



# VIRGINIA GUN COLLECTORS ASSOC., INC.

WWW.VGCA.NET

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## March-April 2022 VGCA Newsletter



### President's Comments

Fellow VGCA Members,

Our March gun show at the Prince William County fairgrounds occurred on the first weekend in Spring and ushered in what we hope will be a return to normalcy. Our attendance was limited by competing regional shows but that did not dampen the enthusiasm expressed by both dealers and customers.

Highlights of the show new dealers including participation by Chesterfield Arms and xxx as well as several very impressive displays by our members - a great display of "Tear Gas Guns" garnered a first-place prize for our secretary Rob Becker. Our support of youth shooting groups, particularly the 4-H Trigger Time Air Rifle Team, was greatly enhanced by member Phil Hill who contributed the proceeds of donated cleaning kits and other items at the show, resulting in a donation of \$2,500 to the 4-H. We have since learned that 4-H Trigger Time has won a regional competition and will soon participate in a national event. Well done, Phil!

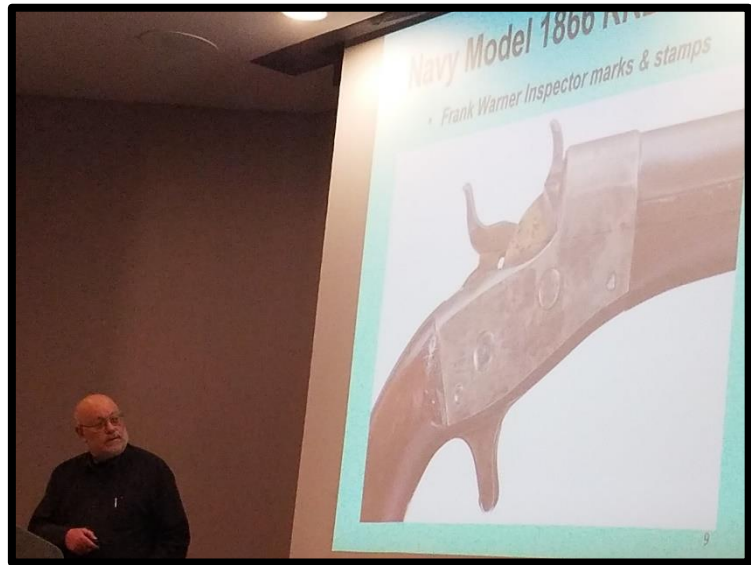
We look forward to seeing you at our next membership at the NRA facilities on Thursday, April 28<sup>th</sup> where we will be treated to a presentation on "The History of the U.S. in 10 Firearms" by member Bronson Armstrong. See you there!

—*Ed Costello*, VGCA President

# ★ February Presentation

Director Marc Gorelick (*at right*) provided an updated version of his presentation on “U.S. Remington Rolling Block Military Pistols.”

As Marc noted in his introduction, the Remington Rolling Block military pistols were “simple, elegant, strong, intuitive to use, and obsolete when issued!” The summary that follows is from Marc’s notes and includes selected photographs from his presentation.



The years before the Civil War saw the introduction of multi-shot revolvers as standard side arms for armies around the world, and the abandonment of single shot pistols by the armed forces of industrial nations.

The widespread use of the pepperbox in the civilian world, adoption of the Colt revolving percussion pistols by the US Army, and the production and use of foreign percussion revolvers, such as the British Kerr revolver, pointed the way to the future.

The Civil War hastened the near universal adoption of revolvers and abandonment of single-shot pistols and saw the introduction of self-contained metallic cartridges. Civil War era revolvers that used metallic cartridges included the French Lefauchaux pinfire and the Perrin centerfire.

The combination of self-contained metallic cartridges and multi-shot revolvers was the natural next evolutionary step in firearms design. However, while both Army & Navy recognized that percussion weapons and single-shot pistols were obsolete, both ordered and adopted Remington Rolling Block pistols.

At the close of the Civil War both the U.S. Army and Navy had an overabundance of obsolete percussion weapons from a multitude of manufacturers. Both services keenly felt the need to not only modernize their small arms and adopt weapons firing self-contained metallic cartridges, but also to standardize their small arms.

In the immediate post-war years the Army cut down the number of different makes and models of pistols and gradually settled on two percussion revolvers – the Colt Model 1860 Army and the Remington New Model Army, both in .44 caliber.

The Navy had much less funding than the Army for small arms development and acquisition, but appeared to be more willing to experiment and to adopt new designs of firearms. This trend was also helped by the Navy needing fewer small arms than the Army needed. Like the Army, at the close of the war, the Navy found itself with an almost bewildering array of different pistols and rifles, including the

Jenks Mule-Ear Carbines and Plymouth rifles (and even a number of flintlocks that pre-dated the war). The Navy also had Model 1842 single shot percussion pistols. Among the percussion revolvers in the Navy inventory were the Colt Model 1851 Navy, Colt Model 1860 Army, Colt Model 1861 Navy, Joslyn Navy, Savage Navy, Remington Beals and Remington Old and New Model Navy pistols, and the Whitney Model Navy.

Even before the end of the Civil War, the Navy became very interested in having small arms, including pistols that would fire self-contained cartridges. There were problems aboard ship and during amphibious operations with percussion guns not firing because the powder or paper cartridges became damp; and more than one ship blew up when a spark or flame accidentally ignited loose gunpowder.

During the Civil War, the Navy and the Marines were not only involved in ship-to-ship fighting and boarding, but they also engaged in a multitude of amphibious operations against the Confederacy, both on the seacoast and on the inland rivers. These operations, in which Marines and sailors fought against Confederate troops on land, taught them the value of maximum firepower.

At the end of the war, the U.S. government was in no hurry to begin purchasing new firearms of a radical design because of political reasons, an overabundance of surplus (but obsolete) weapons, and drastic cuts in the post-war budgets. In addition, the U.S. had no real modern foreign enemy to drive new weapons development.

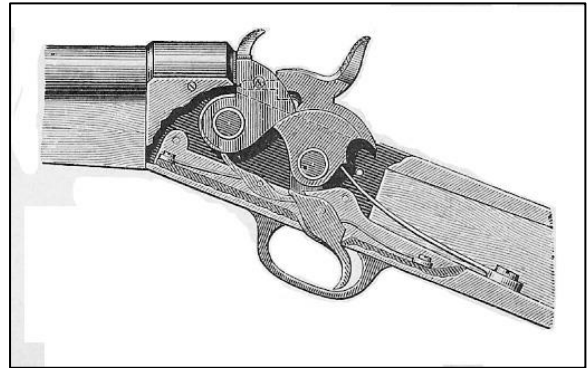
Another factor against the widespread manufacture of new model cartridge revolvers in the immediate post-war years was that Smith & Wesson owned the Rollin White patent and guarded it jealously. The Rollin White patent allowed for the production of revolvers with completely bored through cylinders now necessary for using the new metallic cartridges.

Although Smith & Wesson allowed Remington to use the Rollin White process to convert percussion revolvers to cartridge revolvers, Colt and other pistol manufacturers were excluded from using the process until 1869, when the patent expired. This limited the field of available U.S. cartridge revolvers for the Army and Navy to examine.

The Navy, which had its own ordinance department, was not going to wait to adopt cartridge weapons, and decided to try to standardize on the Remington Rolling Block system and its rugged design for naval pistols, rifles and carbines.

The Rolling Block system contained only two major moving parts, the breechblock and hammer, which addressed Navy concerns about corrosion in a weapon with complicated small moving parts. The breechblock rotates on a pin and is shaped like a section of a circle. When the hammer is pulled back the breechblock can be rotated back to open the breech, allowing cartridges to be inserted or removed from the chamber. The breechblock is rotated forward to close the action. When the trigger is pulled, the hammer falls on the rear of the firing pin in the breechblock, which moves forward and strikes the primer in the cartridge.

The hammer wedges itself into a cutout in the rear of the breechblock which contains the end of the firing pin, and a projection beneath the hammer rolls under the breechblock, locking it in place and preventing the cartridge from moving back or gas from escaping. This diagram (*right*) illustrates how the hammer locks the breechblock in place.



The system was easy to manufacture and besides its other qualities, it lends itself to accuracy and is not prone to be jammed by dirt or rough usage.

The Rolling Block action's clean lines, simplicity, ease of use, and inherent strength appealed to the Navy.

It was an intuitive mechanism – easy to train and learn to use.

### **Navy Model 1866**

The first of the three U.S. military single shot Remington rolling block pistols is the Navy Model 1866 (*above*). In June 1866, the Navy proposed to purchase 5,000 pistols at \$10.35 each and in October, after testing a sample, a contract was signed.



The Model 1866 (*above*) is a .50 caliber, rimfire, breechloading, single shot pistol. It is 13 ½ inches long, has an 8 ½ inch round barrel, and weighs 2 lbs. 4 oz. . It has walnut grips and forend. The barrel was blued with a casehardened frame, breechblock, trigger, trigger sheath and hammer. It is readily identifiable by distinctive spur type trigger and trigger sheath and lack of a trigger guard. The barrel, which has three-groove rifling, has an iron front sight and a v-notch rear sight on top of the rotating breechblock. The firing pin is at the bottom of the rotating breechblock and the extractor is at the bottom of the breech.

The first 200 of the 5,000 pistols were shipped to the Navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on July 2, 1867. Deliveries of the 5,000 pistols continued until December 18, 1867. The Navy ordered another 1,500 pistols on October 14, 1867, and deliveries of these continued until May 1868.



The Navy assigned Frank C. Warner, a civilian as its inspector at the Remington plant. His stamp is on the lower right side of the frame (**P** over **F.C.W.**), as well as just the initials on the left grip (*at left*). The Model 1866 pistols also have an anchor stamped on the top of the barrel, though there is a debate whether the Navy applied this stamp on receipt or Remington did it at the factory to distinguish the Navy contract guns from the civilian version, of which 500 were manufactured.

The Navy was generally pleased with the Model 1866 but it had some weaknesses.

- The sheath trigger and lack of trigger guard were conducive to accidental firings
- The extractor tore the thin rolled brass of the rimfire

cartridge in the chamber.

- The barrel was too long.

The Navy experimented with altering the Model 1866 before and during negotiations with Remington for a modified pistol. Alterations were adding a brass triggerguard over the original spur or sheath trigger and shortening the barrel.

Initial alterations to 25 pistols done at the Washington Navy Yard in 1870. Two altered pistols (14 total) were sent to Navy Yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island with brass triggerguards as patterns.

Some Navy Yards started the work of making and attaching brass triggerguards. When ordered to stop, Portsmouth had 19 triggerguards attached but not finished. All such pistols were ordered returned to Remington for full alteration. A small number (perhaps two?) of pistols had barrels shortened. Others did not. There are reports that some were nicked.



In the end, the Navy decided that it was cheaper, faster, more efficient and more effective to pay Remington to do all alterations.

These Navy altered guns are extremely rare. Only a few of the original 25 are known to exist today. Only two are documented with inspector stamps on triggerguard. On April 13, 1870, the Navy contracted with Remington for the alteration of the Model 1866 to the Model 1870 configuration for \$4.00 each.



### **Navy Model 1870**

According to different sources, Remington converted either 6,358 or 6,319 pistols to the Navy Model 1870. It is estimated that there are less than 142 pistols in original Model 1866 configuration.

The three alterations were:

1. Changing the action and cartridge from .50 cal. rimfire to .50 cal. centerfire. (Officially called Caliber .50 Remington Pistol Centerfire.)
2. Removing the trigger and spur sheath and adding a regular trigger and trigger guard.
3. Shortening the barrel by 1½ inches from 8½ to 7 inches.

Remington took 5 years to convert the pistols – from 1870-1875. It took this long because the Navy sent them to Remington as they were slowly returned from stations and ships that were scattered all over the world on multi-year tours.

Many of the features of the Model 1866 were retained. This includes the 3-groove barrel. The frame, breechblock, trigger, trigger guard and hammer were all casehardened. Because the frame and wooden grips of the Model 1866 were retained, the Model 1870 will have the Model 1866 inspector Frank Warner's stamp and cartouche.

The Navy assigned four inspectors during the 5-year long conversion period. They were:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>INITIALS</u>
Edward Barrett	EB
J.M.B. Clitz	J.M.B.C.
Henry Erben	H.E.
W.D. Whitney	W.D.W.

Their initials were usually stamped on the top of the barrel near the anchor stamp, in the configuration of the letter **I** over the inspector's initials.

An example of the letter **I** over the **H.E.** (for Henry Erben) is shown (*at right*).

Like the Model 1866, the Model 1870 Rolling Block pistol saw extensive and hard use. During the period 1871-1872, they were issued in large numbers to 33 naval vessels stationed around the world.

For instance, when sailors and Marines from the Asiatic Squadron stormed the Korean forts on Kangawa Island in June 1871 to punish the Koreans for murdering shipwrecked US merchant seamen, the landing parties were armed with Remington Rolling Block pistols. They were also armed with Remington Model 1867 carbines, Plymouth Rifles, .58 caliber Springfield Rifle-Muskets and Colt and Remington percussion revolvers. According to ships' reports, in two days of hard fighting on shore, sailors and marines from the *USS BENICIA* and the *USS COLORADO* expended 8,050 Remington .50 caliber pistol cartridges.



Like the Model 1866, the Navy Model 1870 is a rare gun in original configuration. Besides normal service loss and spoilage, the Navy eventually sold most of the pistols back to Remington. Many of them were converted into target pistols in various calibers ranging from .22 caliber on up. Others were converted into civilian Cadet Rifles. It is estimated that only 6% of the Navy Model 1870 pistols survived in original condition (~380 exist today).

### **Army Model 1871**

In 1869, the Army set up a Board in St. Louis, Missouri under Maj. General John M. Schofield to “examine and report on the best small arms for use of the Army of the United States.” The Board concentrated on metallic cartridge handguns. The Schofield Board submitted its final report on June 19, 1870. The Remington Rolling Block system figured prominently in the report, coming in first in order of merit for rifles, carbines, and surprisingly, pistols.

The report stated:

“Of the breech loading pistols submitted, the Board has selected the following six in the order of relative merit:

First – The Remington single-barreled pistol, with guard, centrefire

Second – The Smith and Wesson revolver

Third, fourth fifth and sixth were various Remington revolvers.”

The Board also stated, “The Remington is the only single barrel submitted. It is an excellent weapon, but should be modified as to load at half cock. The Smith and Wesson is decidedly superior to any other revolver submitted.”

Colt did not have a viable cartridge revolver and so did not submit a pistol for the Board’s examination. Smith and Wesson had just perfected their metallic cartridge revolver in time for the trials, and Remington was producing cartridge conversions.

Gen. Alexander Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, requested authority to purchase 1,000 Remington Rolling Block pistols and 1,000 Smith and Wesson revolvers for “comparative trial in the service.” The Secretary of War approved Dyer's request on July 16, 1870.

The Remington Rolling Block pistols were not contracted for until February 1871. The contract was a very unusual arrangement between the Ordnance Department and Remington, in which the Army exchanged 5,000 percussion Remington New Model Army Revolvers that were in storage (to be converted by Remington into cartridge guns for civilian sales) for 5,000 new Remington Rolling Block pistols.



The Model 1871 pistols (*above*) had the same rugged and dependable action as the rifles and carbines, with a strengthened mainspring and refined extractor. They are chambered in .50 caliber centerfire and have an 8” blued barrel. The frame and trigger guard were casehardened. The hammer and breechblock were finished bright. It has an oiled walnut grip and forend and they were all serial numbered.

Although generally similar to the Navy Model 1870, design changes included:

- Moving the trigger and trigger guard forward;
- Adding a spur or hump to the receiver to the rear of the frame to allow for a better grip;
- Re-contouring the wooden grip to what is described as a “saw handle” to give the shooter a better grip;
- Adding a firing pin retractor,
- Adding a rotating extractor on the left side of the breech;
- Changing the front sight from a bead to a blade; and
- Redesigning the lockwork.

The Remington stamp with patent dates was moved from the bottom part to the upper part of the left side of the frame.



The Army assigned Curtis R. Stickney as its inspector at the Remington plant. As the Model 1871 pistols were successfully proof fired, Stickney would stamp a large letter **P** and the letter **S** (left) on the left side of the frame between the Remington stamp and the trigger guard.



Stickney would stamp his cartouche, the letters **CRS** inside a rectangle with curved ends, on the lower left grip when the pistols passed inspection.

Although they were already obsolete by the time of the field

trials, many saw service on the Frontier during the Indian Wars from 1872-1875. The first 48 Model 1871s were issued to Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at Ft. Griffin Texas in early 1872. They were also issued to troops of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiments for field trials, which included combat against hostile Indians.

By the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1874, 44 companies reported 1,377 Army Model 1871 Rolling Block pistols. This figure rapidly declined as it was withdrawn from service until by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1875, 15 companies reported only 85 Model 1871 pistols on their rolls. Despite the field trials, most of the Model 1871 pistols were kept in storage and never issued. Because of this, many found today in their original configuration are in excellent condition.

Many were sold to surplus dealers and were subsequently converted to target pistols in a variety of calibers. In addition, Remington also produced about 900-1,000 for the civilian market between 1872 and 1888. These would not be martially marked.

### **Ammunition**

Like the pistol for which they were developed the .50 cal. Remington Pistol round, whether rimfire or centerfire, was obsolete and had a comparatively short service life. Despite this they are still historically significant as the ammunition was the first metallic self-contained pistol cartridge in general use for the U.S. military.

They are short, squat, and stubby rounds, 1.246 inches long. They have a straight tapered case for the Navy pistol and a slightly necked case for the army pistol. The Navy round would chamber in the Army pistol but the Army round would not chamber in the Navy pistol. They were loaded with 25 grains of black powder to fire a short 300-grain lead bullet to a muzzle velocity of 600 feet per second and with a muzzle energy of 240 lbs.



# ★ February Meeting

The February 24<sup>th</sup> VGCA meeting was called to order by VGCA Vice President Rick Nahas at 7:01 p.m. Rob Becker led us in the Pledge of Allegiance and a moment of silence to remember those who are deployed in defense of our country. There were 39 members and guests in attendance with another 16 participating via webinar. The following items were discussed during a brief business meeting.

Rick, who in addition to being the VGCA Vice President is also our Show Director, updated the group on the status of our Spring Gun Show

- Thanks to members Wes Chappell and Andrew Woodard, we have a new table layout which provides more room for the vendors
- Reminder that Federal Firearms Dealers can only transfer guns during the show hours
- Reminder that table holders without a Virginia Tax ID will need to pay taxes on their sales at the end of the show
- There are currently only seven tables available for rent
- Asked that everyone bring two guests to the show

VGCA Secretary Rob Becker asked members to submit gun-related articles for the newsletter, as well as reminded people who brought in items for Show-n-Tell to fill out the questionnaire form

Membership Chairman George Dungan asked annual VGCA members to renew their membership no later than the gun show. After the show, annual members who have not renewed will be dropped from our roll.

Member Phil Hill will be running a fundraiser for the Trigger Time 4H Youth Shooting organization. See details of the results on page 26.

Security Manager Frank Cambria noted that he still needed security volunteers for the spring show – both during the day as well as one additional person for overnight security.

Rick mentioned that there were at least seven firearms stolen at the last Chantilly gun show. These included several long guns (a double-barreled shotgun and two PTR-91 rifles. Forewarned is forearmed!

Rick also updated the members on this year's SHOT Show in Las Vegas.

- Several big manufacturers did not attend, including Ruger and Colt
- Attendance was only about 30,000 (less than half of the usual 70,000 people there)
- Federal introduced a new cartridge – the .30 Super Carry and Smith & Wesson displayed new guns chambered for this round

A member asked about the Range Day/Picnic that had been planned for 2020 – would it be rescheduled.

- Rob Becker replied that we would ask NORVA if we could have such an event later this year

Director Matthew G. made a pitch for anyone interested in making a presentation at a membership meeting in 2022 to please contact him at [matthewofmclean@gmail.com](mailto:matthewofmclean@gmail.com). We still need presenters for our May, June, August, September, and October meetings.



# RUGER SR22 PISTOL SAFETY RECALL

By Marc Gorelick



Ruger has issued a product safety bulletin for its .22 caliber SR22 semi-auto pistol. In rare instances, if the left and right frame inserts of Ruger SR22 pistols are not properly secured together, the firing pin blocker lifter and hammer block can move independently of each other, potentially rendering them ineffective. If this situation occurs, the pistol will intermittently exhibit a "slack" single-action trigger and has the potential to discharge if decocked over a live round. A "slack" single-action trigger occurs if, while operating the pistol in single-action mode with a magazine inserted, the slide forward, and the manual safety disengaged, a trigger pull does not encounter resistance and the hammer does not fall.

Any SR22 with serial number **369-40078** or lower (including those with a "SS" serial number prefix) is subject to the Ruger safety recall Bulletin, if it has either: (1) exhibited (or exhibits in the future) a slack single-action trigger; or (2) discharged upon decocking. If you have ever experienced either of these conditions with your SR22 pistol, you should stop using your pistol and sign up for the Safety Retrofit. According to Ruger, if you have not experienced either condition, your pistol is not subject to the Ruger Safety Bulletin unless one or both of these conditions occur in the future. SR22 pistols with a serial number of **369-40079** and above are not affected by this Safety Bulletin.

*Note: A slack trigger will occur during normal operation if: 1) the magazine is removed; or 2) the slide is locked to the rear; or 3) the manual safety is engaged. These are all normal operating conditions. The Ruger Safety Bulletin applies only if a slack single-action trigger is experienced with the magazine inserted, the slide forward, and the manual safety disengaged.*

For further information and instructions on how to sign up for the Safety Refit go to the Ruger website at: <https://ruger.com/dataProcess/sr22retrofit/?r=announcements>, or call Ruger at (336) 949-5200.



# ★ VGCA Spring Gun Show

The VGCA Spring Gun Show took place March 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> at the Prince William County Fairgrounds. It was a special show, made so by the quantity and quality of our antique arms and MILSURP dealers. In that regard, it was our best gun show in years and that is directly a credit to Rick Nahas, our show director (*at right, facing camera*).



The show started on Friday morning with the delivery of a pile of folded tables and chairs to an empty building at the Prince William County Fairgrounds. Then a dedicated team of VGCA volunteers, led by Andrew Woodard, set everything in place in preparation for the show vendors.

The next time you see them, please thank the following individuals for their efforts to set up our show:

Jim Burgess	Marc Gorelick	Chris Levy	Al Reid	Richard Valenzi
Wes Chappell	Bill Gravell	Ernie Lyles	Greg Thompson	
George Dungan	Nelson Hufano	Dave Murphy	Alex Thompson (Greg's daughter)	



Our security volunteers ensured another safe and successful show. Led by Frank Cambria (*above on right, where he is joined by Richard McCormick on the left and Jack Looney, obviously still on an adrenalin-high from his stint on over-night security, in the background*), security included:

Chris Britton	Scotty Gerbich	Nelson Hufano	Craig Peters
Jim Burgess	Tess G.	George Kirshbaum	Al Reid
Tom Ciarula	Rich Hanson	Bill Ludwig	Clayton Vieg
George Dungan	Dan Helm	Richard McCormick	Carl Warhurst

Overnight security consisted of Jack Looney and Brent Steltz.

Our evaluation table (another unique feature of VGCA gun shows) examined 21 firearms over the weekend. Among the most notable was a .44 caliber Richards conversion Colt M1860 Army revolver, a Winchester M1892 Trapper carbine, an Ithaca M1911A1 pistol, and a M1896 Krag rifle. There were even a couple of percussion conversion muskets (M1816 and M1835). Please join me in thanking Jim Burgess for organizing the evaluation table, as well as Gary Holderman for his assistance with the Winchesters and Carlos Davila for his help in identifying a Portuguese Mauser.

In addition to working the evaluation table, Jim Burgess also organized the judging for our educational displays. There were five judged displays at our March gun show. All were very well done and represented possibly the best group of displays that we have had in several years. Note – only 3 points (out of a possible 400) separated first and second place and only 10 points separated first from third. The competition was indeed keen! The results of the judging were as follows:

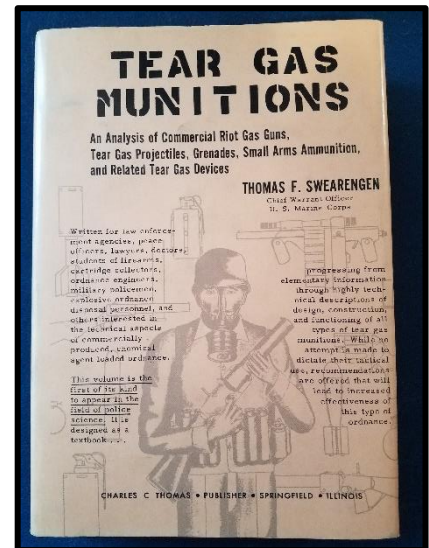
<b>PLACE</b>	<b>DISPLAY TITLE</b>	<b>DISPLAYER</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Tear Gas Launchers	Rob Becker
2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	Remington M580 & 590 Series Rifles	Mike Alsop
3 <sup>rd</sup> Place	Swedish Rifles of the World Wars	Richard Valenzi
1 <sup>st</sup> Judges' Choice	Swiss K31-Derived Sniper Rifles	Bill Chronister
2 <sup>nd</sup> Judges' Choice	WW I Weapons & Equipment	Paul Veneziano

VGCA President Ed Costello (*at right, giving Mike Alsop his prize money for winning second place in the judging*) congratulated all of our displayers! In the future, if you would like to display some of your collection, please do not hesitate to contact one of our officer or directors - they will be more than happy to assist you. One 8-foot display table is provided free of charge and for first-time displayers, the VGCA even offers a \$100 stipend to help defray the cost of display materials.





First place went to Rob Becker’s display of “Tear Gas Launchers – Tools of Law Enforcement and Security Personnel for over 100 Years.” An unusual subject, it covered tear gas launchers from four countries and in calibers ranging from 12 Gauge up to 37mm (1 ½ inches!). The display included a Polish 15-shot revolving **RGA-86** (*above top center*) - an impressive piece of hardware that grabbed the attention of most passers-by! Produced in small numbers during the mid-1980s, only 250 RGA-86s were imported into the United States about 3 years ago. Rob’s display included a copy of the only known reference book on the subject – ***Tear Gas Munitions*** by Thomas F. Swearingen (*at right*). Like seemingly every out-of-print firearms reference book (this one was published in 1966), this tome will set you back several hundred dollars – if you can find it!





Mike Alsop continued his theme of displaying Remington products – this time with an excellent presentation of “Remington Model 580 and 590 Series Rifles.” This comprehensive display of bolt action rimfires included a smoothbore (for shot shells) and a left-handed variant. One show attendee commented that this display reminded him of the hardware store where he got his first .22! How many of us were introduced to shooting by one of these models? Mike’s display garnered second place in tight judging! Well done sir!

Did you know...?

Remington’s system for designating the model number was determined by caliber (Model 58x = .22LR and the Model 59x = 5mm Remington) with the third digit indicating the feeding mechanism (xx0 = single shot, xx1 = box magazine, and xx2 = tube magazine). For example, the Model 582 is a .22 LR with a tube magazine.





Richard Valenzi's "Swedish Rifles of the World Wars" was a well executed display of military rifles and their accoutrements (*above*), to include bayonets, cleaning kits, blank firing attachment, and no less than five separate types of issued 6.5x55 ammunition on stripper clips (*at left*). His handout explaining the meaning of the markings on the Swedish brass stock discs contained valuable information for those of us who have a Swedish Mauser or two in our safes. This display earned 3<sup>rd</sup> place in what was very close voting.



Bill Chronister put together an excellent display of “Swiss K31-derived Sniper Rifles.” His display featured two scarce rifles – the **ZfK.31/42** (top photo, bottom rifle) and the **ZfK.55** (top rifle). The Swiss military began development of a sniper rifle based on their current battle rifle, the straight-pull K31, in the late 1930s. The initial effort resulted in the *Zielfernrohr Karabiner 1931/42 or Model 1931/42 Sniper Carbine* with a 1.8X telescopic sight offset to the left and an optimistic maximum elevation of 1000 meters. The offset scope with a folding periscopic objective allowed the scope to be folded into a notch in the stock for transport and more importantly enabled standard K31 top ejection and the use of existing GP-11 ammunition chargers. The offset scope feature proved inadequate and the ZfK.31/42 and its successor were ultimately replaced by the ZfK.55 with a removable 3.5x scope mounted directly over the bore. The biggest change was that the receiver redesigned/tipped 15 degrees clockwise to ensure the ejected cartridge case did not hit the scope. It also featured a longer, much heavier barrel, a unique muzzlebrake/flash hider and a centrally mounted bipod that folded forward under the new half-length forestock. The ZfK.55 remained in service long after the K31 was replaced by the StG.57! Bill’s impressive display was enhanced by a scope tin, bayonet, ammo pouches, cardboard chargers, tools and spare parts kits. It earned the first Judge’s Choice award.





©2022  
Jack R. Looney



Paul Veneziano's (at left) display of "WW I Weapons & Equipment" took up several tables, which is appropriate for one intended to show everything from recruiting posters, mess tins, flare guns, communications equipment, small arms, gas masks, lamps, trenching tools, web gear, a cart, manuals, and even a mortar (above and previous page)! Consisting of both period pieces and reproductions (befitting Paul's passion for accurate reenacting), this vast display had something for everyone and earned a Judge's Choice award. Very impressive!

# ★ Membership Chairman's Report

**Membership Chairman's Report April 2022** – Please welcome the following new members to the Virginia Gun Collectors Association.

- **Woo Suk Suh** of Manassas
- **Roy Crarey** of Woodbridge
- **Brent Sheltz** of Bristowg
- **Francis Torres** of Manassas

**New Applications for Membership:** Since the last Newsletter, there have been fourteen new applicants for membership.

- **David Simerson** of Milford, PA, *sponsored by Phil Hill*
- **Ashley Lamac** of Matamoras, PA *sponsored by Phil Hill*
- **Eric Rebels** of Bangor, PA *sponsored by Phil Hill*
- **Ted Bullard** of Warrenton *sponsored by Rick Nahas*
- **Paul Augsburger** of Linden *sponsored by Steve Vaughn*
- **Mark Anderson** of Gainesville *sponsored by Phil Hill*
- **Ken Fisher** of Manassas *sponsored by Dave Litchfield*
- **Michael Plaughter** of Woodbridge *sponsored by Larry Babcock*
- **Henson Doan** of Springfield *sponsored by Marc Gorelick*
- **Justin Jenkins** of Manassas *sponsored by Phil Hill*
- **Bill Bailey** of Purcellville *sponsored by Ernie Lyels*
- **Patrick Hyland** of Winchester *sponsored by Marc Gorelick*
- **Al Crosby** of Stafford *sponsored by Larry Babcock*

Thanks to the applicants for their interest in the Virginia Gun Collectors Association and to their sponsors for promoting the Association and keeping the membership growing.

If there are any comments or questions on any applicant, please notify any Officer, Director, or the Membership Chair. **George Dungan, Membership Chair** can be reached at [george@eccominv.com](mailto:george@eccominv.com) or 571-243-6387.

**Notice to New Member Sponsors:** VGCA will be discontinuing hard copy versions of the VGCA Newsletters at a future date. *Please make sure your prospective applicants include a legible email address and telephone contact number* if at all possible. Without an email address new members will NOT receive any newsletter or VGCA announcements.

**Membership Numbers:** There are currently 427 Life members, and 56 Annual Members, for a total of 483 members in the Virginia Gun Collectors Association, Inc.

**Recruiting:** Membership in the VGCA is a great way for people with an interest in the history, development, and use of firearms to broaden their knowledge and pass what they know on to others. It also offers the opportunity to network with individuals who have similar interests. To help facilitate new membership, we have a recruiting table at every Chantilly gun show and at our VGCA gun shows. If you

would like to volunteer to work a shift at one of these events, please contact Marc Gorelick at [gorelickmarc13rarius@hotmail.com](mailto:gorelickmarc13rarius@hotmail.com).

*George Dungan*, Membership Chair

★ AMMUNITION CAUTION

# 9X18 MAKAROV vs. 9X18 ULTRA

*Marc Gorelick*

While perusing George Layman’s book, COMMUNIST BLOC HANDGUNS, I came across a sidebar that is worth repeating. Many of us collect and shoot pistols that chamber the 9x18mm Makarov cartridge. However, there is another 9x18mm cartridge, the 9mm Ultra that can be mistaken for the 9mm Makarov. The 9x18 Ultra, also called the 9mm Super and the 9mm Police, was originally developed in 1936 for the German Luftwaffe but was rejected due to accuracy issues. Walther reintroduced it in 1972 for use in the Walther PP Super, which was adopted by the West German police. In 1975, it was introduced to the civilian market for use in the Sig Sauer P230, Mauser HSc-80 and Benelli B76 but it was never very popular and is now largely obsolete and hard to find. The 9x18mm Ultra was the basis for Boris V. Semin’s 9x18mm Makarov cartridge, which has a similar case length but wider and shorter bullet. The Makarov cartridge is used in numerous pistols that were, and still are, used by Russia and former Communist bloc countries. These include the Makarovs, the Czech CZ-82, the Hungarian PA-63, and Norinco commercial copies of the Chinese Type 59.



Photo left -9x18mm Super (Ultra)



Photo right – 9x18mm Makarov

Although they are both 9x18mm, the cartridges are not safely interchangeable. The 9mm Makarov uses a larger .362” diameter bullet. The 9mm Ultra is basically an elongated .380, utilizing a smaller .355” diameter bullet. If the Makarov round is fired in a pistol chambered for the 9mm Ultra, bad things can happen. Moreover, although the Ultra cartridge can fire in a Makarov pistol’s chamber it will result in a bulged case and that is not recommended. The difference is because of the way the Soviets measured their ammunition. Calibers in the Soviet Union were measured by the lands in the rifling instead of the grooves.

Supposedly, Fiocchi is the only ammunition manufacturer still making the 9mm Ultra, often under the name 9mm Police. There have been reports that some dealers have mistakenly offered the 9mm Ultra (Police) as Makarov ammunition, and vice versa. Therefore, shooters should be careful to read the box (and headstamp) carefully when purchasing ammunition being represented as Fiocchi 9x18mm Makarov or 9x18mm Ultra (or 9x18 Super or 9x18 Police).



# CMP UPDATE

*By Marc Gorelick, CMP Liaison  
Photos by the CMP*

*The VGCA is a CMP Affiliated club. The VGCA club number is 026160.*

## CMP AUCTIONS USMC XM-3 SNIPER RIFLES



The Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP) auctions surplus US military arms, parts and accessories on its auction site. The CMP's auction program is an extension of its E-store and everyone who is registered in the E-Store is automatically registered for the auction program. Most often, the guns being auctioned are M-1 Garand rifles, but M-1911 and 1911A1 pistols are also auctioned. Parts and accessories auctioned have included Garand barreled receivers, stocks and USMC Unertl sniper scopes. Every once in a while the CMP offers something truly special. One such item that was recently auctioned was a US Marine Corps XM-3 Sniper Rifle.

The DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY (DARPA) XM-3 Sniper Rifle used by the United States Marine Corps in Iraq and Afghanistan is very rare and are greatly desired by civilian collectors and shooters. Only 52 were produced. According to the CMP's website, in mid-2005, DARPA collaborated with Lt. Col. Norm Chandler's Iron Brigade Armory (IBA) to develop a sniper system for Marine expeditionary units in Afghanistan that would correct the shortcomings of the M40A3. The Marines requested a rifle that would be shorter, lighter, be quieter and have a better field of view than the older M40. Since DARPA already had a good working relationship with IBA, DARPA contracted IBA to build and test lightweight sniper rifles that incorporated the improvements that snipers wanted. The system was to be lighter and smaller than the existing M40 sniper rifles, while having better accuracy, better optics, clip-on night vision that did not require re-zero, a better stock, and it had to be suppressed. The barrel had to be short enough to allow maneuverability in tight spaces yet long enough to deliver a 10" group at 1,000 yards. If the barrel was too long and heavy, maneuverability would decrease, yet if the barrel was too light it would only be able to shoot a few rounds before the groups started to shift due to barrel temperature.



IBA tested a number of barrel contours and lengths, ranging from 16 to 20 inches. Each rifle with a different length was assigned an XM designator starting with XM1 through XM3. Everything on the test rifles was kept the same except the barrel. During the final phases of testing, it was found that the 18" barrels had no issues keeping up with their longer 20" brethren. The final barrel length was set at 18.5", and the contour was a modified #7. The straight taper on the barrel was only 2" vs. 4" and the overall diameter at the muzzle was .85" vs. .980". This helped reduce a lot of the rifle's weight while not negatively affecting accuracy or effective range. A number of the groups at 1,000 yards were <1 MOA.



A total of 52 rifles were produced, all hand-built by the Marine Corps Precision Weapons Shop in Quantico, Virginia. The Marines started to take delivery of the first XM-3s in 2006 and the XM-3 was well received by its users in the field, mainly due to its lighter weight and superb accuracy even when suppressed. Unfortunately, a few problems arose with the XM-3 rifles once they saw use. For instance,



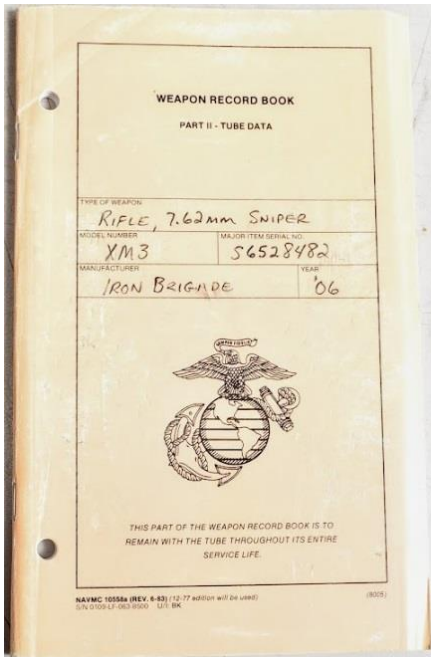
the XM-3 program was never official, and so no structured training or maintenance program was put in place.

Most XM-3s (48) were eventually sent to the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Albany, Georgia. Although they were destined for destruction, in 2014 all 52 XM-3s were transferred to the US Army, which in turn transferred them to the CMP, where they have been auctioned off to civilians. The rifles are extremely rare and incredibly desirable, with most fetching five-digit prices.



The rifles are built on Remington 700 actions and are chambered in 7.62x51 NATO and use custom-made McMillan A1 stocks. The Features include: Clip-slotted receivers that allow the titanium Picatinny rails to fit firmly, stainless steel magazine boxes that are hand-fitted and welded to prevent movement, barreled actions that are bedded in titanium Devcon and Marine Tex for increased

lifespan without loss of torque or consistency, recut chambers, and the internal threads of the receivers were opened up to give a perfectly true alignment with the bolt face and bore.



The XM-3, were originally issued with a Hardigg iM3200 storm case, a Surefire FA762SS suppressor with its own soft case, a Nightforce NXS 3.5-15X50 MD day scope zeroed to 1 MOA elevation and ¼ MOA windage, a FLIR AN/PVS-22 UNS night vision unit, a Harris bipod, an Eagle cheekrest, a Turner Saddlery AWS sling and a variety of maintenance tools including two T-wrenches, cleaning rod, bore guide, three bore brushes, a torque wrench and a ½ inch adapter. The rifles sold by the CMP usually have the complete kit, except for the suppressor. However, they do have a record book. Although there were no XM-3 variants, some of the rifles have unique traits. For example, two rifles have takedown stocks and one has a fluted barrel. The CMP sells the XM-3 rifles as-is, and many, such as the one pictured here with its desert camouflage, show the wear and tear of combat. As the CMP states, they may or may not have defects or other issues. But one can say that those signs of use add to their character and history.

For more information about the CMP auctions and to see what is being auctioned, go to the CMP website at [https://thecmp.org/cmp\\_sales/guns-on-auction/](https://thecmp.org/cmp_sales/guns-on-auction/).



# ★ VGCA MEMBER SPONSORS FUND RAISER FOR 4H SHOOTING CLUB



Long-time VGCA member and former show manager and director Phil Hill (*above center*) sponsored a fundraiser for the 4H “Trigger Time” Shooting Club during our March Gun Show.

Trigger Time shooters have qualified for the 4H National Air Rifle Competition in Grand Island, Nebraska that will be held in June. They will be sending four shooters (three primary and one alternate) and need to raise \$12,000 to make that happen.

Phil stepped up and sponsored a fundraiser for the young shooters during our show. He raffled off five OTIS Technologies Elite cleaning kits (\$10 per ticket, 3 tickets for \$20), each with an MSRP of \$159.95! In addition, he donated the proceeds of other cleaning kit sales from the weekend – all heavily discounted – to Trigger Time. To assist Phil at his tables were several of the Trigger Time shooters, to include Grace and Noah R., Lexi and Aden S., Sam E., and Sam S.

The fundraiser was a big hit, raising \$2500.00 toward their goal!

There is one more OTIS Elite cleaning kit remaining to be raffled. Phil will bring it to the April membership meeting and will sell raffle tickets. Remember, tickets are only \$10 each (three for \$20) and the money is going to a great cause!



# ★ Colt Navy Model 1895 Revolver Recovered from the Wreck of USS Maine

Marc Gorelick



When the United States Navy battleship *USS Maine* fitted out in 1895, it was provided with the latest design in small arms, including the Colt Model 1895 “New Navy” revolvers. Small arms were carried aboard ship primarily for the use of the US Marine detachment and the ship’s company when engaged in landing party operations. Officers, Petty Officers and personnel such as signalmen, buglers and color bearers would be armed with revolvers while part of a landing force. The Officer of the Deck and the Master at Arms would also carry a sidearm while performing their duties aboard ship.

This .38 caliber double-action Colt “New Navy” M1895 Revolver was recovered from the wreck of the *USS Maine*. In 1898, an explosion caused the *Maine* to sink in Havana Harbor, Cuba. The sinking of the *Maine* was the event that started the Spanish-American War. “Remember the Maine” was the battle cry that ignited the country. After the war, the ship was raised and salvaged (1910 to 1912) and material removed from the wreck for souvenirs and memorials. It likely that this revolver was recovered at that time. The ship was later towed out to sea and scuttled.

The heavily corroded condition of the gun is attributed to the approximately thirteen years it spent underwater. There is extensive damage and loss of material due to exposure to salt water. The trigger guard, cylinder center pin and the muzzle, including the front sight, are all missing. The trigger and hammer spur are thin and weak as are major portions of the frame. The hard rubber grips are in relatively good condition aside from some discoloration. The grips both carry the Colt assembly number of 310 hand engraved on the reverse side. The Colt serial numbers for Navy Model 1895 revolvers fall in the 16XXX to 18XXX range. Based on information available from Colt, the serial numbers 16310, 17310 and 18310 were all assigned to Model 1895 revolvers manufactured in 1895.

Source: US Naval History & Heritage

# GUNS OF DISTINCTION

## OSWALD PRINZ NO. 1 “BISMARCK” RIFLE

*By Marc Gorelick*

*Photos of the rifle courtesy of Joh. Springer's Erben, Vienna, Austria*



*Photo of Bismarck in 1940 – German Federal Archives: Bundesarchiv, Bild 193-04-1-26/CC-BY-SA 3.0*

In the world of custom European rifles the guns produced by Oswald Prinz are second to none in terms of quality, strength, reliability, precision and decorative embellishments. This includes his No. 1 break/falling block action kipplauf rifles which range from plain and elegantly simple to the most richly and ornately decorated. An example of a higher end Oswald Prinz No. 1 rifle is his unique “Bismarck,” made in 1976, which commemorates the German Navy in World War 2.



The “Bismarck” is a kipplauf, a design noted for lightness, handiness and long-range accuracy, traits that are required for hunting in mountainous terrain. Chambered in 8x57mm, this single shotgun weighs 6.8 pounds, is 42.5 inches long with 25.6-inch long barrel. It has a gold washed double set trigger and the beautiful stock, made of the finest select burr walnut, with its striking grain design, has a slight hog’s back comb with a Bavarian style cheekpiece. The pistol grip has an engraved cap.



It is the exquisite engraving and gold inlays that make this unique rifle a true artistic masterpiece. The delicate and precise engraving on the right side of the action features the famous U-boat Captain Günther Prien who entered the British Home Fleet naval base at Scapa Flow to sink the battleship HMS Royal Oak. The flat has an engraved image of Prien's U-47, surrounded by a gold inlay borders and the side of the chamber has Prien's name and "U47" in gold surrounded by an ornate gold border.



The decoration on the left side of the action depicts the German battleship Bismarck at the moment when the ship was hit in the rudder by a torpedo from a British Swordfish torpedo bomber from HMS Ark Royal. The rudder damage ensured that the Bismarck could not be steered and she was intercepted and sunk by the British fleet, including the battleships HMS King George V and HMS Rodney. Like the right side, the Bismarck scene has a gold inlay border and gold inlay highlights. The name "Bismarck" is in gold on the side of the chamber in a gold border.



The metal parts, including the trigger guard are all embellished with deep but delicate foliate engraving and gold wash or gold inlay borders and highlights. The bottom of the action has the engraved bows-on image of the Bismarck and the top of the highly decorated lever that opens the action has a British warship seen through a U-boat's periscope. The design of the pistol grip's cap is an Iron Cross and the date, 1939. The

deeply blued stepped barrel is decorated with gold inlay rings at the steps and muzzle.

All in all the Oswald Prinz “Bismarck” is an example of the pinnacle of the gunmaker’s and engraver’s art and skill. It was recently offered for sale by Joh. Springer of Vienna, Austria (price on request).



## ★ DOES ANYONE RECOGNIZE THIS SYMBOL?

A member of the Alaska Gun Collectors Association is hoping that one of our members may be able to help him to identify this stock disc recently contacted me. It is mounted on the foregrip of a New Model Evans repeating rifle, circa 1878. The bottom two letters may be a WV, or perhaps a stylized MA. If you know – or have an educated guess – as to the meaning of this symbol, please pass it to along to Rob at [rpebecker@verizon.net](mailto:rpebecker@verizon.net)



# ★ Show-n-Tell ★

**NOTE – NOTE:** Anyone bringing in items for Show-n-Tell, please hold them up so the members can see it. This will also help your Volunteer Photographer get a decent photograph of the special item you brought to show, and people who could not attend the meeting can see it clearly in the newsletter. Thank you!

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## VGCA Show-n-Tell Fact Sheet

Manufacturer: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_ Action Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Caliber: \_\_\_\_\_

Years of Production: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Produced: \_\_\_\_\_

Year this example was manufactured (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

Significance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Question(s) for members: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

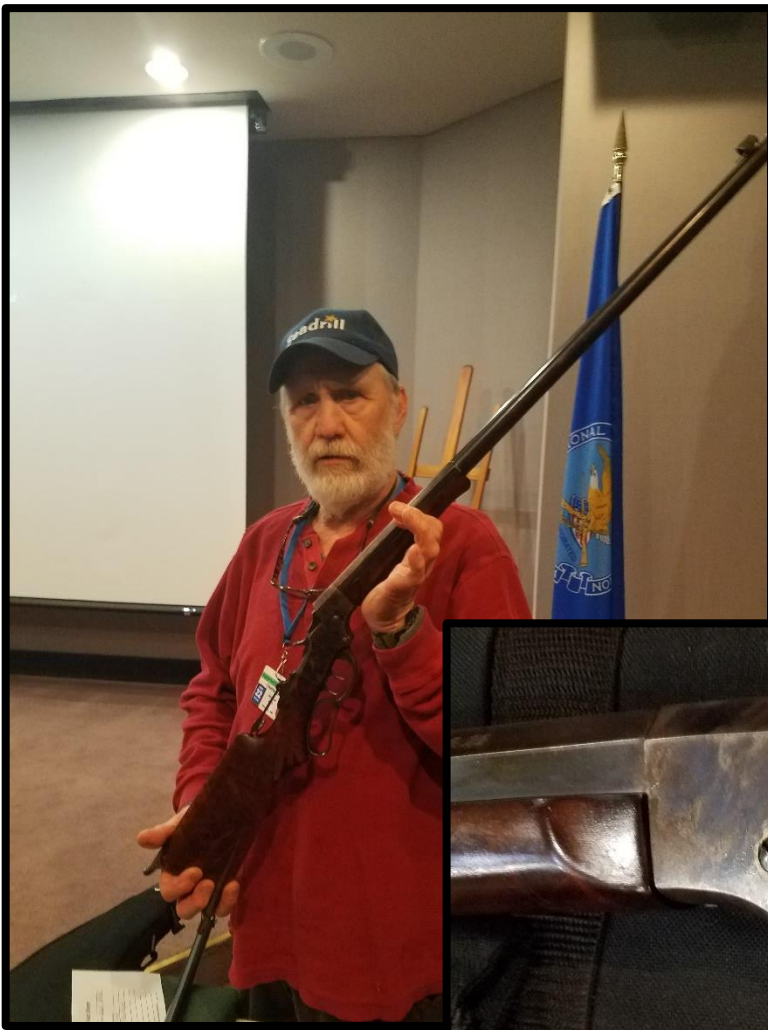
Name (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Where acquired (optional): \_\_\_\_\_ When acquired (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

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Member 1 (*above*) shared a superb J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company Model 52 single shot rifle. The Model 52 was one of the finest of the Stevens drop block target rifles, typically equipped with beautiful walnut, double set triggers, and all the features of the best *Schützen* rifles. Unfortunately, the Stevens records were destroyed in a fire shortly after World War I and before the company was acquired by Savage, so there is very little official written material about models and features. All Stevens rifles had a reputation for accuracy, especially when fitted with a Pope barrel. This particularly example (*note the still vivid color casehardening above right*) is chambered in .25-21 caliber, features many extras, and was made in 1901. The .25-21 caliber was developed in 1897 and based on the earlier .25-25. Per Frank Barnes in *Cartridges of the World*, the .25-21 offered "practically the same performance and was a little cleaner shooting." Though accurate, the .25-21 would be replaced by the more powerful (and more popular) .25-20 and .32-20 Winchester rounds.



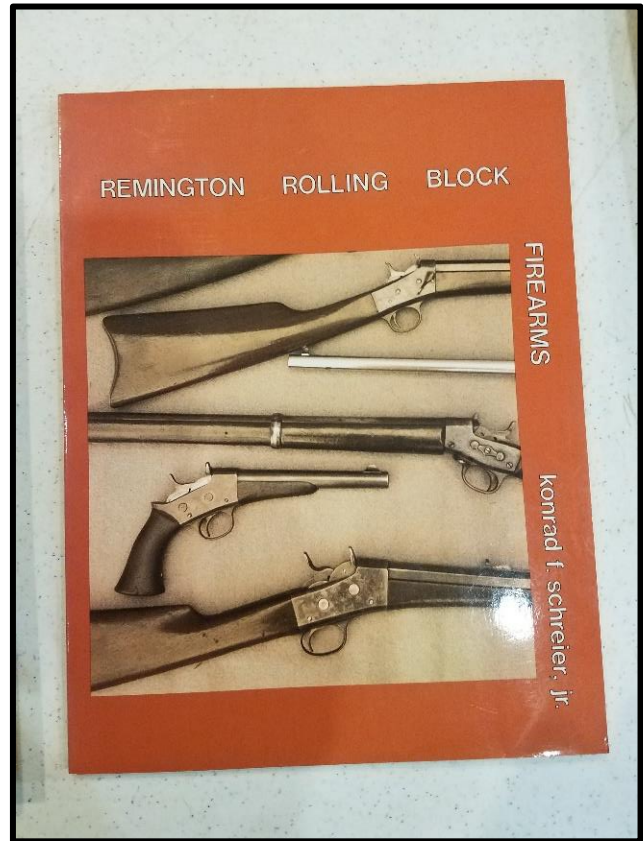
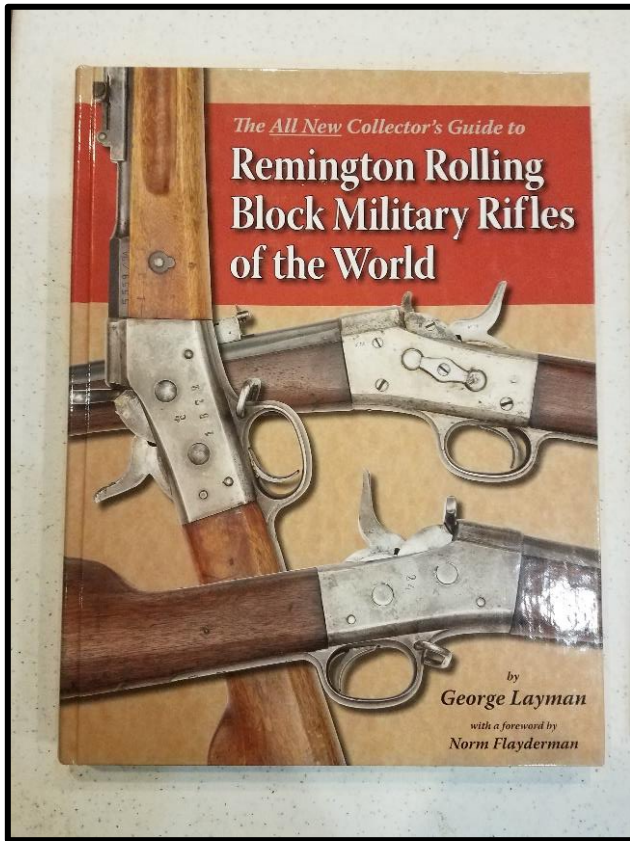


To complement the Model 52, Member 1 also shared an excellent Stevens Model 44 single shot rifle chambered in .25-25. The Model 44 was produced from about 1894 to 1932. As mentioned above, factory records were lost in a fire around 1918, but it possible to date some early Model 44s (~1894-1903) based on individual features. This example, with a half-octagonal and half-round barrel, features British black powder proofs and was made in 1896 or 1897. The proofs make sense as Member 1 acquired this rifle from Australia.



Member 2 shared a cute little Remington Model 4 Rolling Block. The Model 4 was made in rimfire calibers (.22 Long Rifle, .25 Stevens, .32 Rimfire) and was the last rolling block model produced by Remington. Introduced in 1890, the

Model 4 was made until 1933 and had a total production of approximately 356,000. This particular rifle has been refinished and rebarreled - not surprising as early rimfire ammunition was black powder and bores could be heavily corroded if not cleaned quickly and well after shooting. The current barrel apparently came from Montgomery Ward "Hawthorne-Sentry" rifle (so marked under the forearm) and the gun is now chambered in .22 Short. The barrel is also stamped "\* 22 S D I PHILLIPS \*" (*see inset above*) with the assumption being that D. I. Phillips was the gunsmith. Google searches have drawn a blank so if anyone has any information on these markings, please contact Rob at [rpebecker@verizon.net](mailto:rpebecker@verizon.net). Member 2 saw this rifle at a Dale City VFW Gun Show in 2003, passed on it, and had immediate regrets. When he saw the same gun at a VGCA Gun Show in Bealeton later that year, he quickly bought it!



Member 2 also brought in two books on the Remington Rolling Block rifles. They were:

George Layman's *The All New Collector's Guide to Remington Rolling Block Military Rifles of the World* (above left) and Konrad F. Schreier Jr's *Remington Rolling Block Firearms* (above right). Both a good general books on their respective topics, with the Layman book still available new from several sources on line (soft cover selling for about \$20.00 and hard cover for approximately \$35.00). The soft cover Schreier book is out of print but available on the used book market (cost approximately \$25.00)



Member 3 shared his recently acquired German Drilling (*above*). A Drilling is a three-barreled hunting gun, typically consisting of two side-by-side shotgun barrels over a single rifle barrel. They were popular in Germany and central Europe and ensured maximum flexibility for whatever game would present itself to the hunter. Manufactured in Suhl, Germany in approximately 1905-1910, Member 3 picked up this example at the January Chantilly Gun Show thinking it was chambered in 16 gauge x 16 gauge x 7x57 Mauser Rimmed. While the shotgun bores were accurately described, the rifle barrel was not and is thought to be closer to 9.3x75 Rimmed (a chamber cast is going to be required to know for sure). Details of the markings and receiver engravings are shown above (*see insets photos*).



Member 4 brought in an Argentine FN49 (*above*). The Argentine Navy contracted with Fabrique Nationale of Belgium in July 1953 for 5,536 semi-automatic FN49s (these were in addition to one prototype ordered in 1948, for 5,537 rifles). These rifles were originally chambered in 7.65x53 Argentine caliber and, in common with FN49s made for other nations, used a fixed 10-round magazine. Argentina later converted most of these rifles to fire 7.62 NATO and adopted them to use a 20 round detachable box magazine, thus allowing them to use the same ammunition as their recently acquired FALs. Member 4 purchased this rifle just before the COVID-19 pandemic hit in 2020 and has been waiting two years to bring it in for Show-n-Tell! He also brought in the associated detachable grenade launcher (*inset*).



## ★ 2022 Presentation List ★

MEETING DATE	TOPIC	PRESENTER
28 Apr 2022	The History of the U.S. in 10 Firearms	Bronson Armstrong
26 May 2022	TBD	TBD
23 Jun 2022	TBD	TBD

We are still putting together the presentation schedule for 2022. If you have any suggestions – or would like to make a presentation yourself – please contact one of the VGCA officers or directors.

## ★ Upcoming Events and Shows ★

PLEASE NOTE: VGCA members are strongly encouraged to verify shows before driving to an event. These dates were confirmed when this newsletter was written, but are not guaranteed.

### VIRGINIA – 2022

- ☞ Apr 22-24, 2022 – Chantilly, VA – Dulles Expo Center – *Showmasters*
- ☞ Apr 30-May 1, 2022 – Fredericksburg, VA – Fredericksburg Expo & Convention Center - *SGK*
- ☞ Apr 30-May 1, 2022 – Wytheville, VA – Apex Expo Center - *Showmasters*
- ☞ May 21-22, 2022 – Salem, VA – Salem Civic Center – *C&E Gun Shows*
- ☞ Jun 17-19, 2022 – Chantilly, VA – Dulles Expo Center – *Showmasters*
- ☞ Jul 9-10, 2022 – Richmond, VA - Richmond International Raceway – *Showmasters*
- ☞ Jul 16-17, 2022 – Salem, VA – Salem Civic Center – *C&E Gun Shows*
- ☞ Jul 22-24, 2022 – Chantilly, VA – Dulles Expo Center – *Showmasters*
- ☞ Jul 30-31, 2022 – Hampton, VA – Hampton Roads Convention Center - *SGK*

### MARYLAND – 2022

- ☞ Apr 30-May 1, 2022 – Timonium, MD – Timonium Fairgrounds - *Appalachian Promotions*
- ☞ May 14-15, 2022 – West Friendship, MD – Howard County Fairgrounds - *Appalachian Promotions*
- ☞ Jul 9-10, 2022 – Timonium, MD – Timonium Fairgrounds - *Appalachian Promotions*
- ☞ Jul 30-31, 2022 – Frederick, MD – Frederick Fairgrounds - *Appalachian Promotions*

### PENNSYLVANIA – 2022

- ☞ Apr 30-May 1, 2022 – Bloomsburg, PA – Bloomsburg Fairgrounds – *Eagle Shows*
- ☞ Apr 30-May 1, 2022 – Titusville, PA – Chapmanville Vol Fire Dept – *2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Patriots*
- ☞ May 7, 2022 – Pittsburgh, PA – Castle Shannon Volunteer Fire Dept – *Castle Shannon VFD*
- ☞ May 14-15, 2022 – Allentown, PA – Allentown Fairgrounds – *Forks of the Delaware Historical Arms Society*
- ☞ May 14-15, 2022 – Lebanon, PA – Lebanon Expo Center – *Eagle Shows*
- ~~☞ May 14-15, 2022 – Morgantown, PA Morgantown Expo Center *Eagle Shows* - CANCELLED~~
- ☞ May 14-15, 2022 – Tobyhanna, PA – Veterans of Foreign Wars – *Jaeger Arms*
- ☞ May 20-22, 2022 – Long Pond, PA – Pocono Raceway – *Tall Timber Tactical*

## PENNSYLVANIA – 2022 (continued)

- **May 21-22-20, 2022 – Altoona, PA – Altoona Grand Hotel – Tymac Gunshow – Altoona Antique Arms Show**
- **May 21-22, 2022 – Barnesville, PA – Lakeside Ballroom – Jaeger Arms**
- **May 21-22, 2022 – Uniontown, PA – Uniontown Mall – American Legion Post 295**
- ~~**May 21-22, 2022 – Carlisle, PA – Carlisle Expo Center – Eagle Shows - CANCELLED**~~
- **May 22, 2022 – Portland, PA – William Pensyl Social Hall – Portland Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1**
- **May 28-29, 2022 – Sellersville, PA – Forrest Lodge VFW Hall and Club – Jaeger Arms**
- **Jun 4-5, 2022 – Gettysburg, PA – Allstar Events Complex – Eagle Shows**
- **Jun 4-5, 2022 – Thompson, PA – Thompson Vol Fire Co – Jaeger Arms**
- **Jun 10-12, 2022 – Oaks, PA – Greater Philadelphia Expo Center – Eagle Arms**
- **Jun 11-12, 2022 – Leesport, PA – Leesport Farmers Market – Appalachian Promotions**
- **Jun 11-12, 2022 – Spring Brook, PA – Spring Brook Fire Co. – Jaeger Arms**
- **Jun 18-19, 2022 – Washington, PA – Washington PA County Fairgrounds – ARH Sport Shop**
- **Jun 18-19, 2022 – Wind Gap, PA – Plainfield Township Vol Fire Company – Eagle Shows**
- **Jun 25-26, 2022 – Allentown, PA – ParkView Inn & Conference Center – Eagle Shows**
- **Jun 25-26, 2022 – York, PA – York Fairgrounds - Appalachian Promotions**
- **Jul 2-3, 2022 – Stroudsburg, PA – Jackson Township Vol Fire Co – Jaeger Arms**
- **Jul 9-10, 2022 – Allentown, PA – Allentown Fairgrounds – Forks of the Delaware Historical Arms Society**

## SPECIAL EVENTS / SHOWS – 2022

- **Apr 30-May 1, 2022 - Wilmington, OH – Roberts Convention Centre – Ohio Gun Collectors Association – Annual Display Show**

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## FOR SALE:

The "For Sale" section of the Virginia Gun Collectors Association (VGCA) Newsletter is provided as a service exclusively to the members of the VGCA. The VGCA, its officers, and directors are not responsible for any listings made in any VGCA Newsletter. We are not responsible for the accuracy (condition, value, etc.) of any listings. All buyers, traders, and sellers agree to comply with all local, state, federal, and international laws in regards to items sold via the VGCA Newsletter. It is their duty and responsibility to ensure the quality and value of the transaction and that all such laws are followed at all times. Buy, sell, or trade at your own risk.

If you would like to list an item (or items) in the VGCA Newsletter, please send your description, price, and contact information to [rpebecker@verizon.net](mailto:rpebecker@verizon.net). I must receive your material no later than the second Sunday of the month for it to be included in that month's newsletter. Unless other arrangements are made, items will be listed for one issue of the Newsletter.

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## FOR SALE:

✦ VGCA member Charlie Pate has four books that he has authored for sale, at discounted prices to VGCA members. These include:

- "U.S. Handguns of World War II" - \$45.00
- "The Smith & Wesson American Model" - \$55.00
- "U.S. Military Arms Inspector Marks" - \$45.00
- "The Colt Model 1860 Army Revolver" - \$60.00

If interested, please contact Charlie at [usarmsresearch@gmail.com](mailto:usarmsresearch@gmail.com)

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**FOR SALE:**

★ After more than two and a half years of research, VGCA member Bill Vanderpool has recently published his book **Guns of the FBI**. This book is available at GunDigest.com or can be purchased directly from Bill by calling 703-626-2975. He is more than happy to sign a copy for you. Cost is \$50.00.

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**FOR SALE:**

★ VGCA member Larry Babcock recently published a companion piece to his earlier book **M1 Garand Photo Essay**. This second book, titled **M1 Garand Photo Essay Volume II** covers all new material, to include the M1C and M1D sniper rifles as well as a myriad of M1 accessories. Best of all, both books are offered at a discount to VGCA members. Volume I is normally priced at \$69 and volume II lists for \$49, VGCA members can buy them directly from Larry for \$60 and \$40 each respectively - or \$90 total if you buy both. Look for Larry Babcock set up near the VGCA recruiting table at the next Chantilly Gun Show or order from him directly at [larrybab@comcast.net](mailto:larrybab@comcast.net) / 703-856-2561.

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**FOR SALE:**

★ Classic Winchester Model 12 20-gauge pump action shotgun. Rare 30" full choked barrel, tight action, safe queen, excellent bore, bluing and wood, 1946 production. \$1195

★ Smith and Wesson: The original centerfire 38 caliber (.38 S&W) handgun from 1876-1877. BABY RUSSIAN 5-shot, spur trigger w/ excellent bore and rare 4-inch barrel and block letter grips. All matching numbers, nicely nickel-plated, with authenticating S&W letter. \$1795

If interested, contact John at 571-308-4978

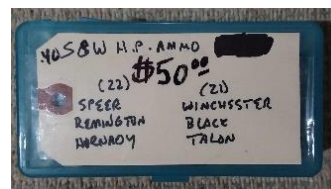
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**FOR SALE:**

★ **5.56x45 NATO SS109 Ammo.** General Dynamics 62grain FMJ. Box of 250 rounds for \$160.00



★ **.40 S&W:** Winchester Black Talon (21 rounds), peer/Remington/Hornady (22 rounds), mixed 43 rounds total, in an MTM plastic box. \$50.00



★ **7.62x25 Tokarev Ammo.** Eastern Bloc surplus (dated 1984) in 72 round boxes. \$45 per box (6 available).



☛ **Hornady .450 Nitro Express Ammo.** 3 ¼" 450 grain DGX, 20 round box, very limited production. \$125.00

☛ **Cold Steel Sanburu Spear.** Three sections – head/blade, shoe/butt spike, and double taper hardwood handle. \$65.00



Prices firm. Contact Jack for details at [looney.house@verizon.net](mailto:looney.house@verizon.net)

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