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U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR

CIRCULATION MANAGER

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And

Springfield Research Service Newsletter

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Number 176 September 2023

Cover U.S. Trial Saddle Ring Carbine

SPRINGFIELD REASEARCH SERVICE and U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR MAGAZINE.

The U.S. Martial Arms Collector magazine has completed issue 176. We have now entered a massive amount of new data. It consists of the bibliography of Springfield. Armory Reports (1 July 1959- 31 December 1960. It includes technical memorandum and notes on material.

This data is in loose-leaf pages and will add to many articles and information that will supplement new areas of interest that will enhance our database, It is expected to take months of effort to identify additional locations of new serial numbers.

This valuable database has outlines describing specific Springfield Armory projects. This data has added sources of documents to support searches that outline data that may have existed in the destroyed Springfield Armory engineering notebooks.

This effort will take a long effort that was impossible with the loss of the engineer notebooks.

This data was received by SRS from one of our long-time subscribers who has supported Springfield Research Service for many years.

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

Costs are still skyrocketing, and we will need to increase the price of letters and travel to locate archive data and information. Funding is received from our annual subscriptions and letters. We will try to maintain the annual cost of a subscription, but letters and magazine ads will increase.

International mailing will be increased for. outside U.S. subscribers.

Our magazine subscribers receive no-charge searches for serial numbers. If a search provides information that confirms information for a letter, the subscriber may request and pay for an order. This includes a basic letter, extended research letter, or other letters on sales of weapons and disposition of U. S. military arms.

Letters are only written for current subscribers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUCTION HOUSES

Auction houses are maintaining high-volume sales and record-breaking high dollar purchases. They all expect this trend to continue. As a note to our readers, the management of Rock Island Auctions expect a continued increase in the numbers of weapons for auction and high prices realized. Our readers are always interested in auctions, and we will continue to provide information as it is presented to us.

SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE DATA BASE Status

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

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

ADVERTISING

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

We reserve extra copies of each printed issue but cannot keep the unlimited number needed for reserves.

Lately, SRS has run out of many contemporary issues. We rely on our current mailing lists for our subscribers.

U.S. Springfield Research Service Letters and Subscriptions

Our cost and production of serial number letters are always reviewed for cost and production efforts. With skyrocketing costs and labor requirements, we must charge more for letters. We will try to keep subscribers' costs as they are unless inflation forces higher prices.

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

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

The new costs for sales letters with a copy of the Springfield sales card are $ 90.00. A basic letter is $75 and higher according to available data that is needed. Detailed letters must involve a quote depending on Archive rules and priorities.

International subscriptions are $65.00. (International mailing cost more and there are difficulties with unique foreign addresses).

We will continue to work on these letters as much as possible, but magazine deadlines are a priority.

Springfield Research Service Data Base Status

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

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

Many items have been lost, transferred, or need corrections.

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

Sources for new data include Congressional data and other government agencies. Partial descriptions often lead to being part of a valuable piece of information. Recently data was found at a local gun show on a very rare musket. It allowed SRS to add information to our data-base. Comments from our readers are always welcome.

Future Articles

There are always editing issues for magazine content. Page count is done on a four-page basis. A single page must be fit into the system. All collectors' items are of interest and our readers have extensive knowledge and examples.

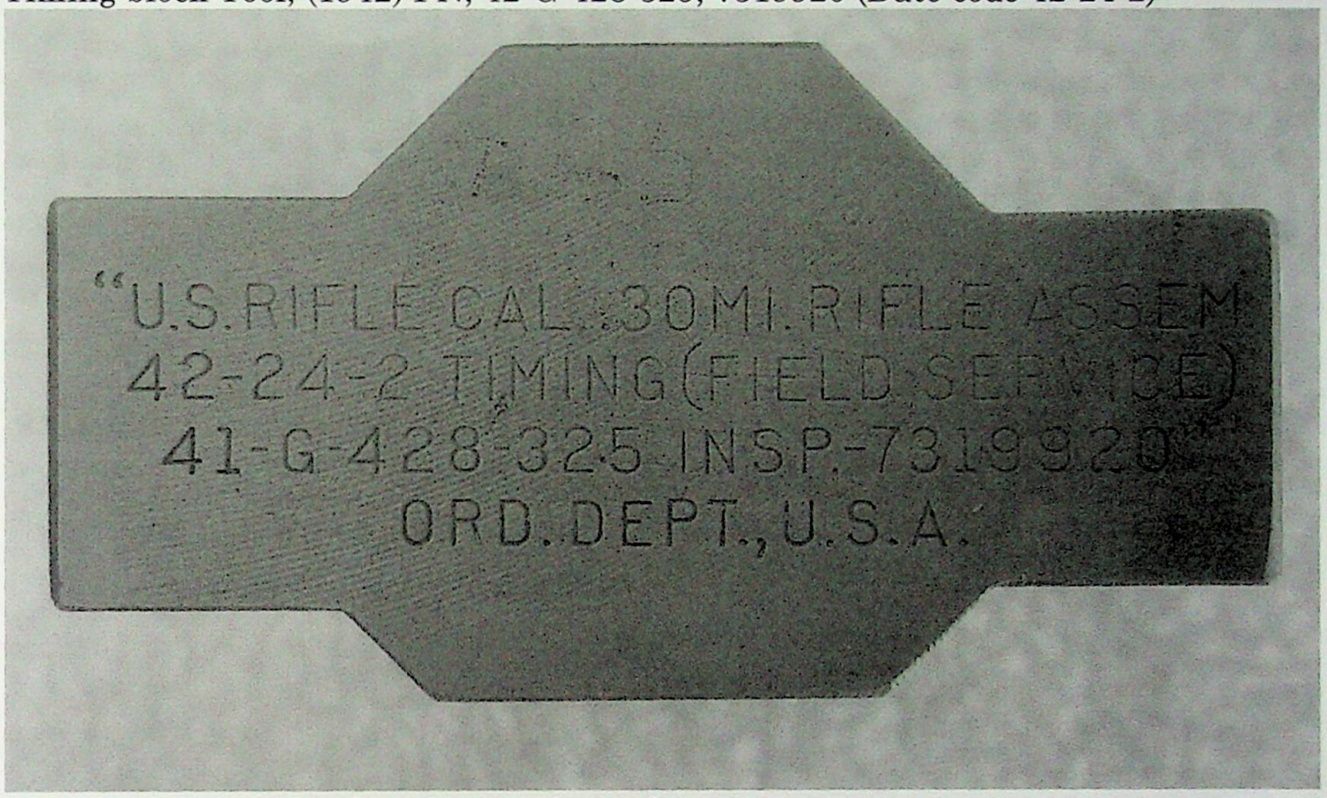
A Sutton Musket is Shown. There were also contracts with Springfield Armory for Millbury Muskets. Records show that it was the same town.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 176-4

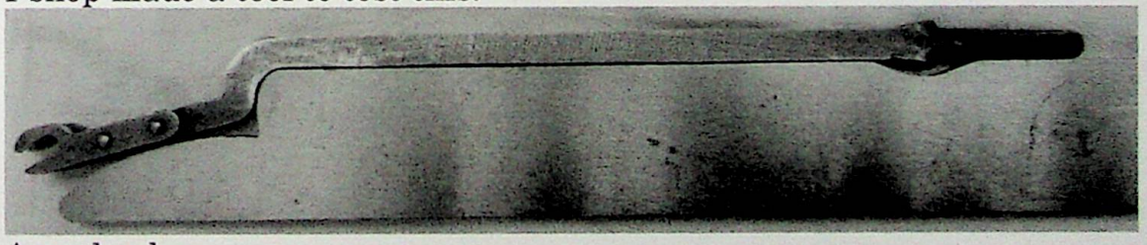
M1 Garand Clip timing.

Loading a loaded enblock clip sometimes is brought to me as a problem in a Rifle. There are a few things that cause this. There is a gauge that tests the timing.

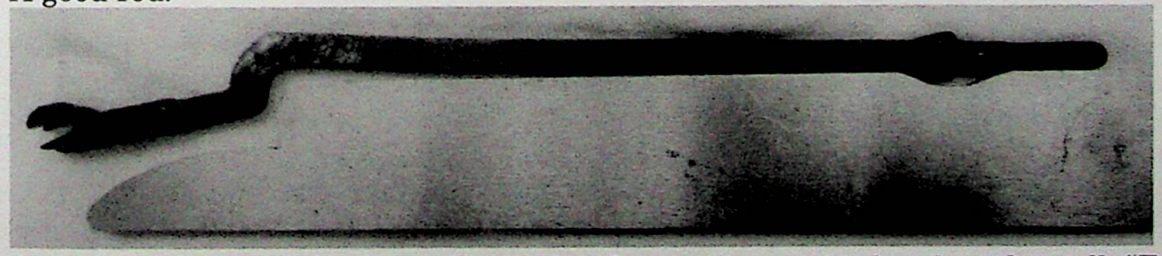
Timing block Tool, (1942) PN, 42-G-428-325, 7319920 (Date code 42-24-2)



One of the causes is a bent connection rod.
I shop made a tool to test this.

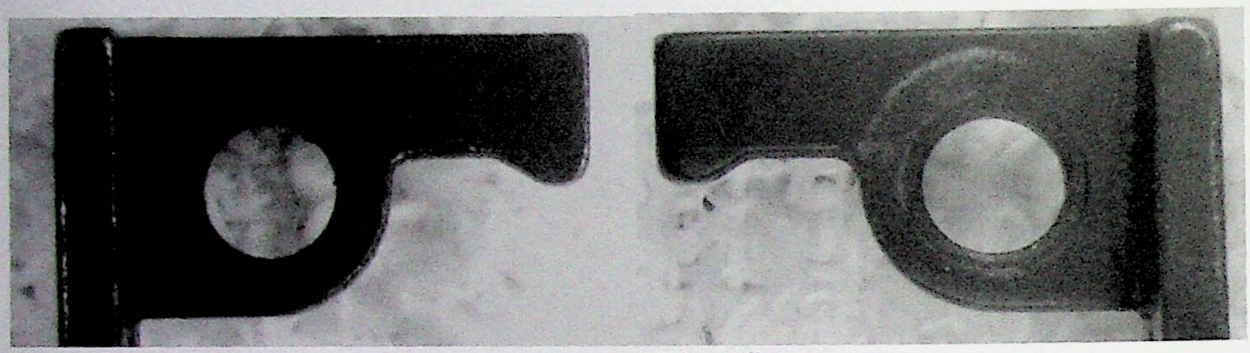


A good rod.



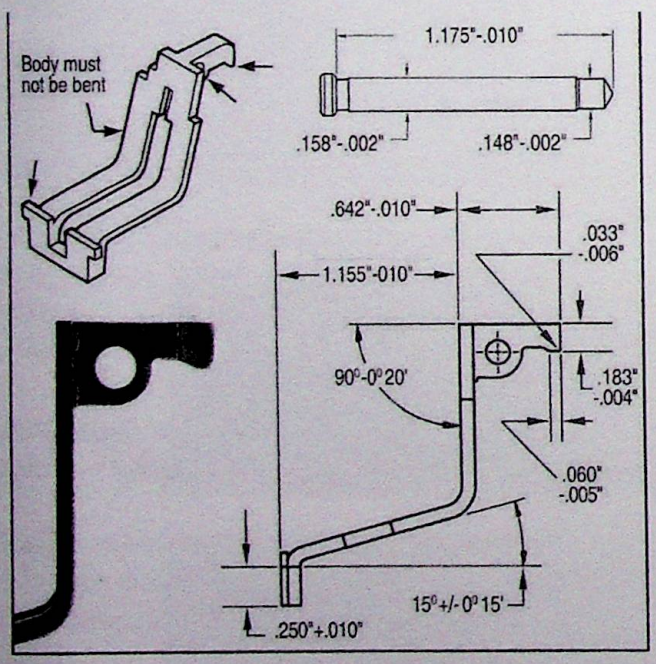
A bent rod. Aa straight edge can see this, but my improvised tool works well. "Tool steel flat bar ground to view the rod straightness". ***U.S. Martial Arms Collector 176-5***

There are other parts that cause timing issues. The most common is the bullet guide fulcrum pivot worn can cause this.



Normal Worn flat.

There is a spec that list the fulcrum to be the height of .183" -004". This can be measured, but the quick way to see if is causing the issue, it to swap out with a known bullet guide. Any of the "engine parts" can cause this issue.



Some photos from "M1 Garand Photo Essay", By Larry Babcock and "A shop Manual" by Jerry Kuhnhausen

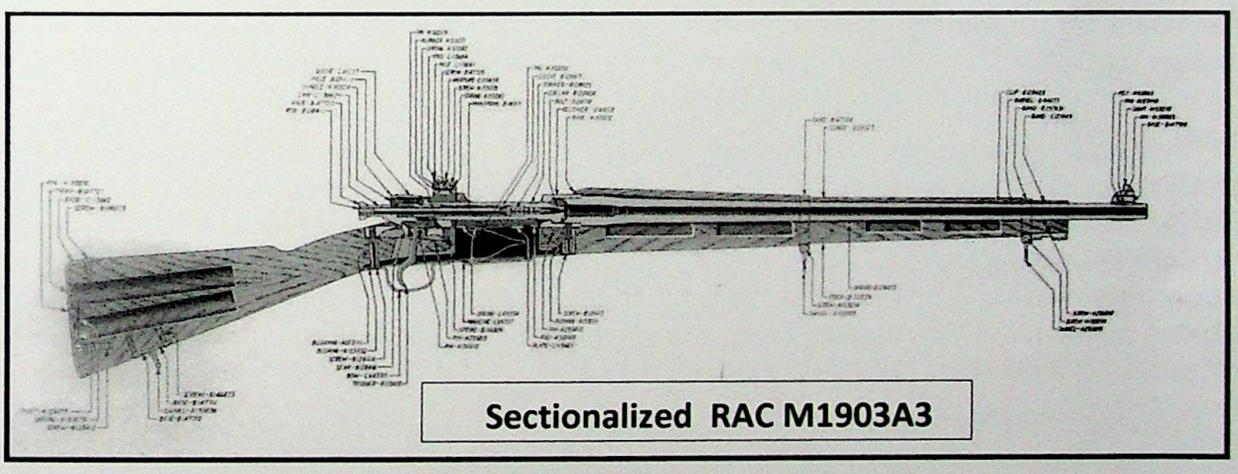
The Anatomy of a War Rifle

Study of a WWII Remington Springfield M1903 "*Cutaway*"

By
William R. Hansen

Foreword: "*Cutaway*" models have been used to study spatial relationships within complex mechanical objects since the Renaissance. In the world of small arms design, development, and demonstration, non-firing factory *cutaways* have many practical uses and come in a variety of forms, but serve the common purpose of illustrating the inner workings and operation of one or more features of the gun. Some are partially sectionalized at prescribed locations only, while others are fully skeletonized, depending upon the objective of the model maker.

For example, the armorer-in-training has a greater need to comprehend the internal mechanics or operational function than does a Marine Corps "gunny" in a classroom full of novice infantrymen. Likewise, different levels of knowledge are required by a town gunsmith, a research and development engineer, an arsenal small arms technician, or a factory salesman. For the most part, however, it's all about visual detail, learning enhancement, intensive training, laboratory research, display, and demonstration.



In some cases, a simple two-dimensional drawing in a *sectioned* format (above) might accomplish the objective for a well trained eye. Nevertheless, there is no equal to a three-dimensional *cutaway* of a real firing rifle for aligning the perceptions of the human eye and brain.

Introduction: The Remington Arms Company (RAC) agreed in December 1940 under wartime urgency to consider manufacture of the Springfield Model 1903 (M1903) bolt action rifle in .303 caliber for the British government. Except for basic modifications adapting it to a different cartridge and related alterations, the task before them was not particularly difficult or complex. The world-renowned "*Springfield*" rifle had already attained its developmental zenith. Nothing significant remained to do but to proceed with the alterations and then produce it.

But it didn't take long for the U.S. War Department to decide that, if Remington were to make rifles from this tooling, they would be made to U.S. standards only…all while respecting an Allied commitment to provide defensive aid to the United Kingdom (UK). Production of the new U.S. Garand M1 rifle wasn't proceeding rapidly enough. Moreover, the Roosevelt administration did not envision being able to stay out

of this war. So, the RAC job was suddenly even more simple and straightforward. The need for re-engineering, modeling, and testing was believed at the time to be unnecessary, along with any need to sectionalize rifles for intricate study or demonstration. In fewer words…just crank up the tooling and manufacture the rifle as is. If *cutaway* versions were desired for training or for some other reason, they could likely be borrowed from U.S. Ordnance/ Springfield Armory (SA).

The RAC's exclusive contract with the UK as stipulated, but mutually agreed upon with the U.S. War Department called for a one-time effort to make a limited number of rifles in caliber .30-06 at a nominal production rate of 1000 rifles per day, based on what the 20-year-old tooling could reputedly accommodate. The plan at the time entailed little more than relocating stored rifle-making machinery from the Ordnance Department's Rock Island Arsenal (where it had been accumulating dust since the end of WWI) to the RAC's Ilion, New York plant; set it up, verify operational utility, provide whatever essential training was needed to their shop personnel, and go into production.

Once again, however, the new plan was short-lived. As rifle component manufacture got underway in June 1941, it soon became evident the equipment wasn't capable of making a rifle meeting the U.S. Army's current design drawings and specifications for the M1903A1 (successor to the M1903). Numerous design upgrades had been made over the years related to improved function, safety, and fabrication, requiring significant reconcilement. Moreover, Ordnance had kept inadequate formal records documenting many of the revised standards and practices adopted during this period. Resolving these matters didn't come easily in the months that followed. Strategic materials were in short supply, and plans were often changed on short notice after decisions and direction had already been given. Delayed production schedules became an issue as re-engineering compromises were considered, tested, and approved to best achieve what had become a hybrid design. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government decided to usurp the British contract in September 1941 when "*Lend-Lease*" priorities finally caught up with sufficient funds availability to permit U.S. to take it over. But the worst had not yet come.

The dastardly Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the following December abruptly altered the scenario that by then was well underway. RAC rifle-making operations had to change radically…and fast. With the entry of the U.S. into World War II (WWII), it suddenly became the U.S. Army that needed more rifles and faster production in spite of the Army's contractual obligation to the UK. While the British Commonwealth eventually did receive the first fruits of production beginning in January 1942, thereafter the War Department upped the RAC contract for the venerable bolt rifle twice more to meet U.S. needs… once in February 1942 to 2000 rifles per day, then a month later to 3000 rifles per day.

Remington professionals in the factory hot seat had long since recognized they would be hard-pressed to manufacture 1000 rifles per day with the machinery leased to them…let alone any increase. As if the 20-year hiatus from design and specification upgrades since WWI wasn't enough, an increase in production to 3000 rifles per day was a virtual impossibility without a large scale transformation of both rifle design and manufacturing methods. At that moment in time, it was a near insane expectation!

Fortunately, key personnel within the RAC in cooperation with the Ordnance Department had already sensed what was coming. The generic reality of the Springfield was about to be altered. Along with the numerous changes already made and approved in manufacturing the rifle through mid-January 1942, the new mandate called for revolutionary simplification of both the rifle and the means of producing it.

Remington Re-engineers the '03: By early December 1941, the Ordnance Department had already approved hundreds of design, machine tolerance, and material use changes to the initial M1903 to further reconcile matters including critical war materials shortages, the antiquated manufacturing equipment being used, failure of Ordnance to supply critical tooling gauges, and the new AXS-619 Specification that was adopted to enable production of a non-standard, but acceptable rifle. Many of the changes covered relatively superficial issues such as exterior finish unrelated to rifle function, materials selection, parts

tolerance intricacies not deemed particularly critical, and elimination of extraneous visual features regarded as too costly or unnecessary for a combat rifle under the circumstances. Anatomically, the rifle had already become a hybrid version of its SA-made predecessor. But the transformation had only just begun. By the time the order to radically increase production came, RAC personnel were already well oriented to the enormity of the task that lay ahead. This new mandate required birthing an entirely new breed of the venerable M1903 on the run, one that would ultimately become known as the M1903A3!

This article is not about details of the innumerable design and manufacturing changes introduced by the RAC, particularly after December 7, 1941. From that date through Ordnance approval for manufacture of the M1903A3 prototype in June 1942, it had become essential to comprehend the internal workings of the proposed new rifle to a far greater degree than previously. To produce the updated weapon, the RAC faced an extraordinary constellation of design, developmental, and manufacturing challenges that had to yield a rifle that was viable, cost effective, and interchangeable with the existing M1903 then in use by the Army. More importantly, the process for doing so had to fit into a foreshortened time-frame so as not to disrupt current production. Having entered this war, there literally was no time permitted for a normal complement of experimental runs, following pilot production protocols, or extensive testing.

To accomplish this process, the RAC had to rely heavily on the empirical genius and experience of their small arms engineers and designers at the Ilion plant… all burning midnight oil. At the risk of being repetitive, the RAC was required to produce a new rifle iteration utilizing component interchangeability with the current or original editions that were being superseded. In other words, whatever the changes being proposed, all new parts had to optimally meet Ordnance functional requirements for rifles already in circulation as well as the new rifle…no easy task.

The challenge required not only high-level analytical evaluation on paper, but also the practical skill to produce parts that functioned compatibly in real rifles. This author has had the opportunity to study numerous detailed RAC design-room exhibits of such analytical efforts performed during the February-June 1942 period as components were being redesigned with tolerances that honored the functional needs of the new combat rifle, but were still compatible with its more refined predecessor…all without compromise. It was a phenomenal multi-step undertaking inasmuch as tolerance adjustments up to one ten-thousandth of an inch (0.0001 inches) had become critical in many instances.

The design drawings on file from Ordnance for the M1903A1 were essentially trashed; the RAC was now on their own with this caper and they knew it. Often, it took repeated efforts over the months to find suitable points of compromise. Indeed, some of the proposals the author has recently uncovered in factory-archived *Change in Manufacture* records (CM-Form 5156) were actually approved by Ordnance, and then later rescinded. Some were fully implemented before being changed back to a prior approval while others never made it into production at all, thus adding further confusion to today's '03 collector community. Indeed, the bulk of these collateral efforts remain unknown to most collectors; nevertheless, they demonstrate the extensive range of options pursued by the RAC toward their objectives of reducing costs and accelerating production of an essentially new rifle to also function in its predecessor.

The Plates on the next 2 pages are examples of the design room level of effort and the approval process used by Remington for the innumerable changes made during this time. **Plate No. 1** is a series of sketches and calculations dated February 19, 1942 from George H. Hart's Figuring Book No. 257. The bound "*Figuring Book*" methodology was a RAC requirement of all engineers and draftsmen to document any analytical drawings and computations indexed for the permanent record. Mr. Hart was one of many technical designers tasked with determining permissible tolerance changes for the rifle's interactive parts

Plate No. 1: Figuring Book No. 257 by G.H. Hart – Example/Parts Fit Analysis

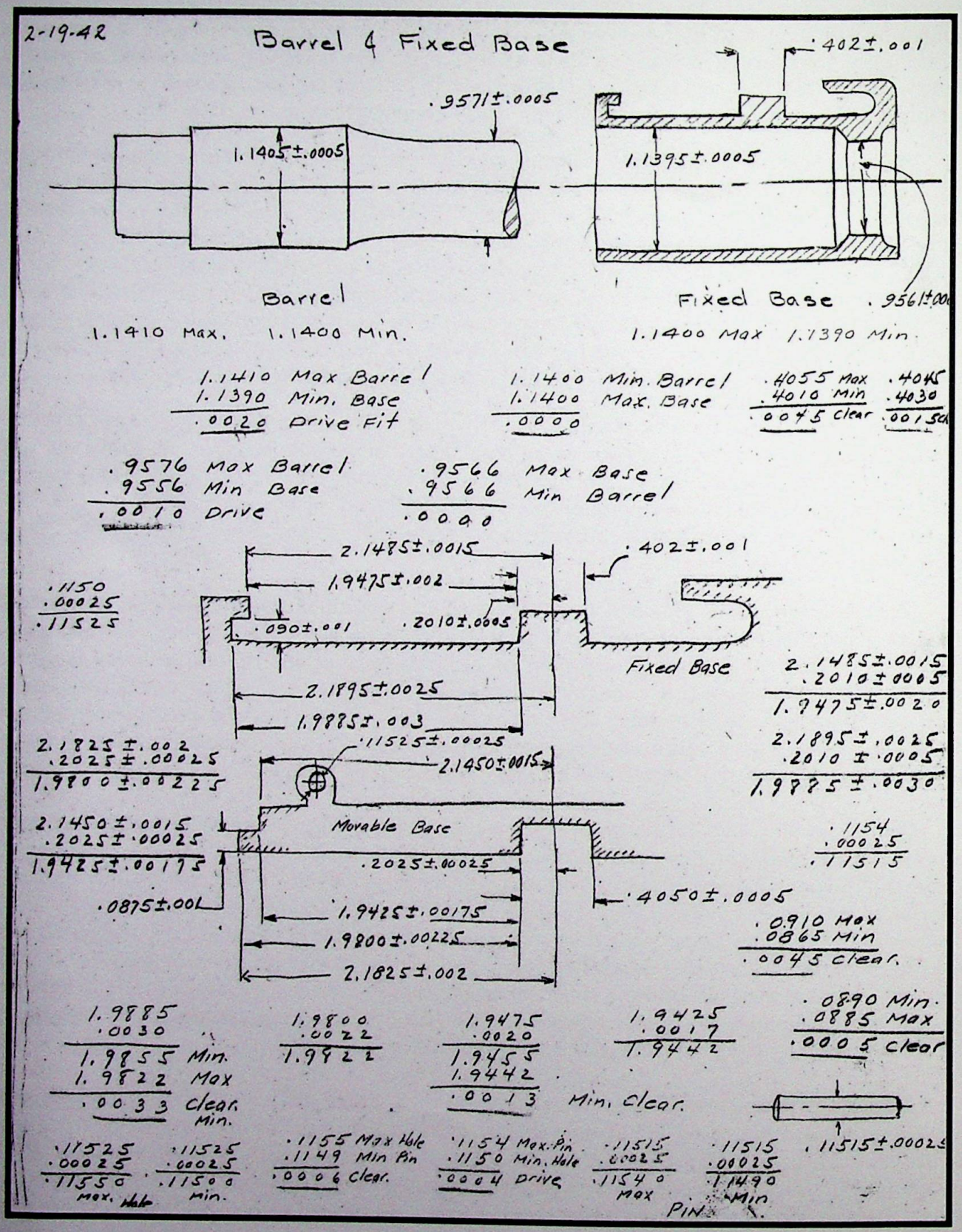


Plate No. 2: Change in Manufacture (CM) Approval - Typical Example

CHECK TYPE OF CHANGE

Change in Design
Change in Tolerances
Change in Equipment
Change in Material
Change in Process Methods & Quality

REMINGTON ARMS CO., INC.
-OoO-

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN MANUFACTURE

ARMS DIVISION
O. M. No. RS-03-142
DATE 3/23/42
DWG. NO. _____

MODEL NO. RS-03
PART NO. AND NAME EXTRACTOR #21

MCI NO. R. I. NO. SUGGESTION NO.

Description of Change (Give Present & Future Practice & Reason for Change)

Discontinue drilling of gas hole in Extractor claw and remove from M/DWg.

Reason: Not considered necessary and approved by Ord. Dept. 3/11/42

R. J. Seiler
A. Singleton
C. C. Loomis
W. A. Haldeman
Approved: N. A. Chase
W. H. Davis
N. C. Peck
A. L. Lowe
G. O. Clifford

leading to relaxation of manufacturing "*working standards*"…while maintaining proper assembly, fit, and function of all components. The foregoing **Plate No. 1** provides a sampling dealing with the relationship between the barrel and the fixed base (rear sight). It is what the engineer used to design and model final components, and led to subsequent manufacturing drawings, gauges, and tooling set-up.

Plate No. 2 is a copy of a typical "*Change in Manufacture*" (C.M. No. RS-03-142). It formally recorded a change to "*Discontinue drilling of gas hole in Extractor claw…*" on March 23, 1942, after the Ordnance Department deemed it no longer necessary and approved the change on March 11th. **Plates 1 and 2** are representative of the monumental behind-the-scenes effort, not heretofore made public that led to literally thousands of changes in materials selection, parts redesign, machining tolerances, process methods, and final quality decisions, along with subsequent reductions in machine use.

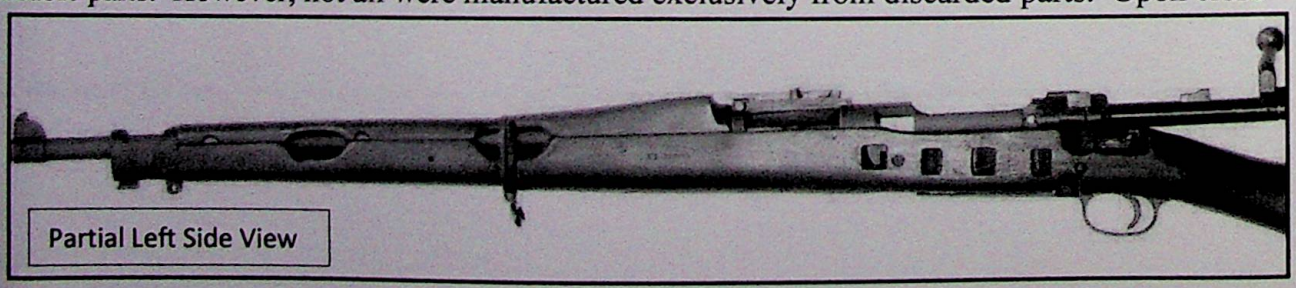
After the production objective went up to 3000 rifles per day, proposed changes and corresponding approvals both became more radical and rapid. Remington received approvals based on convincing presentations to an anxious Ordnance Department. Following each approval, it became necessary as a practical matter to evaluate and demonstrate the effects of the change in rifle function for everyone involved in the manufacturing process. Educating and convincing Ordnance personnel, training technicians, engineers, and manufacturing workers to translate such approvals into revised tooling and doable production methods required rapid mobilization and use of the best visual and modeling methods known at the time.

As critical as dissecting a cadaver is to a coroner, clinical morphology was once again to enter the realm of rifle manufacturing. The technical command at RAC decided that detailed study and revelation of the M1903's anatomy had become sufficiently important that a *cutaway* version of the rifle had a crucial role to play.

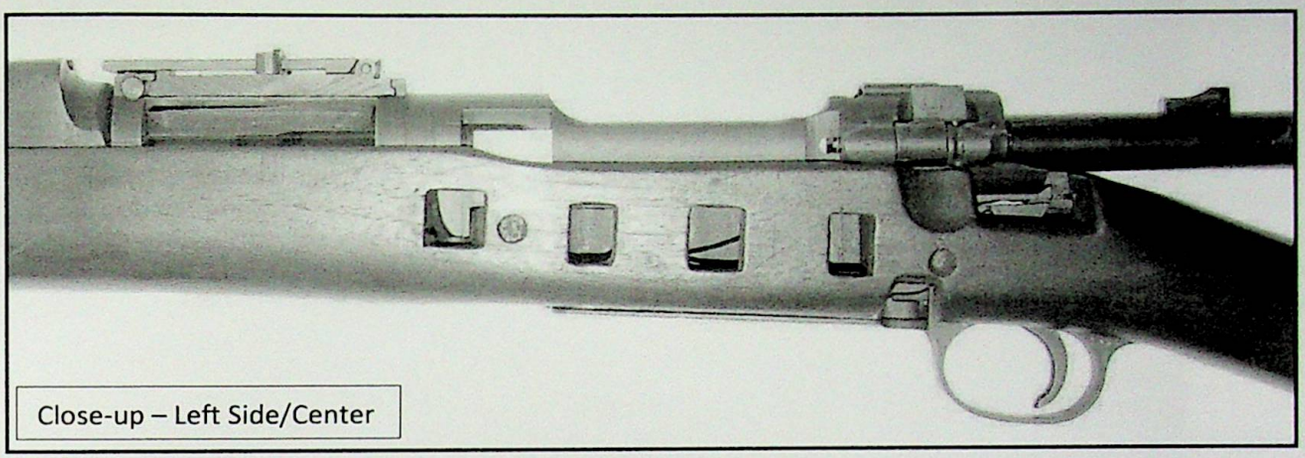
The "Cutaway" Rifle: It is unknown how many *cutaway* rifles were created by Remington Arms craftsmen during their WWII experience. Ongoing archival research has found little detailed information to date that deals with the RAC *cutaway* modeling program per se, thus leaving general records and the remaining physical examples to speak for themselves. With the exception of some two-dimensional sectionalized drawings of the M1903A3, extant evidence indicates that most if not all of the three-dimensional *cutaway* conversions made from firing rifles were manufactured in the first six months of 1942.

In the research leading up to his incomparable study published in 1985, noted '03 author, collector, and researcher Bill Brophy was shown six different examples of *cutaways* by RAC museum curators, all fabricated in 1942. The dates on these samples correspond to the period during which RAC's developmental effort for re-engineering the M1903 was most intense. For example, the one featured in this article has a barrel date of April 1942 and carries a unique identification (I.D.) stamp of "**XG0480**". (Note: Beyond simple speculation, an exacting translation of this I.D. nomenclature remains unknown.)

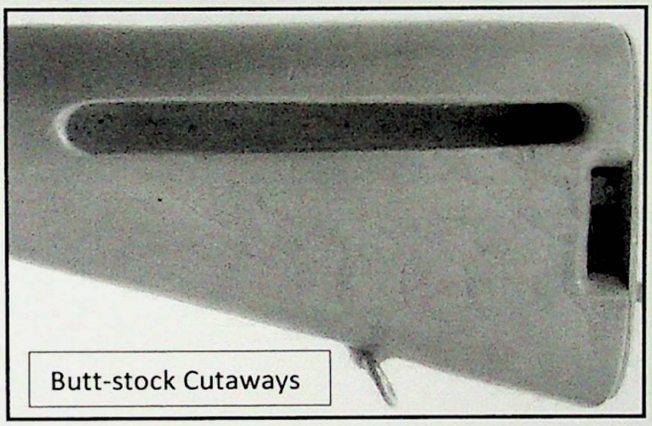
Most of the specimens Brophy observed were apparently made from salvaged scrap and unserviceable parts. However, not all were manufactured exclusively from discarded parts. Upon close



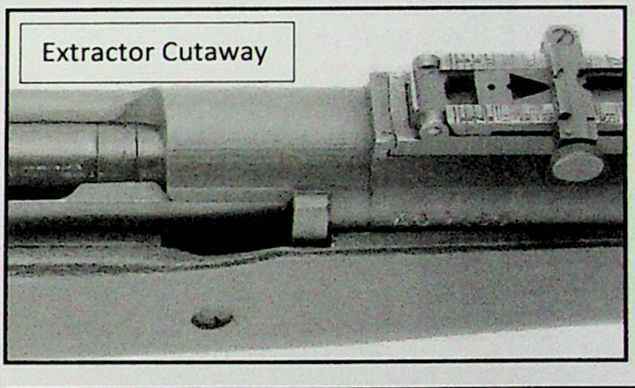
Partial Left Side View



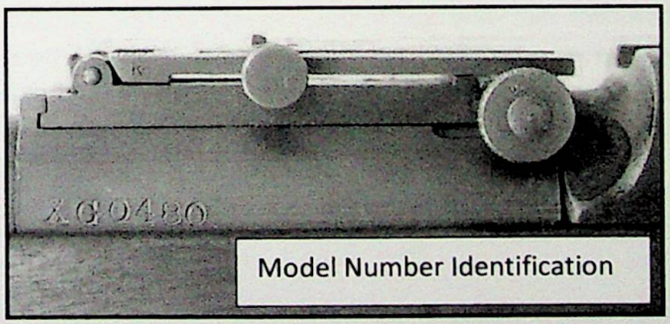
Close-up – Left Side/Center



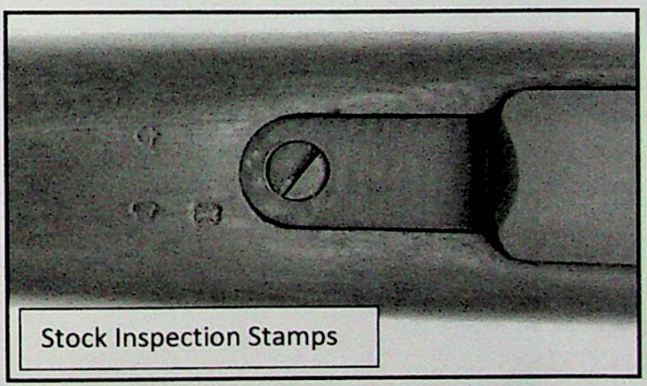
Butt-stock Cutaways



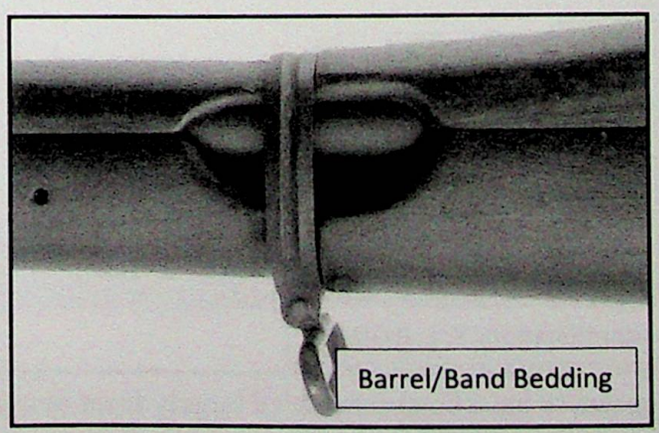
Extractor Cutaway



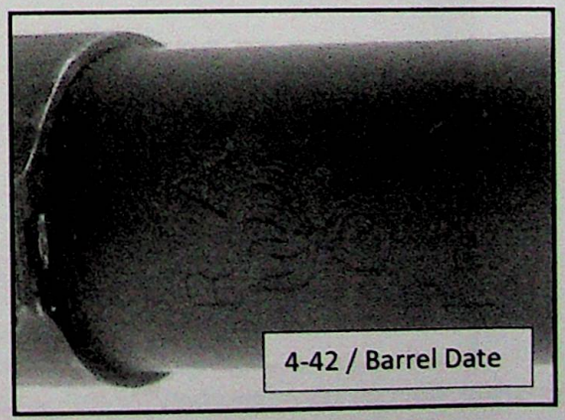
Model Number Identification



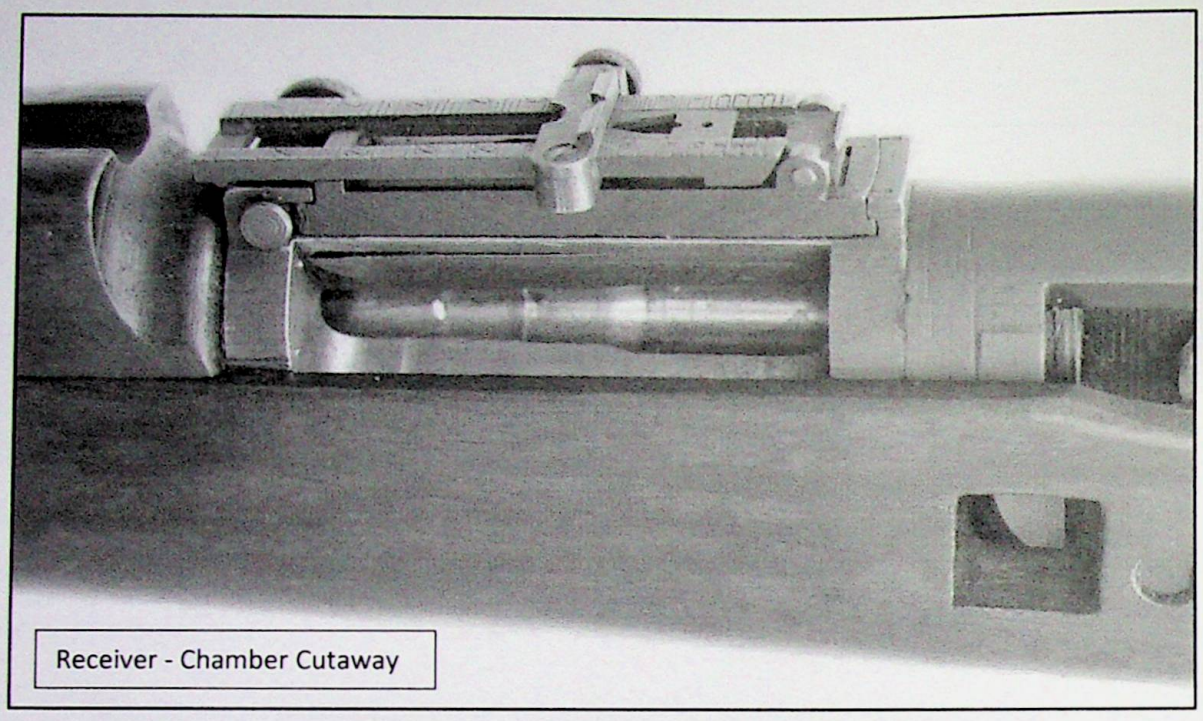
Stock Inspection Stamps



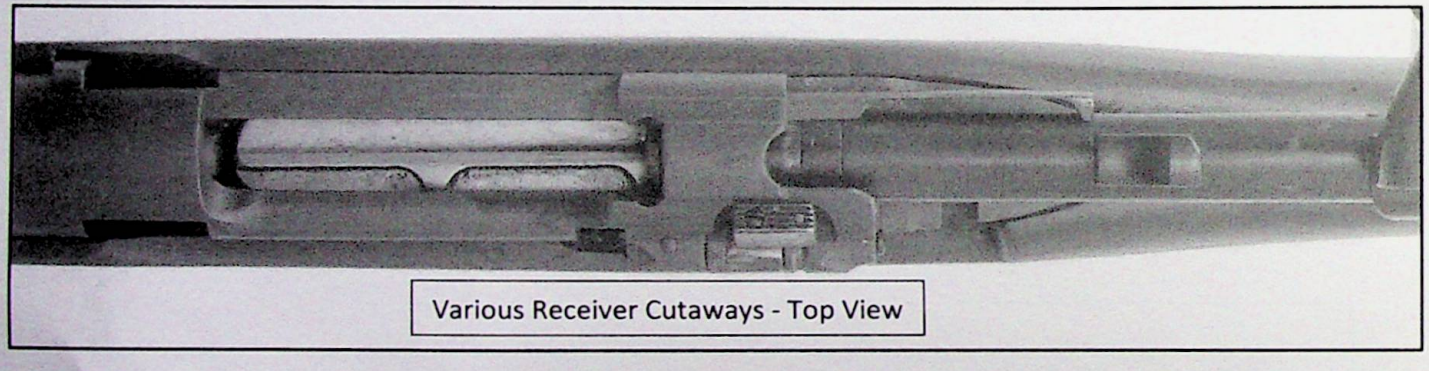
Barrel/Band Bedding



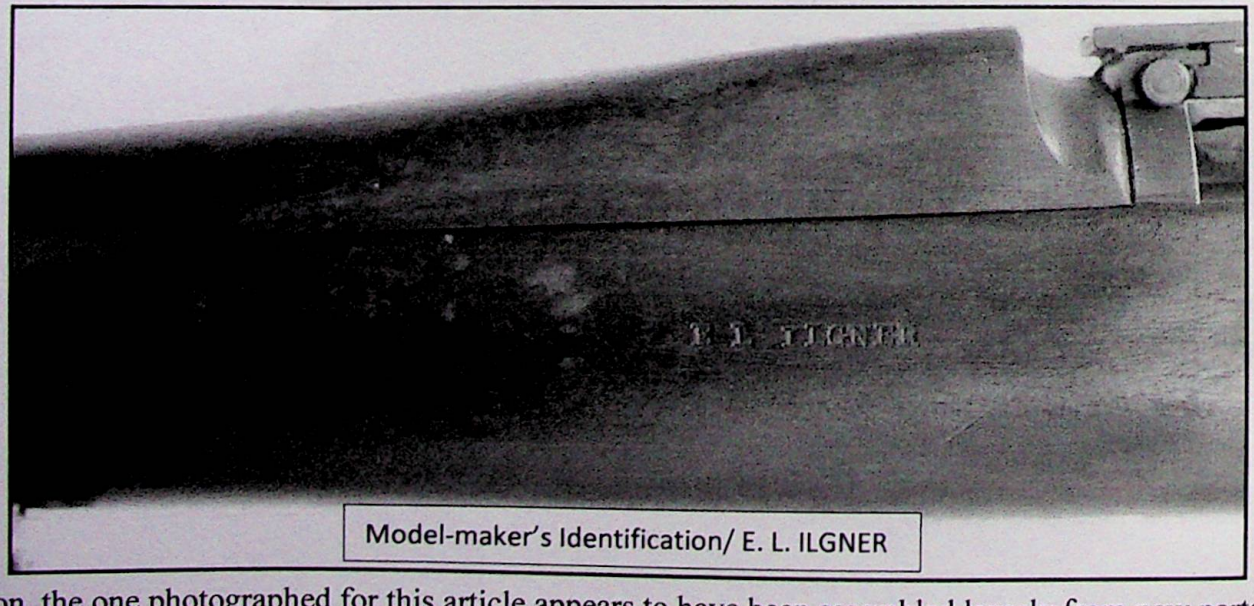
4-42 / Barrel Date



Receiver - Chamber Cutaway



Various Receiver Cutaways - Top View



Model-maker's Identification/ E. L. ILGNER

examination, the one photographed for this article appears to have been assembled largely from new parts obtained directly from discarded parts from rifle assembly stations during manufacture. With the

exception of the receiver, which is neither serially stamped nor roll-stamped with manufacturer identification, virtually all the parts were final inspected and/or finished per specifications, including the barrel and a correct stock containing all expected inspection stamps prior to firing proof/final approval.

Brophy also noted from his scrutiny of the six RAC *cutaways* that the *"...sectionalized features were done to the left side of the rifle, whereas the Armory ones were machined and sectionalized on all sides."* It is likely no coincidence, therefore, that all the RAC *cutaways* appear to have followed the same directives for what, where, and how the specific locations to be *cut-away* were chosen. In that regard, the sample featured in this article is essentially identical to the one on page 239 of Brophy's book. Nevertheless, they weren't all created by the same model-maker nor identical in features. For example, the one Brophy featured was credited to a RAC employee by the name of "*Bell*," whereas the one shown herein was a product of "**E. L. Ilgner**." It is noted that Remington Arms employed numerous skilled model makers during the War effort in a wide variety of project assignments.

The following is a brief listing of the features of rifle function ...that were illustrated using *cutaways:*

- Butt Plate Cap/Hinge Function
- Cartridge Chamber Fit & Function
- Barrel/Fixed Base Tolerance & Fit
- Sear/Trigger/Cocking Piece Engagement
- Bolt/Ejector Operation
- Bolt Head/Extractor/Barrel Fit & Function
- Barrel/Hand Guard Tolerance & Bedding
- Butt Stock Oiler/Spare Parts Hole
- Receiver Lug/Stock Bearing Block Fit
- Stock/Trigger Guard Fit
- Floor Plate Catch Engagement
- Rear Band/Stock Fit, Bedding & Function
- Magazine Spring/Follower Function

To summarize in closing this article, the WWII Remington-made *cutaways* were created by RAC skilled craftsmen as the need arose over a relatively short period of time. However, they appear to have been produced uniformly no matter how they were to be used, whether in the classroom or research laboratory or for demonstration to Ordnance officials. Examination of *cutaway* **XG0480** reveals a close correlation between its sectioned features and the effects of tolerance control in moving parts engagement, the relationship of stock-wood removal and barreled action bedding, and numerous other areas that were subject to changes documented by engineering studies and resultant CMs dating from early 1942 and still on file in the RAC archives.

Yes, the first half of 1942 was an intense time in Remington's WWII arms-making history. The production of the Springfield M1903A3 rifle during this period was another exemplary contribution in a long record of dedicated wartime service to our nation by the Remington Arms Company. A *cutaway* version of the rifle became an integral part of the overall production effort. *Cutaway* example **XG0480** serves both vital evidence and a lasting testimony to a monumental effort.

§ § § § §

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY SALES RIFLE

SPRINGFIELD MODEL 1903 SPORTING RIFLE

Rifle, Cal..30, M1903, U.S.
(Sporting Model)

SERIAL ~~1/20/27~~ 1273407

FILE O. O. none 5/4/27

LOCATION Spring. Armory

DISPOSITION Sale

REMARKS: Sold to Lt. B.F.Fellers, C.A.C., West Poin N.Y. 4/20/27

5504

BENNER FRANK FELLERS
Ridgefarm, Illinois
Prohibition District, Illinois

Corporal (3); Supply Sergeant (2); Lieutenant (2); Sharpshooter, Football Squad, (4, 3, 2); Class Numerals, Track Squad, Y. M. C. A.

Coast Artillery Corps

Fort Monroe, Va.
France
Poland
Camp Jackson, S. C.
Boston, Mass.
Philippine Islands
Boston, Mass.
West Point, N. Y.

Above: Original Springfield Armory Sales Card for Lt. B. F. Fellers West Point, NY, April 20, 1927. Model 1903 Sporting Model.

OO FORM 1172
25 May 48

ORDNANCE CORPS

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
.30	M1903 Series	1144969

REPORTING DEPOT: BK 4

VOUCHER NO.:	DATE:
45250B-5327-9806	3 Dec. 1965

SOLD TO: Duane D. Smith. 205 East St.

ADDRESS: Smith Center, Kansas

REMARKS:

74596

OO Form 1172

Springfield 1145004

ACCOUNTING AND FUNDING DATA

Voucher No. 292533 DATE

ITEM NO. a	STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF MATERIEL AND/OR SERVICES b	UNIT OF ISSUE c	QUANTITY RE
1	B001 1005-674-1518 RIFLE, US CAL .30 M1903A3 UNCLASSIFIED (AS IS) SERIAL NR.		

OO FORM 1172
25 May 48

mei

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
.30	1903 Uns	SA-1144980

REPORTING DEPOT: Schenectady General Depot

VOUCHER NO.:	DATE:
CU-41627-50 Sale 29	31 May 1950

SOLD TO: Harry Rentle

ADDRESS: 616 Main St.
Cottage Grove, Ore

REMARKS:

49-121 RAPD

OO FORM 25 May 48 1172

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
.30	1903 Uns	SA 1174548

REPORTING DEPOT: Schenectady General Depot

VOUCHER NO.:	DATE:
CU 41554-50 Sale 23	11 May 1950

SOLD TO: George S. Tebbs

ADDRESS: 1365 Corona St., Denver 3, Colorado

REMARKS:

49-121 RAPD

OO FORM 25 May 48 1172

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
.30	1903 UNS	SA 1174550

REPORTING DEPOT: Schenectady General Depot

VOUCHER NO.:	DATE:
CU41546-50 Sale 2	10 May 1950

SOLD TO: Joseph W. Nelson, Major

ADDRESS: 2604 North Winchester,
Falls Church, Virginia

REMARKS:

49-121 RAPD

OO FORM 25 May 48 1172

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
.30	M1903A1	1174559

REPORTING DEPOT: Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.

VOUCHER NO.:	DATE:
24407	9 Mar 53

SOLD TO: John A. Furanna, Jr.

ADDRESS: 60 Grant St., Milford, Conn.

REMARKS: Springfield

49-121 RAPD

OO FORM 1172
25 May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
30	M1903	S-1174579

REPORTING DEPOT: RRA

VOUCHER NO.: X-12221- 51

DATE: 10/31/50

SOLD TO: John Hugh Powell, 419 G. P. Ave., Taft, Calif.

ADDRESS:

REMARKS:

49-121 RAPD

OO FORM 1172
25 May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
30	M1903	S1174583

REPORTING DEPOT: RRA

VOUCHER NO.: X-12210- 20

DATE: 9/11/50

SOLD TO: C. L. Fiering, Jr.

ADDRESS: 2322 Federal St, El Paso, Tex

REMARKS:

49-121 RAPD

OO FORM 1172
25 May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

RIFLE SALES RECORD

CALIBER	MODEL	SERIAL NO.
30 serv	M1903	SA 1174584

REPORTING DEPOT: BENICIA ARSENAL

VOUCHER NO.: C-59228-13

DATE: 10/7/48

SOLD TO: Barson, Aaron V.

ADDRESS: Clarkston, Utah

REMARKS: mjw

48 10595

Serial No. 1527003

Mfg. By: SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

RIFLE, U.S. CAL. .30, M1903A1, NATIONAL MATCH, 1939, NEW WITH TARGET AND STARGAUGE RECORD CARD.

Sold By: SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, MASS.

To: (Name) LESTER ASHLAND THOMAS, JR.,

(Address) C/O RUFUS R. EVANS,
113 COTTON AVENUE,
MACON, GEORGIA.

12746

Date 11/14/39 Voucher No. S-494

S. A. Form Ms-49 S. A. 5-21-37 500

Serial No. 1527028

Mfg. By: SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

RIFLE, U. S. CAL. .30, M1903 A1, NATIONAL MATCH, NEW, 1940. WITH TARGET AND STARGAUGE RECORD CARD.

Sold By: SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, MASS.

To: (Name) JOHN EDWARD BUHBE,

(Address) C/O LEHN AND FINK PROD. CORP.,
BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

12747

Date 3/27/40 Voucher No. S-1010

S. A. Form Ms-46 S. A. 12-13-39 2500

Form No. 121

4843

Serial No. 1,528,927

Mfg By: Springfield

RIFLE, CAL. .30, M1903 (Rec. replacing 176,585-R.I.A.

Sold By: Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

To: Mr. Charles H. Bobby
245 Main Street
Watsonville, California

12748

Date 3-26-40 Voucher No. 1141

Benicia Arsenal--3-17-37--500

BER RIFLE U.S. CAL..30	MODEL M1903	SERIAL NO. Springfield 1169957

ORTING DEPOT:

CHER NO.: 18349-01	DATE: 20 Jan 1949

D TO: George P. Hanlon
33 Raycroft Avenue
RESS: Weymouth 88, Massachusetts

ARKS: 49-121 RAPD9AUG1948-60M

RARITAN ARSENAL
METUCHEN, N. J.

FORM 1172
May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
RIFLE SALES RECORD

IBER RIFLE U.S. CAL.	MODEL 30 M1903	SERIAL NO. 1169963 Springfield

ORTING DEPOT:

CHER NO.: 49057-01	DATE: 6 July 1950

D TO: William A. Gutenberg
707 Commerce Street
RESS: Tacoma 2, Washington

ARKS: 49-121 RAPD

RARITAN ARSENAL
METUCHEN, N. J.

FORM 1172
May 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
RIFLE SALES RECORD

IBER .30	MODEL 1903 UNS	SERIAL NO. SA 1169973

ORTING DEPOT: Schenectady General Depot

CHER NO.: CU41234-50 Sale 6	DATE: 15 Dec 1949

D TO: Damond Reitz
Ridgeway, Pennsylvania
RESS:

ARKS: 49-121 RAPD

MORPHY

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OCTOBER 25, 2023

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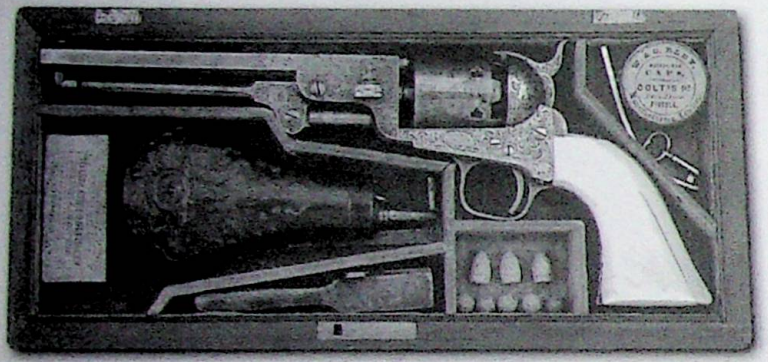

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DECEMBER 6-8, 2023

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COLT SINGLE ACTION ARMY PINCH FRAME REVOLVER, SERIAL NUMBER 82

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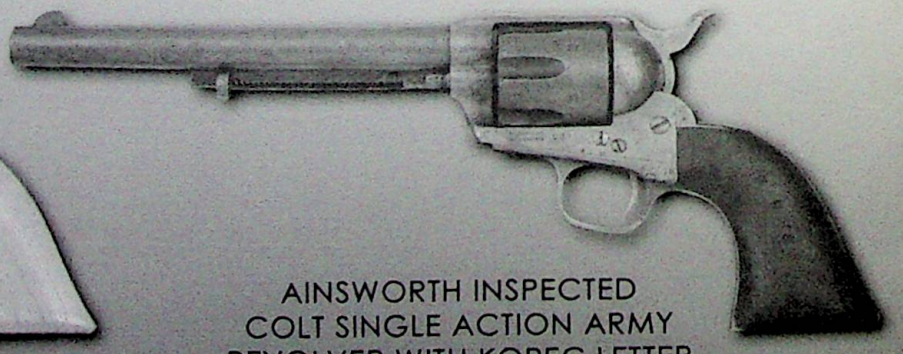

AINSWORTH INSPECTED COLT SINGLE ACTION ARMY REVOLVER WITH KOPEC LETTER

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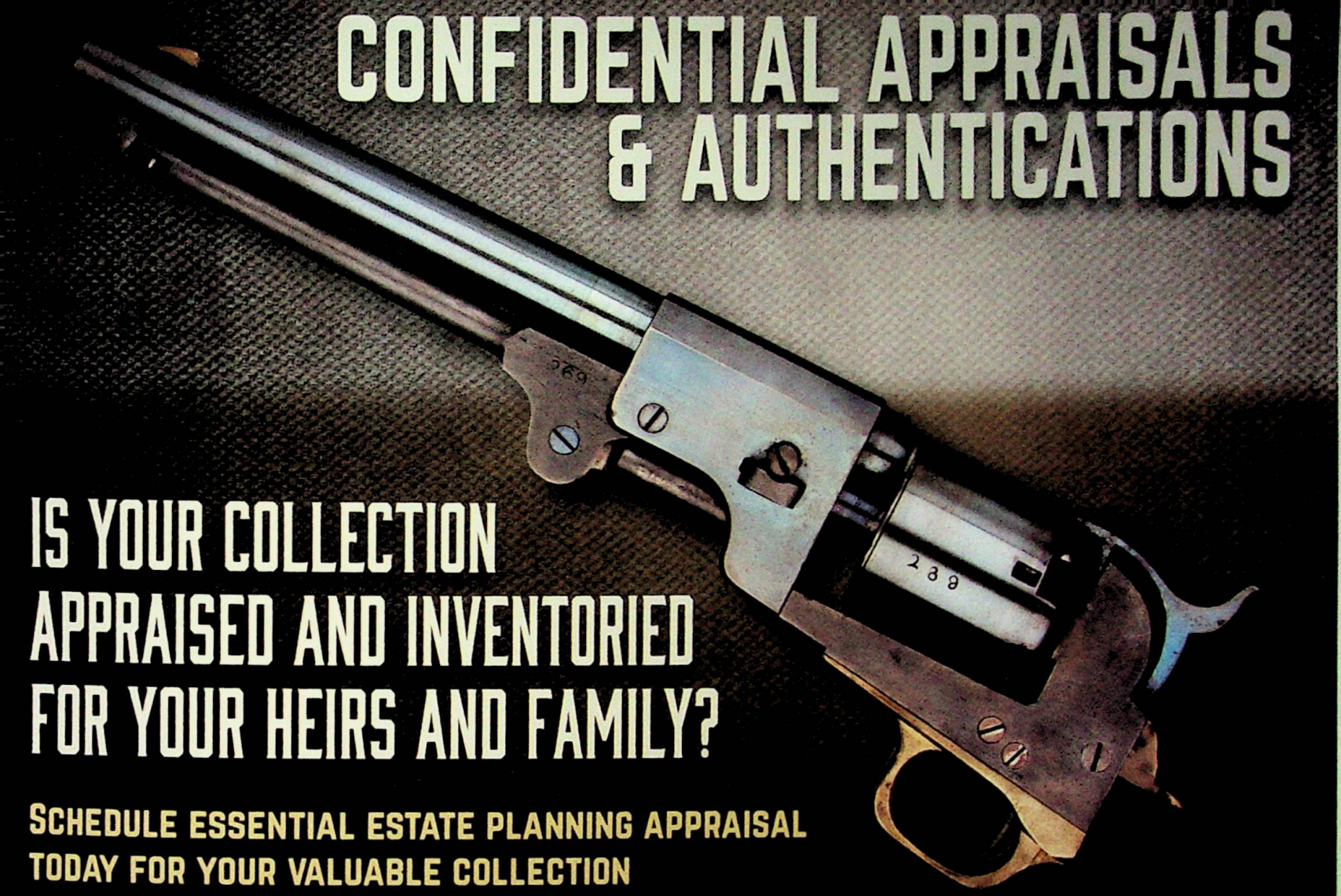

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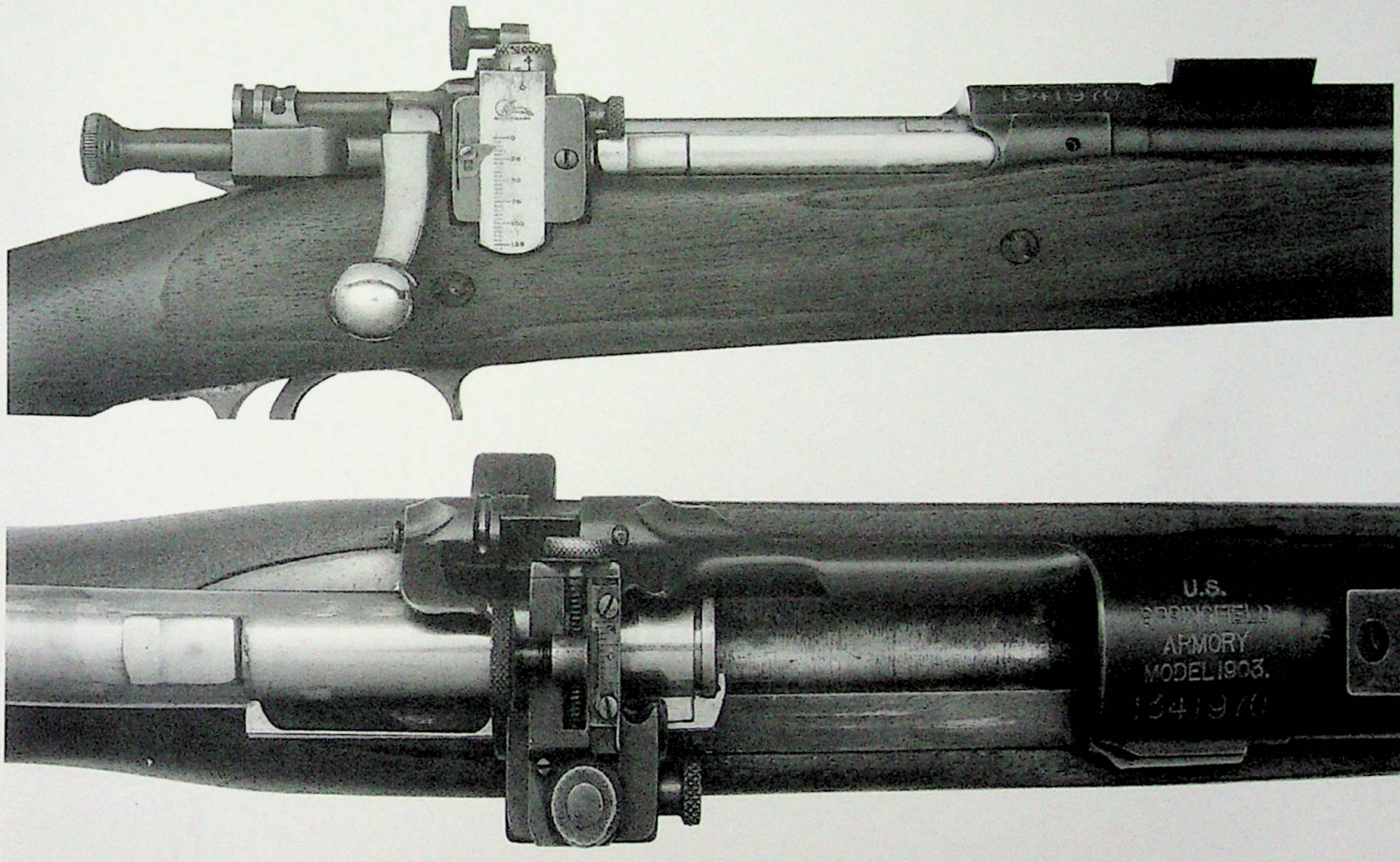

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