

TO JOE WOTKA FROM STEVE BUNCH: I'm still concerned about markings on my 1914, post WWI commercial Mauser, #269301 - S.P. over Zw. The fact that the 1920 stamping is NOT present, and the marking is horizontal as opposed to running vertically up the front gripstrap. Also, the marking seems to be struck neater than the usual police unit markings. Considering these differences, could Zw. stand for 'Zuchwache' (prison guard) or perhaps Zugwache (train guard), or something else like 'Zivilwache' or 'Zollwache'?

* I have a magazine for my MP28III. marked S. Me I.66. over 2 and 3; Mauser 1914, #257354, '1920', L.Me.19. What determined the jurisdiction between Schutzpolizei and Landjagerei in Merseburg?

TO DAVE BUEHN FROM FRANK WHEATON: I own a Springfield .22lr gallery practice pistol, #131301, #2 on bolt, all original and in excellent condition. What can you tell me about it, and do you have any published or government info you could send me? Your comments in AM, lead me to believe the caliber Springfield made was .20 short. Bill Crane, do you have any thoughts?

FROM BILL DOOLEY: I have two P38s with identical, three digit serial numbers - one is a byf, the other a cyq. Were serial number overlaps common, or error, or what; FROM MANUFACTURER to manufacturer in wartime production P38s? I thought it odd that two, with the same serial number, would come my way by separate routes to my unlikely destination without my looking for them. I'd appreciate whatever feedback - especially from the specialists.

TO TOM KNOX FROM JAN STILL: The most straight forward explanation for the m/anchor marked 1914 holster to be manufacture marked and dated 1926 is the one you gave - it was manufactured and dated in 1926 and later mated with the reworked Mauser 1914 all of which were them marked with the M/anchor and N.92. Because holsters and pistols were usually manufactured by different companies, the dating of pistols according to their holster dates is somewhat unreliable, particularly during the Weimar era with a variety of surplus and new manufacture holsters available. Mauser pocket pistol collector, Ken Moore, has an excellent alternate theory of Mauser pocket pistol production rates and dates, that calls for a slow down of production in the 1929/33 period due to the world wide depression. It places #280000 in 1924 and 475000 in 1928. It would, however, date a portion of the WM marked 1914/34s as early as 1928! The M/anchor marked 1914s, the WM marked 1914/34s and the early Nazi WM marked 1934s are all in an approximately continuous serial and property number range. Approximately 220000 pocket pistols were manufactured between 1919 and the manufacture of the first (new manufacture) M/anchor 1914s. About 60,000 1914a were manufactured between the start of manufacture of the M/anchor marked Mauser 1914s and the introduction of the 1914/34. Clearly, the M/anchor marked 1914s were produced near the end of 1914 production.

TO THOSE WHO ORDERED 'AXIS PISTOLS': All books were sent 4th class book rate - this can take from one to four weeks in the US, and from 6 to 12 weeks to Europe. The expense of shipping this five pound book Air Mail is prohibitive (\$1.76 vs \$5.35 US and \$5 vs \$22 to Europe). Please get in contact with me if your copy was/is not received within the above time frames.

TO AL WINTER FROM RON LINDSLEY: Re: Artillery lugers. 1917 DWM #2587h - no fine tune. 1917 DWM #3509k - no fine tune. 1917 DWM #1031c - fine tune front and rear. 1917 DWM #3608e fine tune rear only.

TO J.B.WOOD: Beretta 1915 9mm #10203.

TO JOHN PEARSON: E/N PP .32 production started about 161500P. E/N PP .22 production started about 142270P and this block continued to about 146525P. However, this block is about evenly divided between G/N and E/N marked pistols. I have #302839P Dural framed .32 cal. which has a short overhang. I also have #302372P steel framed .22 and #309695P steel framed .32, both with long overhang.

SOME FIREARM ACCESSORIES
AND MODIFICATIONS OF
INTEREST TO THE ARMS
STUDENT AND COLLECTOR

BULLETIN # 30

FALL 1974

by M. D. Waite

I come before this sophisticated group with some trepidation — primarily because the devices I intend to illustrate and describe are, with few exceptions, of small intrinsic worth and no great rarity. Nevertheless, if only because of their diversity, they represent an intriguing field of interest to the arms student and technician. And more to the point, most of them are collectible.

I am sure that many members of this association have, on occasion, been approached by law enforcement officers, friends, or associates who have been seeking identification or information on a device that they feel is in some way related to the firearms field. Speaking from experience, it can be deflating to one's ego to admit lack of knowledge on such occasions. Possibly that is a very good reason for exposing ourselves, even if only briefly, to fields of interest other than our own. We can often learn something new, and later retrieval of miscellaneous information from our memory recesses, à la computer, can redound greatly to our credit and self-esteem.

Most of the devices to be scrutinized here were provided to increase the versatility and utility of existing firearms. All were made in some quantity; I have avoided one-of-a-kind items and prototypes not placed in at least limited production.

No claim for priority in invention or manufacture will be made; only that the devices covered will, in most instances, represent generally different mechanical ideas or approaches. And for lack of time, there are many that will not be illustrated or mentioned. Where actual specimens were not available to photograph, I have relied on catalog cuts and other illustrations.

My study of these devices has made me extremely cautious in saying who might have shot who with what. I believe I can convince you that it can be most unwise to make a snap judgement as to the type of firearm that might have been involved in any shooting incident.

Based on certain design criteria and use characteristics, I have arbitrarily classified these devices into five basic groups as follows:

- I. Conversion units of non-insert barrel type.
- II. Auxiliary insert barrels and insert barrel conversion units.
 - i. Auxiliary barrels of non-insert type.
- IV. Auxiliary cartridges and cartridge holders.
- V. Miscellaneous related items.



I

Conversion Units of Non-Insert Barrel Type

1. Early Springfield Armory .22/.45 Conversion Unit (figure 1)

In 1913, Springfield Armory designed a .22 short rimfire conversion unit for the cal. .45 M1911 service pistol that utilized steel cartridge holders fed from the box magazine in the grip. The .22 cartridges were pressed into the holders with the fingers. The lightened .22 barrel in the unit was bored and chambered off-center so that the regular firing pin of the pistol would strike the rim of the .22 rimfire cartridge. The slide was operated manually, as recoil generated by the low-powered .22 short cartridge was insufficient to operate the mechanism semi-automatically. This unit was not recommended for adoption.

2. Later Springfield Armory .22/.45 Conversion Unit (figure 2)

After World War I, Springfield Armory resumed work on developing a .22 rimfire conversion unit for the cal. .45 service pistol. Units were made subsequently in both .22 short and .22 long rifle chamberings. The unit shown here in cal. .22 long rifle operated semi-automatically and was fed from a box magazine in the grip. The bolt mechanism was in the rear of the fixed superstructure or barrel housing. This system was not adopted and development work continued. The Colt firm ultimately developed a semi-automatic version of the M1911 service pistol in cal. .22 long rifle. It was recommended for adoption in 1929 under the designation Colt Service Ace pistol.

3. The Pedersen Device or "Automatic Pistol, Caliber .30. Model of 1918" (figures 3, 3A, 3B)

This conversion unit was a top-secret invention of World War I. It was designed by J. D. Pedersen and was a semi-automatic firing mechanism for use in the standard Springfield Model 1903

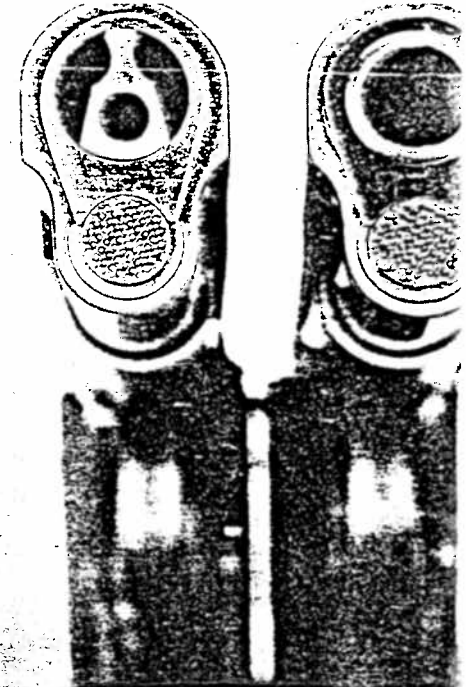
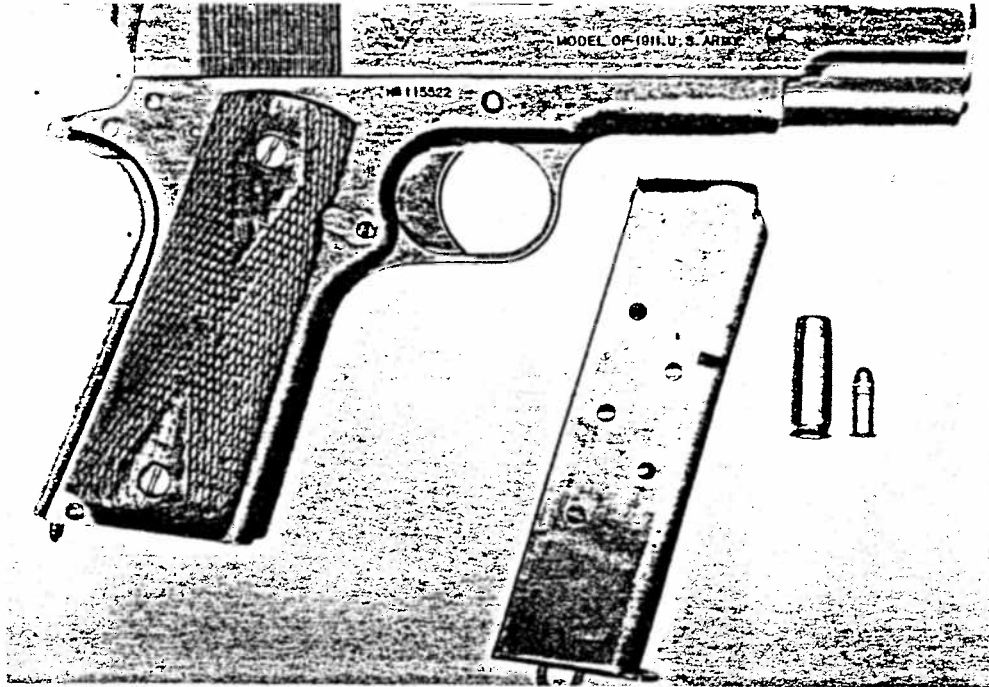


Figure 1. Early Springfield Armory .22/.45 conversion.

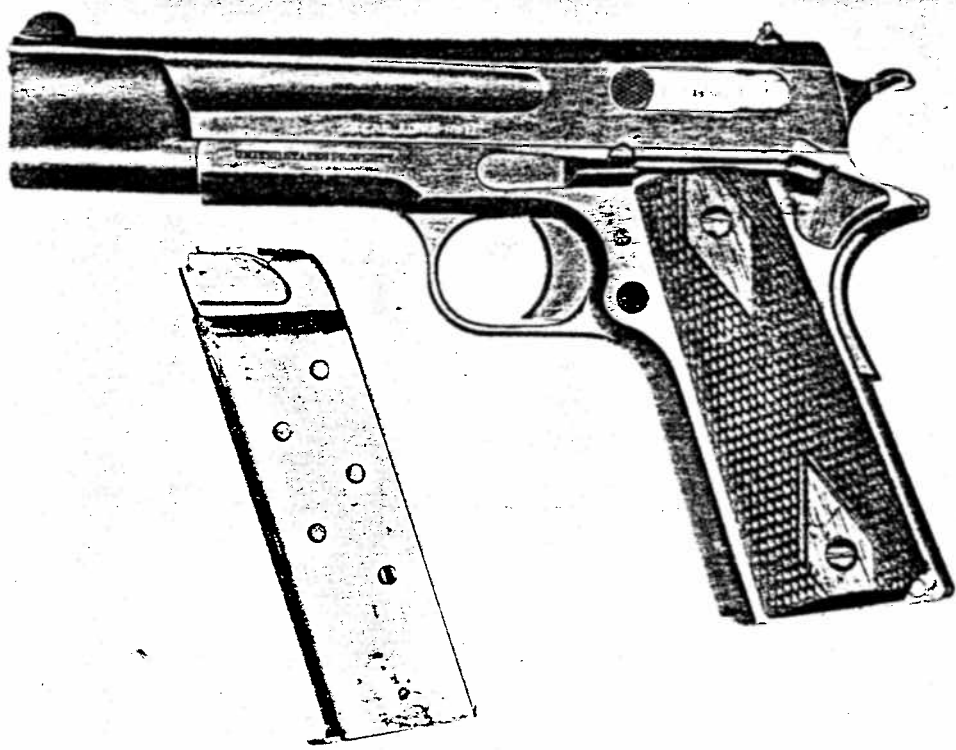


Figure 2. Later Springfield Armory .22/.45 conversion unit.

cal. .30 service rifle. It fired a small rimless cal. .30 cartridge with 80-gr. full metal jacket bullet. This device was a direct replacement for the bolt assembly of the rifle and was fed with a 40-shot detachable box magazine. Contents of the magazine could be exhausted as fast as the firer could pull the trigger of the rifle. Empty cartridge cases were ejected through a port in the left receiver wall.

Model 1903 rifles made for use with this device had the designation "Mark I" stamped on their receiver rings in addition to the usual

markings. Approximately 65,000 Pedersen devices were made, but too late for use in combat. Most were destroyed during the 1920's. Pedersen devices were made experimentally for the U.S. Model 1917 and Russian Model 1891 rifles, both of which were made by U.S. firms during World War I.

4. *Stoeger .22 Caliber Attachment (figure 4)*

This cal. .22 long rifle single-shot attachment for Colt M1911-type pistols was sold by Stoeger Arms Corp. of New York City and was advertised in catalogs of that firm from 1931



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of 7 mm. bullets now available, the .275 H&H should give excellent results. You could load it with the Hornady 175-gr. round-nose bullet for heavy game and deep penetration, or with the Sierra 160-gr. boat-tail bullet for long-range shooting.

One of the most popular 7 mm. magnums now in existence is the Weatherby version, which is also based on .300 H&H brass. This case has a larger capacity than the .275 H&H. It will give higher velocities than the former but only at the expense of burning more powder. The .276 Dubiel and the Ackley .276 Magnum are examples of other large-capacity 7 mm. cartridges. There are also 7 mm.'s based on .30 Newton brass which give approximately the same performance as do those on shortened Magnum brass. You will find most of these cartridges described in *Wildcat Cartridges* by Dick Simmons, or in *Practical Dope on the Big Bores* by Fred Ness.

Ballistics for the .275 H&H cartridge as given in English catalogs tends to be conservative, as their ammunition is loaded for use in the tropics under high temperature conditions. I would certainly suggest some research on your part before you make your decision, and at the same time, you should bear in mind that much of the data available is based on older powders which are inferior to newer, slower burning powders like 4350.

2 3/4" SHELL IN 3" CHAMBER

A friend of mine says that 2 3/4" duck loads do not shoot well in guns chambered for the 3" magnum shell. He claims that the short shell will give patterns similar to those obtained with spreader loads, even though the magnum barrels are full choked. Have you formed any opinions on this from your own tests?—E. D. ADAMS, St. Louis, Mo.

Answer by Rudy Etchen: There is no particular reason why the use of 2 3/4" shells in the 3" magnum chamber should result in distorted or widened patterns. I have noted in my own tests that the 2 3/4" shell does open up a little more than normal when shot in the 3" magnum chamber, but I have never seen this combination pattern so badly that it could be called ineffective. As a matter of fact, I often use 2 3/4" shells in my own 3" magnum when shooting over decoys. The birds sometimes come in quite close and I use the 2 3/4" shell to avoid tearing them to pieces.

WHY DID I MISS?

As my hunting party was riding down the road we noticed a big buck standing at the top of a hill, 350 yards from the road. I took my time with my scope-sighted .30-'06 and laid down to shoot. With my gun sighted in for 100 yards I thought if I held on the deer's backbone I would surely hit the deer. But no luck.

My question is: With the 150-gr. .30-'06 bullet (2900 f.p.s. muzzle velocity), sighted in for 100 yards, how much will the bullet drop at 350 yards? Also, what is the difference in shooting 350 yards uphill, as I did at this deer, or shooting 350 yards on the level? I would like to know in addition what the drop of the .30-'30 is at 350 yards and at 200 yards.—DON ALBRIGHT, Tyrone, Pa.

Answer by General Hatcher: Your 150-gr. .30-'06 bullet, sighted in for 100 yards, will drop about 4" below the point of aim

at 200 yards: 8" below at 250; 14" at 300; and 22" below at 350 yards.

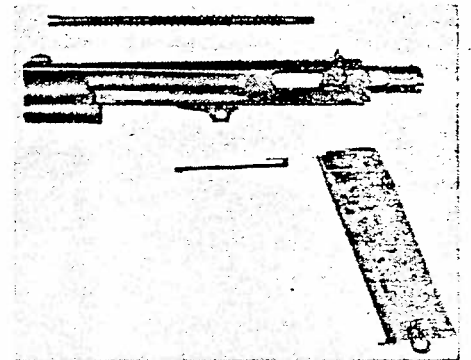
The .30-'30, sighted the same way, will drop approximately 8" below the sighting point at 200 yards and 45" below at 350 yards.

When you shoot either uphill or downhill your bullet will go a little bit higher than the point of aim, if you are correctly sighted in for the same distance on the level. For anything except an exceptionally steep hill it makes so little difference it is hardly worth considering. For example, a hill with a 15° slope seems quite steep, yet at 350 yards on such a hill the .30-'06 would only put the bullet about 1 1/2" higher than it would be on a level range.

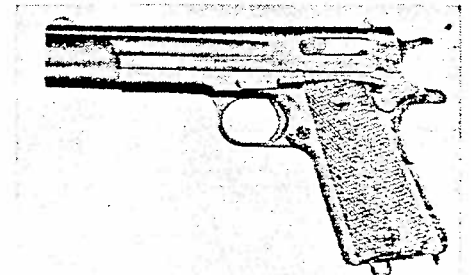
SPRINGFIELD .22 PISTOL

Have .22 cal. autoloading pistols ever been manufactured at Springfield Armory?—L. V. KENT, Dallas, Tex.

Answer by M. D. Waite: Around 1920 the Springfield Armory experimental department designed and produced a .22 cal. conversion



unit for use with the frame of the .45 cal. Model 1911 service pistol. The first units adapted for the .22 short cartridge did not function reliably due to the low recoil of the cartridge used. An additional lot chambered for the .22 long rifle cartridge proved to be more successful, but work on this project was discontinued when the Colt firm introduced



The Ace Model in 1930. The government purchased a quantity of these pistols for sub-caliber training.

In 1938 Colt introduced the .22/45 conversion unit which was adaptable to the .45 cal. Model 1911 pistol.

.45 ACP BULLETS IN SA COLT

Can full-metal jacketed .45 ACP service bullets be used satisfactorily in the Colt Single Action revolver?—J. R. STRONG, Chicago, Ill.

Answer by Elmer Keith: The service-type, full-jacketed .45 ACP bullet is undersize for the bore and groove dimensions of the Single Action Colt. Their continued use will result in excessive wear and gas cutting of the bore, and I would therefore recommend the use of lead bullets only in this gun.

MAY 1954



1—Here is a very nice, unusual copy of a SMITH & WESSON as manufactured by J. LANG, 32 Cockspur St., London and so marked on the barrel. The pistol closely resembles the Smith & Wesson first model, second issue except for the elongated grips. Caliber is .22 rimfire. All metal is beautifully engraved in scrolling foliate designs upon a matted ground. The barrel with just traces of original blue. The cylinder, originally gold plated, retains only traces. The brass frame with 75 to 80% of its gold plating. The hammer also gilded. The fine, ivory grips are beautifully carved in a Chinese motif on one side and an Indian motif on the opposite side, both depicting seated men smoking opium pipes. A very finely done, quality piece and would fit well in any Smith & Wesson Collection \$275.00

2—A very good BEAL'S PATENT NAVY REVOLVER, caliber .36, 7 1/2" octagon barrel. In unused condition the exterior of metal shows evidence of surface rust which has been removed. No original finish remaining. The barrel and cylinder with some minor, fine pitting, mostly staining. The frame is quite clean, no rust or staining. All markings sharp as new. Bore is perfect. The two piece walnut grips are excellent, bearing deep inspector's marks, 'CGC'. A fine, representative Beals Navy. \$285.00

3—A rare ROLLIN WHITE ARMS Co. PISTOL, caliber .32 rimfire with 3" ribbed, octagon barrel. The single shot breech block swings sideways for loading and extraction of the empty shell. The barrel with 25% of its original blue, balance flaked off. Breech block and extractor with 70-80% bright blue. The brass frame has 100% of its original silver plate. Two piece rosewood grips are fine, having most of their varnish, although a bit scratched. \$195.00

4—REMINGTON MODEL 1867 NAVY PISTOL, caliber .50 center fire. In fine condition, most of the original finish has been cleaned off, possibly due to some surface rusting. No pitting or rust now in evidence. Bore is excellent and all markings are sharp and clear. The barrel marked with anchor/I/ H.E. The frame is marked with U.S. Naval inspector's mark P/FCW along with the Remington address and patent dates on the opposite side. The walnut grips are very clean and sharp. Mechanically excellent \$175.00

5—An extremely rare, U.S. Model 1911 GALLERY PRACTICE PISTOL, cal. .22 short. The 1914 Report of the Chief of Ordnance, page 22 & 23, refers to this pistol as having been converted from cal. .45 and tested at the School of Musketry with favorable results. Only 25 of these pistols were made and issued to regular service for test and report. The pistol is not automatic and requires manual retraction of the slide for each shot. This pistol, a U.S. Springfield Armory manufactured pistol, was converted by substituting a .22 caliber barrel, extractor and magazine. A special steel 'holder' was designed for the .22 short gallery practice cartridge. 'Holder' is similar in size and shape to the .38 super auto cartridge and is referred to in the Springfield Armory Museum catalog as being designed for this pistol. Seven of these cartridges are included with the gun. The magazine is original Springfield manufacture and modified to accept this special of these cartridges are included with the gun. The magazine is original Springfield manufacture and modified to accept this special cartridge. The base of the clip is stamped, '.22'. All metal with approximately 80-85% original blue. The checkered walnut grips are fine. In mechanically excellent condition, bore is about perfect, indicating little, if any usage. This pistol is considered an extreme rarity as only three or four are known, one of which is in the Springfield Armory Museum. A completely authentic and fully documented piece. \$975.00

6—An excellent, UNWIN & RODGERS KNIFE PISTOL, caliber .25 rimfire. The octagon shaped barrel is of German silver, marked 'Unwin & Rodgers Patentees-Sheffield' on one side. 'NON * XLL' on the other side. German silver grip frame sheathed with checkered horn grips. A hinged compartment in the butt, probably for cartridges. Two fine knife blades, both marked 'Non-XLL'. The large blade is etched with a seated eagle and scrolling designs with the motto, 'SELF PROTECTOR'. All mechanically perfect and in quite unusual good condition. \$225.00

7—A beautiful, factory engraved REMINGTON NEW MODEL POLICE REVOLVER, 3 1/2" octagon barrel, caliber .38 rimfire. A factory conversion from percussion to rimfire. The entire gun is profusely engraved in scrolling designs and bordered in several different patterns. All metal is silver plated, 99% of which remains. Lever, cylinder and hammer are thinly gold plated over silver, most of which remains except on the cylinder where it has worn quite thin. The grips are excellent, beautifully fashioned of pearl and in perfect condition. Most rare to find an engraved Remington Police revolver, doubly so in this magnificent condition. \$1,200.00

8—In about mint condition is this EAGLE ARMS Co. REVOLVER, caliber .30 lipfire. The ribbed octagon barrel marked 'Eagle Arms Co. New York' and retaining 99% of its original blue. The cylinder marked with patent dates and having 95% of its blue. Brass frame is fine with nicely aged patina. The rosewood grips are very good, having most of their varnish but some nicks and scratches, none serious. Scarce in this fine condition. \$125.00

9—SAVAGE Model 1904 LOADING TOOL for caliber .38-55 cartridges. The tool is in unused, mint condition with 100% original blue and bright color casehardening. Contained in its original box with instruction sheets. The cardboard box repaired and reinforced with scotch tape but very sound. \$25.00

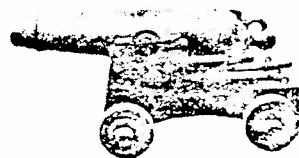
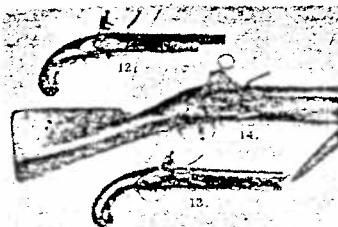
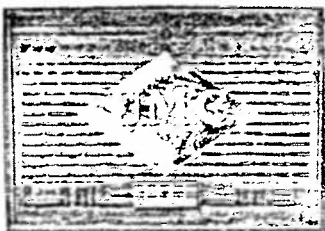
10—Fine UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY DISPLAY BOARD, circa 1888. Measuring 47" by 34", the printed cardboard backing is mounted in its original gilt frame. Originally made with an additional outer frame with glass front, which is missing. The diamond shaped center woodland scene is imprinted, 'UMC'. All of the cartridges manufactured at that period are included and all are original, no replacements and none missing. Many of these are extremely rare today. Cardboard is age stained but all legible and in good condition. \$450.00

11—A good BRITISH 6-PDR NAVAL CARRONADE, the iron barrel 46" from the cascabel to the muzzle, bore diameter 3 3/4". The barrel marked with a crown and number 6, indicating the size of the ball. The naval carriage is a correct reproduction of the original, fashioned of oak and faithfully reproduced from original plans. An excellent den decorator or shooter. Easily shipped by truck and weighs about 600 pounds. \$750.00

12—A U.S. Model 1811, S. NORTH Flintlock Pistol, caliber .69. In poor condition, the pistol is a representative only. All metal pitted although markings are clear. The lock with deep eagle/U. States and S. North/Berlin/Con a little light. The barrel deeply marked, P/US. Brass trigger guard, butt cap and counter plate are fine. The stock shows considerable battering and renovation. However, inspector's marks V/HHP are fairly clear. Ramrod missing. The stock is solid and mechanically the gun is good. \$325.00

13—U.S. Model 1810, S. NORTH Flintlock Pistol, caliber .69. In poor condition, the pistol is badly pitted overall. The barrel marking, 'U S', is clear. The lock marked with eagle/U. States and S. North/Berlin/Con, on the tail. These marks are well defined but pitting is considerable in and around them. The brass trigger guard, butt cap and counter plate are fine. The full stock is solid, showing evidence of cleaning and considerable restoration to the forend. Ramrod is replaced. \$325.00

14—A massive Miquelet lock, BLUNDERBUSS WALL GUN, probably of Spanish origin. The 34" round barrel measures 2" in diameter at the breech and bells at the muzzle to 3". All metal in good condition, some light pitting overall, none too serious. The miquelet lock is probably a later addition as the lock area shows some wood restoration. The full length stock is fine, some worm holes but solid and complete. A massive swivel spike is mounted on the forend. Most decorative and reasonably priced at \$395.00



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