

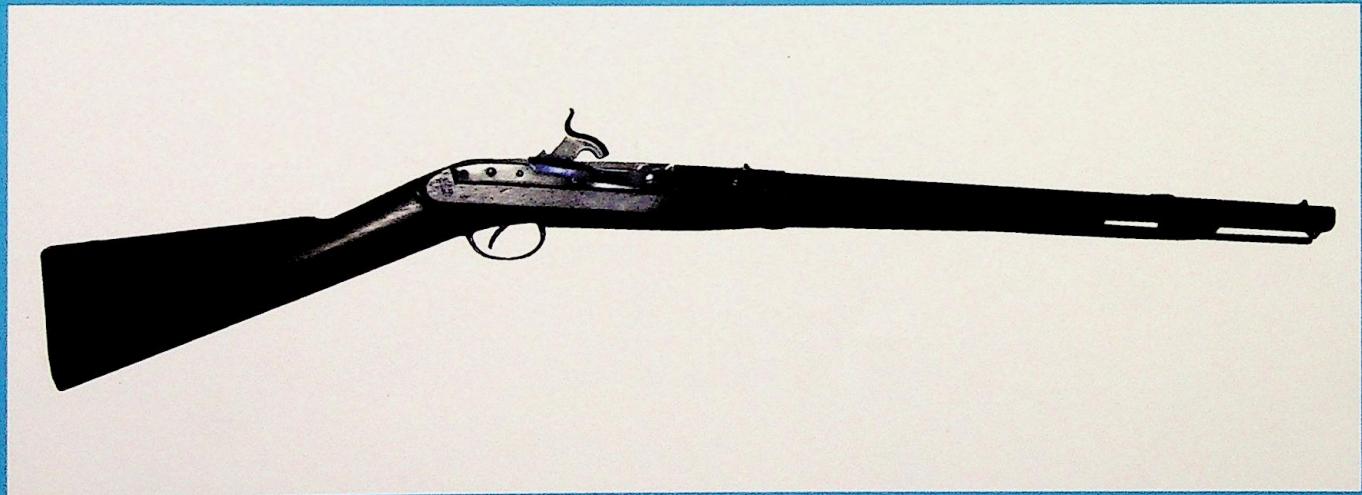
U.S. MARTIAL ARMS Collector

and *Springfield Research Newsletter*



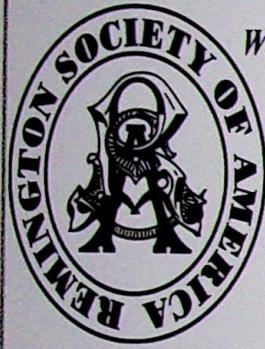
Number 152 September 2017

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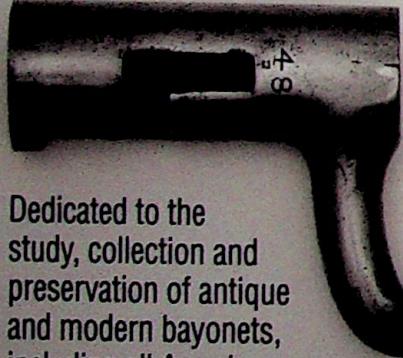
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COVER: Model 1843 Hall-North Carbine



U.S. MARTIAL ARMS COLLECTOR

And

Springfield Research Service Newsletter

Number 152

September 2017

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

We are continually researching all U.S. military weapons. This period we have reviewed many aspects of the development of .22 caliber training rifles offered for sale to the U.S. Government, rifles tested by Springfield Armory, weapons converted by military armories, and commercial rifles. There is a wide area of activities from the late 1800's through the current time. Many models are very unique, and many are single items of manufacture. It is interesting to note that many parts that were considered obsolete or not up to current specifications were used by Springfield Armory and other facilities, due to budget constraints and availability, to be used for shop models and testing.

SRS has also been examining as many Congressional documents as are available that describe any government arsenals that expended funds that are accountable. Often the reports are very short and lack many details, but U.S. personnel always accounted for the expenditure of any funds used for manufacture, test, and evaluation. This would include commercial purchase as well as in-house expenditures.

The current-day effort is the U.S. Army contract for a new handgun. The U.S. Army awarded Sig Sauer a \$580 million contract for the next U.S. military pistol (P320 model). Sig Sauer won over Glock Inc., FN America and Beretta USA. The current pistol is the M9 9mm.



Left: SIG

The current Defense budget is going through the appropriations and authorization activities for the sale of Model 1911 pistols through the Civilian Marksmanship program. The budget includes funds for their sale. Congressmen and Senators from Alabama have been busy in this area. Our history of the Model 1911 developed during the early 1900's and previous models show that the final product has been in use for a lot of years, and is still a favorite.

The market for U.S. military weapons from World War I and World War II appears to be very strong. The perfect all-original specimens of rifles with all-original parts and finish are in demand, and wartime rebuilds are also selling quickly. Accoutrements are also in demand.

In overall market areas there are many older collections with very rare items that are now available. Prices seem high for select items in excellent conditions.

GUNS LETTERED DURING THIS PERIOD

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, Sporting Rifle, Number 1 277 353. Sold to Major J. H. Powers, N. G. (National Guard), Decatur, Ill. October 28, 1927.

Colt Pistol, Caliber .32. Issued to Major General H. K. Fluck. Record 1172, Serial number 566290.

Colt Pistol, Caliber .32. Issued to Major General M. C. Snyder Record 1319, Serial number 568226. August 24, 1956.

Colt Pistol, Caliber .380. Issued to Brigadier General W. F. Heavy record 7138, Serial number 131125.

Colt Pistol, Caliber .380. Issued to Brigadier General J. W. Wood Record 25, Serial number 137935. July 2, 1948.

Colt Pistol, Caliber .45, Model 1911. Issued to USS SAILFISH, Serial number 713 632. July 24, 1940.

Editors Note: Reference Colt 1911 number 713 632 above, the following is a copy of combat operations of the USS Sailfish boat logs. This was extraordinary action.

USS SAILFISH 23 May 1939, USS Squalus sunk on 23 May 1939. USS Sculpin aided the submarine rescue ship Falcon as she rescued all 33 surviving men. 26 men drowned in the flooded aft section the sinking. **9 Feb 1940**, The former USS Squalus (SS 192) was renamed USS Sailfish (SS 192). **8 Dec 1941**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. Morton Claire Mumma, Jr) war patrol West coast of Luzon). **17 Dec 1941**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. M.C. Mumma, Jr) ended her first war patrol at Manila. **21 Dec 1941**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. Richard George Voge) ordered to patrol south of Formosa. **14 Feb 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) patrol at Tjilatjap, Java, Netherlands, and East Indies. **19 Feb 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) left Tjilatjap to patrol in the Java Sea. **2 Mar 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) torpedoed and sank the Japanese aircraft transport Kamogawa Maru (6440 GRT, offsite link) north of Lombok Strait in position 08°06'S, 115°57'E. **19 Mar 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) war patrol at Fremantle, Australia. **22 Mar 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) war patrol Java end Celebes Sea. **21 May 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) war patrol at

Fremantle. **13 Jun 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) patrol coast of Indochina in the South China Sea. **9 Jul 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) torpedoed and damaged the Japanese transport ship **Aobasan Maru** (8811 GRT) off the coast of Indochina in position 11°31'N, 109°21'E. **1 Aug 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) war patrol at Fremantle. **13 Sep 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) left Brisbane, Australia patrol in the Solomon Islands area. **1 Nov 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.G. Voge) war patrol at Brisbane. **24 Nov 1942**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. John Richard Moore) Brisbane war patrol south of New Britain. **15 Jan 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. John Richard Moore) ended her 7th war patrol at Pearl Harbor. Sent to Mare Island Navy Yard for an overhaul. **17 May 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. John Richard Moore) departed from Pearl Harbor for her 8th war patrol. The east coast of Honshu. **15 Jun 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. John Richard Moore) torpedoed and sank the Japanese merchant **Shinju Maru** (3617 GRT) south of Todozaki, Honshu, Japan in position 39°00'N, 142°00'E. **25 Jun 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. John Richard Moore) torpedoed and sank

the Japanese collier **Iburi Maru** (3291 GRT) off the northeast coast of Honshu, Japan in position 39°00'N, 142°00'E. **3 Jul 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. John Richard Moore) 8th war patrol at Midway. **25 Jul 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. William R. Lefavour) departed from Midway to patrol in the Formosa Strait and off Okinawa. **16 Sep 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. William R. Lefavour) ended her 9th war patrol at Pearl Harbor. **17 Nov 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. Robert Elwin Mccraner Ward) leaves Pearl Harbor patrol in Japanese home waters south of Honshu. **4 Dec 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. Robert Elwin Mccraner Ward) torpedoed and sank the Japanese escort carrier **Chuyo** (offsite link) southeast of Honshu, Japan in position 32°27'N, 143°49'E. **13 Dec 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) torpedoed and sank the Japanese transport ship **Totai Maru** (3195 GRT) south of Kyushu, Japan in position 30°15'N, 132°30'E. **21 Dec 1943**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) torpedoed and sank the Japanese troop transport **Uyo Maru** (6376 GRT) off Miyazaki, Japan in position

32°38'N, 132°04'E. **5 Jan 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward). Pearl Harbor ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for an overhaul. **9 Jul 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) departed from Pearl Harbor for her 11th war patrol. She was ordered to patrol in the Luzon-Formosa area. **7 Aug 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) torpedoed and sank the Japanese **Kinshu Maru** (238 GRT) in Luzon Strait in position 20°09'N, 121°19'E. **24 Aug 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) torpedoed and sank the Japanese troop transport **Toan Maru** (2110 GRT) in Luzon Strait in position 21°23'N, 121°37'E. **8 Sep 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) ended her 11th war patrol at Midway. **26 Sep 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) departed from Midway for her 12th and final war patrol. Luzon-Formosa area. **12 Oct 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) sank a Japanese sampan and damaged a Japanese tug with gunfire south off Formosa in position 22°16'N, 120°26'E. She also picked up 11 U.S.N.

fliers. **24 Oct 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) pulled into Saipan to land her passengers and to make some minor repairs. She then continues her patrol. **4 Nov 1944**, **USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward)** torpedoed and damaged the Japanese destroyer Harukaze (offsite link) and Japanese landing ship **T-111** (890 tons) in Luzon Strait in position $20^{\circ}08'N$, $121^{\circ}43'E$. Although Sailfish is damaged by aerial bombs during the attack, she remains on patrol. **11 Dec 1944**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. R.E.M. Ward) ended her 12th and final war patrol at Pearl Harbor. She was now to be used on training duties on the U.S. east coast. **12 Jan 1945** USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) arrived in the Panama Canal Zone. **13 Jan 1945**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) departed the Panama Canal Zone for New London, Connecticut. **22 Jan 1945**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) arrived at New London, Connecticut. **4 Jun 1945**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) departed New London, Connecticut for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. **9 Jun 1945**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. **9 Aug 1945**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) departed Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for the Philadelphia Navy Yard. **14 Aug 1945**, USS Sailfish (Lt.Cdr. L. Marcy, USN) arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. (end of log data).

Additional Letters Written

Colt Pistol, Caliber .22, Service Model Ace. Issued to 17 FA on September 25, 1933. Other ISSUE Record: Naval Operations Base, Norfolk, Virginia on January 28, 1941. Issued two times in the military operations. The first indicates FA (Field Artillery) and second issue was during the Navy build up for World War II. **Editor's Note:** SRS has found one general entry for the Field Artillery showing a joint shooting event in 1933. There is no other data showing additional details.

Artillerymen Win Army and Navy Journal Medals. From each Corps Area the outstanding C. C. C. Company was selected and the winner in each Corps Area announced. Of these winners three were commanded by Field Artillery officers as shown below: Fifth Corps Area—Company No. 1538, Pineville, W. Va., Captain Charles W. Mays, F. A., U. S. A., Commander, Captain John P. Commander, Captain John P. West, F. A., Captain John P. West, Sixth Corps Area—Company No. 647, Camp Hayward, Wisconsin, Captain John P. Crehan, 3rd F.A. commander, Seventh Corps Area—Company No. 1776, Lake Andes, S. D., Captain Herman J. Crigger, 17th F. A., U. S. A., Commander."

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, National Match, 1925, Number 1 266 801. Sold to J. B. Eldridge, Boise, Idaho. September 25, 1925. Rifle,

U.S., International Match, Cal. .30, with 28" heavy barrel, style "T". Number 1 281 685. Sold to Marshall Mathis, 128 N. South Street, Warren, Pennsylvania. July 26, 1933.

Rifle, U.S., International Match, Cal. .30, with 28" heavy barrel, style "T". Number 1 281 685. Sold to Marshall Mathis, 128 N. South Street, Warren, Pennsylvania. July 26, 1933.

Colt Pistol, Caliber .32. Issued to Brigadier General H. C. Lueth. Record 1387A, Serial number 569406. November 4, 1955.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, Sporting Rifle, Number 1 270 417. Sold to Charles N. Stark, Portland, Oregon. May 25, 1926.

Rifle, U.S., Model 1903 Springfield. Number 1 496 442. Sold to Lt. Colonel Aubrey E. Austin, JR, Spec Asst Under Secretary Of THE ARMY, SANTA MONICA, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, September 27, 1954.

Rifle, U.S., Cal. 30, National Match, Number 1 497 962. Sold to H. J. Bess, Ridgeway, PA. September 12, 1938.

(M1903A1, NM, 1938 ORDNANCE SUPPLY OFFICER, N. M. ,1938. HAROLD J. BESS 14 Main Street Ridgeway, PA . Sep 12, 1938.

Rifle, U.S., Model 1903 Springfield. Number 1 498 353. Sold to Mrs. G. V. Shay, 61-12 Madison St., Brooklyn, NY. Sold by O.S.O NM 1937, Camp Perry, Ohio. September 15, 1937.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Please send us any corrections or updates of addresses. We need any new information

for magazine or other deliveries. We have no way to find some new addresses for a forwarding address.

SRS uses U.S. Postal First Class Mail. Our addresses use the number of the last issue of a subscription. We want to correct any data that is incorrect. Please send any comments on any errors.

There are some SRS products that are out of stock. Please send us any corrections for address changes, holding subscriptions, or a temporary address.

CURRENT ISSUES

Issue number 152 dated September 2017 is current. Mailing data is sent to our printing facility for September 1, 2017 and we rely on the Post Office to deliver as soon as they are able.

Number 153 will be dated December 2017. Advertising deadline is November 22, 2017. Number 154 will be dated March 2018.

ADVERTISING

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

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

SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH LETTERS

We are trying to keep costs down but a research letter take a lot of time and effort. The basic letters are \$50.00; sales letters

with a document are \$65.00; and research letters run from \$175.00 and up.

Research letters include USMC letters, OSS documents, 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Cavalry, Spanish American War, and other unique units. They require special research. This includes travel to government facilities and rules for searching, copying, and handling of documents. We have been cross- checking many pieces of data and using U.S. Archive personnel and other researchers to offer opinions. The Archive personnel have been very helpful in this area.

A basic letter is data recovered from our in-house files. We try to copy the specifics and include them with any SRS letter. The data may be a peculiar size and must be handled, verified, and copied according to government regulations. This may also require working with armed guards, checking our identification, and special stamps for security classification or other rules. Special documents require more time and may have higher costs.

COMMENTS AND INPUTS

We always want comments.
editor@usmartialarmscollector.com.

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

SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH DATA BASE

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

number. The Army has destroyed many documents in the past and there is no way to recover the data.

All data in the Springfield Research Service data base is from documents that have been found to date. We continually look for additional information. We will be adding new serial numbers.

Our subscribers can email to the editor or mail inquiries to:
U.S. Martial Arms Collector
Box 126
Cabin John, MD 20818

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

We keep as many old issues as possible. The older newsletters (number 1 through 55) must be obtained by special request. They are in plain paper form in newsletters.

Most issues number 56 through 146 are available for \$10 each postpaid. Several issues have completely run out. A copy in black and white on regular paper may be possible, but there will be a delay or extra cost. Sample issues at reduced prices (\$5 postpaid) include: issue 141, December 2014 (Confederate revolvers, Remington transformed muskets, Luger semi auto rifle, and 1923 Garand pre-production rifles). Issue 137 (S&W Schofield Pistol, Remington Lee 1882, USMC Model 1909 Pistol).

Note: A reader has provided data on a previous article on the Springfield Model 1817 pistol. "The unidentified mark by the right side screw is probably that of John Stebbins (script S within an oval can be found on Springfield muskets and pistols

manufactured during the late 1810s and 1820s). Stebbins was the foreman of the stocking shop at the Springfield Armory and an inspector from approximately 1817 to 1835". Reference: US Military Arms Inspector Marks, Anthony C. Daum and Charles W. Pate, page 174.

Correction: The article on National Match Garands in the last issue 151 should have the serial number 2578075. Barrel is marked NM with NM sight and NM gas cylinder. Hand guard has 2 screws.

SRS SEARCHES

We still find new data and the quality of many documents runs from excellent to almost unusable. Some fragile documents are bound with a heavy plastic case that requires cutting to open and re-sealing after each use.

SHIPPING COMMENTS

We mail all magazines and letters by first class mail, and they are delivered by the U. S. Post office service in 1 to 3 days. The majority of our subscribers pay by personal or bank- sponsored checks.

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

Rackner Solutions Will Support Springfield Research Service

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

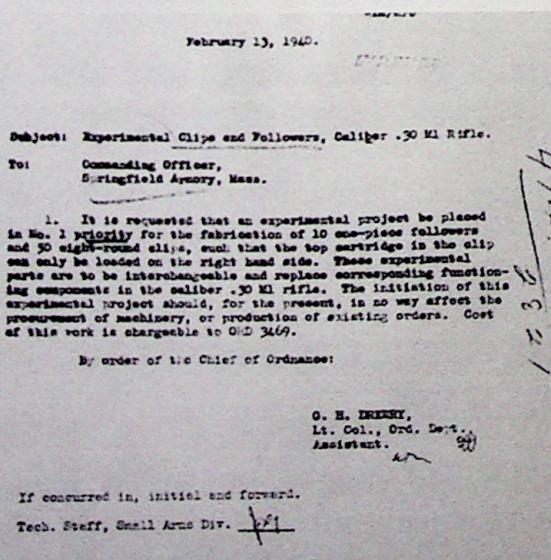
SRS must call on Rackner on a regular basis to keep up on changes and software intrusions.

Data received from interested readers are always welcome and we hope others will provide comments and additions.

Editor's Note: Unique collector items and narrow or broad areas of interest can change. We would like to respond to any collectors' comments and we have a capability to print data that may be of interest to readers. There are major interests such as disposing of a collection, adjusting areas of interest, and facilities to store and display collections that may be needed by our subscribers. Comments are welcome.

COLLECTORS NOTE 152-1

On February 13, 1940 Lt. Col. G. H. Drewry requested NO. 1 priority for experimental work for 50 right hand loaded M1 Garand clips and 10 one piece followers. These are certainly an unknown rarity.

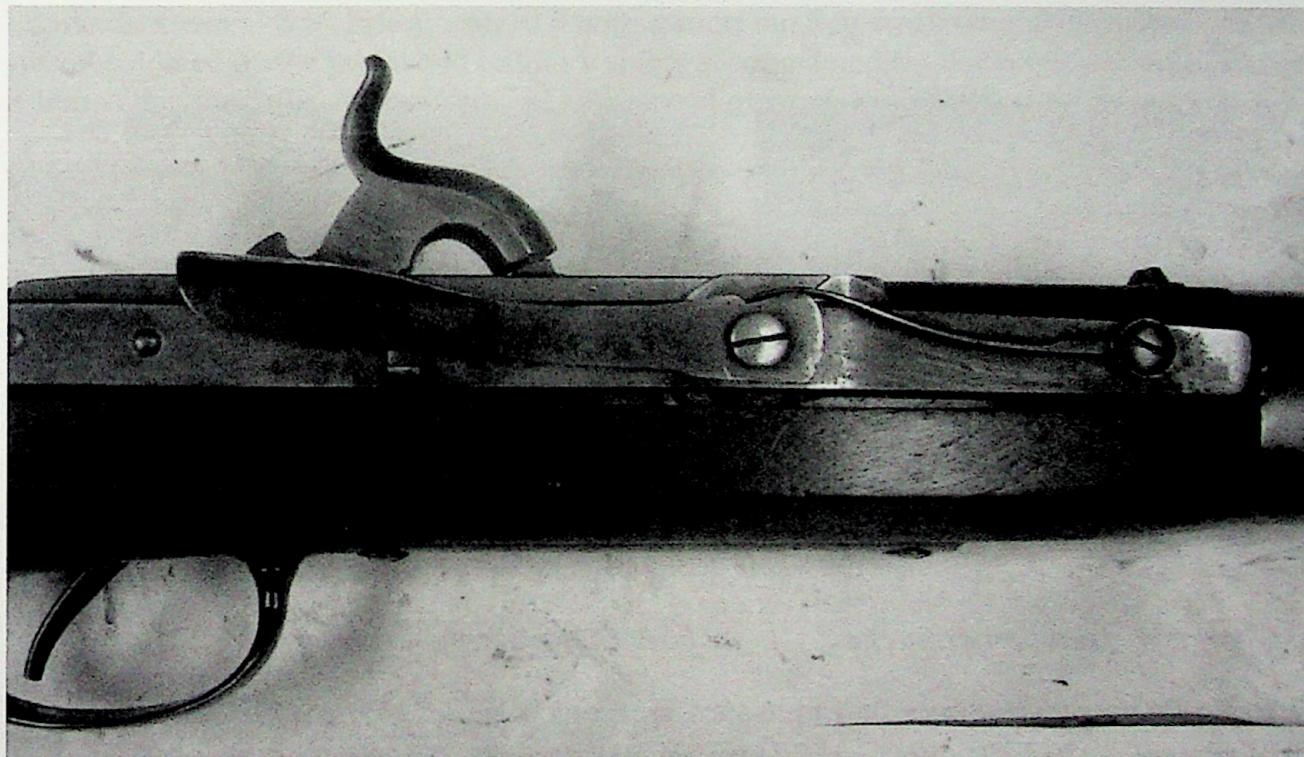


U.S. Martial Arms Collector 152-8

MODEL 1843 HALL-NORTH CARBINE by Jim Lehigh

The following carbine is an extraordinary example of a perfect 1847 carbine. It is a caliber .52, smoothbore, single shot, percussion, breechloader manufactured by Simeon North, Middletown, Connecticut c. 1844-53. There were approximately 10,500 carbines with 21 inch round barrels secured by two barrel bands with iron mountings and barrel finished in brown lacquer. They had casehardened breech and walnut stocks. Finding one with excellent original finish and crisp markings is a rarity.

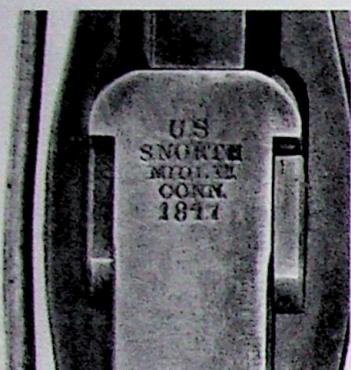
The MARKINGS on the breechblock are U. S /S. NORTH/MIDLtn/CONN./1847. The stock has GWH (George W. Hamlin) on the left flat and W.A.T William A. Thornton on right flat. (Note: There is no period after the T) and the receiver/frame has JH, Joseph Hannis on the right side near the rear sight. The front of trigger guard is marked with an : H . The condition is excellent .



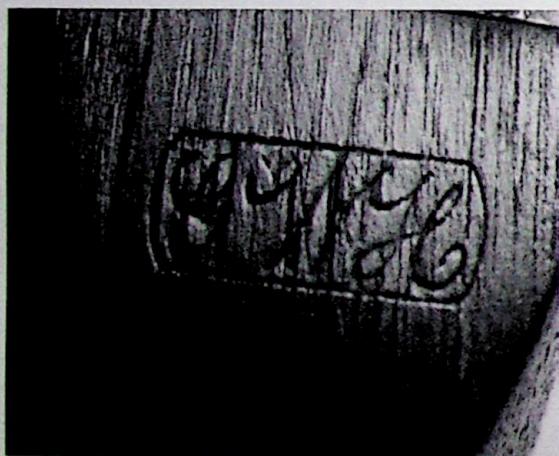
Above: Hall/North right side with breech lever.

This carbine was purchased on March 19, 2017 at the Maryland Arms Collectors Show. The breech mechanism was operated by a thumb lever on the right side of the receiver, a distinct departure from all other Hall carbines. The 1 and 2 Dragoons were issued these in the Mexican War. Union cavalry units used them throughout the Civil War. Among the units were the Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, as well as the 8 & 9 of New York, 2 Wisconsin and Indiana.

Below: U.S. S. NORTH Mid/tm Conn 1847.



Below Right: Joseph Hannis on frame.



Above: George W. Hamlin cartouche.

Above Right: William A. Thornton.

M1819 Halls are breech-loading rifle single-shot weapons designed by John Hancock Hall, his patent was granted on May 21, 1811. U.S. Army adopted the design in 1819. Harpers Ferry Model 1803 was produced and used a pivoting chamber breech design with flintlock and percussion cap ignition systems. Production was from the 1820s to the 1830s .

The carbine design was produced in 1833 and had a 23 inch smoothbore barrel. The length was 43 inches, weighed 8 lbs, and was the first cap lock firearm adopted by the U.S. Army. A carbine in .69 caliber was made for a Regiment of Dragoons, with more in 1836–1837. Barrel length was 21 inches in 1840 and a "fishtail" breech lever design was made by U.S. Army Captain James Huger. It is known that 7,000 carbines, including the M1842 carbine were made.

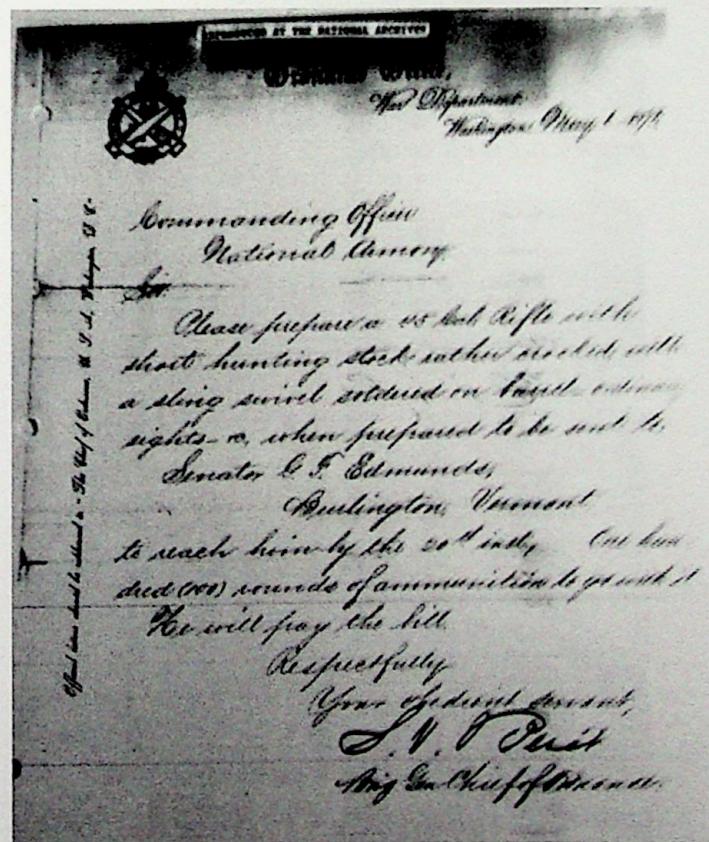
The flintlock rifle model had a 32.5-inch barrel rifled with 16 "clockwise" (right-hand) grooves making one turn in 96 inches. The muzzle was reamed to a depth of 1.5 inches smoothbore.

Overall length was 52.5 inches, and weight was 10.25 pounds. The .525 ball weighed 220 grains (one-half ounce) with a 100-grain black powder charge.

In 1843, the Hall-North carbine M1843 and an "improved 1840", with a side-mounted Henry North-Edward Savage breech lever. 11,000 Hall-North carbines were manufactured with a 21-inch, .52 caliber barrel. Harper's Ferry stopped production in 1844, but 23 inch carbines were made from 1843 to 1846. 3,000 M1843 carbines were manufactured by Simeon North. Some Hall weapons were used in the American /Indian Wars , other operations, and the Civil War.

END

Editors Note: Special order rifle from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. On May 6, 1875, a special request was made for a special 45/70 rifle to be made for Senator G.F. Edmunds. General S.V. Priest ordered it with a short hunting stock (slightly crooked,) with a swivel soldered on the barrel and ordinary sights accompanied by 100 rounds of ammunition. It is hoped that this rifle can be identified and kept in original condition.



J. B. MILES MODEL 1816 PATTERN MUSKET

Springfield superintendent Roswell Lee delivered 9 pattern muskets in 1816. They were sent to Washington, D.C., Asa Waters, Lempel Pomeroy, and two were held at Springfield Armory.

Six other pattern muskets were made by Colonel Wadsworth at Springfield Armory dated 1817. They were produced in January of 1817. Most Pattern muskets are at Springfield Armory and a few are in private hands. It was not until 1818 that production was started.



Above: Side view of pattern marked 1817.

The musket shown is marked J. B. Miles. Miles was a musket contractor for many years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also a subcontractor to other U.S. musket manufacturers. He also provided funding and management to other companies that needed help in fulfilling Springfield contracts.

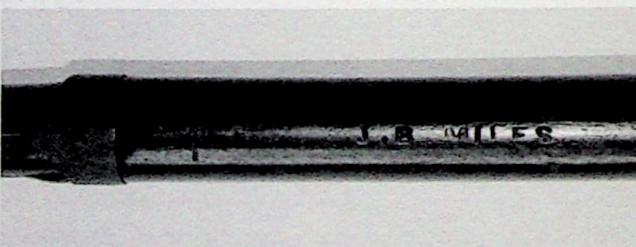
The Miles Company provided barrels, locks, and many other parts as well as management support and manufacturing capabilities.

The musket is marked on the stock in two places. One on the for-end and the other on the butt-stock.

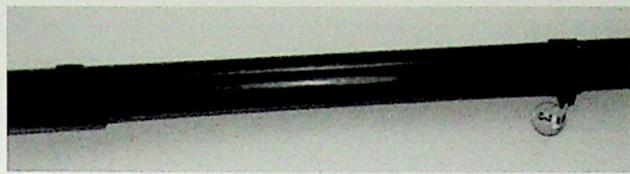


Above: Miles markings on right side of butt stock. The cartouche on the left wrist has an EJ in a circle and a long S in an oval on the grip.

Below: Miles marking between middle band and lock area.



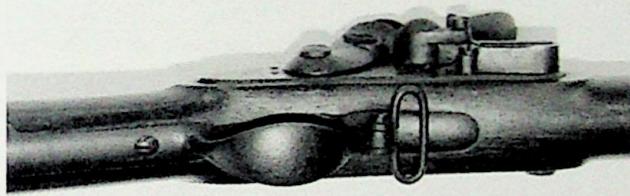
The musket has retained all of the sharp edges and markings on metal and wood. The markings on the barrel include all of the features shown by George Moeller in his Volume 2 of American Military Shoulder Arms. The metal has not been touched and is still in an attic condition with heavy patina. We have taken care not to touch the metal or wood. The musket was purchased over 45 years ago at the Maryland Arms Collectors Baltimore gun show.



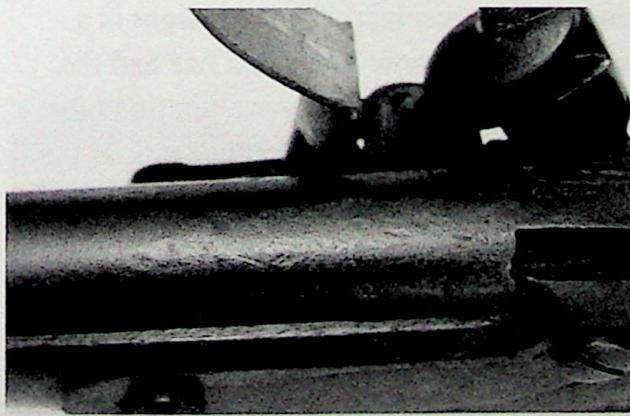
Above: Lower and middle bands.



Above: Upper band, sight, bayonet stud, ramrod, and barrel.



Above: Bottom view of trigger guard, swivel, lock and pan assembly, and walnut stock.



Above: Barrel markings with 1817 on tang, V, P, Eagle and a series of small numbers and letters for date and identification data.



Above: Springfield 1817 markings in three lines on lock-plate with pointed tip.



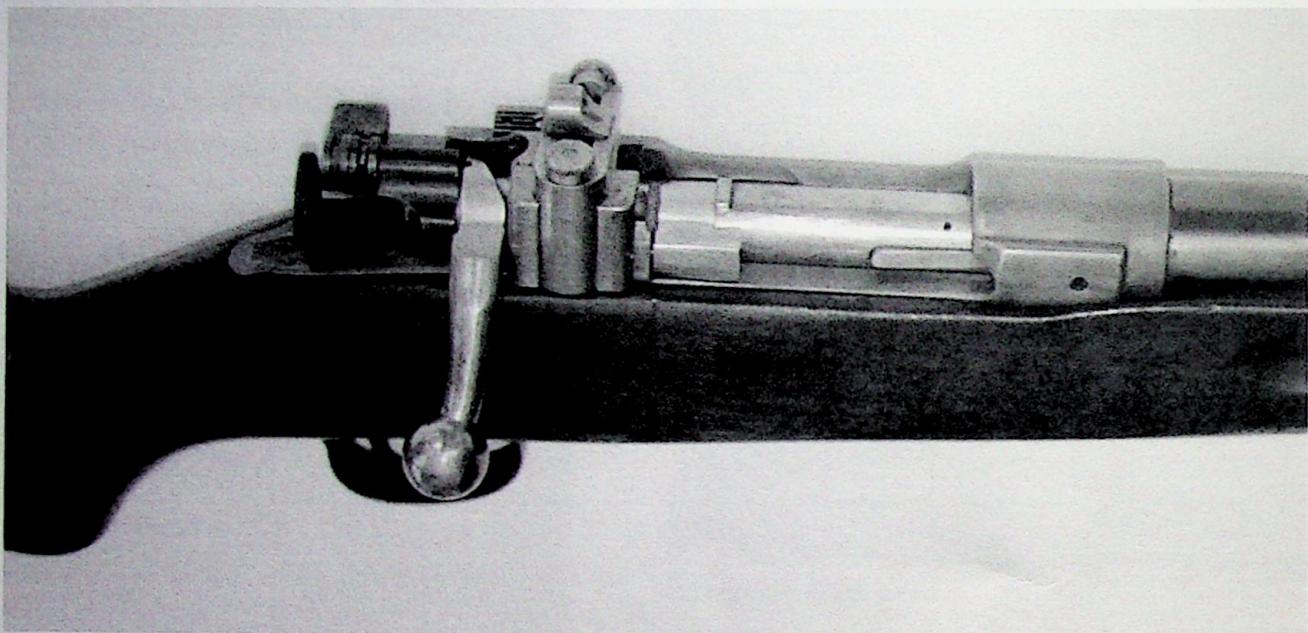
Above: Lock plate of pattern with U.S. eagle facing right.

The data on this musket came from George Moeller's Volume 2 of the American Military Shoulder Arms, Record Group 156 of the United States Archives, and the Springfield Research Service data base. Our research data is in continual use and every opportunity to add to it is made. Many documents are large and we still research the originals at the Washington, D. C. main office as well as other Federal government offices. The photos are in our records and were taken by our contributing editor.

U.S. Martial Arms Collector 152-13

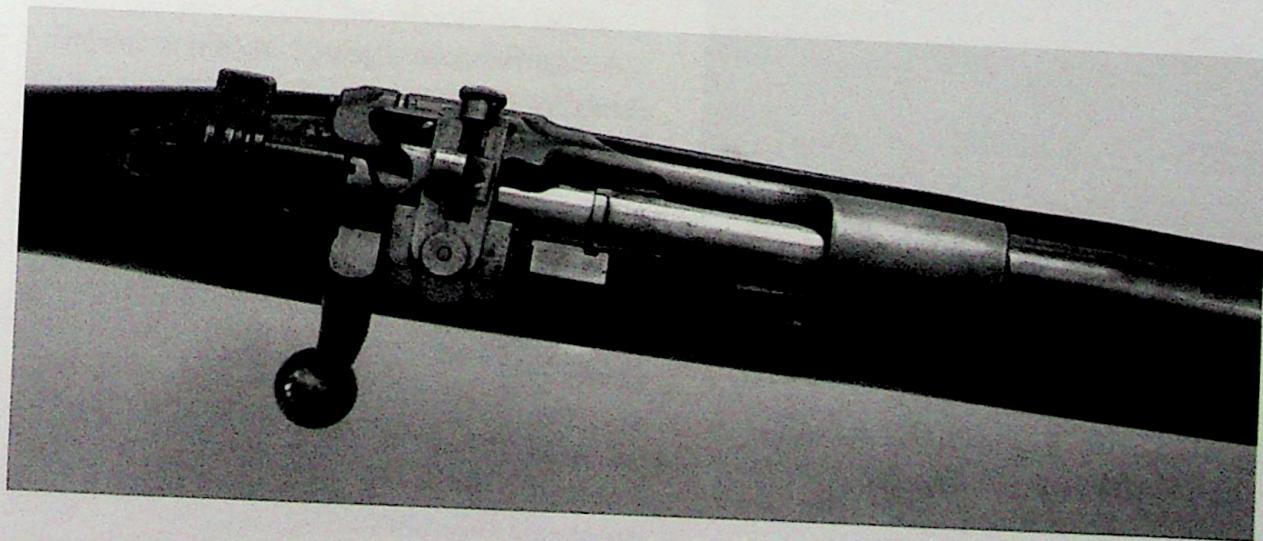
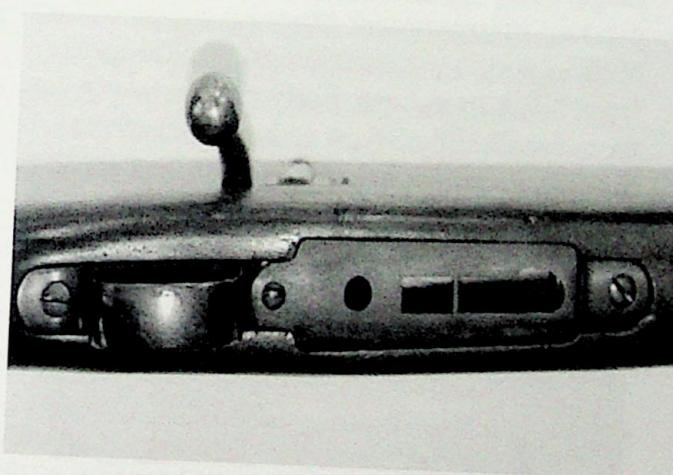
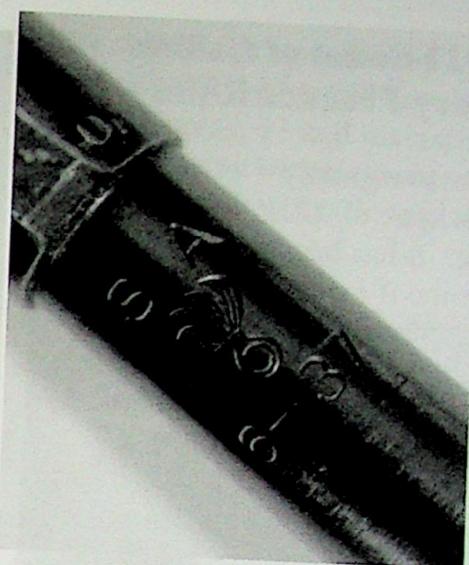
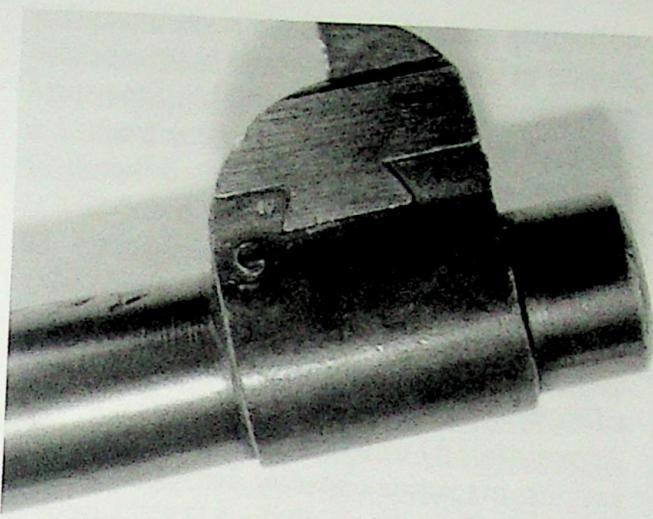
SPRINGFIELD M2 22 CALIBER SHOP MODEL

Springfield Armory experimented with economic manufacturing of the very expensive training rifles produced at Springfield Armory. The high quality workmanship had a long history in M1922 though the M2 production. The following rifle was a test to use existing parts and manufacturing to develop a possible replacement.



Above: Right side of shop model with shortened 1903 receiver with shortened bolt assembly, altered stock, and new rear sight. Action operates with a short bolt throw and uses the standard ejection system, and modified bolt parts. Workmanship is superb and is a result of cutting and welding with special heat control. There are no markings on the receiver. The rear sight is a custom Springfield Armory shop model that is attached with one screw. The stock has had the wood filled in to cover the original rear sight cut. The stock is modified to cover alterations for the altered short trigger guard and another fill in at the rear of the receiver under the back of the modified bolt. Standard cut-off, barrel band, trigger and sear are from stock Springfield parts. The trigger guard is shortened with an additional front guard screw assembly. The round hole near the magazine opening is of an unknown use. The drawing number D28225 is ahead of the stock grip. The barrel is marked SA 6-37.

There is one Congressional entry that states that a small amount of funds were expended by Springfield Armory for a 1937 test of a .22 caliber test rifle. All funds expended by Springfield Armory were required to be accounted for in the U.S. budget. In 1937 the pay for a skilled machinist was about 25 cents per hour. The following photos are of various parts of the rifle. The sight used similar techniques for elevation and windage as the standard Model M2 receiver sight. It was of a smaller and less complicated design.

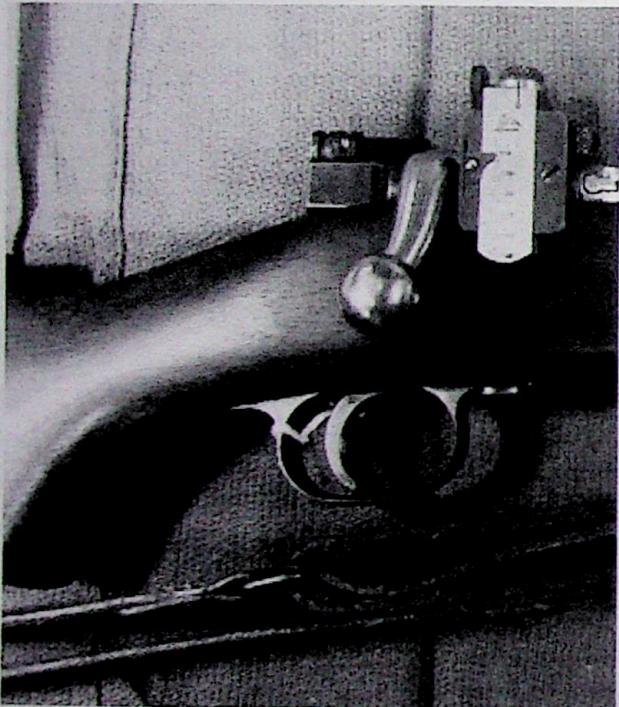


U.S. Martial Arms Collector 152-15

Model of 1922 Series of Caliber .22 RF Gallery Practice Rifles

The following article was originally published in a previous issue of U.S. Martial Arms Collector. It has been edited and reviewed to determine if extensive research work should continue in this area of Springfield rifles. SRS has produced a large draft document on all models and development data of the Model 1922 starting in 1915 and extending through its long life. The information in this article is the result of research by the late **LCDR Frederick M. EWALT, U. S. NAVY (Retired)**.

Photos courtesy of Michael Raborn.



Above: Model 1922 with long magazine and dual striker fire pin.

The Model of 1922 series of rifles manufactured by the United States Springfield Armory are considered the most accurate, best machined and finished, military caliber .22 rim fire, small bore target rifles ever produced, in the United States or elsewhere. The purpose of this article was to offer fellow Springfield

collectors some personal observations, gained in over fifteen years of research, on collecting these fine and valuable firearms.

M1922 series rifles include three main versions or rifle categories, United States Rifles: (1) Model of 1922, (2) Model of 1922 MI and M1922MI, and (3) Caliber .22 M2. A discussion is provided for each category, followed by comments on actual collecting. All .22 caliber gallery practice rifles were developed from the Springfield Armory family of M1903 rifles. Rifle actions, magazine capacity, barrel length, and stock dimensions of the M1922s were designed for military use of M1903 service rifles. The 1922s were produced with product improvement program supported by both in-service evaluation and field inputs from NRA members. Early rifle versions were recalled by SA in order to retrofit the modifications included in newer models.



Above: M1 number 14375.

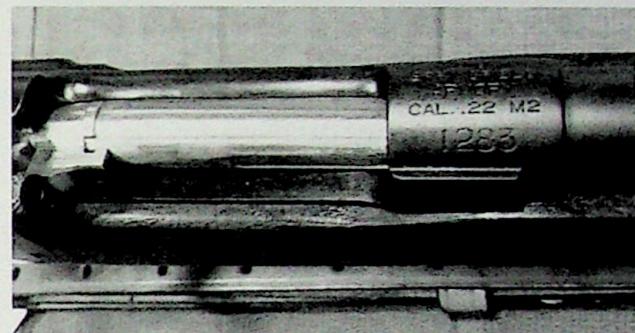
A significant amount of written material exists for the M1922 series of rifles including data from Springfield Armory National Museum and Smithsonian data along with handling of a large number of representative pieces. The best technical references, in the author's opinion, includes valuable and accurate information for serious M1922 collectors, are: The Springfield 1903 rifles, Lt. Col. W. S. Brophy USAR (retired), Stackpole books, 1985. The '03 era, when smokeless revolutionized U. S.

Riflery, C. S. Campbell, collector grade publications, 1994. Serial numbers of U. S. Martial Arms, Vols. 1,2,3, and 4, and serial number database for M1 922 rifles, F. B. Mallory, Springfield Research Service. D.TM 9-280, W. P. Eyberg, Man-at-ARMS, January/February 1985, Model 1903 Springfield Rifles. U.S. Army interests and designs and inputs were from DCM rifle clubs and sales to National Rifle Association members. The stock for the 1922 model was a new sporter length design recommended by the NRA, with a full pistol grip and heavy milled steel shotgun style butt plate. The stock's designation is the M1922 NRA. Wood was a select grade of dense, straight grained American black walnut. A prototype lot of these stocks, of unknown number, had finger grooves. This model was originally fitted with a Lyman 48B micrometer rear sight with 1 minute elevation and windage adjustments, and a M1903 service front sight. Many of the 48Bs were modified or changed to 48C with knobs for half minute adjustments, both Army and private owners wanted improved aiming accuracy. The 48C was also installed by Springfield Armory on all the later M-1 and M-2 rifles. (Note : The 48S is only correct sight for the Caliber .30 M1903 NRA Sporter.) All of the Model of 1922s originally had the Springfield Armory browned (rust blued) finish. Correct rifles have a double heat treated carbon steel bright bolt not marked with the rifle serial number and a unique double pin striker.



Above: N1922M1 with receiver drilled and tapped.

The striker was activated by a specially machined firing pin rod cap; headless cocking piece; 23 coil mainspring; and long magazine which extends about 5/8ths of an inch below the floor plate.

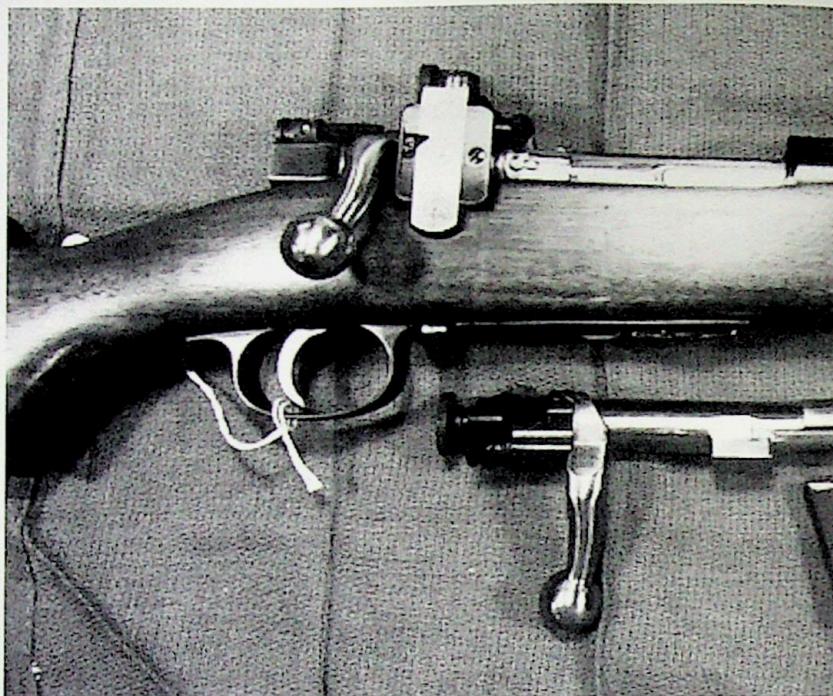


Above: Model M2 serial number 1283.

Receivers below about serial number 1600 are milled for the M1903 bolt stop. This part was actually installed on some of the lower serial numbers in this range but it had no function. There is no indent machining on the Model of 1922 bolt to engage a bolt stop. The Model of 1922 receiver bolt stop milling was discontinued after about serial number 1600, and not machined in the receiver of all subsequent M1922 series rifles. Total production for the Model of 1922 was only about 2020 rifles. References state that approximately 1900 of these rifles were sold by the Ordnance Department directly to the NRA, for both resale to members and transfer to rifle clubs. An unknown number of the remaining 120 rifles

retained by the Army, were issued for service use and evaluation. An additional unknown number, probably much less than 300, were subsequently resold by the NRA back to the Ordnance Department. These also were most probably employed for service use and evaluation. Because of this, there is a scarcity of hard numerical data on the Model of 1922 in the Ordnance records. There is only about 100 listings in the Springfield Research Service serial number database for the Model of 1922 rifle. About 70 direct DCM sales to individuals and 30 or so for military service or rifle club applications are recorded.

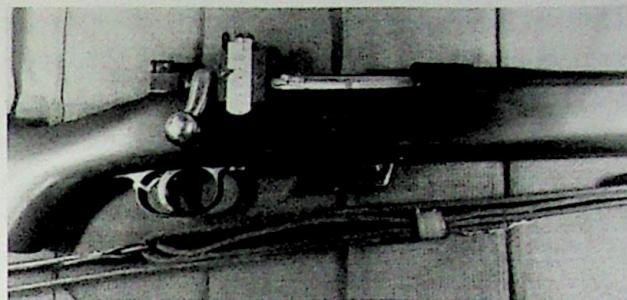
Additional Model of 1922 receivers are known to have been used to assemble 12 Model of 1924 Caliber .22 International Match Rifles, and 2 prototype Caliber .22 "Outdoor Match Rifles", all with 30 inch barrels. The survival rate for Model of 1922 rifles, in correct arsenal condition, is considered slight and may be about 30% or less of the production total. The Model of 1922 rifle is rightly the centerpiece for the Advanced M1922 Gallery Practice Rifles Collection. Most of the service issue Model of 1922s were probably recalled by SA and the M-1 changes incorporated into these rifles. Other references state that 52 rifles in the late 1920s were equipped with the M1922 MI bolt and magazine. It is unclear as to whether a re-marking system was actually employed at this point in time to indicate such a modification. I have never encountered a Model of 1922 modified to M-1. Model of 1922s in service use after 1935 were very likely armory converted to the M-2 configuration. Other data also states that in 1937, 30 rifles were converted to M-2. M-2 conversion in the mid and late 1930s included a re-marking system with the serial number, and either "M1" or "M2" hand stamped.



Above: Model m1 with M2 upgraded bolt and magazine.

This is indicated by Model of 1922 receivers hand stamped with an "A" after stamped after "MODEL OF 1922", on either side of "CAL .22". Original Model of 1922 rifle barrel bores were smaller than the M1922 M-1 and M-2 bores by .0005. Most were also damaged by the corrosive ammunition of the early 1920s time period. Barrel replacement appears to have been the normal arsenal practice during an M-2 conversion. The converted rifles were refinished by parkerizing and some of the stocks were replaced with the Caliber .22 M2 version of the service issue stock. Model of 1922 M1 and M1922M1. The Model of 1922 was accepted in principle for issue as a direct result of the in-service evaluation, but this acceptance was subject to significant redesign of the firing mechanism. The resultant changes included a new rifle designation as "Model

of 1922 MI" and a sporter length service style stock with finger grooves, as shown in the illustration below. This new Model of 1922 MI service issue rifle was placed into production in late 1924. The new MI issue stock was based on the type "B" service stock with pistol grip, which was under evaluation to replace the MI 903 type "S" stock. Service issue stocks all used the heavy checkered national match style butt plate. Butt plates for rifles below about serial number 6000 also included the trapdoor, but not an oiler. All later production service issue rifle butt plates for both the M-1 and M-2s did not have trapdoors. Stock wood was also a select grade of American black walnut. Firing mechanism changes included a shortened magazine, a single pin striker, and a slightly shortened bolt throw. Rifles were fitted with the Lyman target 48C rear sight and service blade front sight. The bright bolts were now marked with the rifle's serial number. The M-1 service issue rifles were not drilled and tapped for scope blocks and originally had a black parkerized finish. Springfield Armory Chief of Ordnance Correspondence on rifle finishes, dated in May of 1926, however, would seem to indicate that both NRA and Service Issue rifles should have a browned finish. It is unclear as to whether this means just DCM sales rifles, or all those manufactured in and after the 1926 time frame. The sales records for this time period indicate about equal numbers of both DCM sales and rifle club issue for both NRA and Service Issue type rifles. Reference B states that M-1 rifles issued to rifle clubs were originally finished with black parkerizing. It is possible that either finish may be correct for an M-1 which is not listed as a DCM sales rifle. M-1 production continued from late in 1924 through 1932, for a total of about 20,500 rifles.



Above: M1922 with long magazine.

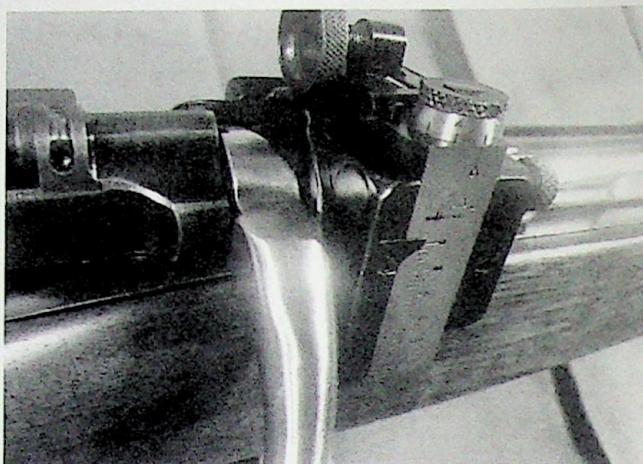
The majority of the rifles produced from 1924 to about serial number 7500 in early 1926, were of the service issue variation. These rifles were not offered for DCM sales until late in 1926, however, the M1 922 serial number database indicates that a small number of NRA type rifles were issued to DCM rifle clubs in early 1925. Serial numbers in the 3800 range are listed. The NRA variation of this rifle featured the M1922 NRA stock, with the receiver drilled and tapped by the Armory for telescope mounting blocks. After 1926, NRA rifles were produced in increased proportion to the service issue. A total of about 5000, or approximately one quarter of the total number of M-1 rifles, were of the NRA variation. Approximately 1600 rifles are recorded for DCM sales in the M1922 serial number database, of which about two thirds are NRA, with the remainder listed as service issue type. A significant number of NRA rifles are also listed as issued to rifle clubs. At about serial number 9000, Springfield Armory changed the marking on the receiver ring, which also changed the designation of the rifle. The fourth line was changed from "MODEL OF 1922" to read "M1922MI". This modification was to correct the problem of obliteration of the "M" and second "2" by the scope block holes drilled on the top of the front receiver ring.

This change results in four valid collector variations for M-1 rifles, a pair of NRA and service issue rifles, for each of the two receiver markings.

The great majority of service issue M-1s were recalled by Springfield Armory in the 1935 and later time frame, for conversion to M-2. The number is unknown but is estimated to be about 85% or better. The exact number of M-1 NRA rifles converted to M-2 is also unknown, but it is estimated to be probably less than 50% of the production total.

It is noted that only 1378 M-1 service and NRA rifles are reported as converted to M-2 by Springfield Armory. The number of conversions performed at other arsenals is unknown. M-2 conversion consisted of replacing both the M-1 bolt and magazine with the M-2 types, hand stamping a second "I" next to the "MI" and hand stamping a "B" after the serial number on the receiver. References A and E note instances of M-2 conversion where either a partial or no remarking has occurred. The M1922 B issue type stock was normally replaced with the new M-2 issue stock. NRA stocks appear to have been retained if serviceable, with some replaced with new NRA stocks and others with the M-2 issue stock. Rifles were re-barreled, if necessary, and metal was normally refinished by parkerizing.

The status of the M1 rifles and caliber .22 rifle product improvement was re-examined many times in the period from 1928 and 1932. The major design changes proposed in the Garand T1 and TIEI projects were not incorporated, principally because of cost and the problems of retrofitting earlier rifles. Armory staff officers incorporated Garand's concepts into a new .22 caliber bolt, that could be easily back-fitted into existing M1922 series receivers.



Above: M1 receiver sight.

The bolt was completely redesigned to incorporate a one piece, short throw firing pin with speed lock and new extractor. The headless cocking piece of the earlier bolts was replaced with a knurled cocking nut, providing gas deflection in case of misfires. The bolt was finished bright as before, marked with the rifle serial number. The Lyman 48C rear and service blade front sights were retained from the M-1. A new M-2 service issue stock was developed, with a redesigned and improved pistol grip, pronounced nose and significantly less drop in heel than the previous M-1 "B" type issue stock. With the exception of finger grooves and buttplate, the new M-2 issue stock more closely resembled the M1922 NRA stock rather than the "B" type. The M-2 rifles were parkerized in finish. The new and improved rifle incorporating these changes, which also included a somewhat longer magazine, was re-designated as the Caliber .22 M2, with production starting in the second half of 1932. The first production of the M-2 was at a relatively moderate rate, and only up to about serial number 7800, in late 1941. All M-2 serial numbers above about 7800, are 1942 and later WW2 production.

A significant but unknown number of M-2 actions were assembled in WW2 as M2A1 sub caliber devices. M-2 rifle production in mid 1942 was up to about serial number 11,000 with a note that a receiver serial number above 21,000 was observed in WW2. The final total is unknown. The bolt locking lug of approximately the first 3,800 M-2 rifles did not have a head space adjustment mechanism. This is the first recognized collector variation for this rifle, and serial number 3862 in my collection is an example. Headspace maintenance was a recognized problem with previous M1922 series rifles, and this shortfall was quickly remedied in the M-2 design process. The rear bolt section's locking lug was redesigned to provide for an adjustable screw base to actually contact the rear receiver ring locking face, rather than the back of the lug. Most of the first production lot of M-2 rifles were recalled by the Armory and retrofitted with the rear bolt change.



Above: M1922 long magazine.



Above: M1 serial number 19334 with scope mounting holes.

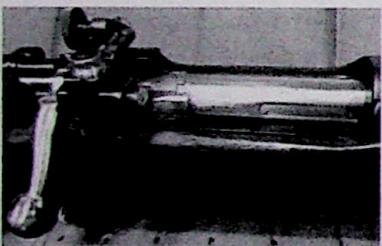
In the course of M-2 development, there have actually been three types of headspace mechanisms. Armory modified rifles below

about serial number 3800 will normally have open, slotted screw type adjustable head space mechanisms. Between about serial numbers 4000 and 6500, the adjustment screw should generally be sealed with white's metal and embossed with the ordnance bomb icon. Over 6500, the adjustment screw will usually be an allen head wrench type. Service issue rifles in the serial number range of about 3800 to 7800 were originally assembled with the adjustable head space bolts and are considered as the second M-2 rifle collector variation.

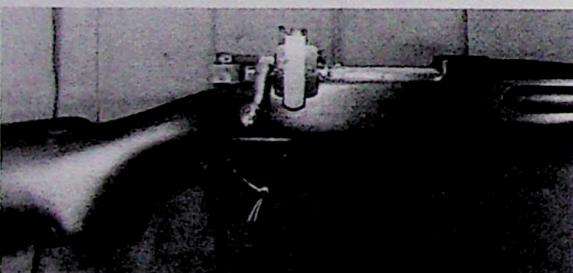
The third recognized collector M-2 variation is the NRA rifle. This rifle was Armory drilled and tapped for telescope blocks, is mounted in the M1922 NRA stock and is parkerized. The serial number range for M-2 NRA rifles appears to be between 5581 and 6561. M-2 NRA rifles may well be the lowest in actual production numbers for all of the M1922 series variants. The M1922 serial number database lists only about 77 total M-2 NRA rifles sales between 1937 and 1941. The database lists numerous M1922MI and M11 NRA rifle issues to service applications and rifle clubs in the same time frame, but no similar service issue of M-2 NRAs. The actual number of NRA M-2 rifles produced is unknown. The fourth collector M-2 variation represents the rifles, above about serial number 7800, that were originally assembled in WW2. The majority of these rifles will have barrels marked 1942 and later. These barrels are about one half inch shorter than prewar manufacture, and cut square at the muzzle crown. The rare arsenal modified M-2 rifle is one below about serial number 3800, a first variation rifle in arsenal condition, except for a replaced bolt. At some point in time, in the mid 1950s, the Army recalled all

service issue and rifle club M1922 series rifles. These were replaced with Remington, Savage and other commercially manufactured caliber .22 RF target rifles. The number and types returned is unknown. Armory records seem to indicate that most of these returned rifles were minimally overhauled, then stored pending disposition. All of these rifles that were allocated to the DCM appear to have been sold as surplus in 1957, with the sale sold out in only two weeks.

Comments on Collecting M1922 Series Rifles. This article only addresses collecting the M1922 series rifles that were both sold to rank and file members of the NRA and issued for general service use. A total of fifteen M 1922 series rifle collector variations are discussed in depth.



Above: M1 extractor and receiver sight.



Above: M1 service model with long grip stock.

Not addressed are M 1903 Hoffer Thompson Caliber .22 rifles and the Winder Muskets, which would properly be the subject of separate articles. Highly specialized rifles such the International Match .22s, WI .22 centerfire HORNET" rifles and the experimental Garand T1 and T1 E1 caliber .22 RF rifles developed to

correct M-1 problems are also not addressed, since these are normally beyond the means of all but a very few Springfield collectors.

I have observed a significant price increase for all manner of M1903 and related ordnance material. There never was a large number of M1922 series rifles in circulation. The total production for all variations was only about 42,000. About 45% of these were probably arsenal repaired or otherwise modified. Rock Island Arsenal, at some point in the past, may have destroyed over 11,000 in an unknown mix of some or all of the variations.

Restocking and/or refinishing is common. In this day and age, the term "Original" is probably wistful thinking. I am satisfied with a piece that is "Correct, as to Arsenal Condition", at time of manufacture.

Spurious markings, for both wood and metal, are also quite common; now and over 95% are not from any arsenal. WW2 Remington "R" marked parts, such as the trigger, sear, bolt sleeve and safety knob are quite common. Lyman 48 rear sight components are frequently not matched-up by serial number. Bolts may not be matched to the receiver serial number. Problems like these can be corrected by a lot of restoration work but remember, although the end result may be a correct rifle, it is not an "Original" rifle Model of 1922. Every collector seriously interested in the M1922s should have at least one Model of 1922 in his collection. The right rifle will be very hard to find and priced accordingly.

Many privately owned Model of 1922 rifles were gunsmith drilled and tapped for telescope mounts. Stocks were also checkered and/or cut down, and otherwise modified for sporting use. Many original

Model of 1922 rifle barrels were also replaced because bores were damaged by the corrosive .22 ammunition. Twelve Model of 1922 rifles were examined. One had a 48C 1/2 minute elevation and windage knobs on the rear sight. Several had replacement "N.S." marked rear bolts. One rifle had a worn bore. Several had 1903 striker replacement firing pin caps, and marked with a small "R", and M-1 magazines. Another had non original finger grooves, and a M1922MI headless cocking piece, which malfunctioned in service.



Above: M2 serial number 6544 with scope mount holes drilled and tapped.

Model of 1922.

Less than 200 Model of 1922 rifles were converted to M2 are very scarce.

Model of 1922 M1 -- M1922M1

The M-1 service issue rifle may be the most difficult of the M1922 series rifles, to locate. Most examples examined all show considerable wear and tear.

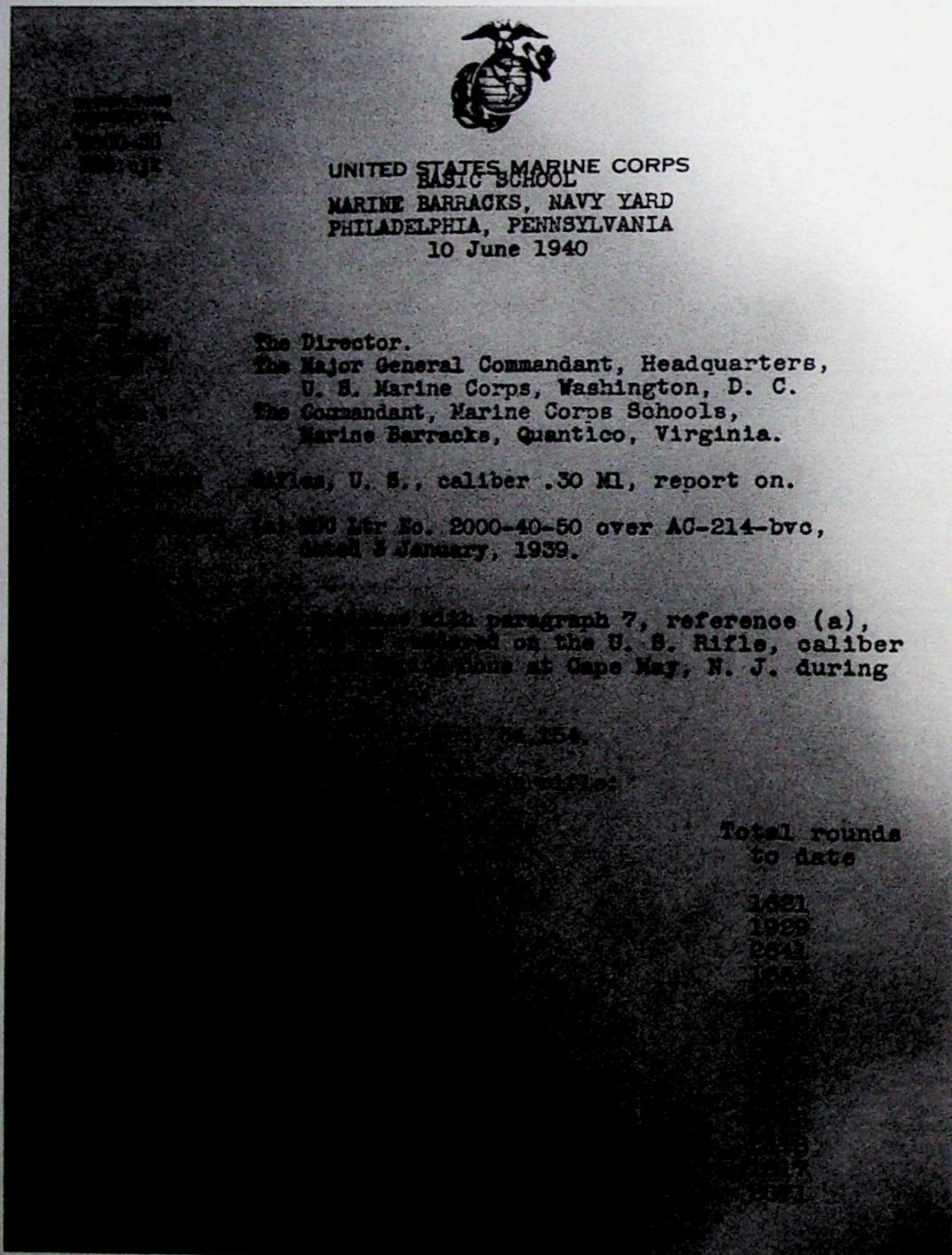
Service rifles in excellent or better condition are probably DCM sales rifles, since most of these have always been in "private hands" and have escaped arsenal overhaul. An NRA rifle, with the second variation of receiver markings, will be the unmodified M-1 most encountered. Sales

rifles have excellent or better bores. Many rifles with major alterations seem to be an attempt to convert an M11 to M1 configuration. Overhauled M-2 rifles are very difficult to identify, since there are no special identifying receiver marks. The best indicators are serial numbers that are mismatched with respect to barrel date and/or the head-space adjustment mechanisms. Stocks on overhauled M-2s are also marked with inspector cartouche and/or circle "P" proof marks. Mismatched Lyman 48 sights and bolt serial numbers are also common. The unknown number of M-2s originally assembled in WW2 as M2A1 Sub-Caliber devices are probably above the 7800 serial number range. How many were converted to the M-2 service rifle is unknown. The recall for replacement of the bolt in first variation M-2s, is the only arsenal modification which is a legitimate collector variant for this rifle. The only identifying marks are the bolt itself and the serial number. The question to the collector is whether this rifle is a modified first variation or correct second variation. Correct as to arsenal condition would seem to place the serial number above about 3800, but some rifles over serial number 4750 were originally assembled with this first type bolt.

(Editors Note: There are examples of quite a few custom ordered and special request variations of M1922, M1, and M2 rifles.)

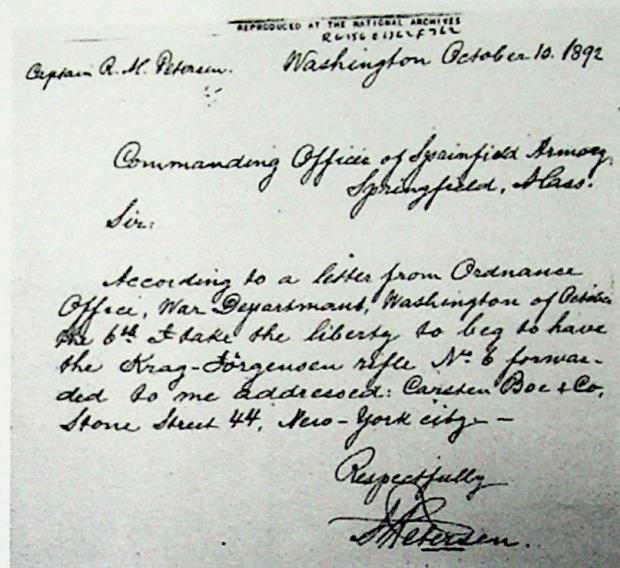
COLLECTORS NOTE 152-2

On June 10, 1940 the USMC listed a letter with serial numbers of M1 Garand rifles with the new gas cylinder. The document had the serial number, the number of rounds fired, and the address of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



COLLECTORS NOTE 152-3

Commanding Officer Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Massachusetts October 10, 1892. Capt. R. H. Petersen requested that U.S. Krag rifle, serial number 6, be delivered in care of Carsen Bac & Co, Stone Street 44, New York City.



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Custer's Last Fight

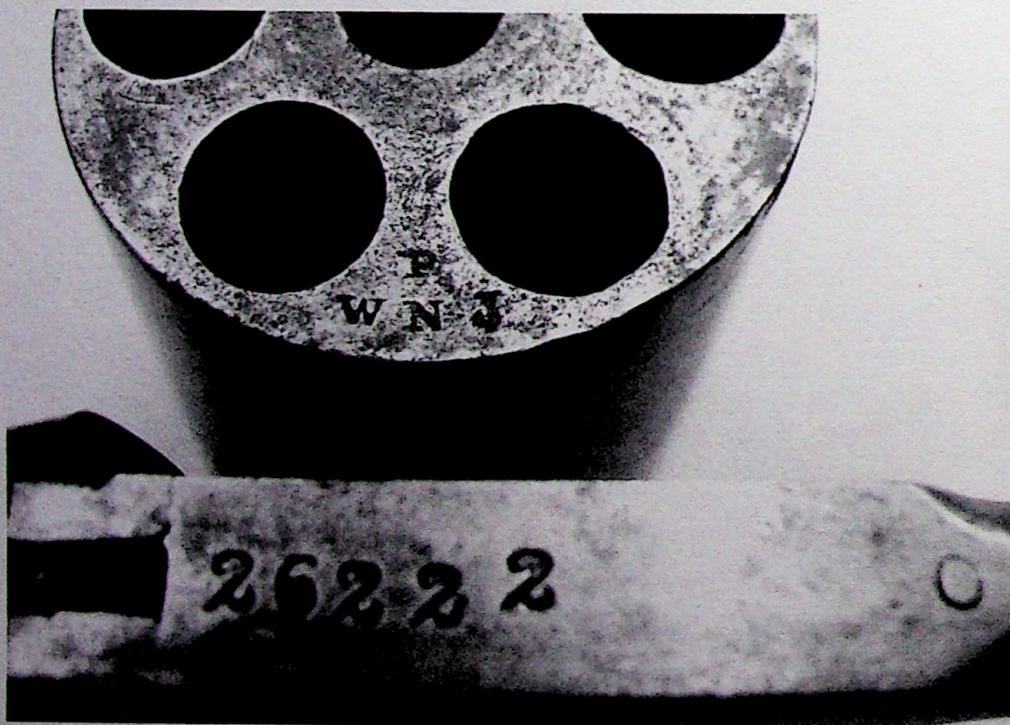


WHITNEY NAVAL REVOLVER SERIALNUMBER 26222

The pictured Whitney revolver was sent to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and tested at the Washington Navy Yard on or about December 8, 1864.



Above: Left side of number 26222 Whitney



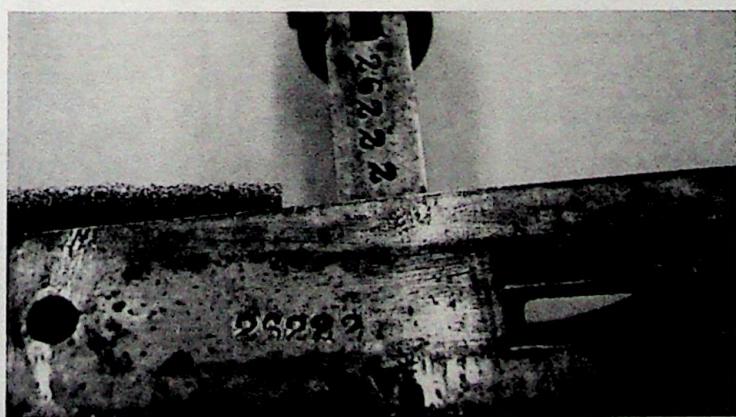
Above: Whitney serial number 26222on frame and P with WNJ on cylinder.



Above: Barrel marks and Navy anchor mark.



Above: Whitney frame marked P and V and serial number.



Above: Back-strap numbered 26222.

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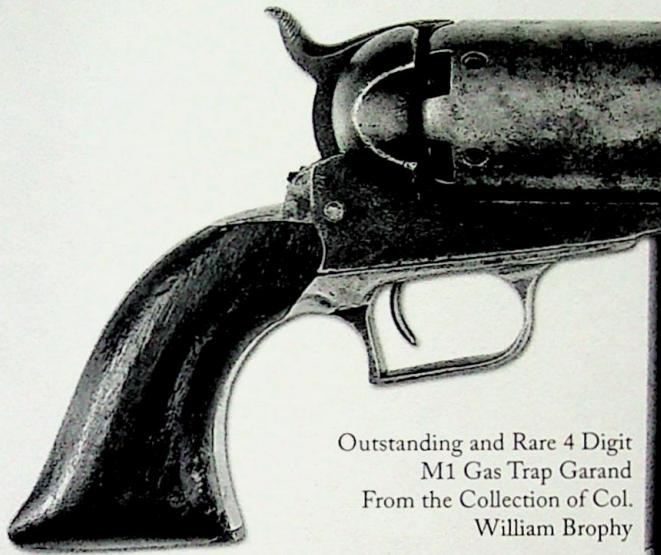


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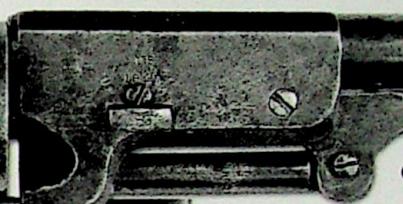
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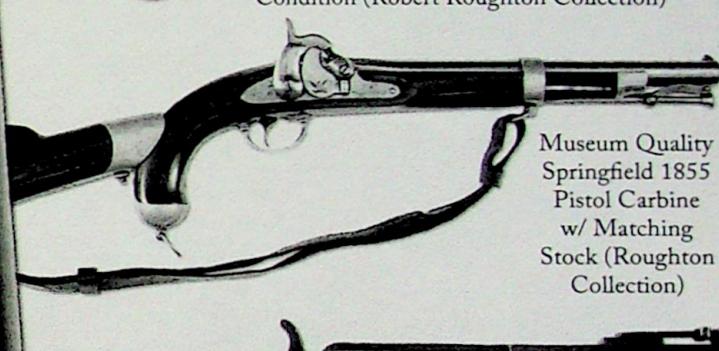
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Museum Quality
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Collection)

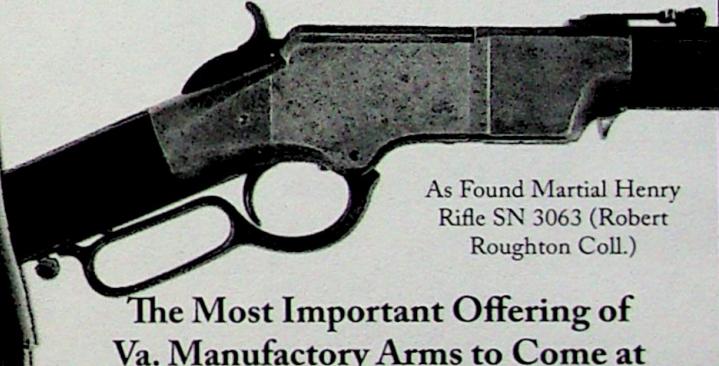


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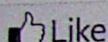


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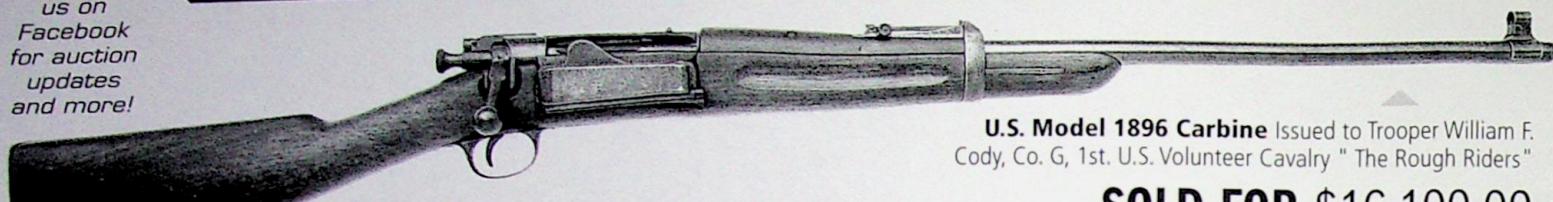
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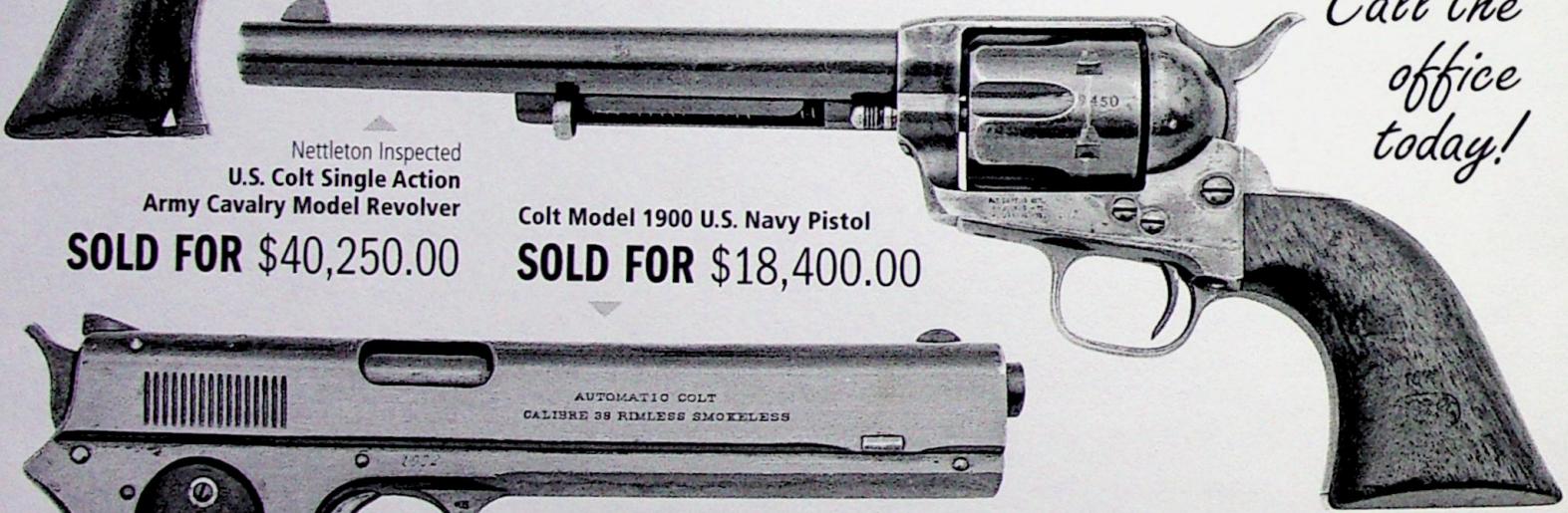


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