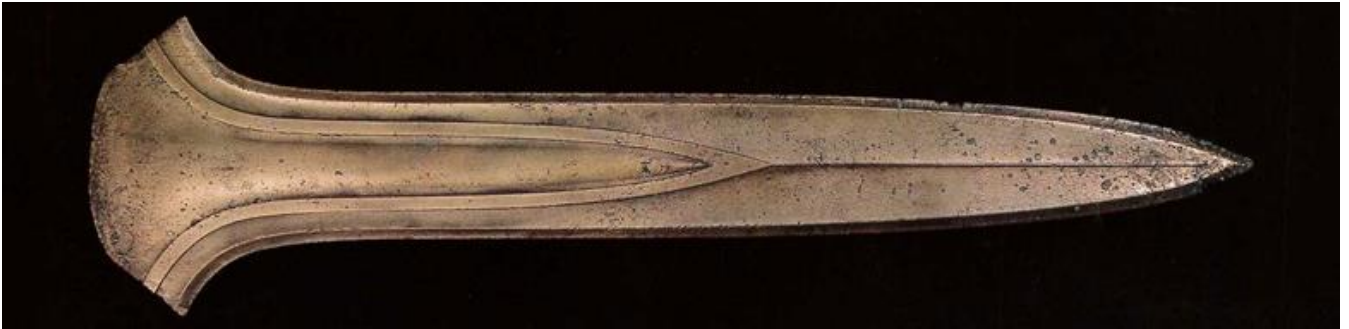




HERITAGE ARMS SOCIETY. INC.

BARRELS & BLADES



Dirk Middle Bronze Age in Europe, between 1500 and 1350 BC.

October 2017



Ancient Greek life size helmet from the island city-state of Chios. The helmet bears a Sphinx on the crest, the emblem of the city which appeared also on seals and coins. Dated to 300 BC

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Membership Applications

Nominee: Brian Wolf

Suburb: Canada

Referees: Stuart Bates & Cathey Brimage

Interests: British Military Black Powder Firearms and swords

Nominee: Terry Francis

Suburb: St Georges

Referees: Matthew Pelizzari & Benjamin Reynolds

Interests: New Collector

Nominee: Paul Skrebels

Suburb: Marden

Referees: Tony Harris & Cathey Brimage

Interests: Uniforms, insignia, medals, weapons & equipment

Nominee: Kevin Tarling

Suburb: Point Turton

Referees: Cathey & Rex Brimage

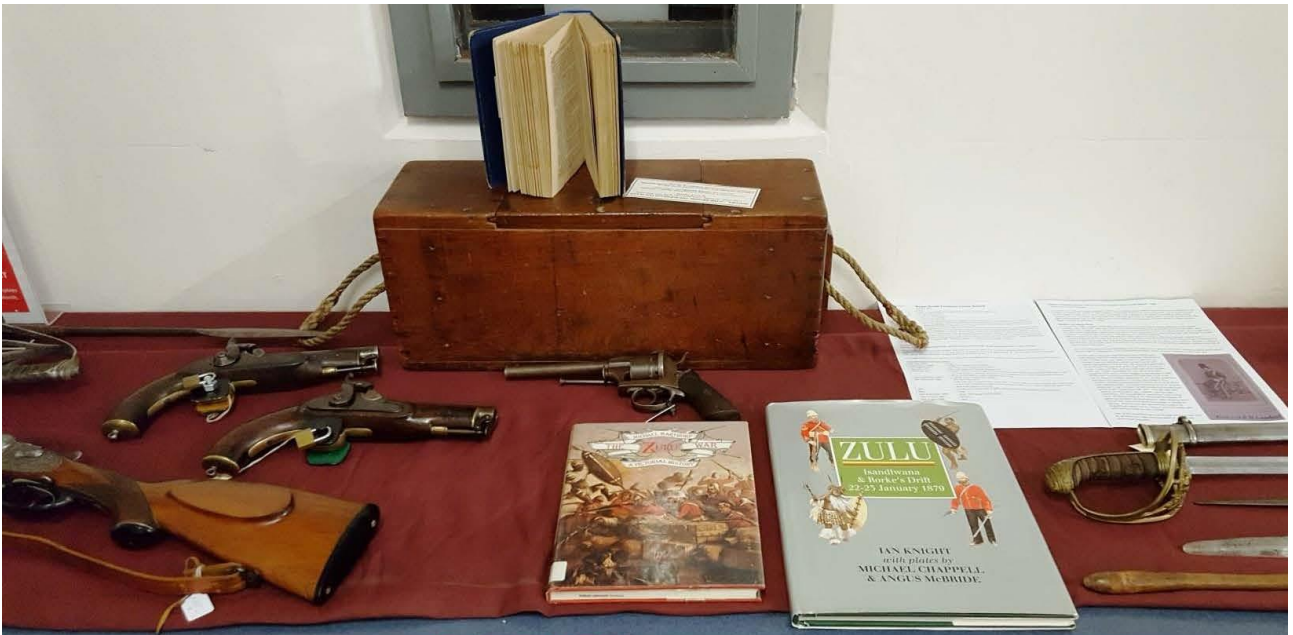
Interests: Bayonets, Non Licenced Firearms and associated items

Any member having objection to membership being granted to the above applicants should give reasons in writing, in confidence and without prejudice, to the Secretary, c/- 32 Teakle Street Exeter, within 21 days of this meeting

Members are reminded that you should not sponsor someone for membership unless they are known to you personally. You should also know a reasonable amount of the applicant's background. In the case of an applicant not having two sponsors, written references can be substituted.

Up and Coming Events

2017	
7-8 Oct 2017	Melbourne Arms & Militaria Fair, Westgate Sports & Leisure Complex, Altona North Jeff Pannan 0412 561 243 blackjck@bigpond.net.au
15 th October 2017	Port Glanville Heritage Association Military Carnival Open Day
21 st & 22 nd October 2017	Kevin Tarling's Antique Arms and Militaria Fair Adelaide. Greyhound Race Track Angle Road, Angle Park SA. Open Saturday 9am o 5pm and Sunday 9am to 3 pm.
4-5 Nov 2017	Ipswich Showgrounds, Local & Interstate dealers attending Web page: www.brisbanegunshow.com.au
11-12 Nov 2017	Greengrass Antique & Modern Arms, Penrith Panthers, Mulgoa Rd., Penrith, NSW Malcolm Gault, 0407 016 420 http://penrithgunshow.com.au
2018	
10-11 February 2018	Penrith Greengrass Antique & Modern Arms, Penrith Panthers, Mulgoa Rd., Penrith, NSW Malcolm Gault, 0407 016 420 http://penrithgunshow.com.au
3-4 March 2018	Shepparton Collectors Expo 2016, Eastbank Centre, Welford St., Shepparton, Vic 3631 Ricky Seiter, 0400 567 353, Northern Victorian Arms Collectors Guild
7-8 th April 2018	Adelaide Arms and Militaria Fair, Greyhound Race Track, Angle Road, ANGLE PARK SA
14-15 th April 2018	Melbourne Arms & Militaria Fair, Westgate Sports & Leisure Complex, Altona North Jeff Pannan 0412 561 243 blackjck@bigpond.net.au
19-20 May 2018	Penrith Greengrass Antique & Modern Arms, Penrith Panthers, Mulgoa Rd., Penrith, NSW Malcolm Gault, 0407 016 420 http://penrithgunshow.com.au
26 th – 27 th May 2018	QLD Arms and Militaria Fair, at the Toowoomba showgrounds ,Founders pavilion (5000 sqm) on Glenvale Road Toowoomba 4350
7-8 th July 2018	Melbourne Arms & Militaria Fair, Westgate Sports & Leisure Complex, Altona North Jeff Pannan 0412 561 243 blackjck@bigpond.net.au
14-15 th Jul 2018	Eureka Arms & Militaria Fair, Wendouree Sports & Events Centre, Norman St., Wendouree, Ballarat. More details to follow.
11-12 th August 2018	Penrith Greengrass Antique & Modern Arms, Penrith Panthers, Mulgoa Rd., Penrith, NSW Malcolm Gault, 0407 016 420 http://penrithgunshow.com.au
25-26 th August 2018	BENDIGO 34TH ARMS & COLLECTABLES SHOW, Bendigo Multi Sports Complex 1-3 Waterson Crt Golden Square Bendigo
8 -9 th September 2018	QLD Arms and Militaria Fair, at the Toowoomba showgrounds ,Founders pavilion (5000 sqm) on Glenvale Road Toowoomba 4350
6-7 th October 2018	Adelaide Arms and Militaria Fair, Greyhound Race Track, Angle Road, ANGLE PARK SA
13-14 th October 2018	Melbourne Arms & Militaria Fair, Westgate Sports & Leisure Complex, Altona North Jeff Pannan 0412 561 243 blackjck@bigpond.net.au
10-11 th November 2018	Penrith Greengrass Antique & Modern Arms, Penrith Panthers, Mulgoa Rd., Penrith, NSW Malcolm Gault, 0407 016 420 http://penrithgunshow.com.au



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN WEAPONS

There are two types of ancient Egyptian weapons – close combat weapons and projectile weapons. Projectile weapons were used first to attack the enemy from far away – usually to break the unity of the opposing enemy before charging in for close combat.

PROJECTILE WEAPONS

The Bow and Arrow



By far the most widely used and effective of ancient Egyptian weapon is the bow and arrow combination. The ancient Egyptians were skilled archers from back in the pre-dynastic period. At first, in the pre-dynastic period, bows had a double-curved shape – which kind of looks like an elongated top part of a heart. It comes together in the middle and each side then curves outwards, upwards and downward.

They were first made by putting together two antelope horns joined by a piece of wood in the middle, and were thus called “Horn Bows”. With the coming of the Old Kingdom, the **Simple Bow** (or Self Bow) was introduced. These have a single curve shape, which is basically one big arch from top to bottom. It was usually between one and two meters in length.

They were more difficult to manoeuvre and didn't give as much draw length. Draw length is basically how far you can pull the arrow back in the bow-string. Self bows needed more strength and dexterity and so the archers had to become more and more skilled. After that came the **Composite Bow** during the New Kingdom, which was taken from the Hyksos who in turn had taken it from the Asiatics (maybe even the Chinese).

A composite bow is made of different kinds of material, usually wood, horn and sinew all glued together then covered in a layer of bark. The mix of material allowed for more elasticity (so the bow could bend more easily without breaking). It also gave more range, accuracy and more draw length. They were also lighter and smaller – which helped with the carrying during battle. The problem with composite bows was they had to be well taken care of. They had to be unstrung and covered when not in use (moisture affected them). They were difficult to make and more expensive. *And stringing them required two people – which wasn't exactly logical during a raging battle!*

So the ancient Egyptians used a mix of the two types of bows – **the simple bow for the foot soldiers and the composite bow for the charioteers**. The arrows themselves were sometimes made of reeds with feathers at the bottom and tipped with hardwood, bronze or flint.

Spears and Throw Sticks

You can consider a spear as one of the projectile ancient Egyptian weapons although it was also used for close combat – depending on the type. They were in use since pre-dynastic times in Egypt, mainly for hunting large animals. They were usually made of a long wooden stick with an attached pointed blade at the end, made of either copper or flint. **Javelins** were used as throwing spears. Throwing sticks were not used as much as the other ancient Egyptian weapons, although they were probably one of the earliest

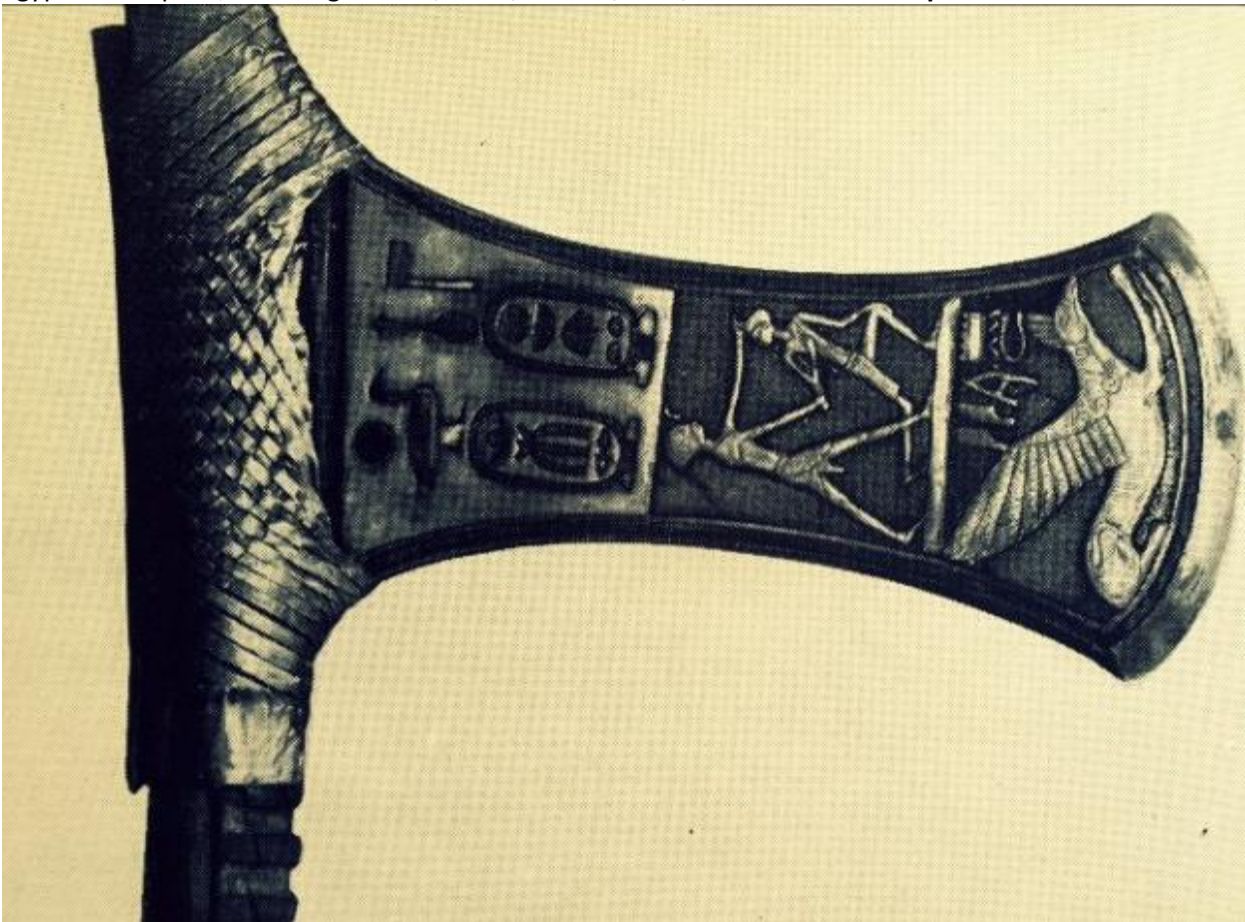
forms of hunting tools and they stayed on to become a weapon during the dynastic period. They are basically small wooden clubs that one throws at the prey or enemy. They are usually shorter than javelins and don't have the attached spearhead. Sometimes their ends are sharpened into points like a spear though.

The Sling

In ancient Egypt, they were used in battle just to scatter the enemy. They were easy to make and you could just pick anything up from the ground and sling-shoot it at someone. The ancient Egyptian soldiers had to really practice though because, as you know, it could go in any direction! None of these slings survive till today because they weren't made with long-lasting materials – but we do know they were used because of wall paintings showing them.

CLOSE COMBAT ANCIENT EGYPTIAN WEAPONS AND PROTECTIVE GEAR

After the use of the projectile weapons, the infantry would then charge in using a variety of ancient Egyptian weapons, including: **Maces, clubs, swords, axes, and of course the spear.**



Ancient Egyptian Weapons – Battle Axe of Ahmose

King Ahmose's Battle Axe

As for protective equipment, the ancient Egyptians hardly used any! You have to consider the hot climate wouldn't allow for heavy body armour, they'd probably have fainted from the heat before the battle even began. They hardly even wore helmets. The one exception was the **shield**, which was made of wood, leather or bronze. It still restricted the range of weapons that the soldier could use and also his speed and agility. Archers couldn't use shields at all since they needed both hands, and so sometimes they were accompanied by shield-bearers. Ancient Egyptian weapons of all sorts can be seen at the Cairo Museum of Antiquities.

Ref: <http://www.experience-ancient-egypt.com/ancient-egyptian-history/ancient-egyptian-armies/ancient-egyptian-weapons>

22 Guns that Won the West!

Armed and dangerous shootists used a double-deuce of firearms when the West was young and restless!

OCTOBER 27, 2015 *b* [PHIL SPANGENBERGER](#)



This grizzly photograph shows the posse that brought outlaw Ned Christie to justice. In it, they pose with Christie's dead body on a board, holding his 1873 Winchester rifle. With the exception of one man, the posse members are all armed with '73 and 1886 Winchesters, and a couple appear also to be packing 1873 Colt Peacemakers. The seated man in the foreground at left holds a .45-70 single-shot 1873 Springfield "trapdoor" rifle—which, despite its lack of rapid fire, boasted one heckuva wallop at long range.

The "Gun That Won the West" is a subject that many firearms and Old West aficionados love to discuss and debate. Was the so-called West-winning gun given this coveted title because of the great numbers in which it was produced, or for the work it accomplished? Or was it simply because of who used it during those tumultuous times known as the Wild West? Although some firearms manufacturers advertise their lead-dispensing products as having rightfully earned that distinguished title, such a claim is not to be taken as gospel. While some folks feel that a single model firearm was most responsible for taming our raw frontier in the late 19th century—such as the 1873 Winchester repeater, 1874 Sharps buffalo rifle, double-barrelled shotgun, or perhaps The Peacemaker, the legendary 1873 Colt Single Action Army revolver—most serious students of the American West agree that it was not a single model gun or type of firearm that "won the West." Rather, they believe it was an assortment of rifles, shotguns and handguns, in the hands of a diverse and colourful crowd of men and women that brought both violence and law and order to our Western territories.

While there were hundreds of different makes and models of firearms used to tame the frontier, let's take a brief look at a double-deuce—just 22—of the more famous and infamous guns from the Old West, along with some of the good, and the bad, men and women who painted the canvas of America's Wild West in such bold and vivid colours.

1 / Colt Paterson Revolver

Patented in 1836 and manufactured circa 1837 or 1838 until around 1840, the Paterson Colt was the first practical "revolving pistol," and revolutionized handguns for all time. Despite its failure as Samuel Colt's first firearms business venture, this percussion five-shooter gained fame when it was put to deadly use

against the Comanche's by the early Texas Rangers, most notably by Ranger John Coffee Hays when he used a pair of them to successfully hold off an overwhelming party of Comanche's in 1841, during what became known as Hays' Big Fight at Enchanted Rock. The Paterson went on to see service in Florida's Second Seminole War (1835-1842), the Mexican War (1846-1848) and during the California Gold Rush. The .36 caliber Paterson, with barrels up to 12 inches long, earned the sobriquet of the "Texas Paterson."

According to Texas Ranger John Coffee Hays, "Without your pistols [five-shot Colt Paterson] we would not have had the confidence to have undertaken such daring adventures."



– Photo-Courtesy Library of Congress/Firearm-Courtesy Little John's Auction Service-By Paul Goodwin –

2 / U.S. Model 1841 Rifle

More commonly known as the "Mississippi Rifle" because of its use by Jefferson Davis's Mississippi volunteers in the Mexican War, this handsome percussion muzzle-loader was also known in its time as the Windsor, Whitney or Yager (adopted from the German word jaeger for hunter). Considered one of the more handsome of military percussion long arms with its brass patch box and mountings, this .54 caliber rifle was issued to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles in the 1840s (later the 3rd Cavalry) and favoured by Confederate sharpshooters in the War Between the States. Buffalo Bill Cody claimed to have carried and used one during an 1850s cattle drive.



3 / 1847 Colt Walker Revolver

Although only around 1,100 revolvers were ever produced in 1847, too late to have much impact on the Mexican War, and despite its number of mechanical deficiencies, Colt's largest six-shooter, weighing 4 pounds, 9 ounces unloaded, remains a milestone in handgun development. This behemoth .44 cap and ball's power, accuracy and great range helped spread the word of Col. Colt's "repeating pistols," and put him back in the gun business after his Patent Arms Manufacturing Company (manufacturing the Paterson revolver) failed in 1842. Texas Ranger Captain Sam Walker helped design the Walker as an improvement of the Paterson. Colt personally sent him a pair of Walker Colts, which he used effectively before he was killed while leading his troops in the battle of Huamantla, Mexico, in October 1847.



4 / 1851 Colt Navy Revolver

Considered by many to be the best balanced, smoothest handling and handsomest of cap and ball six-guns, nearly a quarter million of these .36 caliber revolvers were made between 1850 and 1873. Named for the Republic of Texas Navy, it was one of the more popular sidearms—with both North and South—during the Civil War. (Confederates made several copies for southern troops.) By the 1870s many Navies were converted to take .38 caliber metallic cartridges and for decades the Colt Navy was one of the most popular handguns in the West. Known as the favored six-gun of James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok, other noted users include Col. Robert E. Lee, during his service with the 2nd U.S. Cavalry in Texas in the 1850s; John Wesley Hardin; the James-Younger gang; the Pawnee scouts; Maj. Frank North; Tiburcio Vasquez and the Pinkertons.



5 / 1852 & 1853 Slant-Breech Sharps Carbine

The U.S. military purchased more than 15,000 of both models, with most of the '52 carbines going to the 2nd U.S. Dragoons serving on the frontier. The 1853 model was nicknamed the "John Brown Sharps," for his use of them in his bloody anti-slavery crusade. They were also called "Beecher's Bibles," after anti-slavery minister Henry Ward Beecher was quoted as saying there was more moral power in one Sharps carbine than in 100 Bibles. Both sides favored this percussion arm in "bleeding Kansas" and the 1850s border wars. Government mail contractors and stage lines operating in the Southwest of the era relied heavily on the Sharps; "Pathfinder" John C. Fremont carried a pair of them in his fifth and final Western exploration. The sporting model rifles were used by the early buffalo hunters and both models were also made as shotguns.

The 1853 slant-breech Sharps carbine earned notoriety when abolitionist John Brown armed his followers with 900 of the carbines in 1855-56 for the pre-Civil War "Bleeding Kansas" conflict over slavery.



– Firearm-True West Archives/Photo-Courtesy Library of Congress –

6 / Colt's Dragoon Revolvers

More than 21,000 of Colt's first, second and third models were turned out between 1848 and 1860, with their massive, heavy and powerful "revolving horse pistols" especially favored by Western horse soldiers and civilians alike. A goodly number of these big six-shooters made their way to the California gold camps with miners as well as by bandit Joaquin Murrieta and his men, and later by California outlaw Tiburcio Vasquez. Others saw service with the Texas Rangers, and pistoleer "Wild Bill" Hickok was known to have owned one and may have used it in 1865 to kill Dave Tutt in Springfield, Missouri.

The Colt muzzle-loading percussion Dragoon Revolver gained great notoriety and popularity across the country from the 1840s to the 1860s, including on the West Coast where California outlaw Tiburcio Vasquez was known to carry this heavy "revolving horse pistol."



– Photo-Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin Collection/Firearm-Courtesy LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes/John Boessenecker Collection –

7 / 1860 Colt Army Revolver

The 1860 Colt Army was the primary revolver used by federal troops during the Civil War with about 200,500 produced from 1860 through 1873. Whether in cap and ball or converted to metallic cartridge, this .44 six gun saw much use west of the Mississippi. As the successor to the big Dragoons, this sleek and handsome hogleg packed plenty of power but was easier to handle. Colt's '60 was used by the U.S. Cavalry, the Texas Rangers and General Ben McCulloch's Texas Confederates, Wells Fargo detective James Hume, Mormon "Avenging Angel" Porter Rockwell, El Paso City Marshal Dallas Stoudenmire, the James brothers, Wes Hardin, Sam Bass and scores of good and bad men alike.



8 / Smith & Wesson Model 3 Revolver

Introduced in 1870, this .44 caliber “American” single-action six-shooter stands as the first practical big-bore, metallic cartridge revolver and laid the groundwork for future successful top-break S&Ws like the .44 Russian, .45 Schofield and the Double Action Frontier models. Issued to the U.S. Cavalry for a short while, the Model 3 was also favored by William F. Cody, El Paso City Marshal Dallas Stoudenmire and General William J. Palmer, builder of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The Model 3’s identical-looking “Russian” variation in .44 S&W Russian caliber was packed by John Wesley Hardin, James-Younger gang member Charlie Pitts, Sheriff Pat Garrett and gunslinger King Fisher.

Smith & Wesson emerged after the Civil War as one of the leading producers of single-action six-shooters, and the S&W Model 3 in .44 S&W Russian caliber became popular with lawmen and outlaws who needed a gun that could deliver a fatal shot every time, including the killer John Wesley Hardin.



– Firearm & Holster-Courtesy C.B. Wilson, John H. Wilson Collection/Photo-True West Archives –

9 / Henry Deringer Pocket Pistol

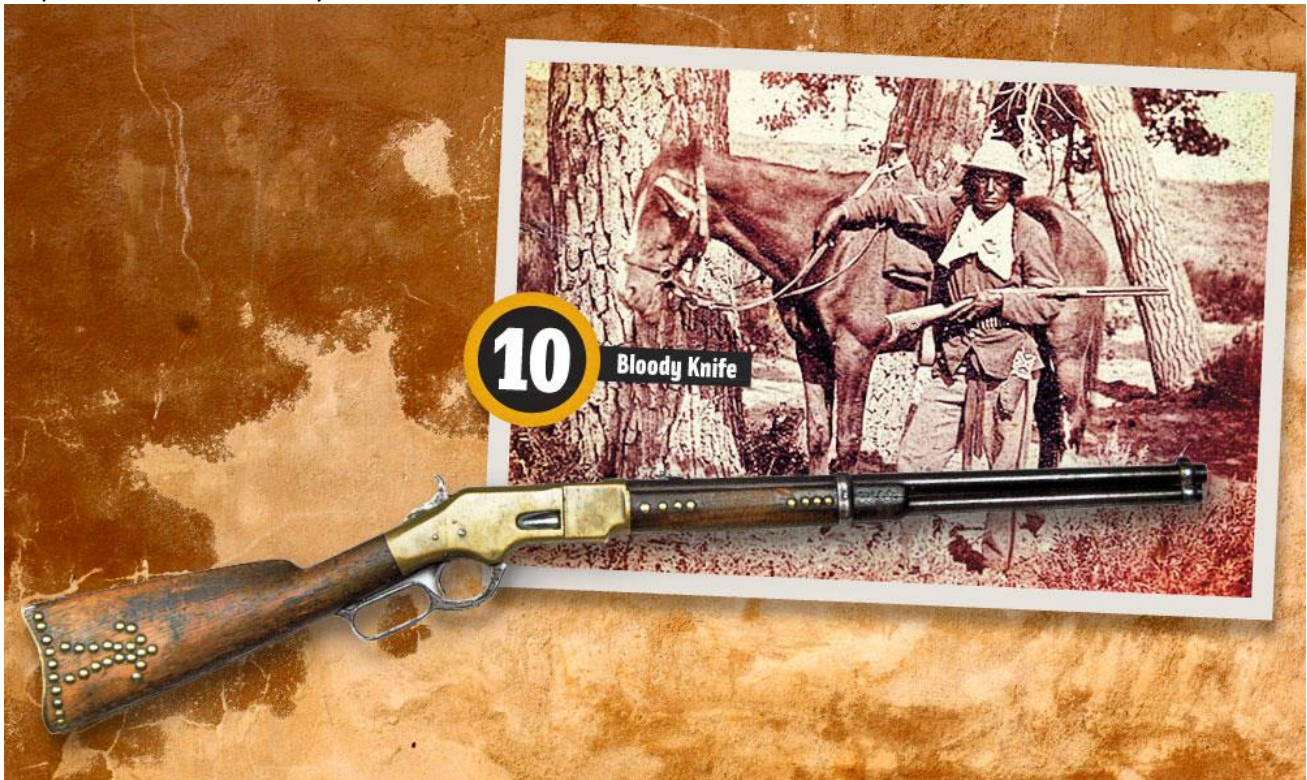
If there was ever a single gun that had an impact on the history of the West, it was the vest pocket Deringer pistol used by John Wilkes Booth to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln. The single shot fired by this .41 caliber caplock unleashed an unfriendly federal policy on the Southern states, which added to the frustration of devastated ex-Confederates and caused great numbers of Southerners to head west in search of a new life. Thousands of them were packed in the gold camps of California or concealed on the persons of riverboat gamblers and soiled doves, as well as respectable citizens. Available in a variety of sizes from palm-sized to larger belt pistols, it was the smallest model that helped coin the generic term “derringer,” meaning a small, hideout pistol.



10 / 1866 Winchester Rifle

Originally dubbed the “Improved Henry” because of improvements like the addition of the King’s Patent loading gate on the receiver’s right side (rather than being loaded from the magazine’s muzzle end), a fully enclosed magazine and a wood forearm, over 170,000 of these brass-framed .44 caliber lever-actions left the factory between 1866 and 1898, long after stronger centerfire ammunition had eclipsed the ’66’s weaker rimfire fodder. Whether in full rifle or carbine form, the so-called Yellowboy ’66 was a favorite with California Sheriff Harry Morse; many Native Americans, including Sioux medicine man Sitting Bull; and Custer’s favorite Arikara scout, Bloody Knife; along with members of the Powell Geographic Expedition of the Grand Canyon in 1869; and 1890s outlaw Bill Doolin, to name a few.

The “Yellowboy” ’66 Winchester .44 caliber lever-action succeeded the Henry rifle as a favorite rifle on the frontier after the Civil War. Gen. George Custer’s Arikara scout Bloody Knife rode with his ’66 Winchester into the Battle of Little Big Horn, as did his Indian enemies who used this tack-adorned lever-action rifle to help defeat the 7th Cavalry.



– Photo & Firearm-Courtesy Glen Swanson Collection –

11 / Springfield Allin Conversion 1866 Rifle

At the close of the Civil War, the federal government converted thousands of 1863 Springfield percussion rifle/muskets from muzzle loaders to breechloaders able to handle self-contained metallic cartridges, first in .58 rimfire, then by lining the .58-bore barrels to .50 caliber centerfire. Dubbed the “needle gun” because of its long firing pin, it is credited with the U.S. Army’s ability to withstand attacks along Wyoming’s Bozeman Trail in the Hayfield and the Wagon Box fights in 1867 and paved the way for later trapdoor rifles and carbines like the 1873 Springfield. This powerful single-shot arm was employed by the hide hunters during the early post-Civil War buffalo hunting years. Buffalo Bill killed hundreds of the shaggy beasts for meat and affectionately called his .50-70 Allin Springfield “Lucrezia Borgia,” because like the renaissance-era *femme fatale* duchess, Cody considered it beautiful but deadly.



12 / Double-Barrel Shotgun



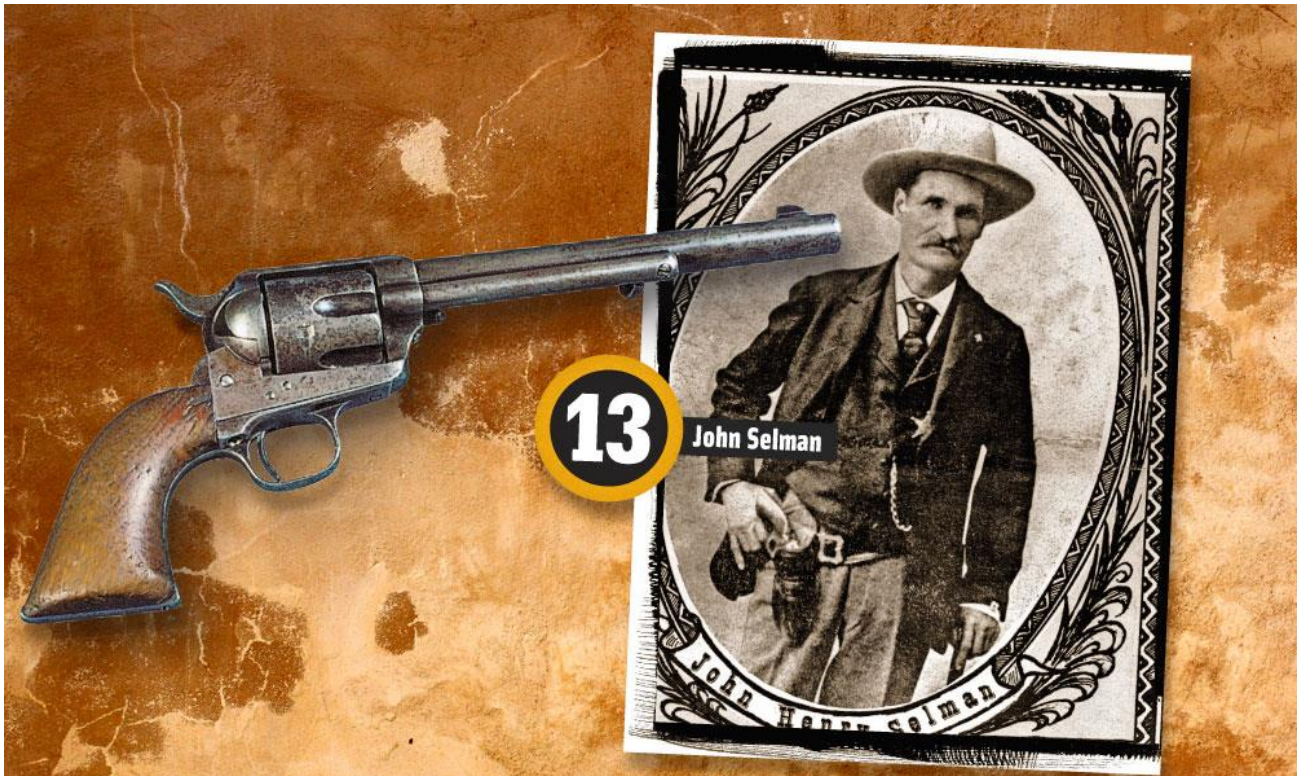
Although the rifle and six-gun usually take the bows for winning the West, it was the double-barreled shotgun as much as any firearm that was responsible for bringing civilization to the frontier. Many of the early pioneers invested everything they had, in order to make the overland trek out West, leaving little money for

weaponry. The best and certainly one of the most economical and versatile firearms for hunting and defense in a wild, hostile land was the twin-barreled scattergun. Whether muzzle loader or breech-loading cartridge gun, many thousands of shotguns from a variety of makers and countries were the mainstay of settlers, lawmen, express companies, Native Americans, soldiers, ranchers and hunters. Gunmen like Indian Territory lawman Heck Thomas and gambler John H. “Doc” Holiday also used scatterguns. Virtually everyone, good or bad, who needed a weapon recognized the value of the old side by side.

13 / 1873 Colt Single Action Army Revolver

If any gun conjures up images of the Old West, it's Colt's 1873 single-action Army revolver. This smokewagon was the best balanced, ergonomically perfect six-gun of the age, and from the time of its introduction in late 1873, it became an instant frontier favorite with good and bad hombres alike. Originally designed and used as a cavalry sidearm, it quickly became the choice of cowboys, lawmen, outlaws and outdoorsmen of all breeds. Produced in many powerful chamberings, most notably .45 Colt and .44-40, it outsold all competitors with 192,000 made by the end of the 19th century. Also known as the Equalizer, Hogleg, and other monikers, it was best known as the Peacemaker—a moniker given it by Colt distributor E. Kittredge of Cincinnati. It was the preferred sidearm of Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson, the Texas and the Arizona Rangers, John Selman, Wes Hardin, the Daltons, John Slaughter, Elfego Baca and countless other Westerners. It was and still is truly the six-gun of the Wild West.

The mass-produced 1873 Colt Single Action Army revolver, best known as the “Peacemaker,” was a favorite of gunmen on both sides of the law, including Constable John Selman, who killed John Wesley Hardin in El Paso's notorious Acme Saloon.



– Photo & Firearm-Courtesy Phil Spangenberg Collection –

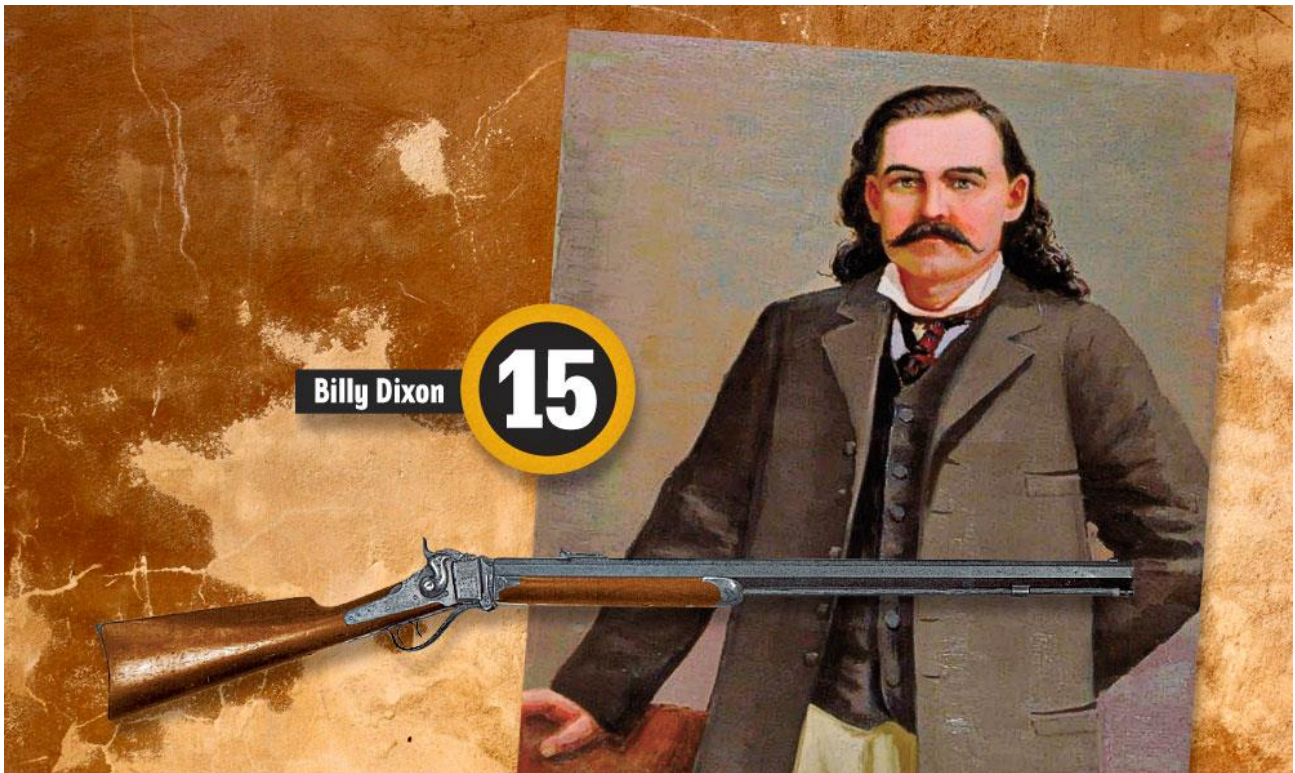
14 / 1873 Winchester Rifle

Perhaps the most famous and certainly the most recognizable rifle of America's frontier period, this iron-framed lever-action rifle was Winchester's first centerfire arm and was manufactured from 1873 until 1919, with well over a half million turned out by 1900. A favorite with Westerners since its debut, the '73 was eventually teamed with the Colt Single Action revolver and other six-guns of the time that had been chambered to take the Winchester's proprietary .44-40, .38-40 and .32-20 ammunition. Easy to operate and care for, its slab-sided design made both the rifle and carbine versions ideal for a saddle scabbard, and the '73 repeater was the premier choice of the post-1874 Texas Rangers, as well as a favorite of Pat Garrett, William F. Cody, Montana rancher Granville Stuart, and outlaws Butch Cassidy, Belle Starr, Pearl Hart and Billy the Kid (William Bonney), just for starters.



15 / 1874 Sharps Rifle

Best known as the "buffalo rifle," due to its heavy use by hide hunters, it was made from 1871 until 1881. Sharps' 1874 model didn't get the '74 moniker until after the introduction of later Sharps rifles. Only 12,445 of the various model 1874 Sharps were produced by the factory, with several hundred additional '74-style guns converted from altered Civil War percussion carbine actions by the Sharps factory and by E.C. Meacham of St. Louis. It was offered in such powerful big-game loads as .44-77, .45-70, .50-90 and .50-110. An 1887 government survey cited the Sharps single-shot rifle with shooting more buffalo than any other gun during the hide-hunting years of 1867 through 1882. It also did more to destroy the Plains Indians' nomadic way of life than any other firearm. Among its famous users were lawman Bill Tilghman, during his buffalo hunting years; the Union Pacific Railroad; and Martha "Calamity" Jane Canary. At the Battle of Adobe Walls in June 1874, hunter Billy Dixon used a .50-90 Sharps to make a 1,538-yard shot, dropping an



Indian and effectively ending that fight. To the Indians, the Sharps was known as the "shoots far," or "shoot today, kill tomorrow" gun.

Billy Dixon, as famous as the Mooar brothers for his accuracy and ability to kill dozens of buffalo a day with his 1874 .50-90 Sharps Rifle, sealed his name among the legends of Western sharpshooters when he badly wounded a Comanche warrior from an improbable distance of over 1,500 yards. – Painting-Courtesy Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum/Firearm-True West Archives –

16 / 1875 Remington Revolver

When E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, New York, introduced its “New Model 1875” or “No. 3 Revolver,” a Colt Peacemaker lookalike, the firm had high hopes of competing with the '73 Colt's instant popularity, and while sales were initially brisk, the revolver never achieved the desired success or official acceptance by the U.S. government. Chambered in .44 Remington Centerfire, .44 Winchester Central Fire (.44-40) and .45 Colt, only around 25,000 of the model were ever produced from 1875 through 1889. It did gain some popularity out West with the Republic of Mexico ordering 1,000 revolvers during the 1880s, and in 1883 the U.S. Interior Department purchasing 639 nickel-plated 7 1/2-inch '75 Remingtons for issuance to various Indian Police agencies on frontier reservations. Gunman Frank Loving carried one, but perhaps the 1875 Remington's most notable proponent was Missouri outlaw Frank James.



17 / 1876 Winchester Rifle

A giant of a rifle, this enlarged version of the '73 model, the 1876 Winchester was originally dubbed the Centennial Model, with nearly 64,000 produced between 1876 and 1897. Designed as a big-game hunting rifle, it was chambered for more powerful black powder loads than the medium-powered '73 model, including the .40-60, .45-60, .45-75 and .50-95. The massive '76 was a favorite with Theodore Roosevelt, and he used it extensively during his Dakota Territory ranching days. The 1876 Winchester is one of the few lever-action rifles to actually see use on the buffalo ranges by the hide hunters. Its unique full-stocked carbine (in .45-75 caliber) was issued to Canada's North West Mounted Police and used by them into the early 20th century. The “Centennial Model” 1876 Winchester supplanted the weaker 1873 Winchester as a big-game rifle, and was Theodore Roosevelt's favorite hunting rifle during his tenure as a Dakota Territory rancher.





– Firearm-Rock Island Auctions/Photo-Courtesy Library of Congress –

18 / 1877 Colt Double-Action Revolver

Although Colt's first attempt at producing a double-action revolver was less than stellar due to a complex and inefficient lockworks that was easily broken and difficult to replace, the 1877 model was light and handy and gained a fair amount of popularity on the frontier. Nearly 167,000 were made between 1877 and 1909. In new condition the '77 was an efficient arm but, if the six-gun was put to much work, the inherent weaknesses in its design became all too obvious. Initially called the "New Double Action, Self Cocking, Central Fire, Six Shot Revolver" by the factory, Colt distributor B. Kittredge of Cincinnati coined the more colorful nicknames of Lightning for the .38 Colt caliber and Thunderer for the .41 Colt chambering (a couple hundred were also made in .32 caliber). Notable '77 packers included Pat Garrett, Billy the Kid, John Wesley Hardin, Cole Younger and lady bandits Belle Starr and Pearl Hart.



19 / 1886 Winchester Rifle

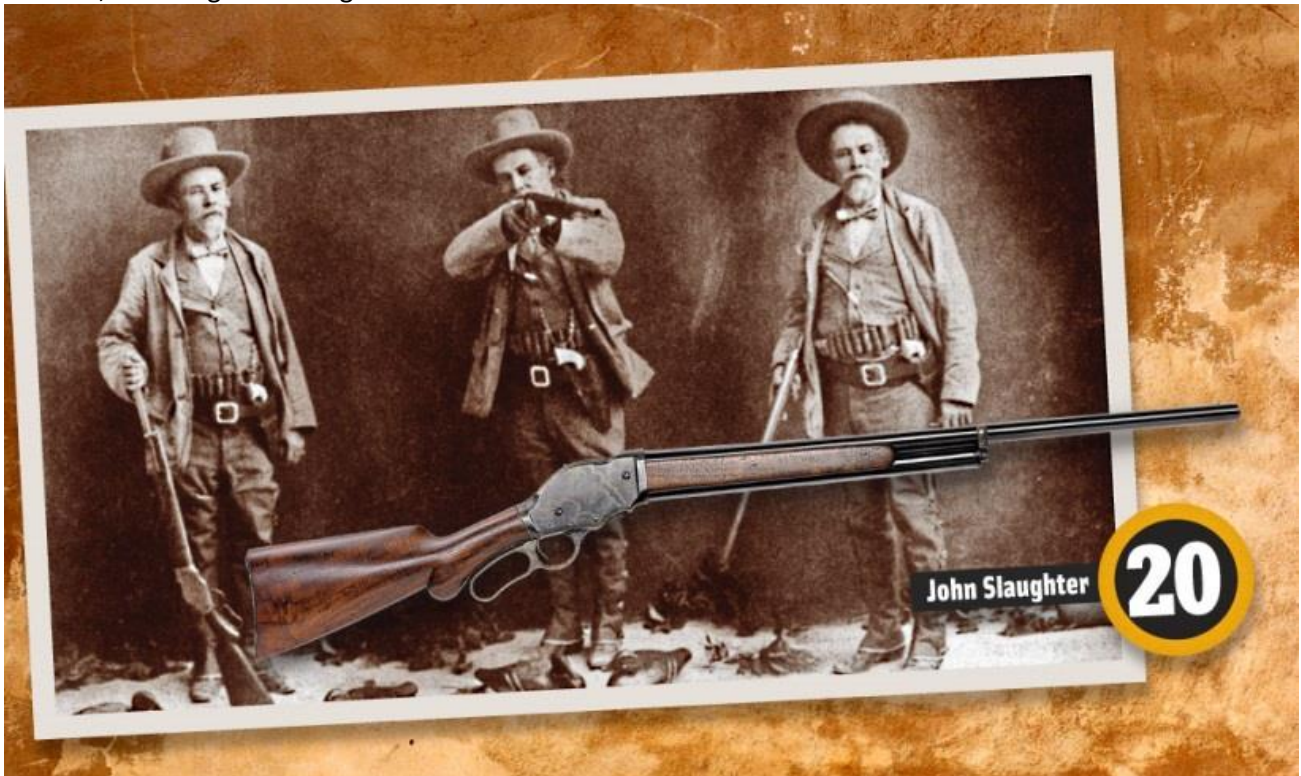
A vast improvement over the 1876 model, the '86, with its vertical locking bolts and streamlined frame, was distinctively different from previous Winchesters, and was the first repeater from inventive firearms genius John M. Browning to be adopted by Winchester. It was also that company's first lever gun to be chambered for the powerful .45-70 Government cartridge, along with other black powder big-game chamberings, such as .45-90 and .50-110 Express. As such it was one of the big-bore repeaters that helped spell doom for single-shot rifles. Another of Teddy Roosevelt's favorites, it was also a crucial part of Arizona's Commodore Perry Owens' arsenal as well as army scout Al Seiber's. A number of '86s were used by the "invaders" brought in by the cattlemen in Wyoming's 1892 Johnson County War. Produced from 1886 through 1935, around 120,000 were turned out by 1900.



20 / 1887 Winchester Shotgun

This early repeating shotgun, first introduced in the West in the spring of 1888, was not the first repeating scattergun manufactured but is considered the first successful one. The brainchild of John Browning, the '87 lever-action was available in 10 and 12 gauge. The six-shot '87 quickly became a success with just fewer than 64,000 turned out before 1899.

A favorite of Arizona Sheriff John Slaughter, this smoothbore was also used on Feb. 15, 1900, by lawman Jeff Milton, who used his 10-gauge 1887 Winchester shotgun to kill Three Fingers Jack Dunlop during an attempted holdup of the Southern Pacific Railway in Arizona Territory. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad also issued a number of '87s to its messengers. Famed gun inventor and innovator John M. Browning designed the first widely used repeating shotgun, the 1887 Winchester. The smooth-bore held six rounds, one in the chamber, and five rounds in an under-barrel magazine, a very popular feature with Western lawmen, including John Slaughter.



– Photo-True West Archives/Firearm-Courtesy Rock Island Auction Company –

21 / 1892 Colt New Army & Navy Revolver

One of the early swing-out cylinder, double-action revolvers, the 1892 Colt's cylinder revolved counter clockwise (unlike the company's earlier single-action six-guns). Although it wasn't introduced until 1892, with a total production of around 291,000 guns, about 115,000 of them were turned out before the end of 1898 in a series of models with minor internal improvements and dubbed the 1892, 1894, 1895 and 1896 models, and later the Model 1901 and Model 1903. Besides their use by the U.S. Army and Navy, including Teddy Roosevelt and many of his Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War of 1898, several were purchased by Wells Fargo & Co. and the gun was packed by conman extraordinaire Jefferson "Soapy" Smith during his Skagway, Alaska, days.



22 / 1895 Winchester Rifle

Another unique firearm from the inventive genius of John Browning, the 1895 Winchester was the first successful box-magazine lever-action rifle manufactured. Made to handle the then-new smokeless powder ammunition capable of taking big-game worldwide, with chamberings such as the .30-40 Krag, .30-06, .303 British, .40-72, .405 Winchester and the 7.62mm Russian calibers, its box magazine, located beneath the frame, held five rounds. The '95 model became standard issue with the Arizona Rangers, and was also popular with the Texas Rangers of the era. A few were put to use by some of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. With nearly 426,000 Model '95s made between 1896 and 1931, the gun quickly became so popular that almost 20,000 were produced before Jan. 1, 1899.



What do you think?

SUB-RENEWALS

Renewals are due on the **30th June each year** and must be paid by this date to retain membership.

Individual Membership: \$40.00 Family Membership: \$60.00 & Concession membership: \$20.00

The preferred methods of payment of Annual Subs is by **Direct Bank Payment or PayPal** as below, using the following information.

For Direct debit

Payees Account name: HERITAGE ARMS SOCIETY OF SA.

BANK SA

BSB No: 105-022

Account No: 110493840

Description: To include in order of priority: Name Subs Year

Example only: F. Jones Subs 2018 or if long surname: **F. Jones-Smith Sub**, **The priority is your name**, so we know who has paid.

PayPal account email address is: Heritage.arms.society@gmail.com

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Date of birth:...../...../.....

Address:.....

.....Post code:.....

Contact Details: Work(.....).....A/Hours:.....Mobile:

Email Address:.....

(Required for Magazine and member updates)

If you do not have a personal email address we can send the News Letter to a nominated friend or relative who can give you access, just provide us with their email address. The Newsletter can also be viewed via our website at any library just go to: <https://heritagearmssa.com/>



Canons Louis XV cour Invalides

Meetings and Topics

Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month at the Eastwood Community Centre, 95 Glen Osmond Road Eastwood, commencing at 7.30pm. All members are reminded and encouraged to bring along items for display. Don't like the topic categories on the night, no problem, pick your own.

* **Note:** All ammunition, loose or packeted / boxed, must be securely contained to prevent handling

Newsletter contributions are welcomed, including items members wish to buy and/or sell. To submit material for Barrels & Blades please email Brimage@optusnet.com.au

Calendar of Topics

*Note: Display topics will change as required to accommodate member requests

Next Meeting	GENERAL - Broad field of arms.	SPECIALIST - Types of particular interest.	THEME - Periods, places or users.	General
October	Canons, Ordinance and grenades	Antiquities Pre 500AD	American, Wild, Wild west	Anything in your collecting interest. You Choose, Surprise us
November	Armour	Navy	United Kingdom	
December	Christmas supper from 6pm – Please contribute to the communal table – some drinks provided.			
January	Headgear	Cavalry	European	
February	Powder Horns & Flasks	Daggers, Dirks & knives	Indian Mutiny	
March	Edged Weapons	Sport/recreation/target	American Civil War	
April	Medals and Badges	Army	English Civil War	
May	Loading tools and Accessories	Police, prison or bushranger	Scottish	
June	The Indian Raj	Items with provenance	Seen on screen i.e. items seen in film and or television.	
July	Longarms	Interesting markings, eg: patriotic, retailer slogans	Ned Kelly	
August	Bayonets	Presentation / ceremonial/ decorated	Japan	
September	Pistols	Curiosa, Multi-purpose /Combination	Zulu Wars	

Red – denotes new or changed topics