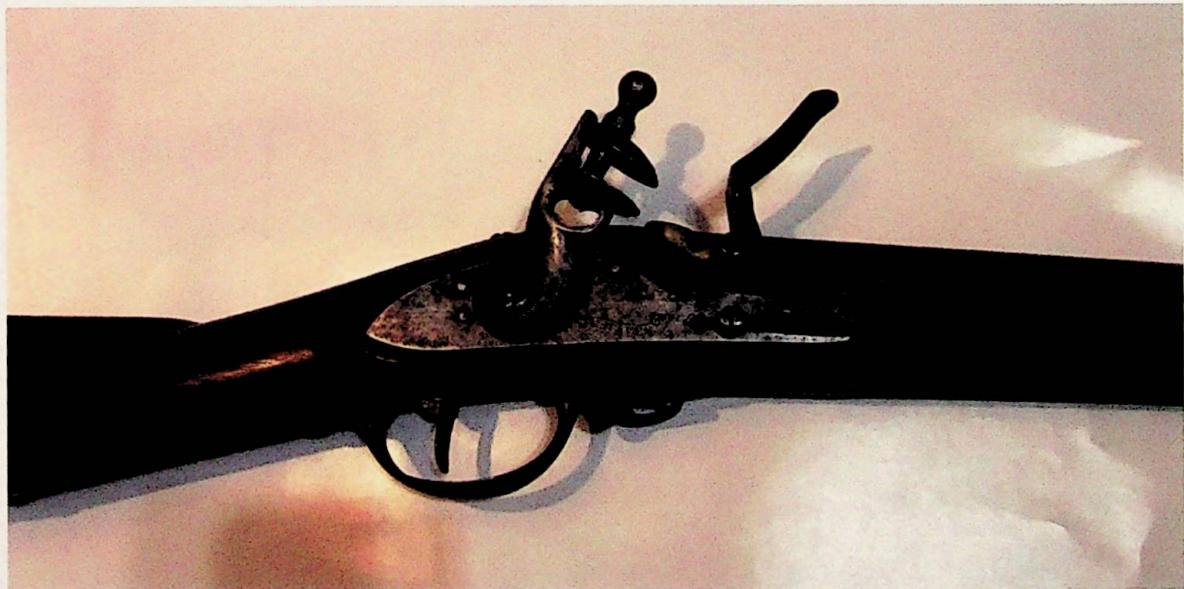


U.S.  
MARTIAL ARMS  
Collector

and *Springfield Research Newsletter* 

Number 165 December 2020

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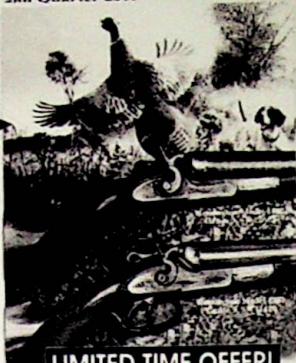
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Email: [wmofglencrest@att.net](mailto:wmofglencrest@att.net)

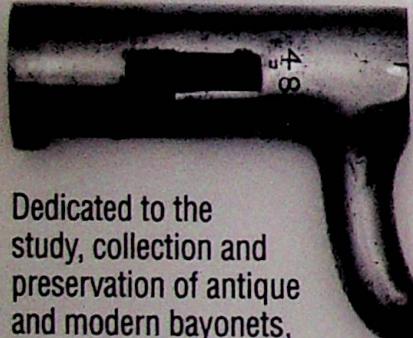
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2nd Quarter 2011

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*Wayne P. Gagner*

# U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR

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Cover: 1812 Whitney New Haven Musket.

*And*  
**Springfield  
Research Service  
Newsletter**

Number 165

December 2020

<b>2</b>	<b>Springfield Research Service Data Base Status</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>1911 Colt Pistol</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Sub Caliber .30 Caliber Krag</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>M2 Springfield</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Model 70 Winchester Sniper</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Musket Tools</b>
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***U.S. Martial Arms Collector 165-1***

## SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE DATA BASE STATUS

SRS has been working and researching many new areas of military weapons. This includes sniper rifles, USMC weapons, military shotguns, and other arms. Our efforts have been slowed down by the restrictions on travel and time-consuming care during the Covis 19 crisis and the never-ending software and computer problems. Conversion of articles from one software to Word and then to PDF for the printing always uses up days of publishing time.

Help from many of our subscribers who provided photos and data on rare weapons is appreciated.

The U.S. Archives is still not in full operation and we must wait for schedules to do extended research for detailed histories on serial number of documented weapons. We are fortunate to be able to provide Springfield sales letters and basic letters on many serial numbers attached to military units and battles. This includes major efforts in the past to examine weapon developments and histories. We expect to have more capability to provide research and review of existing information in our loose-leaf files.

Issue 165 dated December 2020 is current and was set to be mailed the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2020.

Some SRS data has been restored from our water damage and we are trying to sort our massive paper files. We are running behind but that is part of the activities involved with editing and publishing a magazine. We receive daily emails for serial number look-

ups and answer all inquiries as soon as possible. There are always problems with receiving text and photos from cell phones to our website. There is always a chance that they never get through, have an unknown software, or are not complete when received. We have no way to make sure that data sent is complete or usable. Please confirm with our email address if you send anything from cell phones.

It appears that all our deliverables have been made with the exception of detailed letters. They require travel to government facilities that are temporarily closed.

There may be some exceptions and we ask that you email us if you have not received a document that was ordered.

Note: Please email us if you are expecting any data or letters. We have lost all original copies of issues 159 and 160 due to water damage.

Issue 96 and other old copies have run out and we are working to make plain paper copies for those interested in purchasing older issues.

We will continue to try to make older issues available. We have many older copies from the original printing but it is more difficult to maintain original copies. Our procedure is to copy issues of old outdated issues for delivery. We are now out of about six old issues.

*Thanks for your emails, comments, and patience with the water problems.*

We will continue to find additional data on Model 1873 Springfield carbines. It appears that several carbines exist that belonged to survivors of the battle. This is hit or miss research that has been hampered by lost files and misplaced data.

It has been found that Winchester .22 caliber rifles were purchased for training. They had specific rear sights in almost exact position as the Garand rear sight. It appears that there were two prototypes made for a specific USMC model offered by Winchester. The program for a new design by Winchester was cancelled but there are quite a few Model 74 Winchesters that were issued to military troops in training.

Garand and 1903 Springfields show that there is also data on commercial rifles and commercial parts.

USMC and Arsenal data shows that all M1 Garand Gas Traps had the firing pin changes because of breakage and non-operation. It appears that any rifle in initial issue and test issue will have a new firing pin and later Gas Traps will have the new firing pin. This is true of many parts for early Garands.

### **U. S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Please send corrections or updates of addresses to us at any time. We are still receiving more 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 subscriptions are received that are not according to 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. 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 will set up a procedure to make a copy if desired and mail it to a subscriber.

We want to correct any data that is overlooked or missing. Please send comments. There are some SRS products that are out of stock. Please send us any corrections for address changes, holding subscriptions, or temporary addresses.

Payments by PAYPAL may result in a different subscription date if a subscription order is received after the current issue has been mailed out. We find that a payment made after the issue has been mailed out uses one of our limited reserve copies. The subscription needs special attention that may result in delivery delays. SRS is running out of quite a few previous issues.

Please try to send payments as soon as you are able.

We print extras, but it is impossible to forecast a requirement for each issue. A plain copy of the original issue is the only other alternative.

## CURRENT ISSUE

Issue number 165 dated December 2020 is current. Mailing data is sent to our printing facility for December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 mailing. We rely on the Post Office to deliver first class mail as soon as they are able.

## ADVERTISING

Our advertising deadlines are usually the Friday two weeks before the date of a publication. The projected mailing dates are the first week of March, June, September, and December of each year. There are four quarterly issues each year.

## SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH LETTERS

The basic letters are \$50.00; sales letters with a document are \$65.00; and research letters run from \$175.00 and up. Note: We were able to save all of our sales documents.

We have also found more of the Model 1903 sales documents from early 1903 rifles and some Colt pistols.

There are some instances where research requires us to spend days at U.S. Government buildings. Documents have been found to be missing when SRS tries to check out a former research effort. In some cases the data is lost forever. The U.S. Archives is aware of this problem and is increasing security and identification processes. These efforts will require additional time and costs for all searches rare or historic weapons.

SRS has located documents in as many as four different locations that have U.S.

Government documentation. The documentation has been transferred from any or all locations and there is no longer a copy at all facilities. This is a problem that has happened over 40 years of research. 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 time to travel to government facilities, and comply with government rules for searching, copying, and the actual handling of documents.

A request for a document is done only at certain times at the Archives and written requests must include Record Groups, location, and other data that is only available on subject knowledge and specific document names and categories. We have been cross-checking many pieces of data and using U.S. Archive personnel and others to offer opinions on hard- to- read information. The Archives personnel have been very helpful in this area.

A basic letter is data recovered from our in-house files. There is a never-ending task for us to try to copy data that may be used at later dates and to store it in an easy-to-locate form. No easy way has been found. We are limited in space and time, and there is no way for us to hold the thousands or millions of pages in the U.S. Archives.

A research letter requires travel to a government facility to request, search, and retrieve specific copies needed for research.

This includes checking the U.S. Government files to make sure they exist and are available for review.

The size of government data files is overwhelming. We cannot duplicate all 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 letters.

In many cases the data may have a peculiar size and must be handled, verified, and copied according to government regulations.

This may require working with armed guards, checking our identification, and using special stamps for security classification or other rules.

Special documents require more time and may have higher costs.

## COMMENTS AND INPUTS

Please send to:  
[editor@usmartialarmscollector.com](mailto:editor@usmartialarmscollector.com).

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

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

## SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH DATA BASE

Our efforts are based on data from United States documents in U.S. Archives and other military sources. All serial numbers and information come from government documents. There are many weapon documents that come from sources that describe a weapon without a specific serial number. Many new pieces of information have been made available for us to research.

## LETTERS WRITTEN

Serial Number 7500. Issued to Private Ellis Hanofer, Rifle, U.S., Henry, Company I, 3rd Veterans Volunteer Infantry. Private Hanofer was 26 years old, 5 feet 10 inches, light complexion, grey eyes, light hair, and was a hair spinner by trade. He enlisted on March 11, 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by Captain Margenthaler for one year, and was discharged on March 15, 1866. His enlistment was by general order number 16 (War Department February 8, 1865). Private Hanofer had a previous discharge from service with the 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteers (note includes Hancock's Corps), on the 7th of February, 1863. There are other documents from October 17, 1865 at Camp Butler, Illinois. Other citations include his service in the Company (2nd regiment of the 1st Army Corps).

Carbine, U.S., Burnside, Serial Number 23430. Issued to Joe Wilds, Company H, 6th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Date: October 1864. *U.S. Martial Arms Collector 165-5*

In addition to the Burnside Carbine a Remington Pistol was also issued as well as saber, belt, pistol belt, accessory box, canteen, and shelter half. A list of clothing is shown and a list of cavalry articles including saddle, bridle, leather strap, curry comb, saddle bags, blanket, feed bag, spurs and straps, slings and swivels, and other equipment.

Rifle, U.S., Henry, Serial Number 2057. Issued to Company H, 3rd Veterans Volunteer Infantry. May 17, 1865.

Rifle, U.S., Henry, Serial Number 3884. Issued to Company K, 3rd Veterans Volunteer Infantry. May 13, 1865.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .22, Model 1922. Serial number 36. Transferred from Springfield Armory to Director of Civilian Marksmanship. June 21, 1922. Second Entry: Inspected at Springfield Armory. Date: December 9, 1935. Third Entry: Rifle, U.S., Cal. .22, Model 1922. Used. Serial Number 36. Sold to Lyle V. Jones, 1208 Sundown Street, Streator, Illinois. February 24, 1936.

#### Model 1894 Krag Rifles History

5202	92R	1900	8TH INF
5212	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS
5214	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS VOL INF
5220	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS VOL INF
5223	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS VOL INF
5231	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS VOL INF
5233	92R	051729	NEW CUMBERLAND GRD (DESTROYED)

5239	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS VOL INF
5240	92R	98	CO L 20TH KANS VOL INF

Carbine, U.S., Cal. .45, Model 1873, Serial Number 18006. Issued to Private Bernard Lyons, Company F, 7th Cavalry. February 1, 1876.

The court martial records detailed that Private Lyons was issued carbine number 18006 for military service under command of Captain George W. Yates at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory. Private Lyons was acquitted and returned to duty. Captain Yates was a Captain in the 7th Cavalry serving under Lt. Colonel Custer, and commanded F Company. He was part of the "Custer Clan" and was killed during the Battle of the Little Bighorn. He fell with Custer and was in command of the battalion at Medicine Tail Coulee. He was buried on the battlefield, and was reinterred in Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Private Bernard Lyons 7th Cavalry, Age 27; born in Galway, Ireland in 1849; enlisted on September 6, 1875; his occupation was a clerk; he died on January 12, 1901, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and buried in Cavalry Cemetery, Evansville, Illinois, Lot 22, Block 1, Section O. Private Lyons fought in "The Hilltop Fight".

Type: Rifle, U.S. Krag Magazine Rifle, Model 1892, Cal. .30, Issued to Private Archer, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Date: 1898.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .30, Model 1903, National Match. Serial Number 1 262 561. Sold to B. H. Bryson, Fraser, Iowa. November 14, 1928.

Carbine, U.S., Sharps, Serial Number 2437. Issued to Company F, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry. April 5, 1865.

U.S. Military Colt Pistol, Cal. .32, Model 1903, Serial Number 567 961. Issued to

Major General H.A. Smith. April 6, 1962. U. S. Army General officers records file number 0243. United States Archives, Washington, D.C.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .30, Model 1903, National Match Type B, Serial Number 1 282 743. Sold to Henry Jenn, North Washington, Iowa. April 9, 1932.

U.S. Krag, Rifle, Model 1898, Cal. .30, serial number 219593. Issued to Company I, 44th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, 1899.

U.S. Colt Model 1851 Navy, serial number 140637. Issued to Company B, 8th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry 1865.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .30, Model 1903, Sporting Model, DRILLED AND TAPPED FOR TELESCOPE BLOCKS, Serial Number 1 367 059. Sold to Orion A. Bliven, 138 Alexandrine West, Detroit, MI. July 26, 1933.

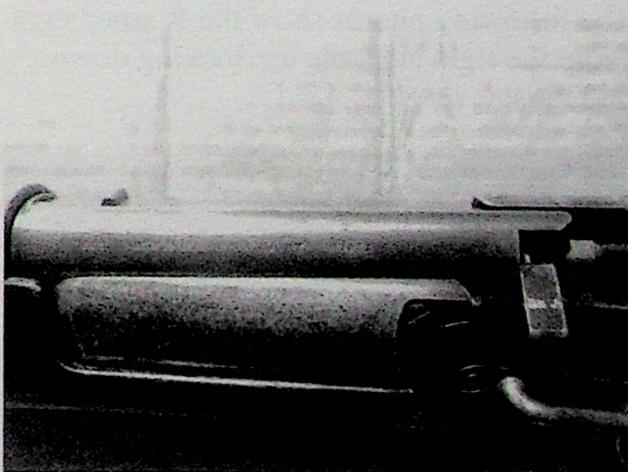
Rifle, U.S., Cal. .22, Model 1922 MI N.R.A. Serial Number 9172. Sold to Capt. George P. Steinmetz, Engrs. Res. Madison, Wisc. March 26, 1930.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. .30, Model 1903, Sporting Model, NRA Type, Serial Number 1 407 342. Sold to DR. Harold O. Hansen, Suite 2019 Marshall Field Annex, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. May 11, 1934.

Rifle, Cal. .45, Springfield Model 1873, serial number 18328. Issued to Indian Scouts, Fort Bowie, Arizona. April 1, 1882.

U.S. Colt Model 1851 Navy, serial number 140637. Issued to Company B, 8th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, 1865.

**Correction:** U.S. model 1895 saddle ring carbine number 27931 is an original carbine issue to Corporal Henry Kirsh, Company G, 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt Rough Riders), in 1898.

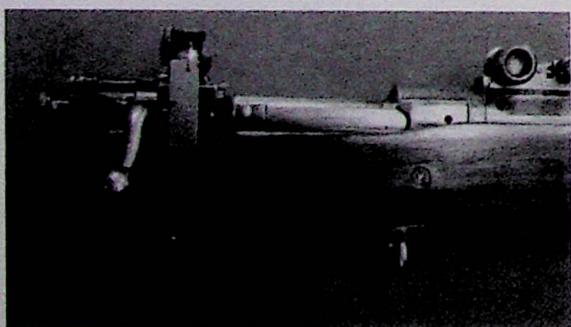


## THE WARNER REAR SIGHT MANUFACTURED FOR THE MODEL 1903 SPRINGFIELD

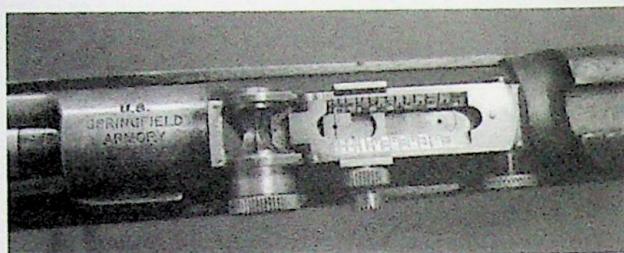
A Springfield Armory document dated December 23, 1932 noted that 20 Model 1903 rifles with Lyman and Warner sights were in the inventory. (data is in SRS files and was published in issue 156.-signed by J. W. Joynes, Colonel, Ordnance Department, Commanding.) Documents show that 48 rifles with a variety of test rear sights were on hand. They were unserviceable.

There were 400 Warner Rear sights ordered by the War Department after the Warner patent was approved on January 13, 1914. They were assembled on 1903 Springfields. It was attached in the same position as the standard rear service sight. It used a standard rear sight adjustment screw on the 1903 fixed rear sight base. A Lyman receiver sight was also attached in the same way as a National Match rifle. All rifles are very rare.

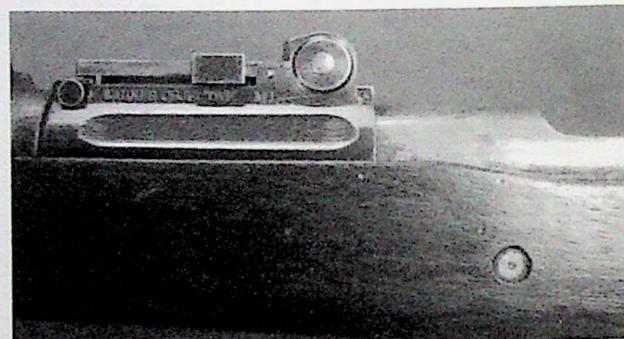
The following photos show the Warner sight. From the right side, the top looking down, and the left side



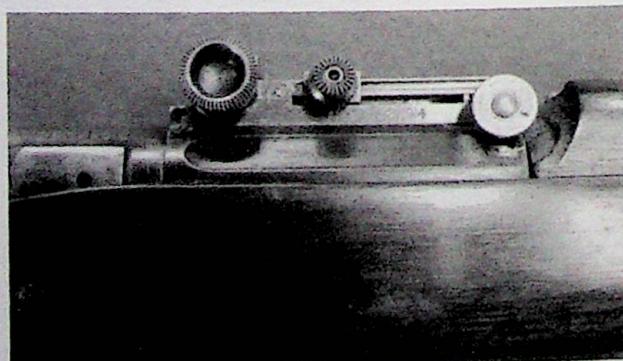
*Right side with receiver sight attached.*



*Top View.*



*Left view.*



*Right view.*

U.S. Navy Model 1911A1 Pistol No. 720261  
And Sequential Serial Number Delivery  
By Charles Pate



In collecting identified/documentated U.S. military small arms it is often said that "a miss is as good as a mile" or "close only counts in playing horseshoes." The M1911A1 pistol shown here illustrates an exception to the general rule that documentation of an arm must specifically mention the serial number of a weapon in order for us to be assured of the gun's provenance.

sent to the U.S. Naval Operating Base, Sewell's Point, Virginia, on 8 January 1941. attempt was made to maintain this sequential serial number order. Still, if the issue being made equaled or exceeded the number of pistols held by a given arms chest, the issue would be made using the original arms chest, just as it was shipped from the factory. So, while it is rare, we can sometimes find that the records of a military organization contain arms that are completely in sequential serial number order, or nearly so.



PACKING EXPLANATION - S. 2. 57763	
500 Pistol, Auto., Cal.45, 1931/31, Serial No. (all Colt)	
U. S. Gov.	
1	6
<u>1 Box</u>	<u>1 Box</u>
720253-720302 incl.	720503-720552 incl.
2	7
<u>1 Box</u>	<u>1 Box</u>
720303-720352 incl.	720553-720602 incl.
3	8
<u>1 Box</u>	<u>1 Box</u>
720353-720402 incl.	720603-720652 incl.
4	9
<u>1 Box</u>	<u>1 Box</u>
720403-720452 incl.	720653-720702 incl.
5	10
<u>1 Box</u>	<u>1 Box</u>
720453-720502 incl.	720703-720752 incl.

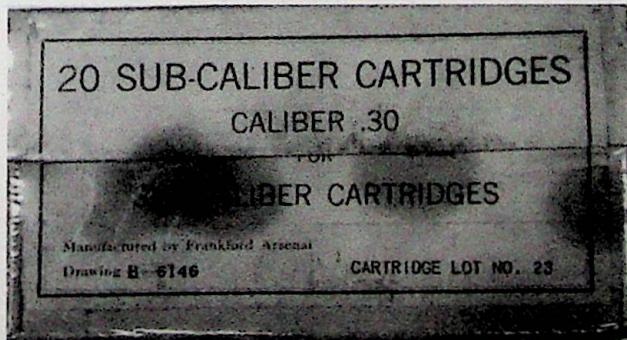
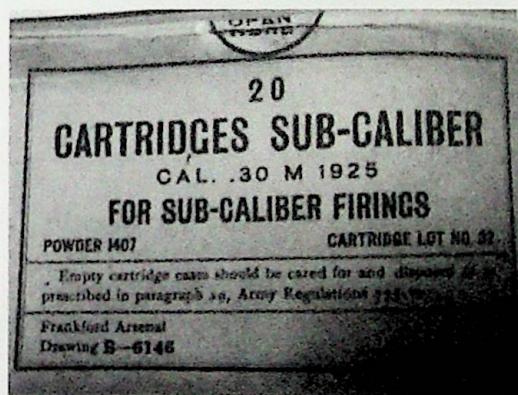
While the number is not stated, U.S. Navy records show this pistol, number 720261, was in a shipment of 500 pistols

The information on these serial numbers was found in U.S. general correspondence files of the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance presently stored in the National Archives under Record Group 74, General Correspondence, 1940-1942 (Restricted), file S79/4.

## Krag Subcaliber Ammunition

While the Navy and the Army were using the Krag barreled receivers mounted in specially made carriers in a number of large caliber field pieces, mortars and on board cannon, another branch of the service was using a different type of equipment for firing practice.

This service became known as the Coast Artillery Corp (CAC) shortly after the Spanish American War using a series of specially designed 30 caliber Krag cartridges loaded into carriers designed to fit a number of cannon, rifled cannons and mortars all used in the defense of the coastline of not only the continental United States, but its possessions and allies.



How this service came to be is interesting and worthy of a quick review. Starting in 1794, with recurring concerns with the possibility of war with England Congress

created a combined unit of Artillerists and Engineers to design, build and garrison forts and this included a committee to study coast defense needs. This would become known as the First System and included 20 significant forts at 13 harbors. A few well-built forts were completed, but many of the 20 were never completed and most had deteriorated before the War of 1812.

In 1807 new concerns about a war with Britain were kindled by the Chesapeake-Leopard affair when a British ship of

the line boarded the USS Chesapeake and removed four sailors who were tried for treason. One was ultimately hanged. This led to creation of the Second System which included design improvements such as masonry walls and the use of casemate walls to protect the gunners. New graduates from West Point were involved in the design of several of the forts, thus freeing the United States from reliance on foreign engineers. This system included Fort McHenry, Fort Washington and Fort Wood (now the base for the Statue of Liberty). While Fort McHenry did survive the British assault, the British merely bypassed Fort Washington, ultimately burning Washington and routing the land forces.

Following the War of 1812 Congress appropriated \$800,000 for the Third System of coastal defenses resulting in 200 sites being listed as areas of fortifications. The Army completed forts at 42 of these sites including Fort Totten in New York, Fort Sumter in South Carolina and Fort Jackson and Fort McComb in New Orleans. During the Civil War the vulnerability of these masonry fortifications became apparent and in 1867 the Third System came to a close.

This led to a period where more emphasis was placed on naval vessels such as the turreted ironclad warships inspired by the USS Monitor to guard the coastlines. With the changes in naval warfare that came about during the Spanish American War slow moving ironclad ships construction came to an end.

The Navy now wanted sleek ocean going warships and shift interest back to fixed coastal fortifications. It was at this time between 1895 to 1905 fortifications were built on the Endicott System (named after William Crowninshield Endicott, Secretary of War for President Grover Cleveland). Concerns about the Spanish fleet bombarding the coastal cities brought new interest into shoring up our coastal defenses.

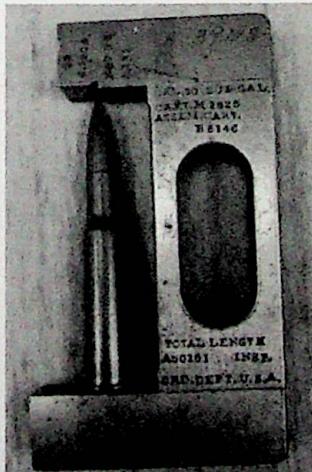
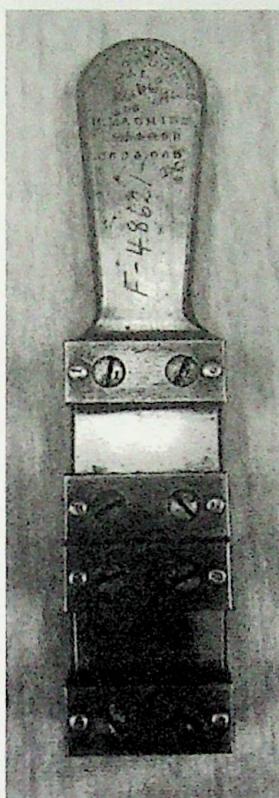
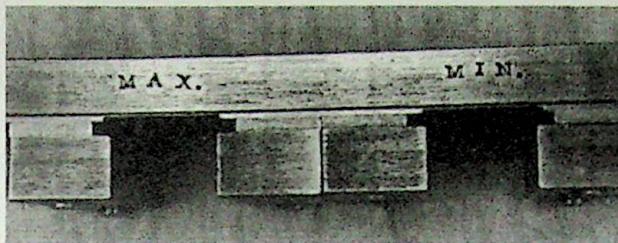
In 1907 Congress split Field Artillery and Coast Artillery into separate branches, creating a separate Coast Artillery Corps (CAC) and authorized an increase in the Coast Artillery Corp to 170 numbered companies. In 1907 the Artillery School at Fort Monroe became the Coast Artillery School which operated until 1946 after the end of World War II.

The Krag Subcaliber Device was needed by the Army and Navy for artillery practice without the detonation of a large, expensive shell. The Krag was the official small-arm at the time and systems were developed using Krag barreled receivers, mounted in a variety of devices attached to the Big Guns. They could be aimed and fired and data extrapolated for accuracy. These devices using a barreled receiver and a carriage device was devised. This carrier device would be loaded with a special Krag cartridge. Loaded into the breech of the Big Gun, firing of the cartridge involved the primer mechanism of the

special bullet being impacted by the firing pin of the large gun. Over a period from 1902 until 1928 a number of different designs of these bullets was the responsibility of Frankford Arsenal. The first of these bullets were called "ball cartridges for artillery drill cartridges". Some of these early bullets had special enlarged primers designed to be impacted by the firing pin of the artillery piece. These were usually reinforced to handle the impact of the large artillery firing pin. This increased the sensitivity of the primer and also made it possible to be fired in a regular service Krag. In 1906 a special subcaliber gallery practice round was produced for use in 2.95 and 3.0 inch guns. In 1924 in order to simplify the subcaliber primer Frankford Arsenal developed a primer cup made of monel metal to replace the more complicated pierced type, monel being a group of alloys primarily composed of nickel and copper.

This primer was the same diameter as the service primer and could function with both the standard rifle as well as the heavier artillery firing pin. The first loadings were head-stamped FA 24 and were loaded with the 220 grain service (Krag) bullet.

Later that same year the 1924 National Match 172 grain bullet was used. In 1928 M1 ball bullets were being loaded. It is of note that as soon as the Model 1925 was adopted it was referred to as the "New Stock". Modern manufacturing involves testing and measurements of cartridges. Frankford Arsenal needed to be sure everything would "fit". This meant construction of a set of gauges for every change dimension for every design.



Gauge for overall length of the bullet.

Examples of these gauges are difficult to find today. Complete set of gauges for the 1925 .30 caliber Subcaliber cartridge are shown.

First the Next, the tool to measure head thickness maximum and minimum. Photo 8 The primer was one of the main design changes in these cartridges, so a gauge to check diameter and thickness was needed.

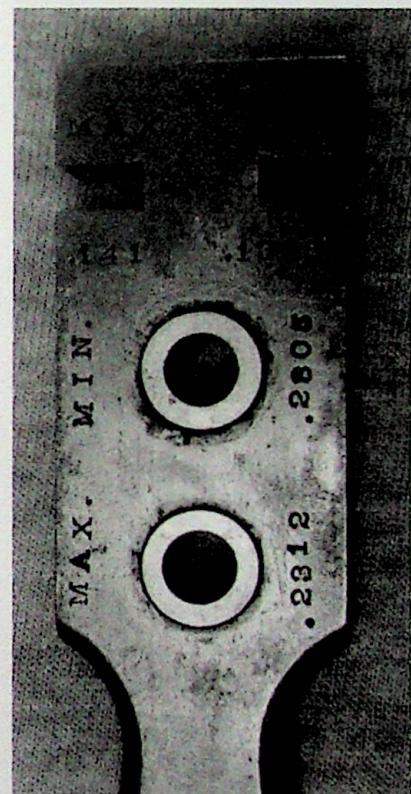
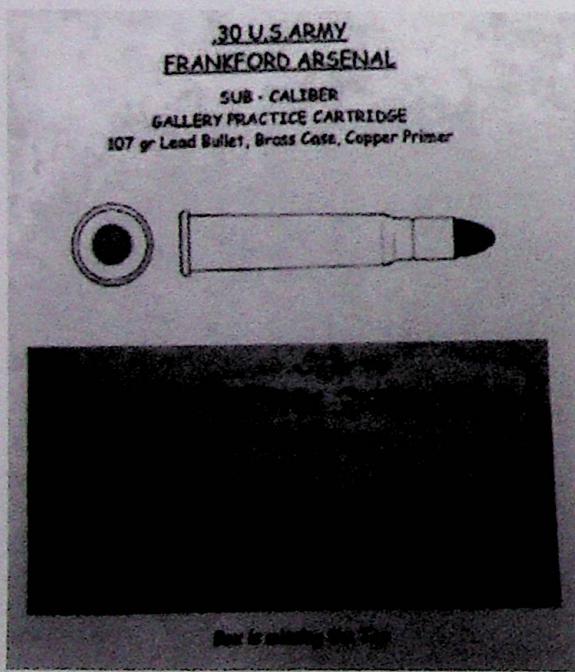
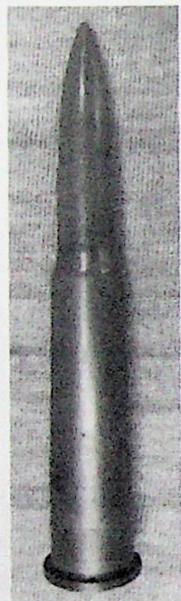
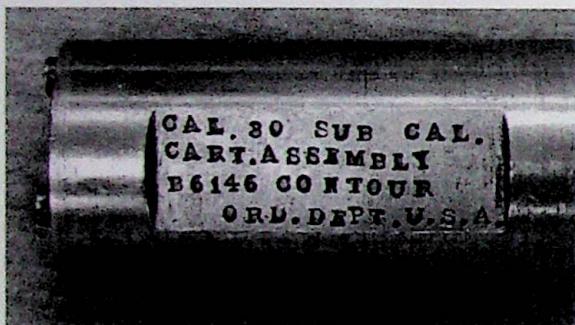


Photo 9 A finished cartridge gauge was also

needed to check the "fit" of the completed cartridge. Photo 10 The final tool is labeled "Gauging Die Lower". It's use eludes me. Photo 11 "Underneath the Sta



*Courtesy of Mike Rayborn*

**Editor's note:** Aberdeen proving Grounds has a 98 Mauser barreled action for testing.

*U.S. Martial Arms Collector 165-14*

## SPECIAL ORDER FOR MILITARY WEAPONS By Tom Meyers

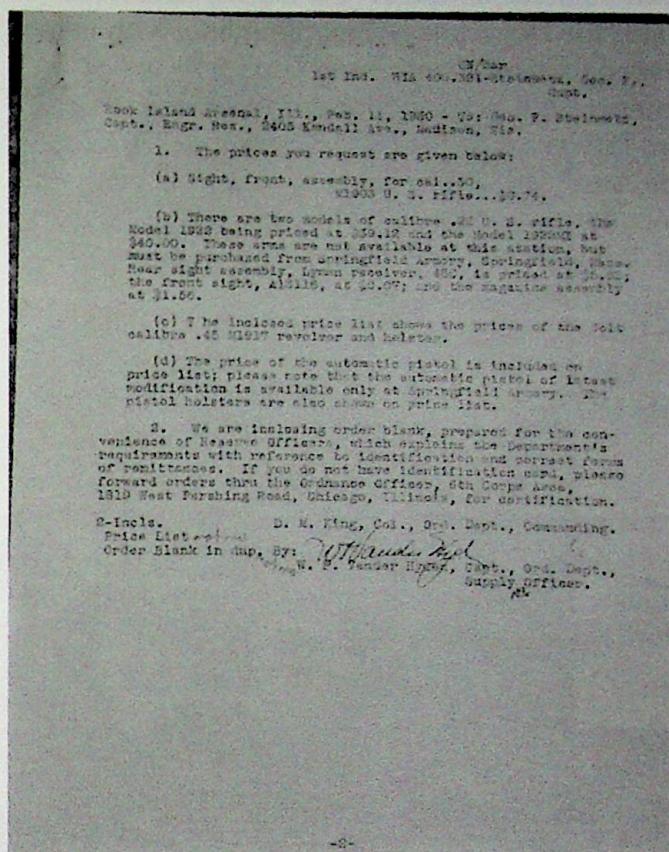
George P. Steinmetz was from Madison, Wisconsin. He was a member of the Madison Rifle & Pistol Club, and a captain in the 346<sup>th</sup> Engineers Reserve U.S.A.R. On February 2, 1930, George sent this handwritten letter to Rock Island Arsenal, requesting information to purchase Model 1922 Springfield rifle caliber .22, a Colt Model 1911 caliber .45, and a Colt Revolver caliber .45.

Subject: Purchase of equipment To: Rock Island Arsenal

- a) Can you give me the prices on the following pieces of equipment, Standard front sight for .30 caliber 1903 Springfield. Model 1922 Springfield .22 caliber rifle, equipped with Lyman receiver rear sight, standard blade front sight, and 5 cartridge magazines.
- b) Colts 6 shot .45 caliber revolver of model used in World War, with leather holster.
- c) Colts .45 caliber automatic pistol with leather holster.

Geo P Steinmetz, Capt 346 Engrs.Res.

On February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1930, Rock Island Arsenal sent a detailed typewritten reply.

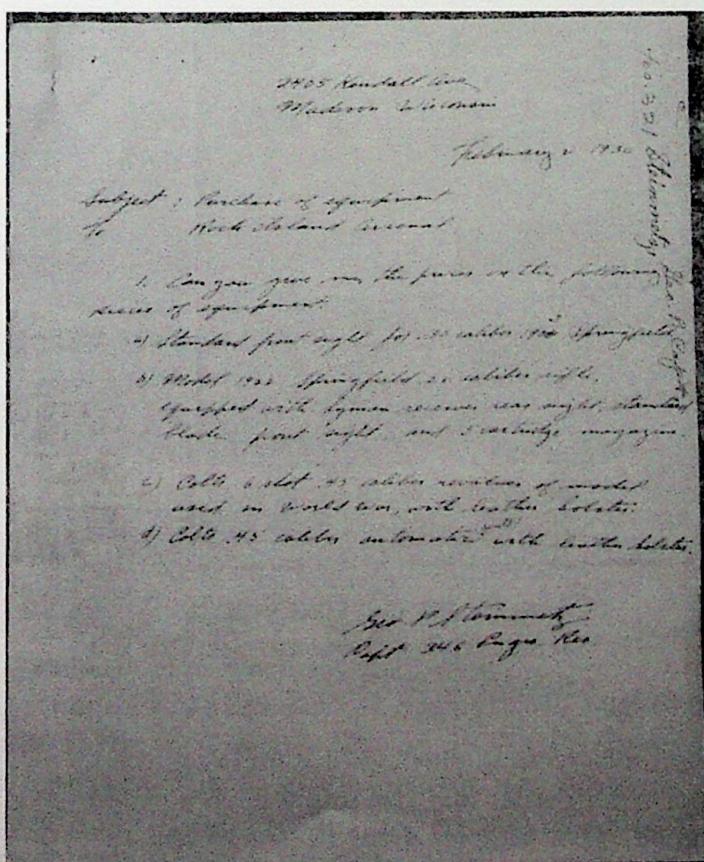


The letter reads: Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Feb. 11, 1930 – To: Geo. P. Steinmetz, Capt., Engr. Res., 2405 Kendall Ave., Madison, Wis.

1. The prices you request are given below:
  - a) Sight, front, assembly, for cal..30 , M1903 U. S. rifle...\$0.74.
  - b) There are two models of caliber .22 U.S. rifle, the Model 1922 being priced at \$39.12 and the Model 1922M1 at \$40.00. These arms are not available at this station, but must be purchased from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. Rear sight assembly, Lyman receiver, 48C, is priced at \$5.93; the front sight, A13116, at \$0.07; and the magazine assembly at \$1.56.
  - c) The enclosed price list shows the prices of the Colt caliber .45 M1917 revolver and holster.
  - d) The price of the automatic pistol is included on price list; please note that the automatic pistol of latest modification is available only at Springfield Armory. The pistol holsters are also shown on price list.

2. We are inclosing order blank, prepared for the convenience of Regular Officers, which specifies the Department's requirements with reference to identification and correct forms of remittances. If you do not have identification card, please forward orders thru the Ordnance Officer, 8th Corps Area, 1319 West Publishing Road, Chicago, Illinois, for certification.

Geo. P. Steinmetz, Capt., Engr. Res.,  
Order Blank in flap, By: *W. F. Fender*, Capt., Engr. Res.,  
Supply Officer.



The price of the automatic pistol is included on price list; please note that the automatic pistol of latest modification is available only at Springfield Armory. **U.S. Martial Arms Collector 165-15**

c) The pistol holsters are also shown on price list.

2. We are inclosing order blank, prepared for the convenience of Reserve Officers, which explains the Department's requirements with reference to identification and correct forms of remittances. If you do not have identification card, please forward orders thru the Ordnance Officer, 6<sup>th</sup> Corps Area, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Illinois, for certification.

D. M. King, Col., Ord. Dept., Commanding.

Price List Order Blank in dup. By:  
W. F. Vander Hyden, Capt., Ord. Dept.,  
Supply Officer.

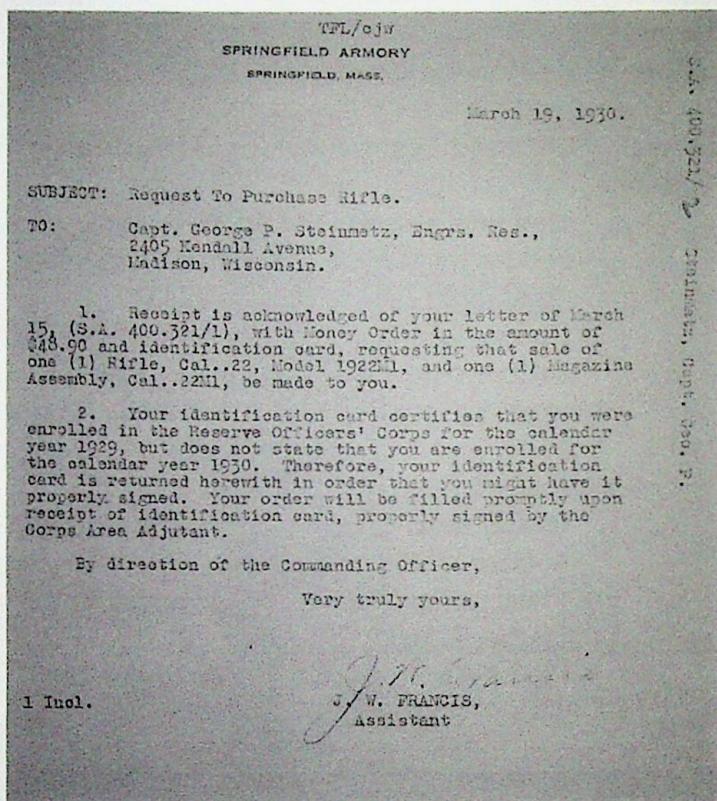
There is no letter written by George to Springfield Armory regarding a .22 caliber M1922 rifle, or Colt handguns. The original shipping ticket is from Springfield Armory dated March 18, 1930:

WAR DEPARTMENT Q. M. C. Form 66 (Old No. 250) Revised Oct. 1, 1918 Revised June 20, 1922		SHIPPING TICKET	
CONSIGNOR: tfl		Springfield Armory, Mass., #4.	
FROM WAREHOUSE: DATE:		March 18, 1930.	
SHIP TO Capt. George P. Steinmetz, Engrs. Res., 2405 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.		AUTHORITY OR REQ. NO. A. 40 TRANSPORTATION COST OF S. PA NO.	
ROUTING EXPRESS COLLECT		DATE SHIPPED OR DELIVERED	
BL. NO.	DATE	MADE BY	CAR NO.
QUANTITY ORDERED		ARTICLES AND CONDITION UNIT	
1		No. each U. S. Rifle, Cal. .22, Model 1922M1, NRA Stock, with target Magazine assembly, Cal. .22 M1 Packing charge	
1			
S A L E			
Total of sale Read 3-17-30		\$48.90 48.90	
THIS IS YOUR RECEIPT			

1 each U. S. Rifle, Cal. .22, Model 1922M1, NRA Stock, with target \$46.00

1 Magazine assembly, Cal. .22 M1, \$1.56.  
Packing charge \$ 1.34. Total \$48.90

A letter was sent to George from Springfield Armory on March 19<sup>th</sup>, 1930:



The letter reads: SUBJECT: Request To Purchase Rifle.

TO: Capt. George P. Steinmetz, Engrs. Res., 2405 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 15, (S.A. 400.321/1), with Money Order in the amount of \$48.90 and identification card, requesting that sale of one (1) Rifle, Cal..22, Model 1922M1, and one (1) Magazine Assembly, Cal..22M1, be made to you.

2. Your identification card certifies that you were enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Corps for the calendar year 1929, but does not state that you are enrolled for the calendar Year 1930.

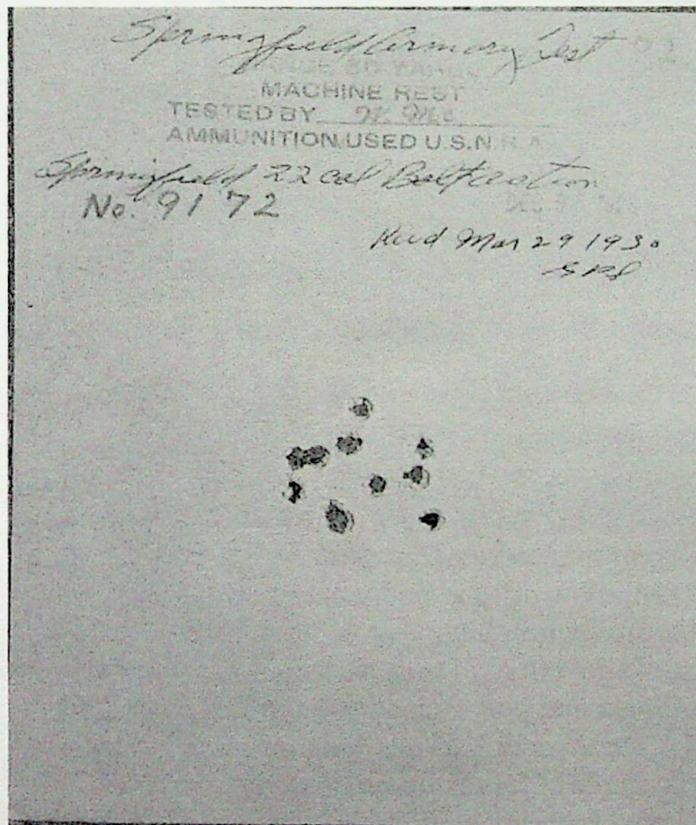
Therefore, your identification card is returned herewith in order that you might have it properly signed. *U.S. Martial Arms Collector 165-16*

Your order will be filled promptly upon receipt of identification card, properly signed by the Corps Area Adjutant. By direction of the Commanding Officer, Very truly yours, J. W. FRANCIS, Assistant.

All these items stayed together including the letters, the shipping ticket, the target, and the extra .22 caliber M1 clip. The only thing missing is the shipping box.

The family came across many documents from the late 1920's and 1930's.

The first item was the target, there were two different dates on the target with two sets of initials. And two 5 shot groups in the center of the target.



The target is stamped at the top in red ink (initials in pencil). RANGE 50 YARDS MACHINE REST TESTED BY W. Mc. AMMUNITION USED U.S.N.R.A. DEC 9 1926

Handwritten in black ink and pencil:  
Springfield Armory Test 72 Springfield 22 cal Bolt action No. 9172 Recd. Mar 29 1930 GPS (initials)  
There is no data on where this rifle was between Dec. 9, 1926 and March 29, 1930, and why after 4 years was it fired at the same target?

The rifle is marked behind the front sight with the standard SA bomb 8-26 and the center of the bomb has a punch mark indicating that the rifle was repaired and reinspected. No other arsenal rework marks are found on this rifle.



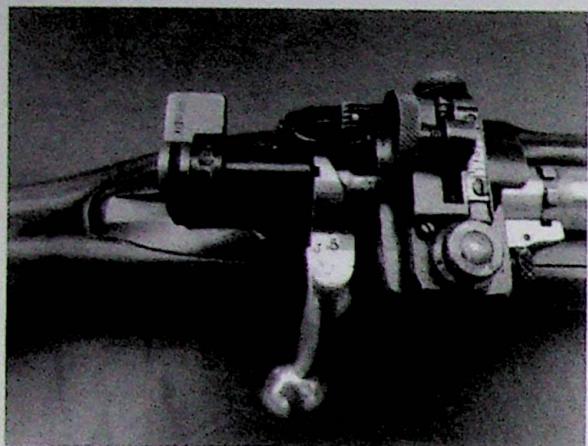
Standard type markings are found on this rifle:



U.S. SPRINGFIELD ARMORY M1922MI, CAL 22 serial number 9172.

Both receiver and barrel are drilled and tapped for scope blocks. Stock is of the NRA style butt stock referred to as "NRA" or "sales" model.

The serial number on the receiver is neatly electric pencil etched into the bottom of the bolt (9172).



Above: Top view of number 9172 with L6 bolt assembly, receiver sight, and safety and striker assembly.



Above: Receiver serial number 9172 is shown with drilling and tapping for a scope without covering any Springfield Armory markings or serial number.



Above: Bolt etched with serial number across both section of bolt body.

Springfield research Service has found quite a few custom ordered rifle, shop models, and special order .22 caliber rifles. All are of excellent quality and conform to the manufacturing and safety standards of the time when produced. The quality work of the Springfield craftsmen and the dedication of the Commanding officers were always within budget with official direction by the commanding officer and ordnance officers for all current production requirements. All weapons were of the current design and safety quality for date of production. Weapons ordered and sent for repair or work were held to the latest design and standards.

This has led to quality and unique variations of manufacture and budget constraints. There were special orders from civilian and military customers. All costs and accounting were reported to the U.S. Congress right down to the exact cost for parts and labor. This service will always complicate any collectors that want to put exact criteria on every possible model.

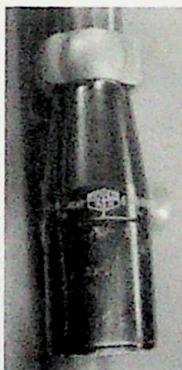
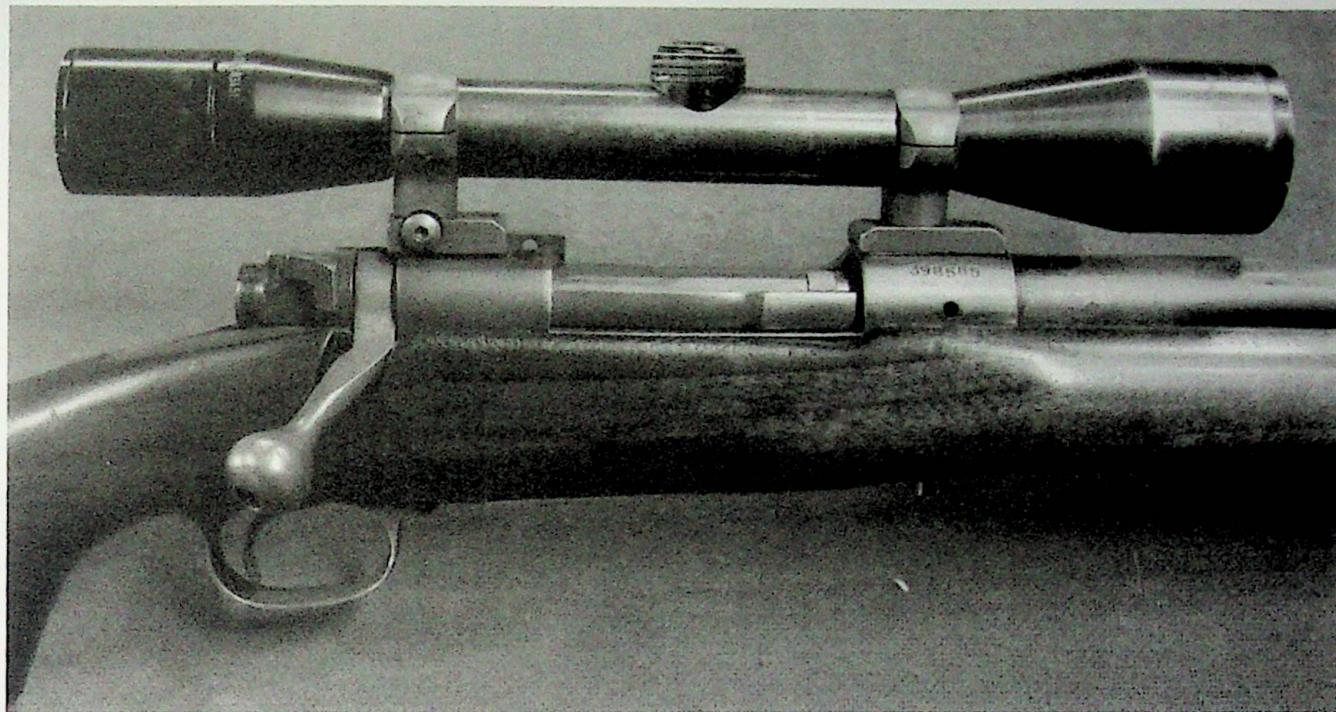
During the early years in the 1920's and 1930's the labor rates ran approximately \$.30 per hour for some of the skilled craftsmen. A complete cost for custom rifle work was about \$10 plus the cost of the rifle.

There are many .22 caliber Springfield models including the M 1922, M 1922 M1, and M2. Others include many variations with different features and different magazines. The commander of Springfield did not allow drilling and tapping of receivers in early production but many M 1922 rifle were sold through the NRA. There were gun shops in the local area and one shop across the street from the NRA made modifications for a purchaser. Orders to Springfield for drilling and tapping were accepted with the work done on the receiver before being hardened and finishing. This led to many different rifle configurations. All rifles manufactured by Springfield are excellent quality whether new or rebuilds.

## Winchester Model 70 U. S. Sniper Rifle

Serial number 396585 with scope and full sniper configuration

Photos are shown with a scope and mounts. Rifle has a U.S. marking.

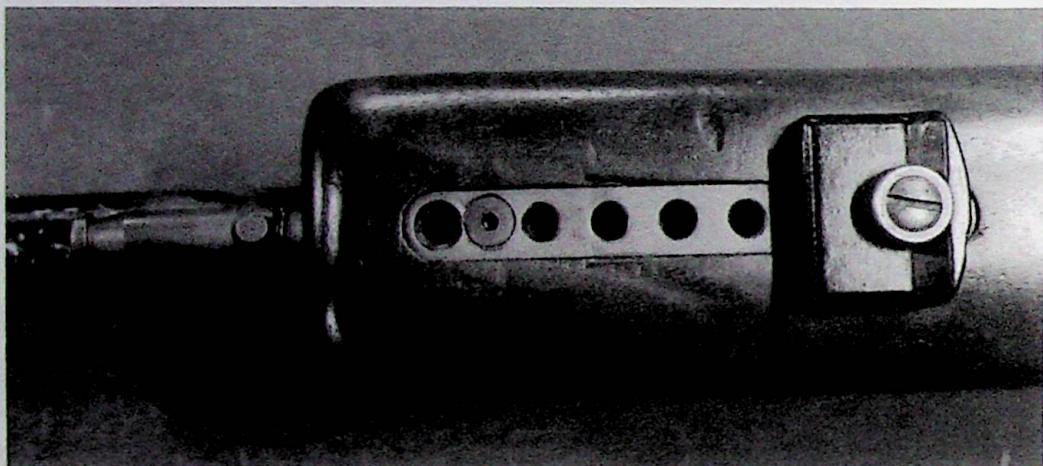


The rifle is pictured with scope and mounts manufactured by KAHES/WEN and is shown with mounting rings and top mount for Model 70 Winchester.

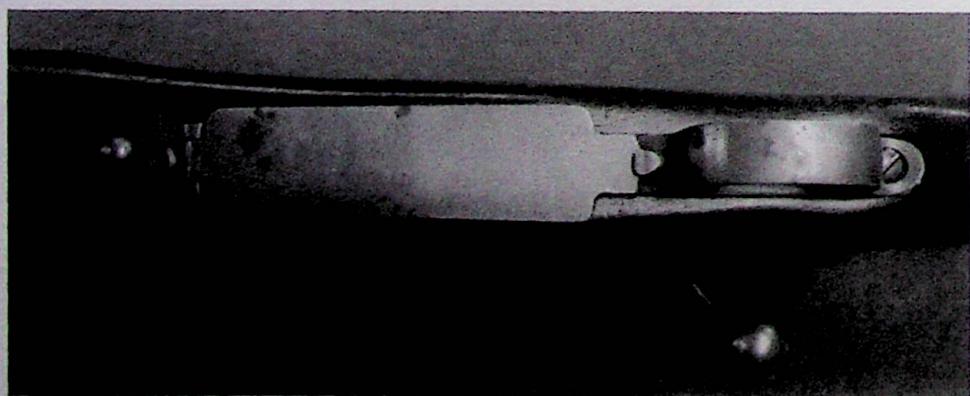
Sample of known serial number for Military Winchester model 70 rifles.

336210 NM	102460
336243 NM	102460
337025	022864
337044 NM	102460
338227	052856
338260 NM	102460
338354	022864
338794 NM	102460
338802 NM	102460
339869 NM	102460

**Below:** Model 70 butt stock right side.



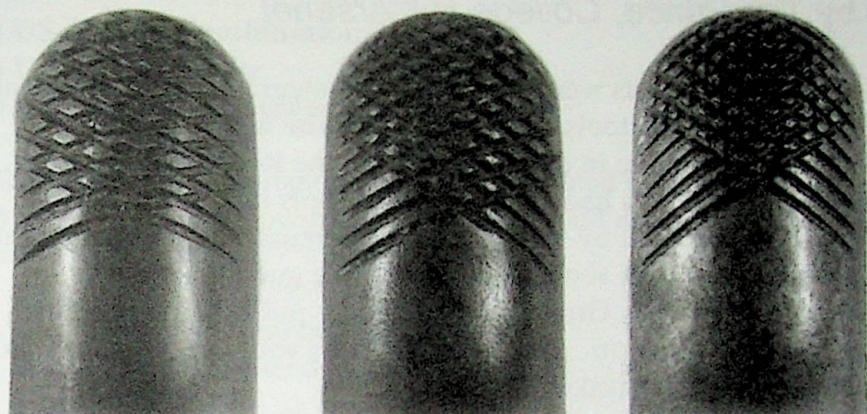
*Above:* Model 70 special forend with sling adjustments.



*Above:* Model 70 special trigger guard.

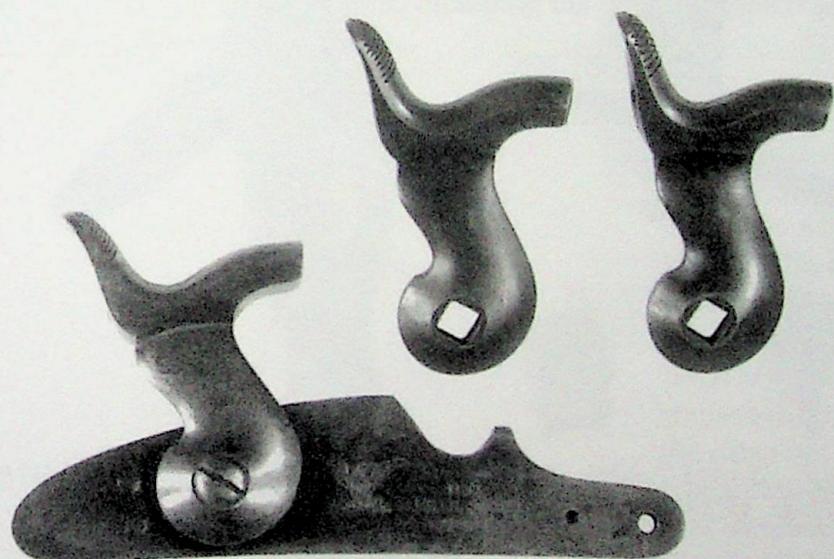
## MODEL 1873 SPRINGFIELD HAMMERS

Courtesy: Jack Lewis



*Above:* Three different hammer spurs for early 1873 Springfield rifles.

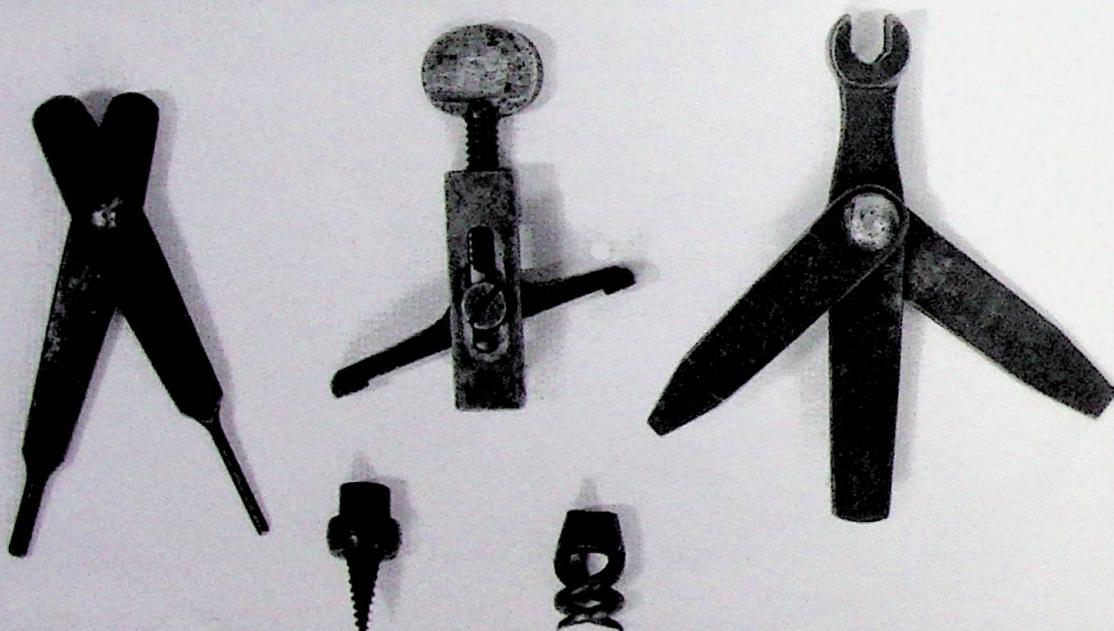
*Below:* The three hammers in a side view with a sample 1873 Lock Plate.



# U.S. MODEL 1855 GUN TOOLS.

*By Tim Prince and Marc Gorelick  
Photos by Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.*

From the beginning of martial firearms, gun tools were considered an integral part of the gun and included in the overall cost of the weapon. The tools were issued with the weapons so that soldiers could do simple repairs and maintenance in the field. During the Revolutionary War, and for a few years afterward, American soldiers had a miscellany of tools of every kind, with little, standardization. That changed in 1819 and by 1841, when the percussion ignition system was adopted for all U.S. arms, the Army had just about standardized the gun tools that were issued with its primary firearms. When the 1841 Ordnance manual was published it contained itemized lists of gun tools issued with each firearm. This was continued with the manual "Rules for the Management and Cleaning of the Rifle Musket, Model 1855."



*US Model 1855 Gun Tools. From left - M 1855 Tumbler & Wire Punch, Model 1855 Ball Screw, M1855 Mainspring Vice, M1855 Wiper, M1855 Combination Tool (Wrench & 3 Screwdrivers).*

When the U.S. Army adopted the .58 caliber Model 1855 Rifle Musket as its new primary standard weapon, it also adopted new standard tools so that soldiers could keep their weapons in good order. The adoption of .58 caliber for all U.S. government produced longarms also permitted the adoption of interchangeable tools to a degree not seen before. Model 1855 tools were used before and during the Civil War not only for the Model 1855 rifle musket but also for the Models 1861 and later rifle muskets. Indeed, some of the tools, such as the mainspring vice and altered combination tools were used well into the Trapdoor period.

During the Civil War every soldier who served in the Union Army was issued a number of small tools to be able to maintain and clean his service weapon. Assuming the gun was a US Model 1855 Rifle or Rifle Musket, or a Model 1861 Rifle Musket, a private would have been issued the following three tools:

- (1) US M1855 Combination Tool**
- (1) US M1855 Wiper**
- (1) US M1855 Ball Screw**

If the soldier was a company non-commissioned officer, primarily a sergeant, he would also be provided with the following tools for repair and maintenance of his, and his subordinates' rifle muskets:

- (1) US M1855 Mainspring Vise**
- (1) US M1855 Tumbler & Wire Punch**

The last two tools were necessary to take the gun completely apart, something that the average private was discouraged and typically forbidden from doing! The army did not trust the private soldier to properly dismount his weapon beyond a certain point.

The many special contract arms, including the Sharps, Spencers, Burnsides, as well as the many pistols, had their own tools.

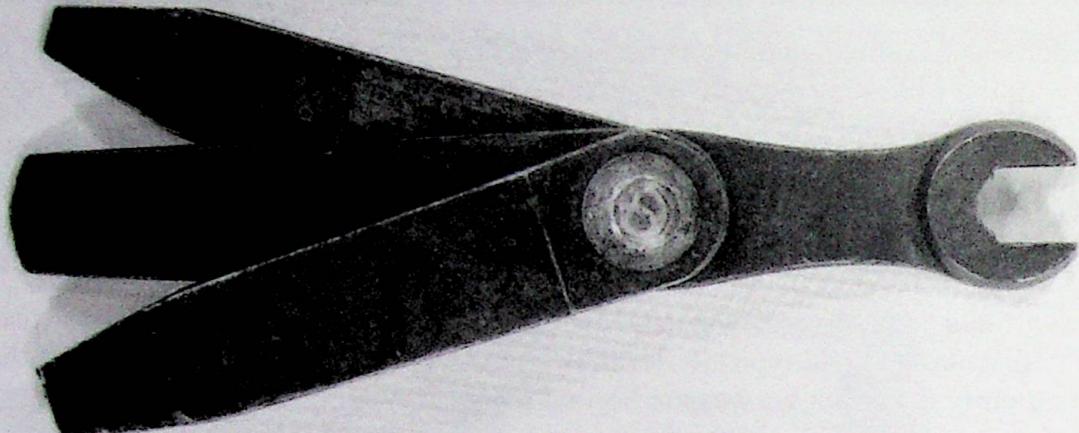
#### **M1855 Combination Tool**



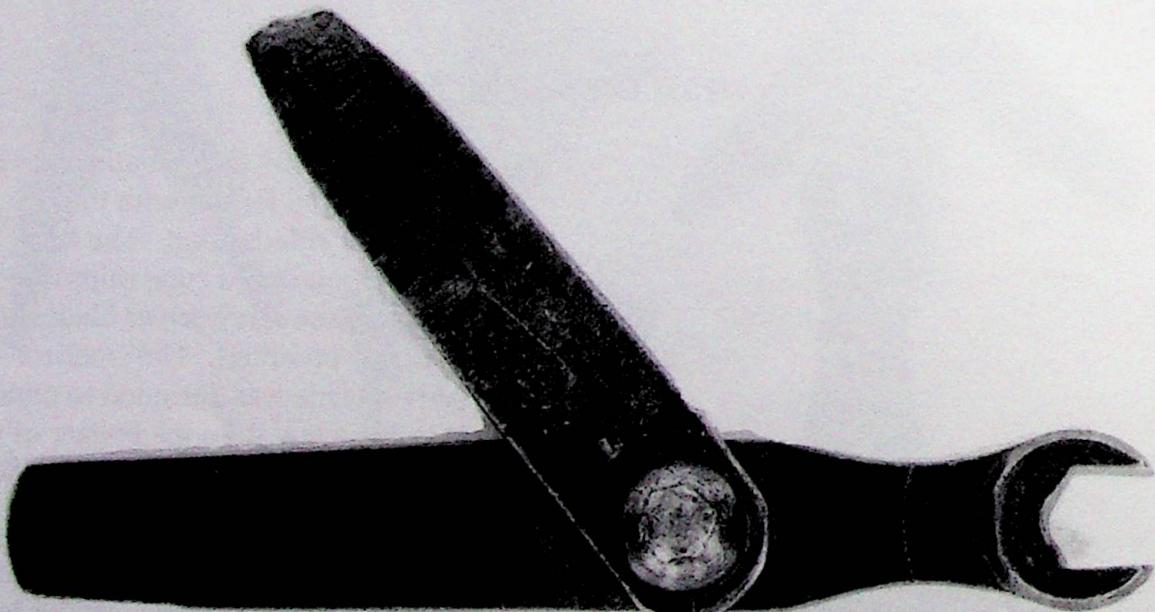
The US Model 1855 Combination Tool was originally adopted for use with the US M1855 rifle & rifle musket. The tool featured an open-ended cone (nipple) wrench, and three screwdriver blades (one fixed and two pivoting). The smallest screwdriver blade was designed to remove the clean out screw from the bolster of the rifle or musket. The M1855 combination tool measures 3.54" in length, with the two pivoting arms measuring 2.4" for the larger screwdriver and 2.37" for the smaller screwdriver.

These tools remained in use through the US M1861 series of rifle muskets, as well as for use with the contractor produced M1861 rifle muskets. With the acceptance of the Special Model 1861 muskets from Colt, Amoskeag,

and LG&Y, a new tool, with only one pivoting arm was adopted as the M1861 tool. Since these muskets eliminated the clean out screw in the bolster, the new tool eliminated that extra screwdriver blade. The M1861 tool remained in service through the various M1863 and M1864 models and was finally replaced by the M1866 Allin Conversion tool which was actually manufactured by modifying old stores of M1855 tools. Many more M1861 tools were produced than M1855 tools, and most of the surviving M1855 tools were modified after the Civil War for use with other US military long arms during the Indian War era. As a result, original, unaltered M1855 combination tools are quite rare today.



*Top - US M1855 Combination Tool. Bottom - US M1861 Combination Tool.*



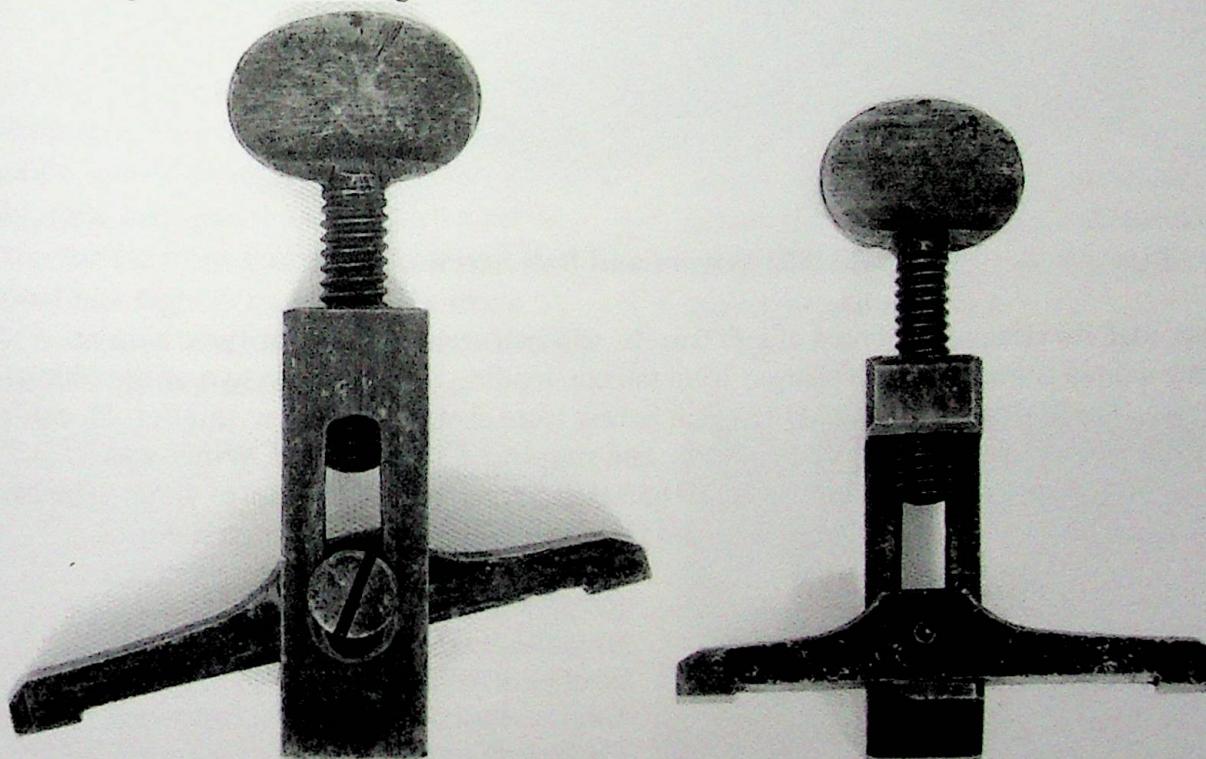
The US Model 1861 Rifle Musket Combination Tool was adopted as a simplified version of the earlier M1855 tool and was intended for use with the US M1861 Special Model Rifle Musket and remained in use with the M1863 and M1864 Rifle Muskets. The Special Model 1861 eliminated the clean out screw in the bolster, so the third screwdriver arm of the M1855 tool was no longer necessary, since that arm was sized to remove the clean out screw.

Thus, the M1861 Tool only had two screwdriver arms, the fixed one on the main body of the tool and one pivoting screwdriver, combined with the open ended cone (nipple) wrench.

### M1855 Mainspring Vise

Mainspring vises were never intended to be issued to the rank and file. Instead, only NCOs were issued these tools. The reason was that removal of the mainspring allowed disassembly of the lock and that was a not a task that many infantrymen were trusted to do. Until 1874 they were issued on a ratio of one vise for every 10 guns. After 1874 they were issued on a ratio of one vice for every 20 guns.

The US Model 1855 Mainspring Vise was adopted with the US Model 1855 rifle and rifle musket, and remained in use through the US Model of 1861 Rifle Musket, the 1861 Special Model Rifle Musket, the US Rifle Musket Models of 1863 and 1864 of the Civil War era, as well as most of the Allin conversions and into the first issuances of the Model 1873 Trapdoor rifle. The tool was finally made obsolete by the adoption of the M1879 combination tool for the use with the Trapdoor series of long arms.



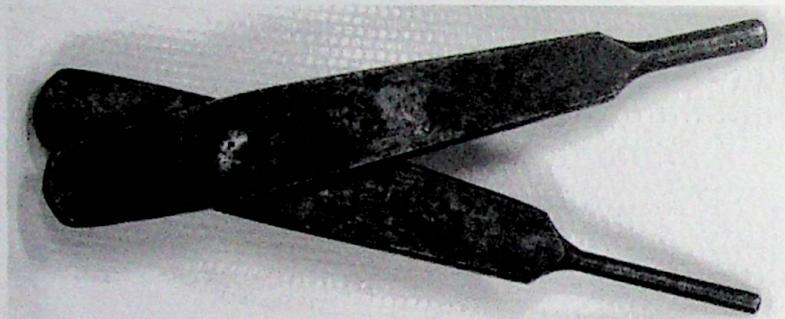
US M1855 Mainspring Vise, both sides.

The vise has slightly offset jaws and a large thumbscrew, which allow a mainspring to be compressed for removal or insertion in a rifle, musket or carbine lock. The overall length of the main body of the tool is about 3" with the thumbscrew fully extended and the pivoting cross piece is 2 3/8" wide. It has a dull blue-black arsenal finish. Most mainspring vises are unmarked. The general belief is that US military gun tools from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century that are "US" marked, were products of the Harpers Ferry Arsenal. Unmarked tools were produced at

Springfield as well as by a myriad of contractors during the Civil War.

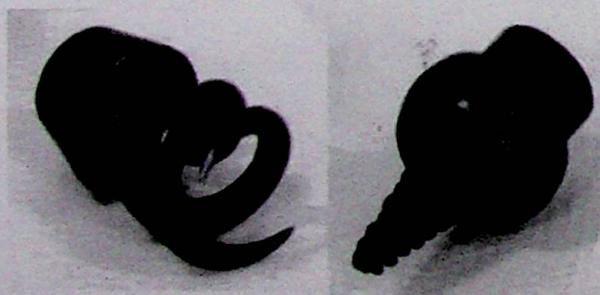
### M1855 Tumbler and Wire Punch Tool

Tumbler and Wire Punch Tools (also called Tumbler and Band Spring Punches) were used to remove barrel bands and hammer/tumbler assemblies. Throughout their history they underwent little to no change until they were retired in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The tool was made from two punched, which were hinged at their upper ends. These ends were rounded and acted as a hammering surface, while the other ends tapered to one thick and one thin punch. Large numbers of the M1855 Tumbler and Eire Punch tools were made between 1856 and 1866 by US armories and private contractors. Many were slightly modified in 1866 for use with the Model 1866 2<sup>nd</sup> Model Allin. Finishes included blackening, browning and bluing, and some have "U.S." stamped on various parts while others have no stamps.



### M1855 Wipers and Ball Screws

Wipers, used for cleaning the bore of gun barrels, and ball screws, used for removing or clearing unfired ammunition and charges from muzzle loading firearms, are two of the oldest gun tools. The M1855 Wiper and M1855 Ball Screw were sized for the new smaller .58 caliber bores, had shorter shafts than previous models, and simplified. The M1855 Wiper was 27/32" long, 1/2" wide with a 1/4" base height. The M1855 Ball Screw was 1" to 1 1/16" long. The early ones had rounded collars and the later ones had flat sided collars with chamfered edges.



*M1855 Wiper – left.*

*M1855 Ball Screw – right.*

*Some were marked "U.S." and others weren't.*

*Note the rounded sides on the ball screw's collar.*

*The introduction of breechloaders using self-contained metallic cartridges as the standard military longarm did away with the need for the ball screw tools.*

The introduction of the .58 caliber M1855 as the standard army longarm and the M1855 gun tools solidified a new era of standardized, interchangeable accessories.

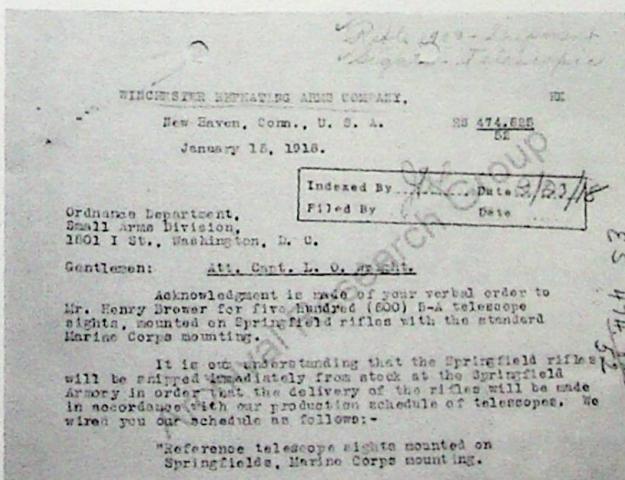
Many of the M1855 tools continued to serve, in modified or unmodified form, long after the M1855 Rifle Musket was retired.

## 1917 USMC SNIPER

Winchester A5 scope Mann Neindner Mounting System



Right side of USMC rifle with Mann Neindner scope blocks on receiver and barrel spaced 6 inches from center to center. Springfield handguard altered with a cut in the top for the front scope block. The original rear sight is maintained in place. Rifle is marked Morton. This is believed to be the Marine that used the weapon.

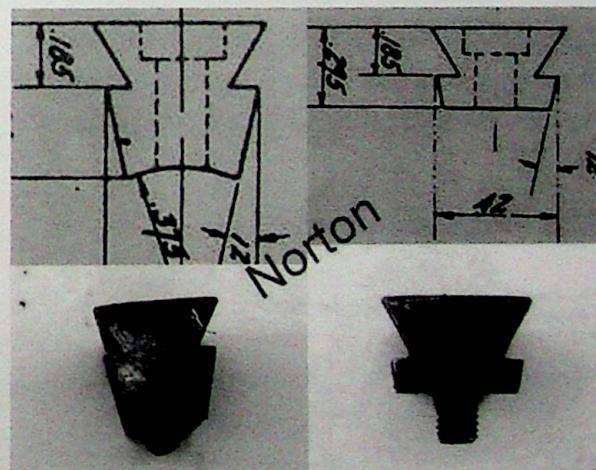


Above: Letter from Winchester Repeating Arms Company to Captain L. O. Wright for verbal order for 500 5-A telescope sights to be mounted on Model 1903 rifles with

standard Marine mountings. This data was dated January 15, 1918 and indexed February 23, 1918.

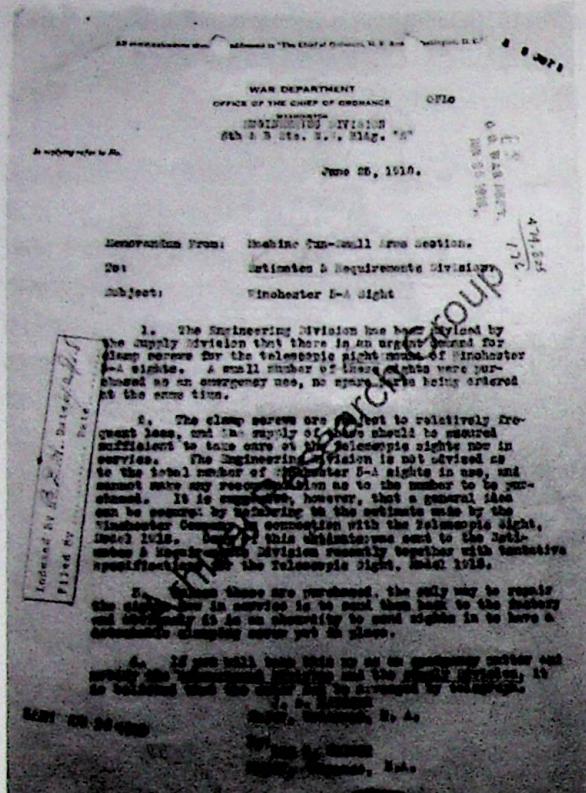


Above: The Winchester A5 rear scope mount shown with the sight indicator for range and lateral correction. The knobs were very functional easy use.



Above: Winchester drawing for USMC scope blocks.

*U.S. Martial Arms Collector 165-27*



Above: War Department letter dated June 18, 1918, Research group

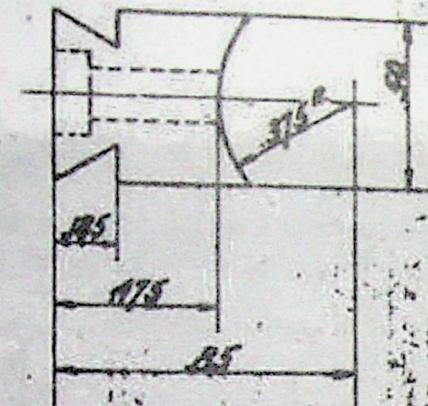
Below:

Top view of Model 1903 Springfield with rear block on receiver and front block on barrel with special hand guard cut for scope block.

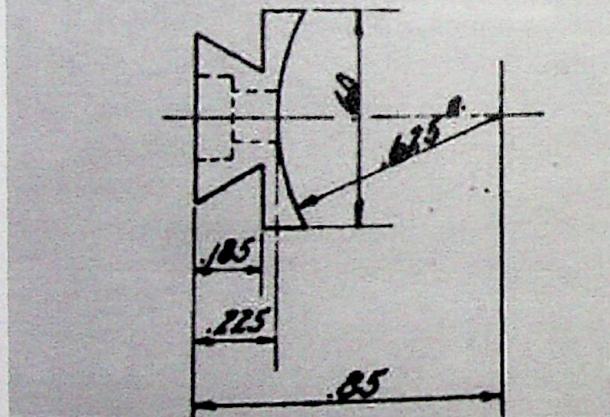
Rear 1905 sight remains in place.



SPRINGFIELD MARINE



SPRINGFIELD MARINE



Winchester letter from H. Bellwer, VP. The original price was for \$60 per scope and later reduced to \$50. The quote was for \$37.00 additional per scope unit to be mounted on the Model 1903 Springfield rifle.

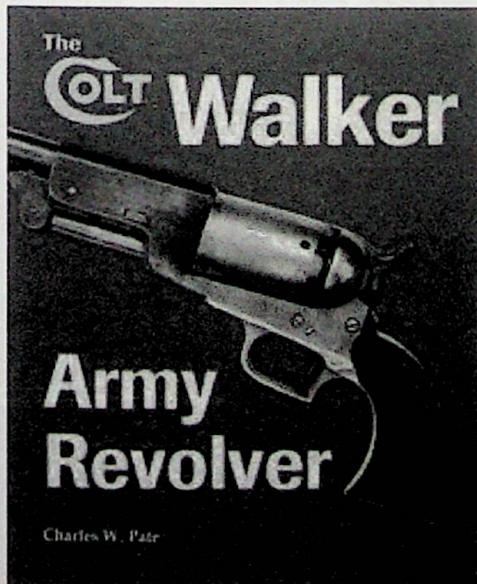
## THE COLT WALKER ARMY REVOLVER

by Charles W. Pate, Andrew Mowbray, Incorporated –  
Publishers, Woonsocket, Rhode Island 2020. ISBN  
978-1-931464-88-8. 96 pages and photographs.

Noted firearms author Charles W. Pate has written the Colt Walker Army Revolver. There are relatively few who have owned an authentic Colt Walker revolver because of their rarity and value. The story of the Colt revolver that is still seen in a very similar form some 163 years after the creation of the Colt Walker. It saved Samuel Colt from financial ruin and contributed to the success of his legendary arms manufacturing company. The book starts with a brief history of the creation of the Colt Walker by the failed and broke Samuel Colt whose Paterson factory had collapsed mostly because the various Paterson revolving pistols and rifles. The very famous story of the encounter in 1844 (near Sisterdale, Texas between Texas Rangers John Coffee "Jack" Hays and Samuel Hamilton Walker) successfully fighting a larger group of Comanche Indians thanks to their use of re-purposed Colt Paterson Holster Model revolvers. This battle and Samuel Colt's persistence with engaging the interest of Capt. Walker afterwards established Colt's ability to reestablish his patents and to manufacture repeating firearms. The Colt Walker lead to the United States government contract for the 1,000 revolvers. Colt set up a new factory, influenced the revolver as we know it today, and became a very wealthy man. Colt Walker has very good detailed pictures to support what the author is describing.

This book will be available for \$35.99 from the publisher at  
[www.manatarmsbooks.com](http://www.manatarmsbooks.com)

***Editor's Book Review*** An excellent book on the very rare Walker Colt. SRS has copies of the original hand written Colt letters between Sam Colt, the U.S. Army, Captain Walker, and Eli Whitney. (Whitney was the Colt manager).

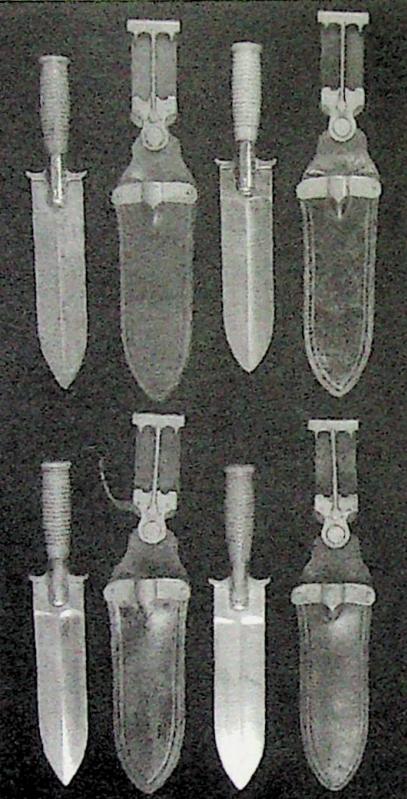


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FOR A CONFEDERATE KEPI

**SOLD \$230,000**

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RECORD FOR A CONFEDERATE FLAG

**SOLD \$64,400**

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C.H. RIGDON REVOLVER

**0%**  
or  
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Commission  
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Valuable  
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Stephen Poulin ME Lic # 1115

## RESEARCH ON U.S. CAVALRY UNITS.

Note: SRS gained these notes from military data and internet sources to search for future data on Springfield carbines.

2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry. Friday, March 17, 1876, Montana Territory, United States. The Cheyenne Indian attack commanded by Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds resulted in the Great Sioux War of 1876. Historians considered this as poorly operated and made the Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne hardened to the U.S. trying to force them to sell the Black Hills and live on a reservation

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

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry had a long history with major actions after the Civil war. Company E, traveling on the Arkansas River, suffered 13 troopers killed, 9 injured, and 12 missing when the steamship *Miami* catastrophically exploded on 28 January 1866. In April 1866, Companies A, D, E, H, and L were sent to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The regiment was ordered to the New Mexico territory to campaign against the Indians. In 1868–1869 many fights against Mescalero Apache, and also Jicarilla Apache, Navajo and Ute Indians. 9 July 1869, Companies G and I were attacked by a force of Navajo warriors near Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Five men were killed and four wounded. Beginning in February 1870, most of the companies of the 3rd Cavalry began moving individually to the Arizona Territory. Late in 1871, the regiment was transferred to the Department of the Platte, which included what are now Wyoming, Montana, North

Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The 3rd Cavalry was the main cavalry force for Department operations in the Black Hills region.

On 17 June 1876, ten companies of the 3rd Cavalry fought in the Battle of Rosebud Creek. This was the largest battle between the Army and the Indians in the history of the American West, with 1,400 friendly Indians and troopers opposing more than 1,500 hostile Indians.

After General Custer's infamous defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn, General Crook led an expedition to punish the perpetrators of the massacre. Assembling a force of infantry, cavalry, and native scouts, Crook set out without bringing enough rations. Thus began one of the darkest chapters of 3rd Cavalry history; the Horsemeat March. Cavalrymen were forced to eat their slain mounts, their shoes, and anything else they could get their hands on. The march ended near Slim Buttes, South Dakota. On 25 November 1876, Companies H and K fought alongside elements of the 2nd, 4th, and 5th Cavalry Regiments in the Dull Knife Fight. Chief Dull Knife offered stiff resistance, but was defeated and his village ransacked by the cavalry. After this battle, the 3rd Cavalry continued patrolling and keep peace on the western frontier until trouble in Arizona.

1882, the Regiment was ordered to return to Arizona, and on 17 July, the 3rd and 6th Cavalry Regiments defeated renegade Apaches in the Battle of Big Dry Wash.

The 5th Cavalry. During September 1868, the 5th Cavalry Regiment received its orders and began preparations for duty against hostile Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. In the following

years the 5th Cavalry fought many skirmishes and battles against the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho on the Great Plains, and against the Utes in Colorado. On 8 July 1869 at the Republican River in Kansas, Cpl. John Kyle made a valiant stand against attacking Indians resulting in receiving the Medal of Honor. The 5th was then sent to Arizona, where it defeated the Apaches in 95 engagements from 1871 to 1874. General William Sherman told a committee from the United States House of Representatives that "the services of the 5th Cavalry Regiment in Arizona were unequaled by that of any Cavalry Regiment." After General Custer and 264 of his men died at the Battle of Little Big Horn, troopers of the 5th rode after the Sioux to avenge the deaths of their fellow cavalrymen. The punitive ride quickly became known as the Horsemeat March, one of the most brutal forced marches in American military history. Men and horses suffered from starvation, but they eventually caught up with the Indians. Under the leadership of Col. Wesley Merritt, a Civil War veteran, the 5th was instrumental in defeating the Indians at the Battle of Slim Buttes. It was the first significant victory for the army following Little Bighorn. In the next few years the principal engagements in which the regiment took part were with the 2nd Cavalry and 3rd Cavalry 4th Cavalry was the most successful. On 26–27 September, it survived a Comanche attack at the Tule Canyon. On 28 September, the 4th went to Palo Duro Canyon, and destroyed Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne villages. Mackenzie made two other expeditions onto the High Plains. On 3 November had the last fight with the Comanches. They killed two and captured nineteen Indians. In the spring of 1875, Mackenzie and elements of the 4th Cavalry were sent to Fort Sill to control of the Southern Plains Indians. The Indians in

Mexico marauded Texas. In 1878 General Sherman, Mackenzie and six companies of the 4th Cavalry to Fort Clark. They had expeditions into Mexico and restored a peace in the region of South Texas.

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

The 5th Cavalry left the American West in 1898 for Tampa, Florida. Only Troop A made it to Puerto Rico to fight against the Spanish in the Battle of Silva Heights, at Las Marias and at Hormigueros.

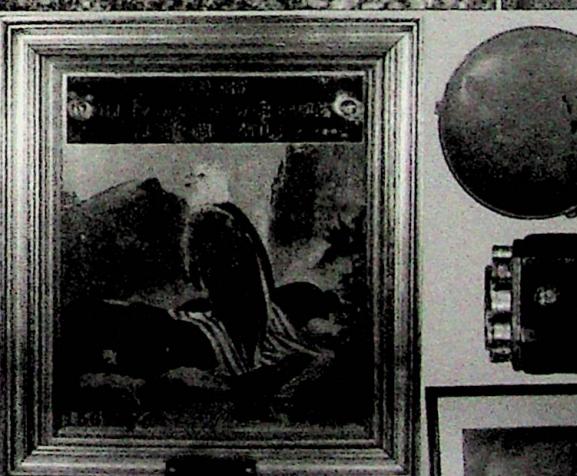
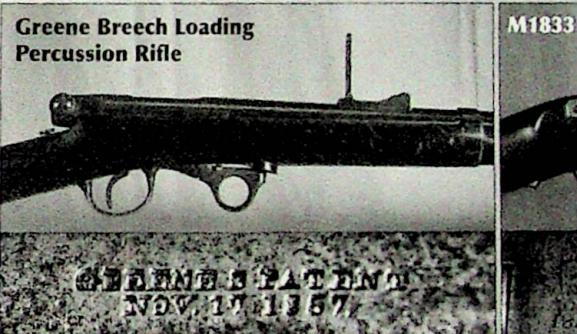
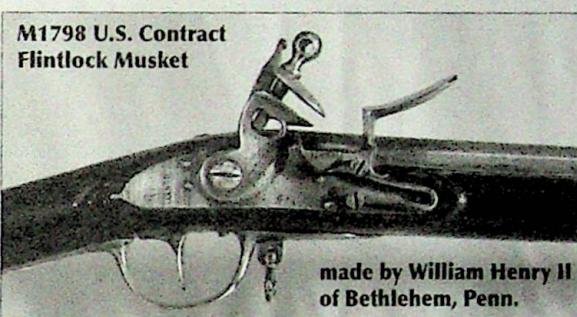
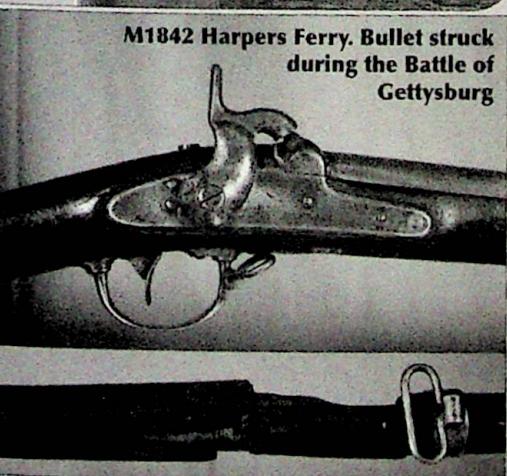
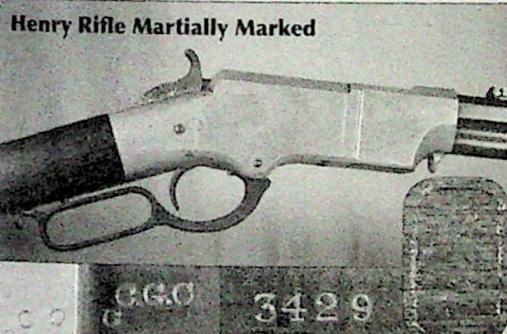
6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. 9 September 1873 a drunken row among 6th cavalrymen in Hays Kansas had two troopers killed.. The 6th Cavalry was based in the Southwest and served in the Apache Campaigns. Capt Whitside and two Troops of the 6th Cav founded Fort Huachuca in 1877.

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

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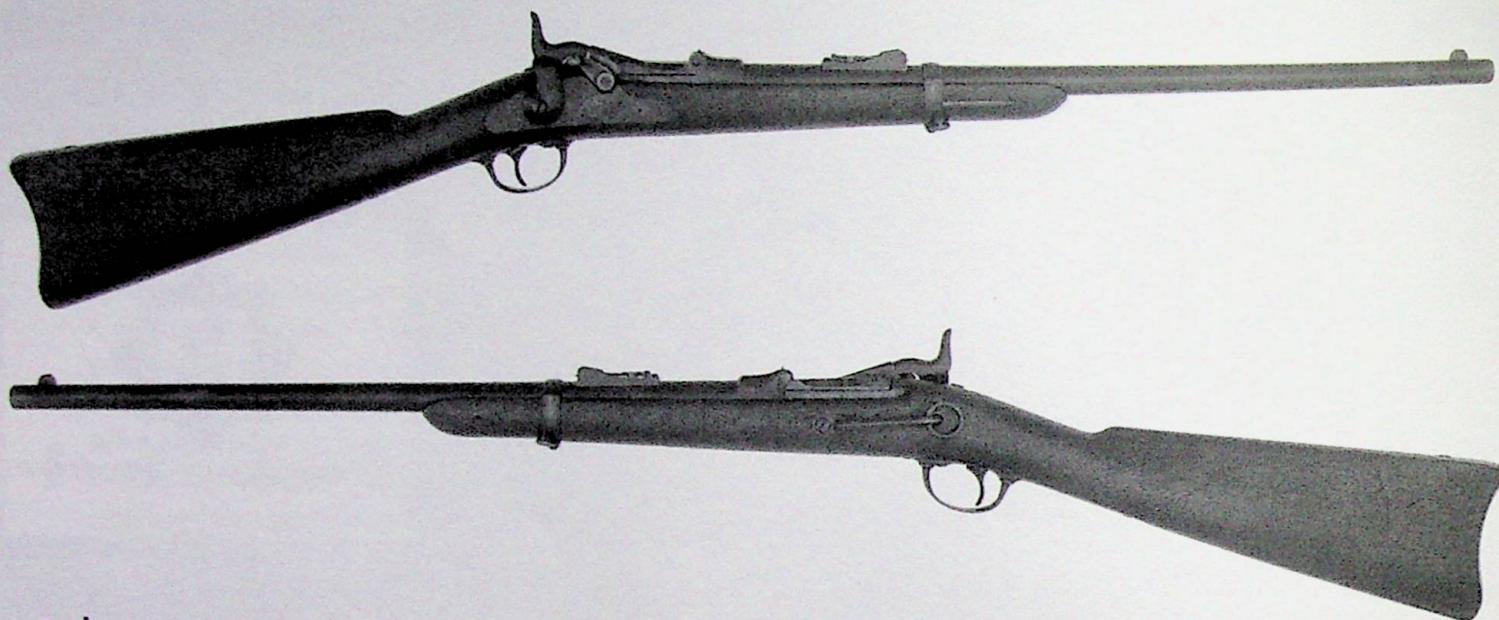


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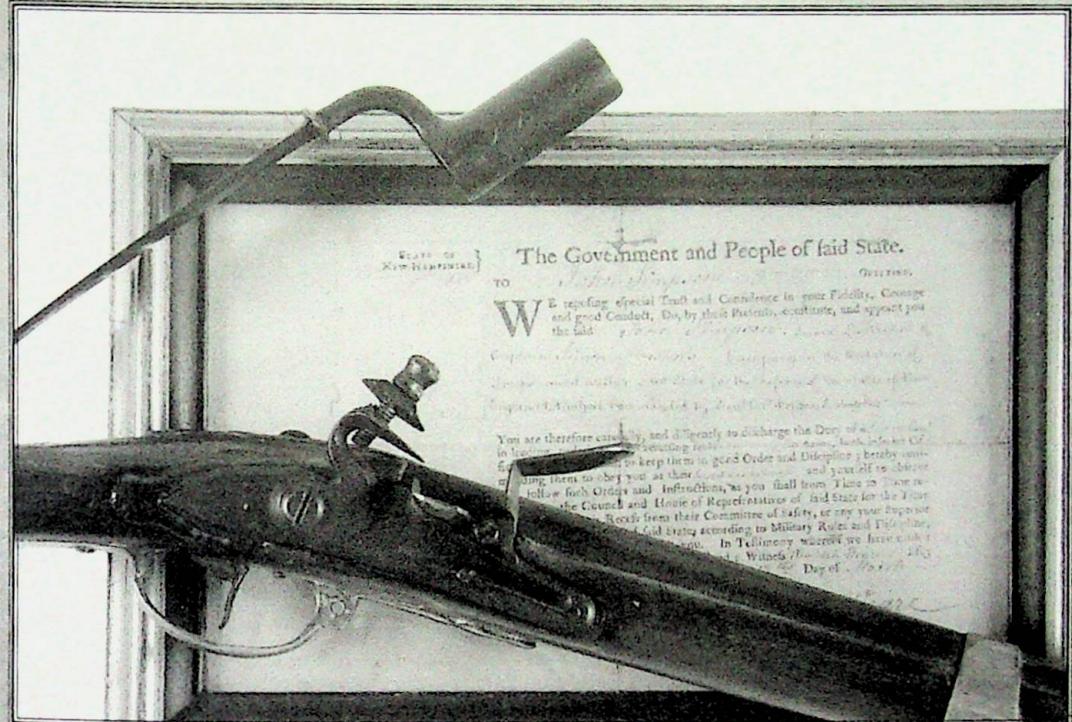
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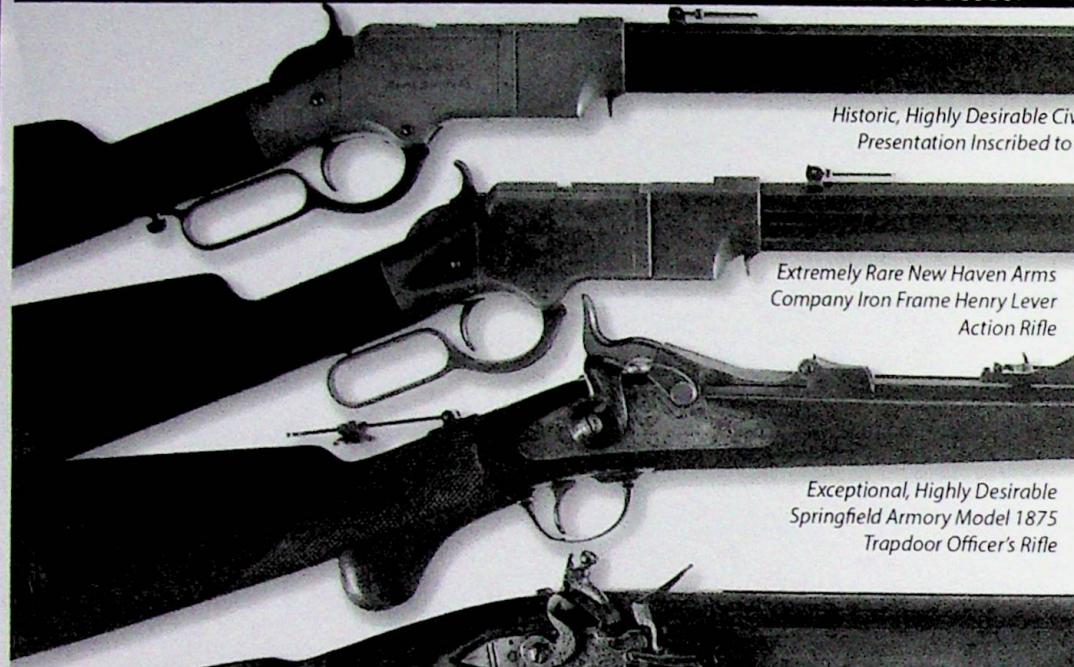
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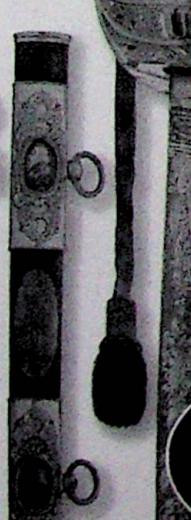
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