



and American book-collectors ....

M one carbine , Grafton Hopkins Cook, Barbara Wood Cook, Jan 1, 2001, Antiques & Collectibles, 207 pages. Ever wonder what the real story is behind the M1 Carbine? Would you like to know who really did most of the work making these fabulous guns? This exciting book will introduce ....

The Whitman massacre a true story by a survivor of this terrible tragedy which took place in Oregon in 1847, Mary Saunders, 1977, History, 56 pages. .

Fighting sail , Addison Beecher Colvin Whipple, Time-Life Books, 1978, History, 184 pages. Traces the glorious history of the British Royal Navy during the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

Combat shooting for police , Paul B. Weston, 1978, Political Science, 172 pages. .

Rifles Of The U.S. Army, 1861-1906 , John D. McAulay, Aug 31, 2003, , 280 pages. Rifles of the U.S. Army contains new extensive coverage of rifles in the Civil War, the Mexican War, the Indian wars, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Insurrection and ....

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However, the book I recommended for you is much more reasonable in price. The smaller abridged version, The Collector's Guide (3rd edition) will cost you about \$65+ U.S. dollars, or so. This book is usually available on eBay, or if you e-mail me, I can provide a U.S. vendor who sells the book, and a very nice CD ROM of numerous photos of pistols. The Collector's Guide has all of the hard information you will need to evaluate these pistols, but cuts out much of the history and explanations contained in the "Big Book." HTH, Karl

This is a discussion on 1911: Cocked and Unlocked... within the Concealed Carry Issues & Discussions forums, part of the Defensive Carry Discussions category; Lets just say that you carry with the thumb safety off and get used to carrying that way, then the thumb safety inadvertently gets engaged unknowingly ...

Lets just say that you carry with the thumb safety off and get used to carrying that way, then the thumb safety inadvertently gets engaged unknowingly and you need to use your weapon, you draw and pull the trigger, but nothing is happening, your brain is now in overdrive wondering why it's not going bang, you look down and realize the thumb safety is engaged as you start feeling the impact of the BG's rounds tearing into your body, witnesses are telling the homicide detectives, he was trying to shoot but his gun was broken or something.

Not disagreeing with you Gman, but there was another reason JMB did away with grip safety, barrel bushing etc. (even the thumb safety was completely different and more complicated than it need be) Most folks don't realize JMB had to work around the patents for the 1911, he no longer owned them, he had given them to the Government, basically he would have been infringing on his own design, which he no longer owned.

While some carry the 1911 with an empty chamber and the hammer down or a round in the

chamber with the hammer down, I always understood it was meant to be carried with a round in the chamber, hammer back, safety engaged. That's how I carry one. As a lefty, I require an ambi safety. I think just a little practice is all one needs to carry in Condition One, draw and fire in one fluid motion. Can't say this design is ideal for CCW or inexperienced shooters but a lot of folks feel very good with carrying a 1911 style firearm (like the little Sigs) in Condition One.

That's what most people think until they read the actual history of the M1911. The M1911 was designed for the US Military, not the civilian market, the Military specified hammer down on an empty chamber with a loaded magazine (Browning's original design didn't even have a thumb safety, so he did not intend for his pistol to be carried cock and locked originally). The US Cavalry requested a safety of some sort be incorporated into the weapon system so that our mounted troopers would not have to let go of the reins to place the M1910 (M1911 w/the safety) into a safe condition, Colt designers and Browning came up with the thumb safety. The C&L option was intended to be used only until the trooper was dismounted (or to be ready for imminent use) and could safely place the weapon in Condition 3 carry as called for by the military. So technically, the idea of the cock & locked condition as we call it, originated with the US Cavalry and was implemented by Colt and the Ordnance Department.

I am not believing the original poster until I see a picture of his or her pistol. This is pretty rare pistol and the individual is a first time poster. I will believe it when I see them post some pictures with the serial number. The narrative description sounded just like it was copied from a reference book. There was also no description of condition.

The slides of WW1-era 1911 pistols were not heat treated, and will often show serious wear after only a few thousand rounds. The ones that still exist today were mostly carried a lot, shot only a little. Slides on pistols made after 1925 did have spot-hardening of the front 1/3, and later during WW2 the slide stop notch was spot-hardened as well. But it wasn't until after WW2 that methods of fully heat-treating the entire slide were perfected. Modern 1911 pistols can take many tens of thousands of rounds without serious wear, but not the very early ones.

Thanks, but I'm actually very aware of the particulars. I own a 1918 Colt, through which I've fired some hundreds of rounds over the last twenty years. A friend has a 1912 Colt through which I've fired a few rounds. The soft slides will wear more rapidly than a new gun, but there is no history of catastrophic failure. Telling the guy he is a danger to himself and others if he shoots his gun is a bit over the top. I think "extensive shooting will reduce the value of a collectible gun" is much closer to the truth than is warning that the gun will be damaged and people will be injured if it's fired.

Well, that's good. But again, respectfully, I never said anything about catastrophic failure myself; the worst I've ever heard of is breechface peening. I would always argue that steel loses strength as it ages and at some point, something may happen. To me, that makes headspace a modicum of concern because extreme examples have a bit of a gap in what looks like a trough around the firing pin hole. The possibility of this type of damage is enough to convince me that pulling the trigger 7 times on the 4th of July is OK, but that's all I do with my own 1918 Colt 1911.

EDIT: Since the serial number is correct for a UMC(?), it's possible that the numbers were "chased" via engraving at the time the gun was refinished. The "NO" and the numbers themselves appear uneven, and engraved freehand, rather than stamped. Whether the appearance of the serial number would be interpreted by someone as having been "restored" or "replaced" is possibly a legal issue.

I am also a little puzzled by the serial number. It is certainly within the serial number range of Remington pistols since 21,676 were produced. I have looked at the picture of another Remington 1911 of the era and there was a slightly larger spacing between the first numeral (1) in the serial number as compared to the spacing of other numbers in the sequence. This holds true from my view of your pistol. The other numbers on your pistol's SN may raise some doubt particularly the last two or three digits. I am not an expert, but I am referring to pictures and narrative from Mr. Charles W. Clawson's book "Collector Guide to Colt .45 Service Pistols Models of 1911 and 1911A1". There could be several explanations, and we can only speculate. I also am not qualified to guess how the

serial number would be judged by authorities.

No offence taken lamarw. I know the grips are wrong, I took the wood ones off & put them up before they got broke & put these plastic ones on. I think I will carry her to a gun smith maybe he can tell me more about her. Thanks my friends for all of the info. I have a old rolling block rifle, I'll post some pictures of her,

This is entirely incorrect. The early slides are known to fracture at the end of the recoil spring tunnel, breaking off the front inch and a quarter (or whatever it measures) of the slide. This does not generally result in injury to the shooter (although it can, since there is then nothing to stop the rear portion of the slide moving back), but the real issue is that in the space of one shot -- an instant in time -- a valuable collector firearm is transformed into a pile of parts. Even IF a "correct" replacement slide can be procured, it will still be a replacement. The pistol will never, ever again be original.

I have never seen an early, broken 1911 slide, so will have to take your word for it. I've been a moderator at 1911forum for many years, and have never seen a picture, nor heard anyone relate a tale of, a broken, early, M1911 slide. Since there were almost a million M1911 slides made, I wouldn't be very surprised if some number didn't break in almost every imagineable way; "known to break" sounds like some sort of manufacturing defect, but I will gladly concede that in the last 100 years there have been verifiable instances of 1911 slides breaking.

The reason you haven't seen one is that the broken slides got thrown away. The U.S. military purchased thousands of slides as maintenance parts. The slides were considered not exactly as "consumables" in the same context as ammunition, but perhaps as "expendables." They did break, and when they broke a unit armorer simply reached into his box of spare parts and slapped on a new slide.

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