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MARTIAL ARMS  
Collector Magazine

and *Springfield Research Newsletter*



Number 164 September 2020

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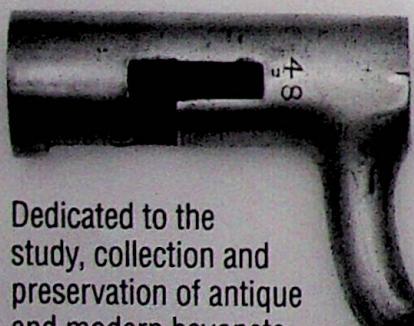
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*Wayne P. Gagner*

# U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR MAGAZINE

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Cover: Burnside Carbine From 4th Ohio Cavalry

*And*

## *Springfield Research Service Newsletter*

Number 164

September 2020

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## SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE

The United States Archives offices are still closed due to the Covid 19 Virus. We are waiting for the government to organize the start-up procedures for research facilities to be open for our travel to the government buildings.

This will cause delays in new research and confirmation of information for detailed research letters. We can still provide basic letters, sales documents and letters and some limited work on other information from our in-house files.

Springfield Research Service has many loose-leaf files with extensive data on many other weapons and we are always sorting and searching the data.

The current efforts continue on the M1 Garand, 1903 and 1903A3 Springfields, United States Marine Corps data and many other weapons.

There are quite a few new issues concerning Springfield model 1873 carbines and their history in the American Indian Wars. We were surprised to find a few areas of research that indicate that there were survivors of the Custer Battle at the Little Big Horn. This area of history has been plagued by a loss of military data and possible other unknown reasons for a lack of many specifics during many battles and cavalry actions. This is a never-ending endeavour that includes the American Indians, U.S. Army units and Congressional inquiries and conclusions. We plan on printing as much as possible.

Our list of efforts includes Model 1922 Springfield .22 caliber rifles and the development history and serial numbers. We have received quite a few notes of interest on this subject and offers of assistance from our readers who possess many pieces of data, records that are in addition to the large amount of military records. This includes serial numbers and pictures of Model 1922 weapons. We will be working on organizing the data into a working file for future publication.

Our efforts also include the long list of Civil War contracts for handguns and long arms used by military units. This includes information on arms used by West Point and the Naval Academy.

It seems that all collectors are concerned about their collections and their future. Many auction houses are having very active auctions both in real-time at their facilities and also those using more extensive use of the internet. The collecting activities will be changed by the virus problems and will put into effect many new health procedures. Local, State and Federal medical policies will outline criteria for meetings and business practices and possibly laws that will have major impacts on virus issues.

### Collecting Issues

Please send emails concerning research, personal interests, and local collecting information to:

[editor@usmartialarmscollector.com](mailto:editor@usmartialarmscollector.com).

Letters can be sent to;

**SRS Box 126 Cabin John, MD 20818.**

***U.S. Martial Arms Collector 164-2***

## CURRENT ISSUE

Issue 164 dated September 2020 is current and was set to be mailed the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2020.

We do not anticipate any delays but the virus and many regulations and economics may come into effect.

The U.S. Post Office is our major delivery system and is relied on by all of our efforts. We still have incorrect addresses for a host of reasons including mistakes, non-delivery, and damage in transit. We want to do all that is possible to make sure that we respond to all of our subscriber's requests. Please email if you have not received a document or other deliverable and try to send any permanent or temporary address requests.

Past copies of many issues of the US Martial Arms Collector magazines are running low or sold out. Copies of issues 159, 160, 161 and 162 are out of stock. We may be able to provide an electronic copy or a paper copy. This will take some time and effort. Please email or mail any request that you may have.

Issue 96 and other issues with data on Military National Match .45 caliber pistols, USMC Unertl Scoped Rifles, Winchester Model 70 "Sniper Model" .30 caliber heavy barreled rifles, U.S. Springfield caliber .22 family of rifles, and Remington World War II Model 1903 rifles have been copied and are available.

Data has been found indicating that Winchester .22 caliber rifles were purchased for training. They had specific rear sights to

be in almost the exact position as the Garand rear sight. It appears that there were two prototypes made for a specific USMC model offered by Winchester.

## U. S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Please send corrections or updates of addresses to us at any time. We are still receiving post office notices that mail cannot be delivered or cannot be forwarded.

We try to respond to all requests that have a temporary address change. If received too late by US Postal Standards, the mail is returned to us with no way to resend or forward. We have also been told that a couple of checks have been missing in the mail.

SRS uses U.S. Postal Service First Class Mailing.

The number indicating the last issue of a subscription is after a subscriber's name on our records. We order extra copies of each issue but may not be able to have current issues for subscriptions that arrive after first mailings are made.

We will try to hold some issues for late subscribers but they run out quickly.

We cannot print another publication run in small quantities.

Payments by PAYPAL may result in a different subscription date if the order is

received after the current issue goes into printing and mailing. We find that a payment made after the printing is sent out uses one of our limited reserve copies. The copy needs to be mailed by hand and SRS is running out of quite a few old issues. We print extras, but it is impossible to forecast a requirement for each issue.

## 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 (information in our files on date and military unit); sales letters with a document are \$65.00; and research letters run from \$175.00 and up.

The U.S. Archives is aware of missing data problems. All efforts will require additional time and costs for searches for information on rare or historic weapons.

SRS has located documents in four different locations in different Archive buildings. The documentation has been transferred continually and there are location issues with forty years of use. It may take a long time to find some old documents and some are impossible to find or to find an audit trail.

Research letters include USMC letters, OSS documents, 1st, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5th, and 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Civil War and Spanish American War

documents. Other unique units require special research. More time is spent to travel to government facilities and comply with their rules for searching, copying, and the actual handling of documents. A research letter requires travel to a government facility to request, search, and retrieve specific copies needed for research.

The size of government data files is overwhelming. We cannot duplicate all of the pages. There are also rules on the type of copy, use of cameras, government copy machines and other restrictions. We try to copy the specifics and include them with SRS research letters.

In many cases the data may have a peculiar size or fragile condition. They require special handling

We 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 data on sightings of rare weapons.

## Collectors Note 162-1

The following United States Marine Corps letter of 25 June, 1941 shows the order for thirty (30) caliber .22 Model M2 rifles to be equipped with scope blocks for the Winchester 5-A telescope and Lyman Model 17-A front sight. This confirms the existence of these rare rifles.

*U.S. Martial Arms Collector 164-4*

IN REPLYING  
REFER TO NO.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
RIFLE RANGE DETACHMENT, POST SERVICE BATTALION,  
MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VA.

25 June 1941.

From: The Detachment Quartermaster.  
To: The Quartermaster, Headquarters,  
Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.  
VIA: Official Channels.  
Subject: Telescope mounts and Lyman Front sights  
for Rifles, U.S. Cal. .22, M-2.

1. It is requested that authority be granted to equip thirty (30) rifles, U.S. cal. .22, M-2 with scope blocks for the Winchester 5-A telescopic sight (or other standard telescopic mounts) and with the Lyman Model 17-A (aperture) front sight with inserts, the installation of these parts to be made at the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

2. In view of the fact that neither .30 caliber rifles or ammunition is available at the present time it is desired to conduct practise firing for the snipers school with .22 caliber rifles. The sniper's rifle recently adopted for use by the Marine Corps is equipped with an aperture front sight. It is desired that members of the Sniper's school have an opportunity to fire with this type of iron sight. Firing these rifles with telescopic sights will also permit firing, both with iron and telescopic sights, under conditions simulating as closely as possible those under which instruction would be conducted with the service rifle.

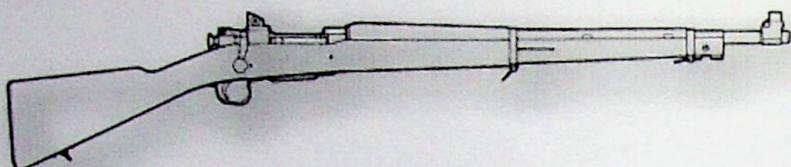
3. The rifles to be used for this instruction are available at this range.

*J. E. Fonda*  
J. E. Fonda  
20th June 1941  
Approved  
7 July 1941  
J. E. Fonda

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## What is a M1903 "SPECIAL TARGET" Rifle

By William R. Hansen



**Introduction:** Collector misunderstanding about what constitutes a .30 Cal. M1903 "Special Target" (ST) rifle is not a new subject. However, many collectors are only familiar with its reported configuration as finally adopted, but not the tortuous journey in getting there. Along the way, identification issues had become a moving target with little consistency in what or how to describe it. Even today, depending upon which reference book, archival source or time period M1903 collectors rely on for accuracy, confusion still abounds. This article is hoped to add a measure of clarity to some of the questions about that journey and how it affects collecting these rifles.

Over the years this author has just about heard all the sentiments in circulation. Some say the "Special Target" rifle was "... a distraction seeking legitimacy". Even Lt. Col William S. Brophy opened up his much heralded M1903 tome by calling it "Neither fish nor fowl".



Franklin B. Mallory

Years ago, the late Frank Mallory of Springfield Research Service (SRS) fame discovered just how confusing and chaotic the nomenclature issue had become for NRA/DCM sales during the 1920's as an increasing number of M1903 variants were added to the Ordnance Department's marketing stable. His 1976 "Summary of DCM RIFLE SALES/1922-1942" clearly reveals that not all Ordnance personnel were regularly on the same page. DCM/Ordnance agents at the Springfield Armory involved in official sales were using differing identification (ID) nomenclature on the sales invoice for the same guns. As such, the "Special Target" meandered from a simple generic descriptor of a Heavy Barrel (HB) target rifle, to eventually become after many incongruent years, a reconditioned National Match rifle absent certain specialized components. Indeed, Mallory noted "...it was impossible to determine the configuration of special target rifles" due to the absence of consistently applied nomenclature.

A good example is the SN 1266169 - 217 series representing 48 of 50 authorized, consecutively serial numbered "heavy barreled" target rifles budgeted for FY24/25. These 26, 28 and 30 inch heavy barreled rifles were mostly sold between 1925 and 1927. However, as the table hereon reveals, their designated nomenclature descriptions on the sales receipts varied from "**Heavy Barrel (HB)**", "**Style T**" and 11 designated as "**Special Target**" (ST) rifles. Yes, they were all the SAME rifles with exception of barrel length, and especially manufactured to serve a growing demand for Heavy Barreled match rifles of longer length. In retrospect all 11 should have been excluded as non-conforming along with clarification for the difference between the "**HB**" and "**Style T**" editions.

The fact is there was little centralized control over new and changing nomenclature commensurate with a rapidly growing variety of rifles being manufactured. Moreover, ID ambiguity was further compounded by a failure to address customer questions/concerns regarding optional features available for many sales rifles. This lack of uniform policy made nomenclature coherency next to impossible. The result produced a varied assortment of overlapping, discretionary *roll-your-own* designations at the time of sale depending on the armory or individual who processed the rifle's shipping paperwork. Inevitably, it precipitated an unintended decisions crisis that took the better part of 6 years to straighten out.

In concluding this introduction, the reader might appreciate further visual evidence of one of the foregoing rifles. This one is SN 1266213 and described on the sales receipt as a "**Style T**" with a 28 inch barrel purchased on behalf of a State of Washington National Guard member in May 1927 (See next page).

SRS/D.C.M. Rifle Sales / 1922-1942			
Serial No.	Year Sold	Barrel Length (In.)	Description
1266169	1926	26	Heavy Barrel Rifle
1266171	1925	30	Special Target
1266172	1926	26	Heavy Barrel Rifle
1266173	1927	28	Style T
1266175	1927	28	Heavy Barrel
1266182	1927	28	Style T
1266183	1925	26	Special Target
1266184	1927	26	Style T
1266186	1927	28	Style T
1266187	1925	30	Special Target
1266190	1925	26	Special Target
1266191	1925	26	Special Target
1266192	1926	28	Heavy Barrel
1266193	1927	28	Style T
1266194	1927	28	Style T
1266196	1925	30	Special Target
1266198	1925	28	Special Target
1266199	1927	28	Heavy Barrel
1266200	1927	28	Heavy Barrel
1266201	1927	28	Heavy Barrel
1266204	1927	26	Style T
1266205	1925	30	Special Target
1266206	1925	26	Special Target
1266209	1927	28	Style T
1266210	1927	28	Heavy Barrel
1266211	1927	28	Style T
1266212	1925	30	Special Target
1266213	1927	28	Style T
1266215	1927	28	Heavy Barrel
1266216	1925	30	Special Target
1266217	1926	----	Heavy Barrel

Rifle, Cal..30, M1903, U.S.  
Style "T" 28" Barrel.

SERIAL 1 266 213

FILE O. O. none

5/4/27

LOCATION Spring. Armory

DISPOSITION Sale

REMARKS: Sold to (See Rifle, # 1 266 211)

2050



**An End of an Era:** Before going on, it might be helpful to lay out a backdrop of various influences impacting the Ordnance Department after WWI. History reveals the Springfield Armory (SA) became anxious about its future for a variety of reasons. Survival was on the line. After all, small arms aren't much needed after a war that hoped to end all wars! Nevertheless, in 1919, rebuilding the U.S. war-torn arsenal wasn't enough to offset impending budget and personnel cutbacks within the Springfield Armory (SA). Moreover, the War Department had manufacturing alternatives via commercial contracts such as the M1917 experience with Remington and Winchester. Fortuitously, however, a couple of things happened that enabled the SA arm of the Ordnance Department to hang on to many of its skilled technicians, including ultimately resuming its historical role to the U.S. military.



SN 1266213

WWI had reinforced the notion of marksmanship training as a critical part of national defense. Additionally, the national government recognized the immense role served by NRA participation during the War. Among other things, this led to empowering the National Board for the Promotion of Target Practice (NBPRP) and Director of Civilian Marksmanship (DCM) roles whose challenge was to stimulate a civilian focus on small arms preparedness and training. What followed was an extraordinary explosion of national interest, especially affordable small-bore shooting. With a new market filled with returning veterans, firearms and ammunition manufacturers were quick to enthusiastically fill the gap, including Savage and Winchester's introduction of "special target" rifles in .22 caliber. Simultaneously, there was birthed a renewed popularity in international shooting competition for which the United States had generally been outgunned for years by other nations. The SA was not about to miss out on this opportunity.

Beginning in 1920-21, the SA was tasked to prepare an array of special target rifles in Cal. 30 equipped with heavy pressure type barrels for international competition that proved extraordinarily successful. The term, by the way, was only a jargon type reference to distinguish such rifles from a standard National Match variation of the M1903 expressly prepared for target purposes. Then, by 1922, the SA introduced a new commercial style M1922, .22 Cal. rifle at the behest of NRA members and affiliates (...long story). It not only provided a means to compete with Savage and Winchester Companies (...who were already experiencing great success), but also with an eye to eventually replace the Army's existing troop training "...*gallery practice rifle*...".

But, before the year was even concluded, the SA began another production program in response to an outcry for heavy barreled target rifles in .30 Cal. having been introduced the International Match (IM) competition for both 1921 and 22. But, it didn't end there. For the first time since 1916 they were authorized to sell National Match rifles through a reinvigorated DCM/NRA partnership with civilians, clubs, schools and colleges that carried a special "Star Gauge" identity not previously or extensively publicized. Then, in early 1922, it was decided to manufacture 100 one-of-a-kind "...*special, heavy barrel, match, target rifles*" in 24 inch length that were unlike anything previously produced.

It wasn't over yet. Into 1923 and 1924 came new offerings distinguished by various pistol grip stock options; a so-called officer's rifle masked as a commercial .30 Cal. hunting "Sporter" for the NRA; a modified service stock length "NM Special" equipped with a "sporter" stock and shotgun style buttplate. Even factory installation of special non-military sight options came into being (Lyman 48). There was also a new "Heavy Barrel" series made available from popular demand in assorted 26", 28" and 30" barrel length options (...as revealed on previous pages). Yes, the Ordnance Department had opened the door to a new multi-rifle cafeteria plan to service the civilian population target marksman as well as the military. The SA seemingly had



struck gold...

Most of these rifles came standard or could be separately ordered with special features for better ignition and fire-control, including a reversed safety, a headless cocking piece, fine-tuned triggers and other special or custom features. However, it didn't take long for the

consumer to discover that insufficient attention was being paid to exacting nomenclature to identify and distinguish between all the assorted rifle purchase options. Whether military or civilian, from the standpoint of customer service, people wanted to be assured of the specific configuration being issued or purchased ...even if it cost extra. In moving so fast, the SA soon faced the multi-faceted logistical issues of inventory management and control along with good marketing practices to properly make the distinctions between what was available and being sold. But, these weren't the only problems.

As further backdrop to better understanding, this enormous post-war paradigm shift within the small arms sector of the Ordnance Department had other effects. Historically, the U.S. Army was their top tier client. Once their needs were assured, Ordnance could drop down to supply State National Guard units. After that, if anything was left over, they had the option on occasion of selling rifles to NRA clubs and civilians.

That all changed after Congress upgraded the post War NBPRP/DCM and their institutional linkage to the NRA. Suddenly, competing client interests had entered the picture. The U.S. Army was no longer the only principal benefactor of SA services midst their perceived priority agenda for survival. The result set up the dynamics for intra-Ordnance conflict that seemed to favor those with cash to pay the bills. For example, in the 1922-24 timeframe, it appeared the DCM/NRA connection had the advantage, i.e. wresting away first blood with new M1922, .22 cal. rifles going to the NRA. Soon, thereafter what was initially to become an "*Officers Rifle*"... disguised as a hunting rifle, that became another NRA victory named the "**NRA Sporter**". Added to that, Ordnance began a long term commitment to the new "**Heavy Barrel**" target rifle program which also favored DCM objectives along with improving the International Match (IM) program.

Aggravating the situation further, they began to pay attention to the high cost of producing new "**National Match**" (NM) rifles through a massive redirection towards reconditioning previous years **NM** rifles. In February 1923, Ordnance had completed a comprehensive testing program of "**Clean & Repair**" (C&R) National Match rifles (RG156; E0036A) that proved economically beneficial. Brophy probably said it as well as anyone "...the expense is less than a third of the cost for a new rifle". At the time, these reconditioned (**Clean & Repair** / "C&R") rifles were regarded technically as all new rifles, including all specially selected parts (barrel assembly, polished bolt assembly, headless cocking piece, sleeve/lock & reversed safety, sear & pin, bolt stop, follower, extractor, etc.) Nevertheless, the rifles were somehow perceived as tainted to what they were accustomed to, therefore, not as popular with many high level marksman and picky professionals. Also, most of the "**Service**" team marksman along with the Camp Perry crowd preferred being issued a new... not a recycled or reconditioned rifle.

Brought on by post-war budget conditions, however, overhauled NM rifles were not to be denied. While the Army wasn't opposed to a subservient level use of "C&R" rifles for in-house training and development of new recruits for their "Service Teams" (Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Engineers, etc.), another not so positive perception issue soon came into view.

On February 9, 1923 "*Star Gauged*" rifles were authorized to be made available for DCM sales (Ref: RG156; E0036). In other words, if an NRA member chose a less expensive way to acquire a pseudo-NM rifle, they could now acquire a NM barrel affixed to a standard "Service" rifle. Such rifles became known as "*Star Gauged*" (SG/SS) rifles. Then on April 1, 1923 a few months after, it was also adjudged that "*Star Gauged*" rifles are NOT available for issue to the U.S. Army without approval of the NBPRP (SA 400.356/7178).

Bear in mind as reported on November 18, 1921 that of 2,400 *specially selected* and "*Star Gauged*" rifles authorized for SA manufacture in the FY 1922 budget for the NBPRP/DCM, 400 had already been shipped to the NRA (RG156; E0036A) at the time. It is also noted the SA was authorized on May 10, 1923 to produce 2,150 more such rifles (RG156; E0036A). These actions appeared to some military insiders to restrict prerogatives for rifle access for properly supporting military rifle team preparedness.

**Redefining the Issues:** Many collectors have been lead to believe that nomenclature issues related to the term "*Special Target*" rifle stem from a fine points distinction between a "*Star Gauged*" Service rifle and a reconditioned National Match rifle ("C&R-NM"). Not entirely true. So, let's explore why.

The problem really started when a generic reference of "*Special Target*" was loosely assigned to a SPECIAL version of a long-range HEAVY BARRELED TARGET rifle ...then suddenly became its official identification. Then a few years later, two more entirely different M1903 rifle variations would also be formally named as a "*Special Target*" rifles. This not only occurred without addressing what had already been done, but intensified the ambiguity issues greatly ...but I'm getting ahead of myself.

Use of the term "*Special Target*" has its essential genesis with the so-called 1921 International Match (IM) rifles ...which at that time had no official nickname or identification outside of being called a "*pressure barrel*" rifle. Soon after, however, there came a growing demand for such heavy barreled Cal .30 rifles for which the SA was authorized to manufacture 100 with 24 inch long barrels in 1922. As it turned out, these rifles were to be based on a one-time unique configuration that would never again be made. By the end of the year official Circular (No #138, W.D. 1922) dated November 8, 1922 officially named this rifle as a "*Special Target*" rifle to distinguish it from a "*National Match*" (NM) rifle...which was also a target rifle

presumably not as "*special*". Moreover, variations of these rifles became the basis for the 1922 "IM" program as well, thereby pointing the direction to a proliferation of such guns for new unlimited marksmanship programs allowing use of any rifle at the Camp Perry National Matches and beyond.

It wasn't long before a quagmire of confusion resulted in numerous inquiries. The heavy barrel craze had taken hold and both "*Service*" marksman as well as civilians wanted one, but didn't really know exactly how to define them since not all *heavy barrel* rifle characteristics were the same. One example follows. It came from Lt. F. M. Alexander, 4<sup>th</sup> Inf., Fort Missoula on April 4, 1923 asking for a definition of the "*Special Target*" rifle. He received a response from James L. Hatcher representing the War Dept., Ordnance Office in Washington D.C. on May 11, 1923 saying:

*As described in Circular No. 138, W.D. 1922, it is a "...special Springfield fitted with a heavy barrel and pistol grip sporting stock, .22 caliber butt plate and Lyman #48 sight. The barrel is fitted with bases for the Winchester 5-A telescope and the cocking piece is cut off. The weight of the rifle is about 12 lbs." (Ref: O.O.; 5<sup>th</sup> Ind.; RA 400.321/492)*

This reaction and others like it was not necessarily what they wanted to hear, thus opening up a debate within the Ordnance Dept. involving their Ordnance Committee, Technical Committee, the Small Arms Division, the Springfield Armory (SA), the NRA and DCM and ultimately the Office of the Adjutant General addressing small arms nomenclature, sales and processing clarity. Moreover, the term "*Special Target*" rifle would soon shift to also include other than "*Heavy Barrel*" rifles, thus turning misunderstanding into utter chaos. In a nutshell, the term "*special*" had become way over used by too many without thinking about the consequences. For example, military officers with customized requests for a M1903 purchase had now succeeded in a requesting a "*Special*" rifle made up to their personal specifications, which became an entirely different animal. It further fueled the fire, i.e. becoming a new "*Special*" variant with the SA because it departed from their manufacturing protocol standards, unbudgeted handling workload and increased costs. In going over the history, this author is not surprised that some ramification of added terminology such as *Special; Special-Special*" or perhaps *Especially Special* didn't enter the lexicon.

In Search of Answers : Many ideas and proposals were put forth during this 1924-25 period that aggravated the situation before it got better. At one point on March 25, 1924, for example, it was suggested the term "*Star Gauged*" be altogether dropped in favor of "*Match*" rifle (Ref: RG156; E885A). But, that was relatively short-lived since it was recognized more succinctly that all "*Target*" rifles are of special manufacture for target purposes as opposed to "*Service*" rifles. It would be simpler, therefore, to just drop the term "*Star Gauged*" in favor of

**"Special Target".** In other words, since the entire "Target" rifle series is automatically equipped with "**Star Gauged**" barrels by definition, adding another term ("**Match**") was superfluous thereby should be discarded.

That being the case, a proposal dated April 5, 1924 was sent by the Chief of Ordnance, Washington D.C. and approved by the Adjutant General on May 9, 1924 (Ref: OO. 474.1/4762-3<sup>rd</sup> Ind.; AG474.1 (4/5/24), Misc. D). to replace the term "**Star Gauged**" with "**Special Target**" to define both a "**Star Gauged**" (SG/SS) rifle and reconditioned National Match rifles ("**C&R**"). (Note: Even so, the term "**Match**" having already been publically introduced, was illicitly used numerous times thereafter to describe heavy barreled rifle sales.)

**B**ear in mind the foregoing action not only reclassified ALL "**Star Gauged**" .30 cal. rifles suitable for target shooting as "**Special Target**", but left in place the former descriptions. In other words, it left in place the already designated .30 cal. "**Special Target**" - "**Heavy Barrel**" (**HB**) rifles as well as define both a "**Star Gauged**" (SG/SS) rifle and reconditioned National Match rifles ("**C&R-NM**") ALL as one in the same. Whoa!!

**F**irst of all...please note that the SG/SS and C&R-NM rifles are not the same, let alone equivalent to a heavy barreled "**Type T**" rifle. How can at least three differing categories of "**Special Target**" rifles not aggravate the ambiguity debate even further... which it did?

**M**eanwhile, none of this was to slow down DCM/NRA sales. The SA was fully behind rifle sales no matter what identity they had or what they were called. Indeed, they had requested formal Ordnance Headquarters approval on February 21, 1924 for the pricing sale of near everything manufactured at the plant, including stocks, barrels, bolts, bands, plates, screws, parts, etc. along with repair and special services (Ref: O.O. 400/191/2352; 1<sup>st</sup> Ind.; S.A. 400191/213). This was followed up with an updated list of NRA sale and service items on February 29, 1924 and again on March 20th. The Ordnance Office in Washington, D.C. approved the entire request, including funding authorization (Ref: 4<sup>th</sup> Ind. of above record).

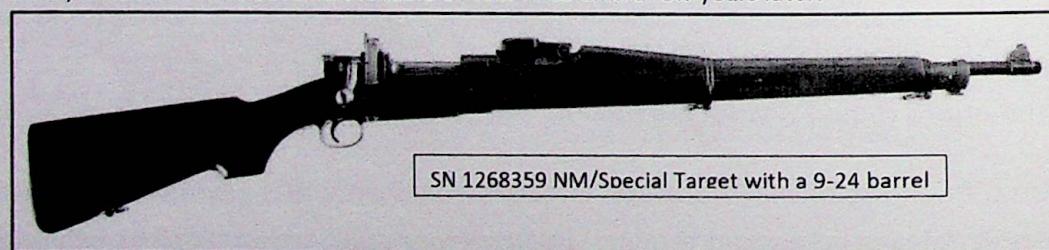
**E**ven though the formal War Dept. Circulars in existence that governed directives on such matters as sales protocol and terminology were eventually supposed to be responsibly updated and followed, not everyone in key positions kept up with updates (Nos. 276, W.D. 1921; 290, W.D. 1921; 138, W.D. 1922; 18, W.D. 1925 et.al.). It was finally recognized that something more profound had to be done to correct a deteriorating understanding of the nomenclature situation as well the array of small arms services offered.

**A** special committee was appointed by Ordnance to come up with a comprehensive solution. They were Col. H. W. Schull, Commanding Officer of the SA; Lt. Col. George C. Shaw, DCM Director from Infantry; and Lt. Col. G.P. Wilhelm, Ord. Dept. Assistant. By February 1925,

the committee presented a scheme designed to simplify the identity of all Armory manufactured rifles using abbreviated call letters, including DCM sales rifles. This turned out to be their first attempt that would be further amended throughout the year. The acronyms were as follows without spelling each out: S; SB; NM; NB; NRA; NBA and Style T. (Note: The "SG/SS" or "C&R-NM" rifles were not included). Except for the "Service" rifles (S and SB), all the sales rifles were described to contain "*specially selected*" features, with the Style Type "T" the only one described as a "*Special Target*" rifle (Ref: O.O. 400.328/8631 Misc.-S.S. 400.3294/179). This 6 page proposal also detailed and described all activities to be engaged in by the SA, including parts supply, repair and special orders. Their recommendations were sent to the Chief of Ordnance on February 25, 1925 and subsequently approved on June 6, 1925 (Ref: RG 156; E885A). The action was reflected in the Standard Nomenclature List (SNL B-3) of June 9, 1925.

The growing confusion for what constituted a "*Special Target*" rifle was at its worst during the 1925 year. Obviously, the first attempt by the committee to distinguish between all of SA's small arms manufacture was not yet resolved. An example follows. On June 20, 1925 the USMC requested 6 rifles with 30" pressure barrels, including Winchester 5A scopes, M1922 "Sporter" stocks, etc. The SA made up the lot and shipped them on July 2<sup>nd</sup> designated as "*Special Target*" rifles per the 1922 Circular. Yes, these rifles were referenced to the "*Type T*" "heavy barrel" variation, and not the reconditioned NM or Star Gauged rifles... let alone description of other special features. Once again, you can't have three entirely different rifles classified with the same identification without ID confusion and uninvited consequences! There were many such anomalies during this period that didn't follow conventional logic or policy of the moment. The following rifle might just be another example.

SN 1268359 is listed as sold in 1924-25 among hundreds of National Match (NM) rifles, but was sold as a "*Special Target*" even though its detailed description makes it unquestionably a NM. The rifle's makeup had no stipulated explanation. However, it can be speculated the reason for being designated a "*Special*" relates to the fact it is wearing a M1922M1 style NB stock, which wasn't to become available on NM rifles until a few years later.



Finally, a month or so later without resolution, the nomenclature can of worms was fully reopened. An exchange between Maj. G.P. Wilhelm from the Ordnance office dated

August 11, 1925 in response to a query from the Technical Staff on August 8, 1925 seemed to trigger it. Col. Schull of the SA received a copy of the Wilhelm letter. He was not very happy with Wilhelm's response and challenged him in a number of areas. For example: "*This Armory uses the term "Special Target" only in referring to the heavy barrel rifles. It has, however, been authorized for use for the C and R National Match rifles.*" Then he goes on to point out that on the list "...sent to the Technical staff by the Small Arms Division, every type of rifle is a "Special Target". *This Armory does not understand why and believes that the use of the term in this way adds to the reason for misunderstanding now existing*". Schull then closes by saying an updated "...descriptions and titles of the various styles of rifles..." will be completed this month..." and further suggested that "...no changes be made in the nomenclature styles of rifles to be manufactured at this Armory until the....new list under preparation is completed" (Ref: O.O. 474.1/5039; 1<sup>st</sup> Ind.; S.S. 474.1/1213).

Meanwhile, Col. Schull stoked more combustion based on a letter received from former Armory Commander, Maj. MacGregor about the same time (Ref: 3<sup>rd</sup> Ind.; O.O. 474.1/5010). MacGregor had advised that the 1926 FY budget contained 250 "Star Gauged" rifles to be made for resale, but such a rifle was not included in the list of nomenclature styles for rifles. MacGregor had also conferred with the DCM Director and learned they "...receive numerous requests for "Star Gauged" rifles"...and feels it should be added, if for no other reason than its already listed in the SBL B-3 of June 9, 1925. Moreover, the DCM Director also feels that along with the abbreviated identification scheme to describe all rifles, more complete information should be provided to cover any distinguishing options in a sale. For example, he is frequently asked by purchasers "... whether a style "NM" has a headless cocking piece and reverse safety"? Without such clarity contained in the description, he doesn't always know how to answer them.

After Col. Schull's committee forwarded its updated descriptive nomenclature list to the Chief of Ordnance for review and approval, Col. Schull received no response within a reasonable time. So, he followed it up with his concerns on September 21, 1925 (Ref: S.A. 400.3294/251; and O.O. 499.328/8927; 1<sup>st</sup> Ind.; S.A. 400.3294/256). In his communication, he expressed additional consternation as to why emphasis on "The words "Star Gauged" and "Special Target" seem to be most confusing". He made it clear the difference between the "C&R National Match" rifles referred to as a "Special Target" in the SNL B-3 list dated June 9, 1925 selling for \$35.48 and the "Star Gauged" (Style SS) priced at \$35.95. He reinforced his prior suggestion "... that the cleaned and repaired National Match rifles be called C. & R. National Match Rifles." They are NOT the same, i.e. one has a "bright bolt, headless cocking piece, bright runways in the receiver, etc" while the Service Rifle with a National Match barrel (SG/SS) has "black bolt, black runways in receiver and a head on the cocking piece". He also stated that "If the 1925 National Match rifles are sold as "Special Target" rifles, the same

*confusion will exist". He concludes his sentiments by repeating..."It is obvious that rifles so entirely different should not have the same designation".*

On behalf of the Chief of Ordnance, Major J. P. Wilhelm responded to Col. Schull in a letter dated October 1, 1925 (Ref: O.O. 400.328/8685; 7<sup>th</sup> Ind.; S.A. 4003294/190). His letter was short, inasmuch as he only acknowledged it being okay for the SA practice to substitute "SS" rifles for military team training if "...there were no special target (C&R) rifles available. He was obviously referring to reconditioned NM rifles as the preferred choice ("C&R-NM"). However, he closed his response with the following: "*The heavy barrel rifle, which was formerly listed as "Special Target", will hereafter be known as "Rifle, Caliber .30, Model 1903, Heavy Barrel"*". Presumably, that took all heavy barreled variations off the "Special Target" rifle designation list. So, at least a portion of Schull's appeal was being addressed.

Then on October 31, 1925 per (Ref: RG156; E885A), the Ordnance Office officially declared that the "Special Target" rifle be redefined to include BOTH the "Star Gauged" (SS) and "Reconditioned" (C&R-NM) National Match rifles. Moreover, this time the "specially selected" parts were to be removed from the National Match rifles as part of the reconditioning process and replaced with standard parts prior to issuance or sale to make them essentially equivalent.

Finally, on December 21, 1925, the Ordnance Office in Washington D.C. notified the Adjutant General of the Ordnance Committee decision regarding "...the question of substituting special target rifles for star gauge rifles and any change in number to be issued..." to the various military services (Ref: O.O. 353.2/1301; 5<sup>th</sup> Ind.; NG 474.1 (2-7-25), Misc). The two-fold decision as follows was also approved on December 17<sup>th</sup> by the subcommittee on Infantry and Cavalry Armament.

- (1) That three rifles, "Special Target "...be authorized for issue on requisition to each company of Infantry armed with the rifle and to each similar organization of the Cavalry, Coast Artillery, and Engineers". It is noted that the three rifles are "...in lieu of a like number of ordinary rifles".
- (2) "That special target rifles issued to the service(s) is to only be used in connection with the development of candidates for service rifle teams and in rifle competitions. They will not be used in the annual target practice, by which qualification is marksmanship for additional pay is determined".

This action effectively assured the military service to have priority access in the receipt of sufficient rifles having a "...superiority for target shooting". It also resulted in "...designating by one name only..." all such caliber .30 rifles issued as "Special Target". Circulars No. 18, W.D. 1925 and No. 6, W.D. 1926 were to be amended accordingly.

Based on the foregoing, it is likely no coincidence the SA announced on December 16, 1925 that 836 reconditioned National Match ("C&R-NM") rifles have been issued to date in conformance with Circular No. 18 as "*Special Target*" rifles. Indeed, within the next 6 months (May 3, 1926), the SA announced the total had been increased to 1000 used 1925 NM rifles having received similar C&R reconditioning for issue as "*Special Target*" rifles.

It would appear that the nomenclature confusion as to what constituted a "*Special Target*" rifle was essentially resolved by the end of 1925. If it wasn't, then it should have been by March 26, 1928 when an updated SNL B-3 superseded the June 9, 1925 edition and reiterated the definition of an ST rifle as follows:

**Special Target:** "*The U. S. Rifles, cal. 30, M1903, Special Target are in general, used National Match Rifles completely reconditioned with the specially designated National Match parts, such as reversed safety lock and headless cocking piece replaced with standard parts. However, the polished bolt and other National Match parts are not replaced. Due to their exceptional accuracy, these rifles are segregated under this above nomenclature and issued to organizations armed with the rifle for use in competitions and matches other than the National Matches. They will remain in this category only so long as they are sufficiently accurate for this special target work, after which they will be submitted to an Ordnance inspector who may classify them as standard service rifles.*" (Note: The updated SNL B-3 dated Feb. 11, 1929 failed to change any of this language).

Specific instructions implementing the SNL went on to detail that all such rifles retained by the military Services were to report any surplus of "*Special Target*" rifles to Ordnance for further disposition to the DCM sales pool. The total number that reverted to the DCM is unknown, but not likely a huge quantity. Why? When a military ST failed to hold to accuracy expectations meeting National Match standards, the Unit's Ordnance Officer was required to reclassify the rifle as a Standard Service (S) rifle. Undoubtedly, many if not most military ST rifles ended up relegated to S status before ultimate retirement, thus taking numerous ST rifles out of circulation for DCM sales.

## **EPILOGUE**

In closing, it appears to be a reasonable conclusion that the M1903 "*Special Target*" rifle indeed did come through a tortuous journey to arrive at a consistent and finally determined standard. However, numerous examples of slipshod compliance of updated Circulars and the Standard Nomenclature List (SBL) along the way can be found in Mallory's 1976 DCM Sales book, both within isolated cases as well as rifle groupings. Even though rulemaking updates regarding rifle nomenclature were clarified from time to time, it didn't

mean it was uniformly implemented at all Ordnance rifle sales outlets in a timely fashion by responsible individuals. The evidence clearly shows that continued use of incorrect terminology had become institutionalized out of presumed habit and/or ignorance. The reasons are many... including older Circulars remaining in existence, thereby not regularly updated. Also, there was no strict protocol in place requiring handling all exit sales paperwork to receive pre-approval verification from some central authority.

Many collectors now believe that papered "*Special Target*" (*ST*) rifles may very well be much scarcer than once thought in comparison with other highly regarded M1903 collectibles. So, the question can be asked... how many of them in collectors hands can be accounted for representing technical legitimacy, i.e. each having conformance to the finally adopted definition as defined by the 1928 SNL B-3 (...not further amended in Jan. 11, 1929 update). Perhaps, it really doesn't matter if the scarcity factor is regarded as immaterial or inconsequential to collectability of these rifles. But, if it means something, it's a fair question...even without conclusive answers. Nevertheless, the question can be put into better perspective.

So, let's summarize some of the effects contributing to the scarcity factor...beginning with a close up viewing of Mallory's DCM sales record of the **ST** rifle in his 1976 Summary from 1922 to 1942 (See Table herein).

Documented Sale of " <i>Special Target</i> " rifles			
FY Made	ST	ST-A1	ST-C
1921/22	1	5	0
1922/23	15	2	0
1923/24	12	11	0
1924/25	92	2	0
1925/26	129	12	0
1926/27	8	4	0
1927/28	64	2	0
1928/29	0	16	3
1929/30	2	30	9
1930/31	0	34	0
1931/32	0	18	0
1932/33	0	0	0
1933/34	0	1	0
1934/35	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>3%</b>

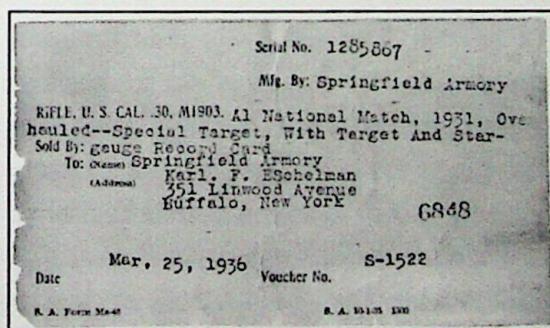
First, it should also be noted that the era of the **ST** rifle was relatively short lived. On the assumption, Mallory's sales records are proportionately representative; most were produced over the two year period FY 1924/25 and FY 1925/26, and had pretty much dried up by the end of FY 1931/32 with none after 1933/34. That shouldn't be too surprising considering the fact that 1933 and 1934 produced no new **NM** rifle production, thus pointing to the end of the M1903 era as related to military rifle production. Thereafter until 1940, M1903 manufacture was limited mostly to **NMA1** and **NRA Sporters** sold exclusively through the DCM with marginally little military interference or concern.

The referenced table herein reveals a grand total of only 472 "**ST**" rifles were sold between 1922 and 1940, including the **STA1** and **STC**

versions (Note: The "A1" or "C" refers to a post 1928 pistol grip stock, which are identical). Relatively speaking, 472 rifles are not a large number...especially when it also includes many non-conforming earlier ST rifles that should in retrospect have been designated NM, HB, IM, etc. Mallory's 1976 Summary also accounted for the sale of 3,225 National Match and 4,925 NRA Sporters during the same period. We know all these numbers to be inconclusive due to SRS loss of access to the entire universe of DCM sales data. However, a similar study of Brophy's SA's production statistics for these same arms reflects a proportional relativism comparing favorably, thus providing evidence that far fewer ST rifles were designated in relation to other popular M1903 rifle collectibles.

A number of other things are self-evident from this table, such as: (a) The designation of majority of ST rifles were confined to a 6 year period between 1922 and 1928, i.e. the same period of time when chaos was at its highest regarding disagreement on universally acceptable nomenclature to describe and distinguish between an ST and other basic M1903 rifles. Obviously, a significant contributor to the problem was the NM, HB/HM, Style T rifles produced during the two FY year period of 1925 and 26 as represented by the SN 1266169 - 217 series table at the beginning of this article.

So, let's close with acknowledging that trying to appreciate the scarcity factor amidst purchasing a collectible tagged as neither "*Fish nor Fowl*" adds a whole new dimension in collector decision-making. The fact is a "*Special Target*" rifle in reality has no perfectly predictable genesis has been proven over and over. This author has numerous records and examples on such rifles that cover the gamut from rare in their own right without the ST label all the way to the other end of the "junk" spectrum of a used/retired "*Service*" rifle. After the 1928 SNL B-3 superseded the 1925 edition, most problematic issues with SA rifle nomenclature should have essentially ceased. By that time, the new SBL had fully affirmed the "*Special Target*" rifle for DCM sales as a reconditioned National Match rifle (NM) sans all special auxiliary components removed and replaced by standard service rifle parts. Having said that, papered "*Special Target*" rifles were still being sold well into the 1930's retaining original



specially selected NM parts (...i.e. non-removal of reversed safeties and headless cocking pieces, etc.) An example follows. SN 1285867 (Sales receipt shown on previous page), is a "Special Target" M1903 A1 **National Match** rifle of 1931 whose receiver was manufactured in 1928. It contains a 12-30 barrel and sold March 25, 1936 by the SA. But, the rifle sale included its "Target and Star Gauge Record Card" ...plus all the original specially selected components that were supposed to be removed. That didn't happen in this case...thus, leaving the rifle a "NM" rifle by definition..."not a mislabeled "Special Target" under finally approved criteria. You would think that by 1936 when SN 1285867 was sold, most everyone working with the Ordnance surplus rifle sales process would have been well acquainted with current procedure and regulations. It might also be true that during an end-life rush to sell off all used M1903 inventory, no one at the SA really much cared anymore.

*After-thoughts.* What can a collector expect when purchasing a "Special Target" rifle? First of all, they apparently don't come along that often in any form. But, when one does it could very well be a rare **HB** or **IM** prize, or a legitimate **NM** with all the bells and whistles. Or then again, it could be a military practice gun having escaped the trash pile. Obviously, from the nomenclature changes over the years, there is no dependable certainty by which to judge these rifles. A cautious buyer is well advised to know what he is buying before money is spent. *Caveat Emptor!*



## A 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry Galvanized Yankee's Burnside Carbine

By Charles Pate

I'm going to begin this article with two observations about doing archival research. First, advances in technology over the last 20 years have greatly enhanced our ability to do this work. Past limitations were so significant that it was simply impractical for many of us to accomplish very much. Second, like our teachers taught us in grammar school, it's always good to go back over your work when you have the time to do so.

Early in 2004, SRS founder Frank Mallory realized that he might not be able to defeat the cancer that afflicted him. Frank and I had first met in 1977 and had frequently seen each other at the National Archives over the years since then, often sharing the results of our work. Consequently, when Frank found he could no longer carry on his SRS work, he offered to turn it over to me. I accepted and, along with his computer files, Frank gave me a stack of photocopies that was about 6-8 inches thick. These were copies he had made of serial number listings he had found in Civil War and Spanish-American War regimental books. Frank had used these copies to review and analyze the records and then populate his databases with the serial numbers he could read. The National Archives did not (and still does not) allow researchers to use regular photocopy machines to copy pages in books, so Frank had had to use a rather primitive scanning machine that was installed in 1996. It was both expensive and difficult to use. Worse yet, it made poor copies. The reader also needs to understand that these records are, in most cases, in pretty bad shape as well, being dirty and faded from having been prepared under field conditions and used for sometimes an extended period. All this is to say that the copies Frank used to populate his database were so poor that he made some mistakes. We all make mistakes, of course, but the conditions under which Frank worked contributed to both errors of commission and omission. This article resulted from an error of the latter type, for Frank was simply unable to determine what the serial number was for John C. Pry's "K" Company 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry Burnside carbine.

Fast forward to the age of high-resolution digital photography. If you visit the National Archives today you will still see some researchers making notes by hand and using the photocopy machines, but now most are using digital cameras. I won't bore the reader by discussing the many advantages of digital photography and photo processing software like Photoshop. It is enough to say that with these tools we can now solve some of the problems Frank experienced. As the time has been available, I have been trying to revisit some of the records Frank examined for SRS and that effort has paid off well in this instance, for after analysis it became clear that the serial number pictured here is 30143 and that carbine recently turned up in a Gunbroker auction.

I didn't start collecting identified/documenting arms until I turned SRS over to Wayne Gagner in 2007, due to my inability to continue the work and a desire to devote my limited time and energy to writing. The first documented gun I bought was a Colt revolver that had been issued to a 7<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry soldier.

Unfortunately, when I pulled his service record I learned he was no hero and instead had deserted. Not only that, he deserted before the regiment even left home. Several more deserter arms followed. In fact it seemed like I was specializing in deserter arms. But I've also gotten lucky once in a while and this is a good example of that happening. John C. Pry also deserted, but he deserted from the C.S.A. 2<sup>nd</sup> South Carolina Infantry in east Tennessee. A few days later he took the oath of allegiance and joined the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry.

According to the 1860 census, John C. Pry was 23 years old in that year and was living with his 21 year old wife, Mary, in Vernon, Ohio. In that census his place of birth was listed as Ohio. However, the 1880 census, which is believed to be correct, lists his place of birth as Wurtemburg, Germany. Interestingly, the "K" Company, 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Descriptive Book states he was born in South Carolina, but that assertion is not supported in any other records. How and why he came to be in Sumter, South Carolina, on April 8, 1861 is anyone's guess, but on that day he enlisted into "Capt. J. S. Richardson's Company ["D" Company], Sumter Volunteers, 2<sup>nd</sup> (Palmetto) Regiment., South Carolina Volunteers," for 12 months. He, and the rest of his company, were mustered into C.S.A. service at Camp Davis (near Richmond, Virginia) on May 23, 1861, the day on which Virginia's Ordinance of Secession was ratified. Pry was consistently present for duty with his company from that date until the March-April 1862 muster. His company participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, April 12-13, 1861 and engagements at Mitchell's Ford, Virginia, July 18, 1861; 1st Manassas, Virginia, July 21, 1861; and Lewinsville, Virginia, September 25, 1861. During the rest of his assignment to the 2<sup>nd</sup> he was detailed as brigade blacksmith from March 1862 to November 1862 (This was Kershaw's Brigade, McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps). He then served as artificer for Reed's Battery from November 1862 to February 1863 and then again as brigade blacksmith from May to November 1863. During that time the 2<sup>nd</sup> South Carolina, and Kershaw's Brigade, was in most of the major eastern engagements and battles including Williamsburg (May 4-5, 1862), Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862), Harper's Ferry (September 12-15, 1862), Antietam (September 17, 1862), Fredericksburg (December 11-15, 1862), Chancellorsville (May 1-5, 1863), and Gettysburg (July 2-3, 1863). More relevant to this article, the brigade was then in the battles of Chickamauga (September 20, 1863), the Chattanooga Siege (September - November 1863), Campbell Station, Tennessee, (November 16, 1863), Knoxville (November 18, 1863), the siege of Knoxville (November - December 1863), Fort Sanders, Tennessee (November 29, 1863) and Bean Station, Tennessee (December 14, 1863).

At some time shortly before the first of March 1864, Pry deserted. He was not alone in doing so. These troops had seen a great deal of action in the east, had marched seemingly endless miles, and then endured defeat and deprivation in the west. In September 1863 the regiment was part of Longstreet's corps that moved from Virginia to Tennessee for the Knoxville Campaign, which was a series of battles and maneuvers in east Tennessee during the fall and early winter of 1863 that were designed to secure control of the city of Knoxville and with it the railroad that linked the Confederacy east and west.

Had he been able to accomplish that mission, Longstreet was then to return his corps to the Army of Northern Virginia. He did not achieve his objective. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's forces came to the relief of Maj. Gen. Burnside's forces at Knoxville and the campaign ended with the little known engagement at Bean Station on December 14, 1862. Both sides then went into quarters for a bitterly cold winter. Longstreet's corps suffered from inadequate shelter and provisions, and was unable to return to Virginia until the spring. By that time Pry, and many others, had had enough of the Confederacy.

Longstreet's winter quarters were at Russellville, Tennessee – about half way between Knoxville and Kingsport (Kingsport is 22.5 miles west of Bristol) along what is now Highway 11. According to a "Prisoner of War" card in Pry's 2<sup>nd</sup> South Carolina service record, Pry was "captured" by the 65<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry (they were actually mounted infantry). The card has notations saying he was a deserter who had taken the oath of allegiance and been released on March 10, 1864. Another POW card in the file listed his date of capture as March 6 and noted that he was then in charge of the Union army Provost Marshal at New Market, which is 25 miles east of Knoxville. The card states "Deserted Rebel Army to take oath of allegiance" and also notes that Pry was sent to Knoxville on the 6<sup>th</sup>.

John Pry enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry on the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 1864 in Columbus, Ohio. This was a little unusual, for typically Confederate prisoners or deserters who decided to join the Union were not returned to the areas where they had previously served. This was for their safety – but there also was sometimes concern that they might change sides again. In Pry's case, his former regiment had returned to Virginia and his northern birth may have given his new comrades confidence in his allegiance.

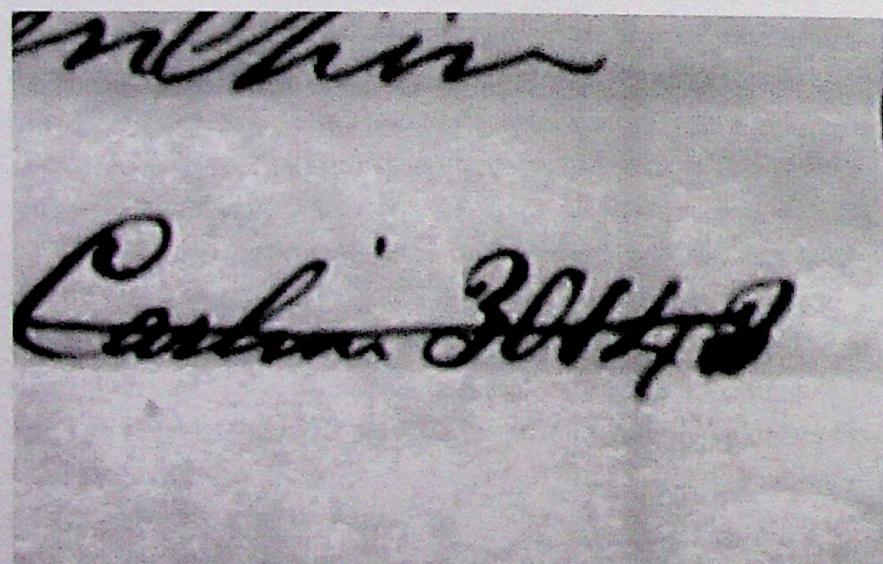
At any rate, Pry joined "K" Company in early April at their north Georgia camp near the Chickamauga battlefield. The company Descriptive Book says he was then 26 years old and was 5 foot nine inches tall with a fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair. He mustered out in Nashville on July 15, 1865. Dyer gives the following engagements for the 4<sup>th</sup> Ohio for the period of Pry's service:

Scout to Dedmon's Trace April 10. Atlanta Campaign May 1-September 8, 1864. Courtland Road, Alabama, May 26. Pond Springs, near Courtland, May 27. Moulton May 28-29. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. McAffee's Cross Roads June 11. Near Marietta June 23. Assault on Kenesaw June 27. Nickajack Creek July 2-5. Rottenwood Creek July 4. Chattahoochie River July 5-17. Alpharetta July 10. Garrard's Raid to Covington July 22-24. Siege of Atlanta July 24-August 15. Garrard's Raid to South River July 27-31. Flat Rock Bridge and Lithonia July 28. Kilpatrick's Raid around Atlanta August 18-22. Red Oak and Flint River August 19. Jonesborough August 19. Lovejoy Station August 20. Operations at Chattahoochie River Bridge August 26-September 2. Sandtown September 1. Ordered to Nashville, Tenn., September 21, thence to Louisville November 8, and duty there till January, 1865. Moved to Gravelly Springs, Alabama, January 12, and duty there till March.

**Below:** Issue documents showing articles that were issued to John Pry and the serial number of his carbine.

55

Date of Issue	Q. Cts	Articles	Signatures	Witness
April 1 <sup>st</sup> 1864		12 Shelt tent	John C. Pry,	Wm H. Winter
April 8 <sup>th</sup>		1 Denchir	John C. Pry,	Wm H. Winter
		Carbine 30448	John C. Pry,	Wm H. Winter
		X Sling		
		Scabbard	John C. Pry	
		X Party Box		
		X Case for		
		Trinity Cartridge		
		Wiper		
		Scourer		
		2 Shelt tent		
		Barrel		
Nov 12 <sup>th</sup> 1864				
Nov 12				





*U.S. Martial Arms Collector 164-27*



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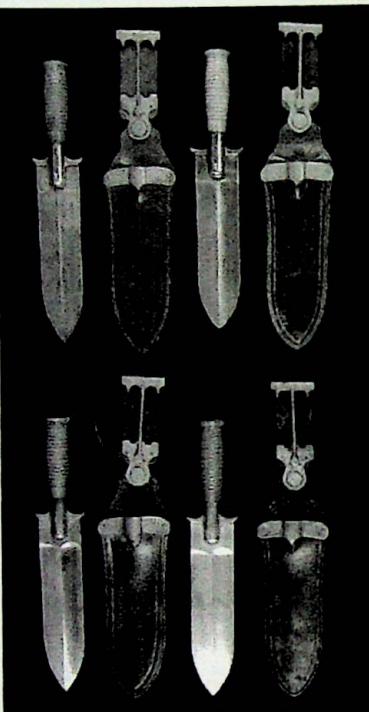
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RECORD FOR A CONFEDERATE FLAG



AUCTION WORLD RECORD FOR  
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SELLER'S  
COMMISSION

0%  
or Better!  
On Expensive  
Items and  
Valuable  
Collections



*The Tradition Continues - New Facility - Same Family & Great Location*

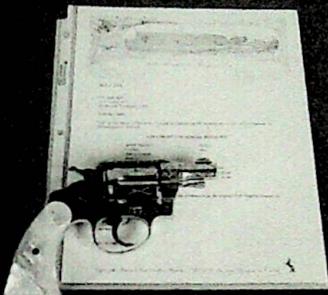
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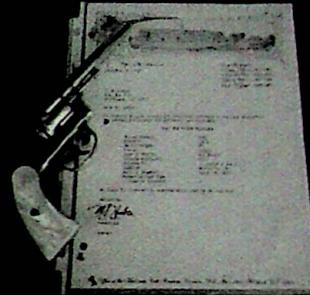
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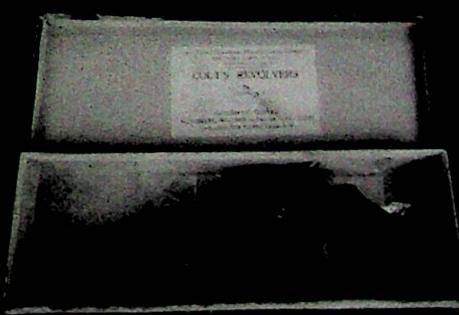
*Colt revolving  
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*Exceptional Colt Army  
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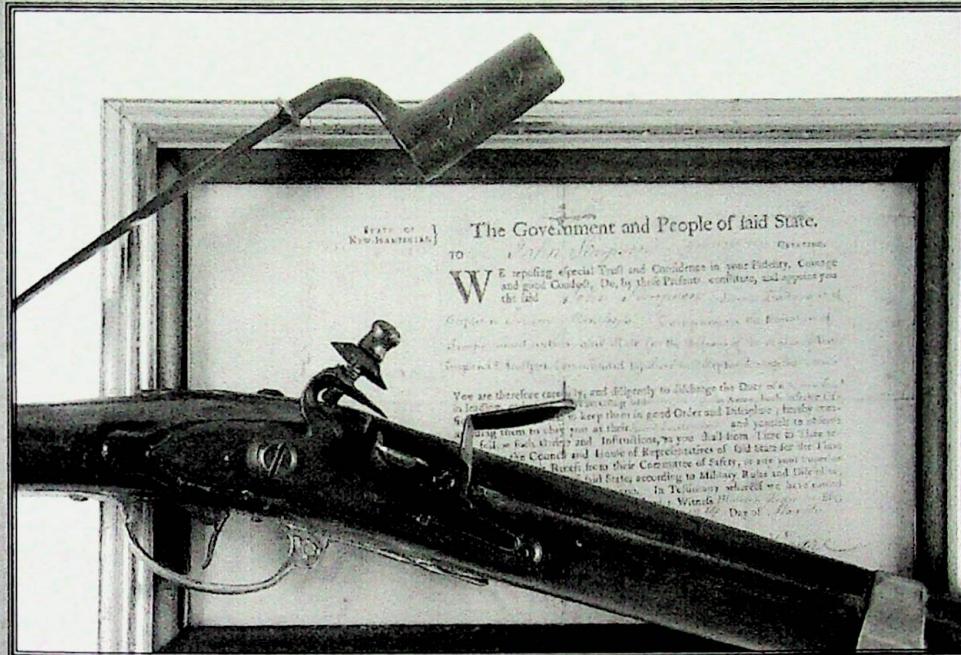
## COLLECTORS NOTE 164-2

Serial numbers of Company C, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Spanish American War 1898

Note: First column is name of soldier and third column is serial number of .45 caliber Springfield trap door rifle.



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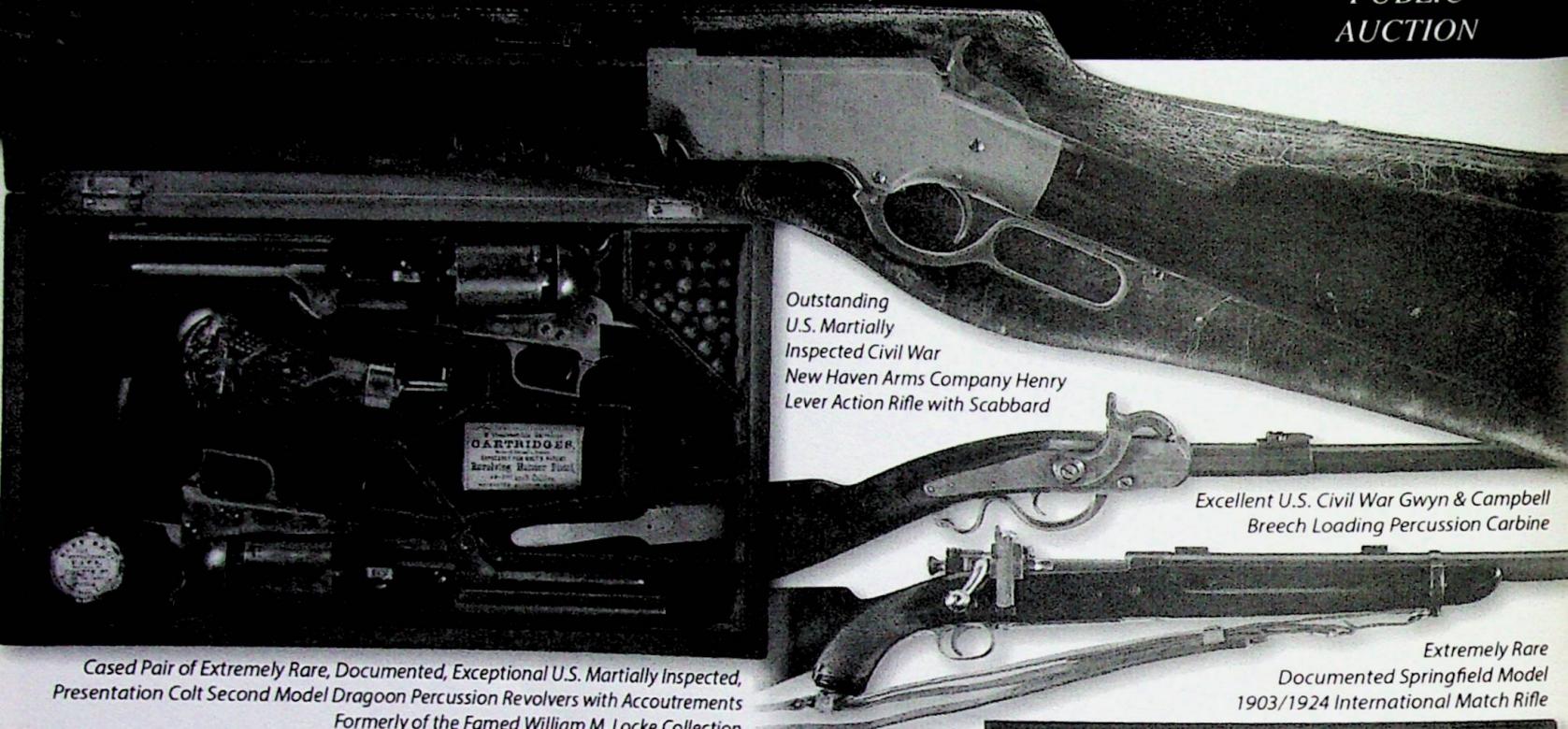
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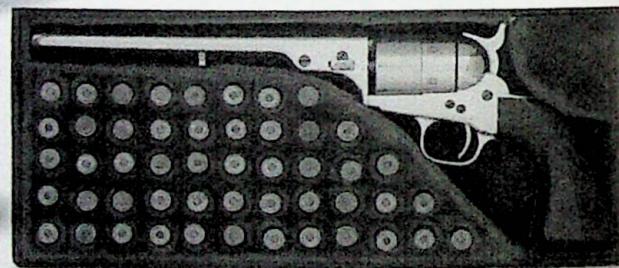
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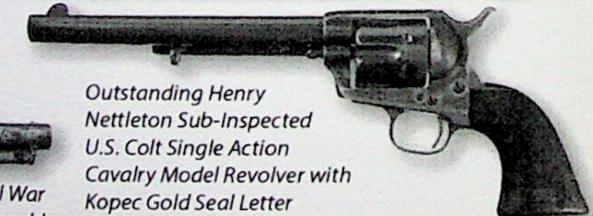
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