MODEL	<i>1903</i>	SERIAL NO. <i>1100643 SA</i>
REPORTING DEPOT:		RIOD		
VOUCHER NO.:		<i>S-13549</i>	DATE: <i>12/1/48</i>	
SOLD TO:		<i>Willis L. Gholston</i>		
ADDRESS:		<i>Route 4, Mosier, Oregon</i>		
REMARKS:				

49-121 RAPD9AUG1948-60M

00 FORM 1172  
25 May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD



CALIBER 30	MODEL M1903	SERIAL NO. 2-1100640
---------------	----------------	-------------------------

REPORTING DEPOT: *RRA*

VOUCHER NO.: <i>X16322</i>	DATE: <i>12-12-49</i>
-------------------------------	--------------------------

SOLD TO: *Herschell G. Wilder*

ADDRESS: *Rt 7 Box 528*

REMARKS: *Jacoma, Wash* 49-121 RAPD

00 FORM 1172  
25 May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD



CALIBER .30 (uns)	MODEL M1903	SERIAL NO. SA 1121739
----------------------	----------------	--------------------------

REPORTING DEPOT: *BENICIA ARSENAL*

VOUCHER NO.: <i>59376-35</i>	DATE: <i>4 Jan. 1949</i>
---------------------------------	-----------------------------

SOLD TO: *Hagstrom, Otto Emanuel*

ADDRESS: *924 W. 48th St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.*

REMARKS: 49-121 RAPD *dg*

# Lewis & Grant

## AUCTIONS



*Featured in our November 15th Auction*

U.S Model 1928 Springfield Hammerli Martini Heavy Barrel

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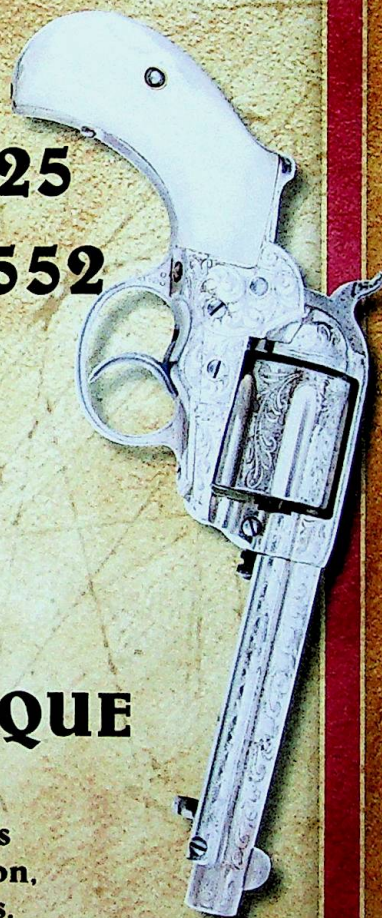


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