GURPS® Fourth Edition

HIGH-TECH™

ADVENTURE GUNS™

Written by HANS-CHRISTIAN VORTISCH
Edited by NIKOLA VRTIS

Additional Material by
S.A. FISHER and MIKE HURST

GURPS System Design ▮ STEVE JACKSON
GURPS Line Editor ▮ SEAN PUNCH
Chief Operating Officer ▮ PHILIP REED
Managing Editor ▮ MIRANDA HORNER
Assistant ***GURPS*** Line Editor ▮ JASON "PK" LEVINE
Production Artist and Indexer ▮ NIKOLA VRTIS

GURPS Project Manager ▮ STEVEN MARSH
Director of Sales ▮ ROSS JEPSON
Marketing Director ▮ KALI DUGAN
Art Direction and Prepress Checker ▮ NIKKI VRTIS
Page Design ▮ PHIL REED and JUSTIN DE WITT
GURPS FAQ Maintainer ▮ VICKY "MOLOKH" KOLENKO

Playtesters: Roger Bell_West and Peter Dell'Orto

Special Thanks: The Hellions

STEVE JACKSON GAMES

Stock #37-1633

Version 1.0 – November 2014

Contents

About *GURPS*

Steve Jackson Games is committed to full support of ***GURPS*** players. Our address is SJ Games, P.O. Box 18957, Austin, TX 78760. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) any time you write us! We can also be reached by e-mail: **info@sjgames.com**. Resources include:

New supplements and adventures. ***GURPS*** continues to grow – see what's new at **gurps.sjgames.com**.

Warehouse 23. Our online store offers ***GURPS*** adventures, play aids, and support in PDF form . . . digital copies of our books, plus exclusive material available only on Warehouse 23! Just head over to **warehouse23.com**.

Pyramid (**pyramid.sjgames.com**). Our monthly PDF magazine includes new rules and articles for ***GURPS***, systemless locations, adventures, and much more. Look for each themed issue from Warehouse 23!

Internet. Visit us on the World Wide Web at **sjgames.com** for errata, updates, Q&A, and much more. To discuss ***GURPS*** with our staff and your fellow gamers, visit our forums at **forums.sjgames.com**. The web page for ***GURPS High-Tech: Adventure Guns*** can be found at **gurps.sjgames.com/adventureguns.**

Bibliographies. Many of our books have extensive bibliographies, and we're putting them online – with links to let you buy the resources that interest you! Go to each book's web page and look for the "Bibliography" link.

Errata. Everyone makes mistakes, including us – but we do our best to fix our errors. Up-to-date errata pages for all ***GURPS*** releases, including this book, are available on our website – see above.

Rules and statistics in this book are specifically for the ***GURPS Basic Set,*** *Fourth Edition.* Page references that begin with B refer to that book, not this one.

The [.45-75 half-magazine] Winchester, which is stocked and sighted to suit myself, is by all odds the best weapon I ever had, and I now use it almost exclusively, having killed every kind of game with it, from Grizzly bear to bighorn . . . The bullet, weighing three-quarters of an ounce, is plenty large enough for anything on this continent . . .

– Theodore Roosevelt, ***Hunting Tips of a Ranchman***

Introduction

GURPS High-Tech: Adventure Guns describes the firearms and other "high-tech" weapons used from the second half of the 19th century until the Great War, the period of the great adventurers and explorers in the Wild West, *In Darkest Africa,* in Transylvania, along the Indian North-West Frontier, and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.* It also details guns that were used at home – by gentlemen, criminals, policemen, homeowners, or hunters all over the world. The arms featured in this supplement could outfit American gunslingers, Indians, and homesteaders in the Wild West (and the Weird West!); British Victorian detectives, hunters, explorers, and soldiers; Prussian officers and German archaeologists; and ordinary people of that time and age. This volume is ideally suited as a companion to ***GURPS Big Lizzie, GURPS Cliffhangers, GURPS Horror, GURPS Infinite Worlds: Britannica-6, GURPS Lands Out of Time, GURPS Mysteries, GURPS Old West, GURPS Steampunk,*** and various timelines in ***GURPS Infinite Worlds.*** Those who wish to play out their ***GURPS Monster Hunters*** campaigns in the late 1800s will also find it informative. It is designed to work with the optional firearms rules in ***GURPS Gun Fu*** and ***GURPS Tactical Shooting.***

Publication History

Several entries are based on descriptions from ***GURPS High-Tech*** (2007), written by Shawn Fisher and Hans-Christian Vortisch, and older editions written by Michael Hurst, but have been considerably expanded. Others first appeared in ***GURPS High-Tech: Pulp Guns, Volume 1*** (2008) and ***GURPS High-Tech: Pulp Guns, Volume 2*** (2008), written by Hans-Christian Vortisch, but now contain period information. Some were developed from material in the *Pyramid* article "In Her Majesty's Service" (2003), also by Hans-Christian Vortisch.

Where a gun's statistics differ from those in an earlier book, like ***High-Tech,*** use the ***Adventure Guns*** version. These minor changes reflect newer, more accurate information and details.

Art Acknowledgments

P. 1: Art by Frederic Remington. From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, LC-USZ62-98519.

P. 3: Photo by George Grantham Bain. From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, LC-USZ62-41723.

P. 15: From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, Visual material from the records of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, LC-DIG-ppmsca-10791.

P. 26: Art by Alfred R. Waud. From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, LC-USZ62-132748

P. 33: Photo by Underwood & Underwood. From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, LC-USZ62-42613.

P. 40: From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, George Grantham Bain Collection, LC-USZ61-1798.

P. 42: Photo by Keystone View Company. From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA, LC-USZ62-126019.

P. 46: Stereograph by Strohmeyer & Wyman. From the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA LC-USZ62-88374.

About the Author

Hans-Christian "Grey Tiger" Vortisch, M.A., began writing for ***GURPS*** as a freelancer in 2001. He was author or co-author of ***GURPS Covert Ops, GURPS High-Tech,*** *Fourth Edition,* ***GURPS Modern Firepower, GURPS Special Ops,*** *Third Edition,* ***GURPS Tactical Shooting, GURPS WWII: Motor Pool,*** and many e23 publications on martial topics. He has written additional material for numerous other ***GURPS*** books; authored, translated, edited, or contributed to several German and British ***Call of Cthulhu*** products, including Sixtystone Press' *Investigator Weapons;* and published many articles in American, British, and German gaming magazines. Hans has been an avid gamer since 1983. His nongaming interests include shooting, science fiction, history, cinema, and punk rock. He lives in Prussian Berlin.

Chapter One
User's Manual

Weapon descriptions in Chapter 2 follow the pattern laid out on p. 79 of ***GURPS High-Tech.*** They appear in order of historical appearance and availability both in the text and the tables. For all weapons, some general considerations concerning cost and legality should be kept in mind.

Costs and Customization

All costs are given in generic ***GURPS*** $ (see *Tech Level and Starting Wealth,* p. B27). To convert these to *historical* U.S. dollars, use a rough divisor of 22 for 1850-1915. Use a rough divisor of 110 to convert them to British pounds – with one pound sterling equaling five dollars (actually 4.86) for most of the period (***GURPS Steampunk,*** p. 49).

Example: The Winchester Model 1873 rifle (p. 30) is listed with a cost of $400 in the *Muskets and Rifles Table* (p. 35). In the 1870s up to the Great War, the "historical" price would be 400/22 = 18 U.S. dollars; Winchester's actual list price for the Winchester '73 was 24 U.S. dollars in 1873-1879, and 18 U.S. dollars in 1880-1915 – while mail-order stores like Sears, Roebuck sold it for 11 U.S. dollars by 1897! This converts to 400/110 = 3.64 pounds or £3 12/9. Shipping and tariffs resulted in the gun actually costing £4 10/0 in Britain.

Many weapons list cost modifiers for decorated specimens – see *Styling* (***High-Tech,*** p. 10). These always refer to standard factory options. Theoretically, any gun could be individually styled even more extravagantly; for decorations like this, the sky's the limit. Multiply cost by 20 for a +4 reaction bonus, by 50 for a +5, and so on.

Example: The Winchester '73 rifle could be ordered from the factory with a variety of engraving styles; this adds anywhere from $80 to $1,200. Nickel-plating adds $80, gold trimmings are $160, and fancy wood with extensive checkering costs $240. A blued carbine with medium engraving, gold trimmings, and checkered imported walnut stock might cost $400 + $500 + $160 + $240 = $1,300. This is more than twice the normal cost, for +1 to reaction rolls. Spending five times the normal cost ($2,000) or more would give +2 to reactions.

Guns described to be of fine quality (either accurate or reliable) cannot be made fine again. If such a weapon is to be improved, it needs to be made very fine (***High-Tech,*** p. 79). Multiply cost by 2.75 to make it very fine (accurate) or by 1.8 to make it very fine (reliable).

In the 1870s, the transition period between TL5 and TL6, muzzleloading firearms sold for half their original cost. Costs for these obsolete items further deteriorated as the 19th century drew to a close and TL6 progressed, eventually settling at as little as 10% of cost.

Optional Rule: Cost Factor

Firearms modifications often have cost multipliers. Realistically, when several of these apply, they should not be applied cumulatively; e.g., the cost multiplier for fine (accurate) should not compound the cost of cosmetic features, or vice versa. To handle multiple modifications more realistically, for each modification, convert the multiplier to a "cost factor" (CF) by subtracting 1. Next, total all CFs that apply. Finally, multiply the modified weapon's list cost by (1 + total CF). If total CF is below -0.8, treat it as -0.8; thus, final cost cannot be below 20% of list cost.

> *If my advice is asked about the purchase of this grade of pistol, I should say "don't." . . . For accuracy and penetration of ball cartridges they are good for nothing. Better to invest a dollar more, and get a Colt or a Guardian.*
>
> *– Homer Fisher,* ***Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers & Ammunition***

Firearms and the Law

The Chief of Police ["Wild Bill" Hickok] has posted up printed notices, informing all persons that the ordinance against carrying fire arms or other weapons in Abilene will be enforced.
*– **Abilene Chronicle** article from 1871*

Whether someone can legally own and carry a firearm depends on both the weapon in question and the time and place – see *Laws and Customs* (pp. B506-507). Until the Great War, the majority of the world's nations, including the United States and the United Kingdom, had CR3 for most matters, while a few, like Japan, had CR4. Regarding firearms, however, things were less clear-cut.

For example, the United States generally had CR2 for firearms. However, some U.S. states and municipalities had more severe firearms laws in effect. The years after the American Civil War saw many uprooted, armed veterans roaming the country, and many settlements enacted local laws against the carrying of arms, especially guns.

The state of Texas banned the concealed carrying of handguns and knives as early as 1871, although the law made provisions for open carrying, especially while traveling. Many of the wild "cow towns" – such as Abilene, Dodge City, and Ellsworth – passed city ordinances that required visitors to hand in their weapons against a token or check. This is effective CR5 for weaponry. In practice, these laws were often unenforceable. Individual towns could only force people to follow the ordinances when the municipalities had marshals tough enough to deal with all comers.

In the United Kingdom, practically no restrictions existed on gun possession and carrying before 1870, for effective CR2. After the Gun Licenses Act of 1870 passed, the United Kingdom had CR4 for firearms and air guns, although shotguns were considered exempt. A gun license was required, which could be obtained at any post office ($110, valid one year). People with a hunting license were exempt, as were serving military and police personnel. Farmers were allowed to use guns in their own fields without permit, but only to scare off birds or kill vermin. From 1903, the U.K. continued to have CR4 for long arms, but with the passing of the Pistol Act, all handguns had to be registered. Anyone wanting to buy a handgun had to have a gun license, hunting license, or a document signed by a police officer or judge that stated that the applicant would use the weapon only on his own property for self-defense, or would be traveling overseas for at least six months.

Social Stigma (Criminal Record) or (Minor) could make acquisition of a license impossible. Even so, in many countries, youths above the age of 14 or so were not considered minors. Social Stigma (Minority Group) or (Second-Class Citizen) also made a license unlikely or impossible. In many areas, a bad Reputation could lead to exclusion, especially in the United States and the United Kingdom, where local judges or police officers (rather than anonymous bureaucrats) approved licenses.

Conversely, Legal Enforcement Powers, Military Rank, Police Rank, and sometimes Administrative Rank usually made acquiring a license easy or superfluous. For civilians, Courtesy Rank and Status would often work wonders.

Instead of going into the byzantine details of firearms legislation, the GM may simply allow PCs to buy a firearms license (where required) as a 1-point perk in areas of relatively light control, such as most of the United States or the United Kingdom. Compare this trait to the Concealed Carry Permit perk (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 38).

Western Gun Slang

barkin' iron: A handgun.
Big Fifty: Sharps buffalo rifle in .50 caliber (p. 31).
Black-eyed Susan: A handgun.
blue lightnin': A firearm.
blue whistlers: Buckshot. The original "Blue Whistler" was a specific Ames M1841 6-pounder cannon used in the American Civil War.
buffalo: To pistol-whip (***High-Tech,*** p. 93).
buscadero: A gunman, from his gun belt decorated in the Mexican *buscadero*-style.
canister: A firearm, from the antipersonnel load used in cannon (***High-Tech,*** pp. 172-173).
cannon: A firearm.
coach gun: A sawed-off, large-bore shotgun (see p. 21).
equalizer: A large revolver.
five beans in the wheel: Loading only five rounds in a six-shooter due to safety concerns (***High-Tech,*** p. 93).
heeled: To be armed, typically with a handgun.
hog-leg: A large revolver.
lead plumb: A bullet.
lead poisoning: To have been shot.
let her rip: To start shooting.
life preserver: A gun.
Navy: A large revolver, usually but not always the .36-caliber Colt M1851 Navy (p. 10).
Old Betsy: A gun.
pack iron: To carry a gun.
Peacemaker: The Colt .45 SAA revolver (pp. 14-15).
purse cannon: A small, derringer-type handgun.
rod: A handgun.
run against a pill: To get shot.
six-shooter: A six-shot revolver.
smoke wagon: A handgun.
street howitzer: A sawed-off, large-bore shotgun.
talking iron: A firearm.
thumb-buster: A single-action revolver that requires cocking the hammer with the thumb before every shot. See *Thumbing* (***High-Tech,*** p. 83).

Ladies who travel extensively and visit semi-civilized countries . . . should be thoroughly familiar with fire arms and skilled in their use.

– Abraham Himmelwright,
Pistol and Revolver Shooting

Chapter Two
Six-Shooters and Lever-Actions

There are only two things more beautiful than a gun – a Swiss watch or a woman from anywhere.

– Cherry Valance, in ***Red River***

The following sections describe dozens of firearms for use by adventurers or their opponents. They provide details on who used them and when, to allow a historically accurate simulation of reality. They also list many fictional users from literature, cinema, and television for inspiration. In particular, motion-picture and TV references allow the weapons to be seen in action.

For details on reloading guns, see ***GURPS High-Tech,*** pp. 86-88.

Non-Repeating Pistols

The pet hide-out weapon of them all was that "wicked little gun with the big, bad bite" – the .41 double-barreled derringer. It was no uncommon thing, not so long ago, to see a man reach into his pants-pocket and pull out a handful of silver, some matches, a keyring, and a derringer.

– Eugene Cunningham, ***Triggernometry***

This is a catchall category for handguns that are neither revolvers nor semiautomatic pistols. Not of all them are single-shot weapons; some versions feature multiple barrels or other mechanisms permitting several shots. Most are small holdout pistols, preferred as backup guns or as easily concealed primary weapons. Some are huge multi-barrel affairs intended for close-quarters defense against man or beast.

Deringer, .44 Caplock (USA, 1850-1868)

Made by gunsmith Henry Deringer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this was a small, sleek gun of superior workmanship. Deringer sold his custom-made pistols as cased *pairs* (double cost) and even in sets of four (four times cost) – it's *much* faster to draw another gun than to reload (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 14). A pair of Deringers in the trouser pockets and a Bowie knife in the tailcoat pocket completed the ensemble of the well-dressed American gambler, lawyer, or congressman of the 1850s. John Booth assassinated U.S. President Abraham Lincoln with such a piece in 1865. More than 10,000 were made. Some had gold trimmings; these were double cost (+1 to reactions; see p. 4).

Volcanic No. 2 Army Pistol, .41 Volcanic (USA, 1855-1857)

This handgun had a lever-action mechanism and a tube magazine below the 8" barrel holding eight .41 Volcanic "Rocket Balls." It was basically a stockless version of the Volcanic Rifle (pp. 25-26). Note that its action requires both hands for use – unless modified at double cost for use with the One-Armed Bandit perk (see ***GURPS Gun Fu,*** p. 21). Smith and Wesson made a couple thousand guns.

Sharps No. 2 Derringer, .30 Short Rimfire (USA, 1859-1874)

This small holdout pistol had four 2.5" barrels in two over-and-under rows. They were fired using a rotating firing pin. To reload, the barrel block was slid forward and the cases dumped out one by one. It featured a brass frame with nickel trimmings; ivory grips added $35 to cost. The almost identical *No. 1* was chambered for the .22 Short (Dmg 1d-1 pi-); the *No. 3,* for the .32 Long Rimfire (Dmg 1d+2 pi). The Sharps was license-made by Webley in England and by Grünbaum in Austria. When Sharps ceased producing it, Tipping & Lawden continued its production in England until 1879.

In fiction, the Sharps Derringer is displayed by aesthete Sir Henry Baskerville in Brian Mills' *The Hound of the Baskervilles,* gambler Annabelle Bransford in *Maverick,* and monster hunter Hiram Gummer in *Tremors 4: The Legend Begins.* Criminal mastermind Professor James Moriarty uses it with a sleeve holster (***High-Tech,*** p. 154) in Guy Ritchie's *Sherlock Holmes.*

Lindsay Young America, .41 Caplock (USA, 1860-1864)

This single-barreled muzzleloading pocket pistol made by the Union Knife Co. for John Lindsay was designed to offer that crucial second shot in case the first missed or there was more than one opponent – from only *one* 4" barrel! It achieved this by using two separate hammers and fire holes.

The two loads were inserted one after the other from the muzzle, separated by a greased wad. However, unless it was *very* carefully loaded (***High-Tech,*** p. 86), the flash from the first load would often ignite the second superimposed load as well, resulting in a two-round burst . . . or more likely, a burst barrel (treat as *Explosion,* p. B407)! If loaded incorrectly, with a touch too much powder, or if only the left hammer (that is, the one for the rear load) was cocked and then fired, a variety of serious malfunctions could occur, resulting in a blown-up weapon. A roll vs. IQ-based Guns or Armoury can improve Malf. to 16. It had a spur trigger and was only 6.5" long overall. Several hundred were made.

Merwin & Bray Derringer, .22 Short (USA, 1861-1868)

Actually made by the Bacon Manufacturing Co. for Merwin & Bray, who only acted as distributors, this was a single-shot derringer with a spur trigger that popped out of a notch when the gun was cocked. It featured a 3.5" barrel. It was also available in .32 Short Rimfire (Dmg 1d+1 pi). Some 4,100 were made.

This tiny pistol was the gambler's (and many a hustler's) constant companion in the late 19th century.

Remington-Elliott Pocket Repeater, .32 Short Rimfire (USA, 1863-1888)

This four-barreled, single-action, break-open holdout weapon had an internal striker. The ring trigger had to be pushed forward between shots to rotate and cock the striker. The barrels were 3.4" long. It was available either blued or nickeled. Instead of plain rubber or walnut grips, it could also be purchased with ivory or pearl grips (+$100). Some 25,000 were made.

Remington Double-Derringer, .41 Short (USA, 1866-1934)

This tiny, break-open over-and-under pistol was the gambler's (and many a hustler's) constant companion in the late 19th century. Remington made about 150,000. It could be bought engraved for twice the cost (+1 to reactions; see p. 4); ivory or pearl grips added $100. The .41 Short was an anemic round, but better than nothing in a pinch. The pistol's flat profile was ideally suited for concealment in a sleeve or boot-top, a comfort to those who couldn't be conspicuously armed.

It could be concealed in a sleeve holster (***High-Tech,*** p. 154) – as Colonel James West demonstrates in *The Wild, Wild West.* More typical users are saloon owner Cy Tolliver and madam Joanie Stubbs in *Deadwood.* Eight-year-old "Little Jake" McCandles fires his grandfather's nickeled and pearl-gripped Remington, called "Betsy," in *Big Jake.* Ten-year-old Flossie Mackenzie gives even better account of herself in *Allan Quatermain,* killing a leopard and a Maasai warrior with hers.

Frank Wesson Dagger-Pistol, .41 Short (USA, 1869-1870)

This derringer had two 3" over-and-under barrels, but only one hammer. After the first shot, the barrels had to be manually rotated to bring the lower barrel in line, and the hammer recocked. This takes three Ready maneuvers. Between the barrels was a short knife blade, which could be extracted and fixed as a "bayonet" with a screw (this needs three Ready maneuvers). Using the blade requires Knife skill: Dmg thr-2 imp, Reach C. Less than 2,000 were made.

Remington M1871 Army, .50 Remington (USA, 1872-1888)

The *Model of 1871* was a single-shot breech-loading pistol with an 8" barrel. The weapon used the same mechanism as the Remington Rolling Block rifles (pp. 28-29). The U.S. Army adopted it *after* the American Civil War – when revolvers were already widely used! The reason for this anachronism was the inexpensiveness of the pistol; the men who were issued it, such as artillery crews, were to concentrate on their real duties and to use it only in the utmost act of self-defense. Some 5,000 were made. The U.S. Navy acquired another 6,500 as the *Model of 1866* (1866-1875): Wt. 2.1/0.065.

Colt-Thuer Derringer No. 3, .41 Short (USA, 1872-1912)

Designed by F. Alexander Thuer and made by Colt's, this single-shot derringer had a spur trigger that popped out of a notch when the gun was cocked. It featured a 2.5" barrel and automatic extractor. To reload, the barrel pivoted to the side. The Number 3 was usually nickeled, and typically sold *per pair* (double cost). Some 45,000 were made, and it was widely copied. It's used by storekeeper Sol Star in *Deadwood* and soiled dove "Lilah" Black in *Jonah Hex.*

Turbiaux Le Protector, 6×7mmR Protector (France, 1882-1890)

This unusual double-action-only weapon resembled a nickeled pocket watch with a 1.5" barrel and trigger bar on opposite sides. The weapon was held in the palm of the hand, the barrel barely protruding between the fingers, and fired by closing the hand, squeezing the bar. The cartridges were radially arranged in an internal rotating disk, pointing outward. The disk had to be removed for reloading and replaced afterward, which added 10 seconds to the reloading time. It was also available in 8×9mmR Gaulois: Dmg 1d pi, Shots 7(4i). The Protector was designed for personal defense. It was particularly popular with the "Apaches," the Parisian criminal underworld of the late 19th century.

The Ames Sword Co. built it under license as the *Chicago Protector* (1889-1910), chambered for the .32 Extra Short: Dmg 1d pi, Shots 7(4i). Some 12,800 were made. Gunslinger Sabata displays one in *Return of Sabata.*

Lancaster Howdah, .476 Enfield (U.K., 1882-1900)

Designed for close protection of tiger hunters riding on elephants (in a *howdah* seat), this hammerless handgun had four 6" barrels bored into a single rectangular block. Its unique and fast double-action-only trigger allowed rapid fire but reduced accuracy. The four-shot limit could be embarrassing. However, the multi-barrel rotating-lock system was nearly as malfunction-proof as a firearm could get. More reliable than a revolver, this expensive weapon was popular with British officers in the late 19th century, including "in the Soudan, where Mr. Charles Lancaster's four-barrel hammerless pistols have done much excellent work."

The usual chambering was the contemporary British service caliber. The .476 Enfield's lead bullet had a clay wedge in the tip, which caused it to expand – treat it as hollow-point (***High-Tech,*** p. 166). A birdshot shell was available: Dmg 1d-5(0.5) pi-, Range 11/230, RoF 3×120, Rcl 1. It could fire the .455 Webley interchangeably (Dmg 2d pi+). It had an automatic ejector.

Lancaster offered ancillaries such as lanyard (***High-Tech,*** p. 154), military holster (***High-Tech,*** p. 154), and a detachable folding pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160). With the stock, Guns (Rifle) skill is needed to fire the weapon.

The gun was also available with engraving and gilt fittings for twice the cost (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). Ivory grips added $150.

A similar weapon with only two over-and-under barrels was also offered: Wt. 2/0.1, RoF 2, Shots 2(2i), Cost $875. Its main attraction was its slimmer outline, which allowed it to be carried concealed more easily (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32). A rare variant of this was chambered for the .577 Snider carbine round: Dmg 3d(0.5) pi++, Range 150/1,700, Wt. 2.6/0.2, RoF 2, Shots 2(2i), ST 11, Rcl 5, Cost $950.

Finally, a smaller pocket model was available. This had four 3.5" barrels and was chambered for the .380 Short Centerfire cartridge: Dmg 1d+1 pi, Range 90/1,000, Wt. 1.7/0.1, Shots 4(2i), ST 8, Bulk -1, Rcl 2, Cost $950.

Greener Double-Grip Pistol, .577 Snider (U.K., 1883-1895)

This was a break-open pistol with twin 6" barrels side-by-side. It had external hammers and two triggers to allow simultaneous fire. The weapon was chambered for the cartridge of the .577 Snider carbine (p. 25), making it a powerful close-quarters weapon. Its original application was as a saddle pistol, a pair (double cost) being carried by a hunter to shoot buffalo while riding beside it. Home Secretary Lord Coward in Guy Ritchie's *Sherlock Holmes* uses such a gun.

Shattuck Unique, .22 Short (USA, 1907-1915)

The Unique was a flat, double-action-only, break-open "palm pistol" with four 1.5" smoothbore barrels. It could be held concealed in a man's hand, with the barrels protruding between the fingers. It was fired by squeezing the trigger on the underside of the grip. The Unique was also available in .32 Short Rimfire: Dmg 1d+1 pi, Wt. 0.8/0.07, Cost $180.

Non-Repeating Pistols Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics.

GUNS (PISTOL) (DX-4 or most other Guns at -2)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
5	Deringer, .44 Caplock	2d-1 pi+	1	50/550	0.4/0.022	1	1(20)	6	-1	3	$130	3	[1, 2]
5	Volcanic No. 2 Army Pistol, .41 Volcanic	1d pi+	2	60/650	3.1/0.12	2	8+1(2i)	9	-3	2	$400	3	
5	Sharps No. 2 Derringer, .30 Short RF	1d pi-	0	80/900	0.8/0.052	3	4(3i)	7	-1	2	$120	3	[1]
5	Lindsay Young America, .41 Caplock	1d pi+	1	60/650	0.8/0.04	2	2(30i)	7	-1	2	$150	3	[1, 3]
5	Merwin & Bray Derringer, .22 Short	1d-1 pi-	0	60/700	0.5/0.005	1	1(3)	6	-1	2	$100	3	
5	Remington-Elliott Pocket Repeater, .32 Short RF	1d+1 pi	0	80/900	0.5/0.07	2	4(3i)	6	-1	2	$150	3	[1]
6	Remington Double-Derringer, .41 Short	1d pi+	0	60/650	0.55/0.05	1	2(3i)	6	-1	2	$140	3	[1]
6	Frank Wesson Dagger-Pistol, .41 Short	1d pi+	0	60/650	0.5/0.05	1	2(3i)	6	-1	2	$130	3	[1]
5	Remington M1871, .50 Remington	2d-1 pi+	2	120/1,300	2.3/0.065	1	1(4)	10	-2	3	$100	3	
6	Colt-Thuer Derringer No. 3, .41 Short	1d pi+	0	60/650	0.4/0.025	1	1(4)	6	-1	2	$85	3	[1]
6	Turbiaux Le Protector, 6×7mmR	1d pi-	0	50/600	0.6/0.06	3	10(4i)	6	-1	2	$150	3	[1]
6	Lancaster Howdah, .476 Enfield	2d(0.5) pi++	1	110/1,200	2.7/0.2	3	4(2i)	10	-2	3	$950	3	
6	Greener Double-Grip Pistol, .577 Snider	3d(0.5) pi++	2	150/1,700	2.5/0.2	2	2(2i)	11	-3	5	$700	3	
6	Shattuck Unique, .22 Short	1d-1 pi-	0	60/700	0.5/0.02	3	4(3i)	6	-1	2	$150	3	[1]

Notes

[1] No lanyard ring (***High-Tech,*** p. 154).

[2] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

[3] Very unreliable. Malfunctions on 15+ (see p. B407).

Revolvers

Duellists, travellers, and the rowdy bullies of the New World enjoy the doubtful honour of having brought the pistol to its present sanguinary perfection. It is the weapon of the self-dependent man . . . Unhappily, the drunken bully and gambler of America and Mexico has found the six-shooter convenient, and carries it more regularly than his tooth-pick.

*– **Daily Telegraph** article from 1869*

The revolver was the most popular handgun during the timeframe covered by ***Adventure Guns***. Quick-firing and offering a multi-shot capability, it was the weapon of choice for close-range fighting. Both single-action and double-action weapons were common – see *Trigger Mechanisms* (***High-Tech,*** p. 82).

Allen Pepperbox, .31 Caplock (USA, 1837-1864)

Pepperbox pistols were forerunners of true revolvers. Instead of a single barrel, they had a barrel for each chamber. They became popular in the 1830s and were common until the 1850s, when revolvers of improved patterns quickly replaced them. This gun, designed by Ethan Allen, was a small double-action-only pepperbox with 3.5" smoothbore barrels and spurless hammer – treat it as "hammerless" (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32). Tens of thousands were made. Such weapons were popular with civilians in England and the U.S., and widely used during the California Gold Rush. Despite their technical obsolescence, pepperboxes were still in use during the American Civil War and even later, mainly because the guns cost only 1/3 of the price of an equivalent Colt revolver. The Allen had a reputation for chain-firing (see below).

Colt No. 5 Holster Model, .36 Caplock (USA, 1838-1840)

Also known as the "Texas Paterson," this was the largest single-action revolver made by Colt's at Paterson, New Jersey. It was called "the gun that made all men equal." The No. 5 was the first mass-produced revolver; about a thousand were made. Some 180 were issued in 1839 to the Texas Navy (***GURPS Old West,*** p. 92), which used them in the war with Mexico in 1843, and then passed them on to the Texas Rangers (***Old West,*** p. 93) in 1845.

To reload, the cylinder *must* be removed. Total time to detach and reinsert the cylinder is 15 seconds. Reloading the chambers follows the usual rules for caplocks (***High-Tech,*** p. 86), but spare cylinders ($130, 0.8 lb.) can be preloaded to save time.

A Colt No. 5 is used by scout Jacob Wheeler in *Into the West*. The first specimen ever, supposedly hand-made in 1835 by Samuel Colt himself, plays a prominent role in *Supernatural*. This gun was at some point converted (***High-Tech,*** p. 164) to fire .38 Long Colt cartridges with silver bullets (***GURPS Loadouts: Monster Hunters,*** p. 13, or ***GURPS Horror,*** pp. 52-53).

Mariette Poivrière, 12mm Caplock (Belgium, 1839-1877)

Invented by Gilles Mariette, this double-action-only *poivrière* ("pepperbox") had four 3.5" smoothbore barrels. It differed from American and English designs in the loading procedure: Each barrel had to be screwed off to allow placing the powder and ball in the firing chamber, and then screwed on again. This required a special key, which was often integrated in the handle of a bullet-mold tool (***High-Tech,*** p. 163) supplied with it.

The gun's hammer was located below the frame, making it "hammerless" for the purposes of concealing and fast-drawing (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32). Unfortunately, the hammer then would normally rest on one of the chambers, which made it unsafe (***High-Tech,*** p. 93). To avoid accidental discharge, one of the barrels had to be left unloaded or at least unprimed; the cap was then inserted only in the last moment before a fight was expected. Alternatively, the hammer could be manually put to rest between two chambers.

Mariette pepperboxes in 9.5mm Caplock were available with as many as 24 barrels: Dmg 2d-1 pi, Wt. 2.8/0.34, Shots 24(60i), Bulk -3, Rcl 2, Cost $750. These were *much* rarer.

Chain Fire

It was a cheerful weapon – the "Allen." Sometimes all its six barrels would go off at once, and then there was no safe place in all the region round about, but behind it.

*– Mark Twain, **Roughing It***

Some caplock revolvers suffered from a defect known as "chain fire." This mishap particularly befell designs that didn't properly shield the percussion caps from each other. Sometimes, setting off one of them would lead to the explosion of an adjacent one, or even all of them in a catastrophic chain reaction.

For weapons noted as being prone to chain-firing, an 18 on the attack roll means a number of shots are fired simultaneously in one burst. *Rapid Fire* (p. B373) determines how many hit the intended target – and don't forget to check for *Hitting the Wrong Target* (pp. B389-390)! The number of shots affected can be determined with a die roll. For example, with a six-shot revolver use 1d (minimum one additional shot).

A chain fire in anything but a pepperbox revolver can also damage the weapon by hitting components forward of the cylinder.

Colt M1847 Walker, .44 Caplock (USA, 1847-1848)

This huge, single-action, muzzleloading revolver (15.5" long with a 9" barrel), while not exactly successful, founded the fame of the Colt big-bore guns. Named after former Texas Ranger Colonel Samuel Walker, who had ordered them for the Army, the revolver was made at Whitneyville, Connecticut. Thus, it was also known as the "Whitneyville-Walker." It was usually loaded with paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86); reloading it with loose powder and ball increases reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber. The guns were made of inferior steel, and at least one in five burst in service. Any malfunction (p. B407) explodes the gun, inflicting 1d-1 cr ex on the firer!

A thousand were made for the U.S. Army (its first repeating handgun), and a further 100 for sale to civilians. Its huge size can be seen in *The Outlaw Josey Wales,* where a brace of Walkers is carried by gunslinger Josey "Mr. Lightning" Wales in belt holsters. It also is in the hands of Texas Ranger Captain Augustus McCrae in *Lonesome Dove* and of Mattie Ross in Henry Hathaway's *True Grit*.

Colt M1848 Dragoon, .44 Caplock (USA, 1848-1861)

The Dragoon was the first of Colt's truly successful revolvers. A massive gun, it was often carried as a pair in saddle holsters instead of a belt holster owing to its size (14" long with a 7.5" barrel) and weight. It was one of the most powerful black-powder handguns, with a load of powder and lead approaching that of some military rifles. Reloading it with loose powder and ball instead of paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86) increase reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber.

More than 20,000 were made by Colt's, almost half of them going to the U.S. Army as the *Model of 1848*. It was imitated in Europe and the Confederacy (including Texas). A few versions accepted a detachable 2.5-lb. wooden pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160). Firing the gun with the stock requires Guns (Rifle) skill. In fiction, the Dragoon is used by outlaw Jim Younger in *The Long Riders* and Mattie Ross in Joel and Ethan Coen's *True Grit*.

In the late 1860s, some of these were converted (***High-Tech,*** p. 164) for $110 to fire the .44 Henry cartridge: Malf. 17, Dmg 2d pi+, Shots 6(3i). Avenger Colonel Morsman Carver in *Seraphim Falls* uses such a conversion.

Wesson & Leavitt Dragoon, .40 Caplock (USA, 1850-1851)

Daniel Leavitt patented a revolver design in 1837, shortly after Samuel Colt. Slightly improved by his partner Edward Wesson, it was produced in 1850, only to draw legal action from Colt's. Despite substantial differences in detail, the producer lost in court in a landmark patent infringement lawsuit, and had to cease manufacture after only 800 had been made. The Dragoon was a single-action, muzzleloading revolver with a 7.1" barrel. It was easy to reload by tipping up the barrel and withdrawing the cylinder. This takes six seconds to detach and reinstall. Reloading the chambers takes as long as usual for a caplock (***High-Tech,*** p. 86).

Colt Model 1849 Pocket, .31 Caplock (USA, 1850-1862)

This lightweight single-action muzzleloader had five shots in the cylinder. This weapon was immensely successful, with more than 336,000 made by Colt's in Hartford, Connecticut, and London, England. New stock was still sold a decade after production had ceased. The cylinder was typically engraved with a stagecoach robbery scene. Most had a 6" barrel, but other lengths were made, the shortest being 3" long: Dmg 1d pi-, Acc 0, Wt. 1.5/0.042. This was also known as the "Wells, Fargo model," although no sales of the gun were recorded for that company.

Gunslinger Josie Wales uses a full-sized gun as a backup in *The Outlaw Josie Wales*. Accountant William Blake in *Dead Man* prominently carries a captured Pocket model.

Colt M1851 Navy, .36 Caplock (USA, 1851-1873)

This popular single-action percussion revolver took its "Navy" nickname from the scene engraved on the cylinder, depicting a naval battle between Texas and Mexico. A large handgun – with a 7.5" barrel – it was renowned for its balance and pointability. Combined with light recoil, this made it a favorite for accurate shooting, but it wasn't notably powerful. Colt's made some 255,000 in Connecticut and England.

The U.S. Army acquired the first guns in 1855, and the *Model of 1851* was used in great numbers during the Civil War. It can be seen in the hands of U.S. Army Captain Robert Shaw in *Glory* and of U.S. Army Lieutenant John Dunbar in *Dances with Wolves*. The same weapon was adopted by the British and Canadian armies and by police forces in Australia. The British employed it in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, but removed it from service in the late 1850s.

The Colt Navy had a removable cylinder, which takes 15 seconds total to detach and reinsert. Reloading the chambers takes as long as usual for a caplock, but it was normally loaded with paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86). Reloading it with loose powder and ball increases reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber. Spare cylinders ($90, 0.8 lb.) could be preloaded to speed things up. From 1860, some guns accepted a detachable 2.3-lb. wooden pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160). Shooting the weapon with the stock requires Guns (Rifle) skill. There was even a *hollow* stock that doubled as a one-pint canteen!

The revolver was copied in the South (including in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia); General Robert Lee was armed with one throughout the Civil War. The most numerous copy was the Griswold & Gunnison *Navy* (1862-1864), which uses the same stats.

Gunslinger "Wild Bill" Hickok (***Old West,*** p. 101) carried two outdated but beautifully engraved and ivory-handled Colt Navy revolvers from 1869 to 1876, either in reverse belt holsters or in a sash around his midriff, as correctly depicted in *Deadwood, Wild Bill,* and ***GURPS Deadlands: Weird West.*** After his death, Hickok's best friend, "Colorado Charlie" Utter, kept them as a keepsake. Ironically, Hickok is reported to have been killed with another Navy revolver, at least according to one eyewitness account at the trial of Hickok's murderer, "Broken Nose Jack" McCall. As "Navy" was also used as a generic term (see *Western Gun Slang,* p. 5), it could just as well have been any other large revolver. This model was preferred by infamous murderer Jack Slade, who was a "matchless marksman" with it, according to reporter Mark Twain.

From 1869, it was common to convert the weapon to fire metallic cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 164). The Thuer system (1869-1871) used the .38 Thuer cartridge, the Richards-Mason system employed the .38 Long Rimfire (1871-1878) or .38 Long Colt (1873-1878); all of these have Malf. 17, Dmg 2d pi, Shots 6(3i), and Cost $330. Colt's converted about 11,000 for $110 each. A Richards-Mason conversion is employed by ranchers Daniel and William Evans in James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma* and gunslinger Cort in *The Quick and the Dead*. Outlaws "Blondie" and Tuco "The Rat" Ramírez use similar gunsmith conversions in *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*.

Cogswell Improved Revolving Pistol, .38 Caplock (U.K., 1852-1864)

This design by Benjamin Cogswell was a compact pepperbox pistol with nine 4" smoothbore barrels. It had a double-action-only lock and a manual safety (***High-Tech,*** p. 93). Its spurless hammer made it "hammerless" for the purposes of drawing from a pocket (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32). The caps weren't shielded from each other, making a chain fire likely (p. 9). Similar weapons with only six barrels were also made. The Cogswell would be an ideal weapon for a Victorian detective (***GURPS Steampunk,*** p. 34) or Georgian thief-taker (***GURPS Infinite Worlds: Britannica-6,*** p. 39).

Beaumont-Adams Mk I, .442 Caplock (U.K., 1853-1860)

One of the first true double-action revolvers, the Beaumont-Adams Mk I with its 6" barrel replaced the Colt Model 1851 Navy (p. 10) in British service from 1855. Adams revolvers were license-built or copied in Austria, Belgium, Prussia, and the United States – U.S. military weapons were .36-caliber (Dmg 2d-1 pi) – and could be found almost anywhere in the world. This one had a manual safety (***High-Tech,*** p. 93).

The reloading time given in the table assumes paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86). Reloading it with loose powder and ball increases reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber.

The *Adams Mk I* (1869-1878) was a cartridge conversion (***High-Tech,*** p. 164) in .450 Adams: Malf. 17, Range 135/1,500, Wt. 2.6/0.23, Shots 5(3i), Rcl 2, Cost $350. This loading-gate pattern served the British Army until the 1880s. The *Adams Mk II* (1872) and *Adams Mk III* (1872-1880) were built for the cartridge from the start: Malf. 17, Range 135/1,500, Wt. 2.6/0.27, Shots 6(3i), Rcl 2, Cost $300.

The Adams Mk I was issued to the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police (***Old West,*** p. 99) from 1874 to 1883. Dr. John Watson's "old service revolver" from his time in the Second Afghan War was probably an Adams Mk III – not the Webley army patterns he's seen with in most screen adaptations.

Lefaucheux Mle 1854, 12×16mm Lefaucheux (France, 1854-1870)

The Lefaucheux was a side-gate loading, single-action revolver chambered for one of the first metallic cartridges, the Lefaucheux pinfire. The French navy introduced a variant in 1858. Hundreds of thousands were made for commercial sale – including copies in Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, and elsewhere. Almost 12,000 were acquired by the Union Army in 1861 and 1862, but mainly used in the West during the American Civil War.

LeMat Grape Shot Revolver, .42 Caplock (France, 1856-1864)

Designed by Dr. Jean Alexandre François LeMat of New Orleans, this unusual single-action, muzzleloading revolver with 6.75" barrel had a nine-round cylinder turning around a 5" smoothbore shot barrel of 18-gauge. John Krider of Philadelphia made the first 300 or so. In 1860, LeMat contracted for at least 2,200 with Charles Girard in Paris. A few were also made by the London Armoury Company in England, but most English-marked samples were just proofed there. The majority of the LeMat revolvers were delivered during the American Civil War to the Confederates; famous users included General Pierre Beauregard, General J.E.B. Stuart, and Colonel George Patton.

In fiction, the LeMat is used by Confederate soldier William Inman in *Cold Mountain,* outlaw General Quentin Turnbull in *Jonah Hex,* and explorer Phileas Fogg in *The Secret Adventures of Jules Verne.* The loading and handling is demonstrated by gunslinger "Swede" Gutzon in *The Quick and the Dead.*

The hammer could be flicked to fire either a round from the revolver cylinder or the central barrel. This takes a Ready maneuver – or a free action for a familiar user.

The stats in the table are for the revolver barrel. The shot barrel has Dmg 1d(0.5) pi-, Acc 1, Range 30/600, RoF 1×11, Shots 1(20), Rcl 1. By 1865, a number of revolvers had been re-bored to .44 caliber (same stats), which allowed standard military balls to be fired instead of the unusual .42 caliber.

In 1869-1880, the LeMat was available in a loading-gate version firing the 12×16mm Lefaucheux pinfire cartridge: Malf. 17, Dmg 1d+2 pi+, Range 100/1,100, Wt. 3.7/0.3, Shots 9(3i), ST 10, Rcl 2. The shot barrel remained muzzleloading. Auguste Francotte in Belgium made most of these.

From about 1873, another version with a shorter 4.6" barrel was chambered for the 11×17mmR Chamelot-Delvigne round: Malf. 17, Dmg 1d pi+, Range 100/1,100, Wt. 3.4/0.3, Shots 9(3i), ST 10, Rcl 2. This finally allowed use of rimfire shotgun cartridges in 24-gauge 2.5": Malf. 17, Dmg 1d+1 pi, Acc 1, Range 30/600, RoF 1×5, Shots 1(4), Rcl 1. Such guns were widely relied on in French colonies. Sheriff Johnny Ringo uses a cartridge-converted LeMat in *Johnny Ringo.*

Starr M1858 Army, .44 Caplock (USA, 1858-1863)

Designed by Ebenezer Starr, this double-action, double-trigger caplock revolver had a 6" barrel. More than 26,000 were made, the majority acquired by the U.S. Army beginning in 1861 for use during the Civil War.

To reload, a bolt had to be unscrewed and the barrel moved forward to remove the cylinder. This could be either reloaded, or replaced with a preloaded cylinder, which takes 15 seconds. Reloading it with loose powder and ball instead of paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86) increases reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber. The caps weren't isolated from each other, making chain-firing (p. 9) likely.

The *M1863 Army* (1863-1864) was officially adopted by the U.S. Army, but differed in having an 7.3" barrel and being single-action only, which almost halved its cost: Wt. 3.1/0.14, RoF 1, Cost $265. It was the third-most-common handgun in the Civil War. More than 31,000 were made.

Both models were also converted to cartridges from 1871 (***High-Tech,*** p. 164), typically .45 Colt, although conversions were scarce. The double-action version has Malf. 17, Dmg 2d pi+, RoF 3, Shots 6(3i), and Cost $650. The single-action model has Malf. 17, Dmg 2d pi+, RoF 1, Shots 6(3i), and Cost $375.

Gunslinger William Munny has a Model 1858 in *Unforgiven.* Gunslinger Sergeant Clay Cantrell wears a Model 1858 with cartridge conversion on a Gillet pivot belt (see p. 45) in *The Quick and the Dead.*

> *I was armed to the teeth with a pitiful little Smith and Wesson's seven-shooter, which carried a ball like a homeopathic pill, and it took the whole seven to make a dose for an adult. But I thought it was grand.*
>
> *– Mark Twain,* ***Roughing It***

S&W No. 1, .22 Short (USA, 1858-1881)

The single-action S&W Number 1 was the first American metallic-cartridge revolver, chambered for a tiny, underpowered rimfire round useful only at close range. It was popular as a backup gun with both officers and enlisted men during the American Civil War. More than 271,000 were made. This weapon was particularly unsafe to carry fully loaded (***High-Tech,*** p. 93).

To reload, the user *must* remove the cylinder. Total time to detach and reinsert the cylinder is 15 seconds. Punching out the spent cases using the fixed rod under the barrel and inserting new rounds adds four seconds per cartridge.

The *No. 2 Army* (1861-1874) was similar, but slightly larger with a 5" barrel to accommodate the .32 Long Rimfire cartridge: Dmg 1d+1 pi, Range 90/1,000, Wt. 1.4/0.12, Shots 6(4i), ST 8, Bulk -2, Cost $225. Some 77,000 were produced. One owner was Japanese reformer Sakamoto Ryouma, a famous swordsman who kept it as a backup to his katana. In fiction, samurai Unosuke uses it in *Yojimbo.*

Savage M1859 Navy, .36 Caplock (USA, 1859-1866)

This unique weapon was a single-action revolver with a 7" barrel. Its hammer was cocked by manipulating a figure-eight ring lever inside the heart-shaped trigger guard with the middle finger. Unfamiliar users could damage the gun by trying to pull both ring lever and trigger simultaneously. When the hammer was cocked, the cylinder was pressed forward against the mouth of the barrel for a more positive gas seal. Loose powder and ball instead of paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86) increases the reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber. The Union Navy from 1861 bought more than 11,000.

Colt M1860 Army, .44 Caplock (USA, 1860-1873)

Mechanically identical to the Colt M1851 Navy (p. 10) but in a larger caliber, the *Model of 1860* was the Union Army's principal handgun during the American Civil War. More than 200,000 were made, the U.S. Army alone acquiring almost 130,000. According to some accounts, Army scout Lieutenant William Cody (***Old West,*** p. 101) used such a revolver to kill Cheyenne chief Heova'ehe ("Yellow Hair") in 1876, after having been challenged by the brave. Outlaw John Wesley Hardin (***Old West,*** pp. 101-102, and ***GURPS Who's Who 2,*** pp. 92-93) did most of his killings with this .44-caliber cap-and-ball revolver, including the first one when he was only 15 years old.

The Colt Army had a 7.5" barrel. Reloading it with loose powder and ball rather than paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86) increases reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber. Alternatively, the cylinder could be swapped for a preloaded spare cylinder ($130, 0.9 lb.), which takes 15 seconds total to detach and reinsert. Most people simply carried a second revolver instead. A detachable 2.3-lb. wooden pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160) was offered for some of these guns. Firing the weapon with the stock requires Guns (Rifle) skill.

It can be seen in the hands of Colonel Joshua Chamberlain in *Gettysburg,* cowboy Newt Dobbs and Texas Ranger Captain Woodrow Call in *Lonesome Dove,* gunslinger Josey Wales in *The Outlaw Josey Wales,* and rancher Elliot Marston in *Quigley Down Under.*

In 1871, the U.S. Army bought 1,000 converted to use the .44 Martin cartridge (***High-Tech,*** p. 164): Malf. 17, Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Shots 6(3i). From 1871, many were converted for $110 for commercial sale to fire .44 Colt cartridges: Malf. 17, Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Shots 6(3i). Outlaw Cole Younger of the James-Younger gang had two of these when he was captured in Minnesota in 1876. Marshal Dallas Stoudenmire carried a converted Model 1860 as backup in a lined pants pocket (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 72). This had its barrel shortened to 3": Dmg 1d+2 pi+, Acc 0, Wt. 2.7/0.27, Shots 6(4i), Bulk -1. Since it lacked the ejector rod, reloading took much longer.

Outlaw Jake Lonergan uses an M1860 with the early Thuer conversion system (1868-1872) in *Cowboys & Aliens*. Conversions using the Richards system (1870-1873) are shown in action by U.S. Army Major Amos Dundee in *Major Dundee,* Cherokee chief "Lone Watie" in *The Outlaw Josey Wales,* and Marshal Stockburn in *Pale Rider.*

> *This is the customized Remington New Model Army .44. It's probably more accurate than your Colt. Had the wooden handles removed and replaced with solid silver. Used with great success on 35 bank robberies by its late owner.*
>
> *– "The Kid" Herod, in* ***The Quick and the Dead***

Remington New Model Army, .44 Caplock (USA, 1863-1875)

During the American Civil War, the U.S. Army adopted this single-action revolver with an 8" barrel as the *Model of 1863.* It later became popular with civilians. Some 140,000 were made, with most going to the U.S. Army. Infamous Civil War guerrilla George Maddox carried a pair of these.

The reloading time given assumes paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86); reloading it with loose powder and ball increases reloading time to 20 seconds per chamber. The cylinder could be swapped for a preloaded spare cylinder ($70, 1 lb.), which takes 10 seconds total to detach and reinsert. By the mid 1870s, new revolvers sold for half price.

In 1868, the first cartridge conversion (***High-Tech,*** p. 164) became available. This was chambered for the .46 Short Rimfire, but took only five shots: Malf. 17, Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Shots 5(4i), Cost $300. It had a loading gate but no extractor; the shooter had to use a small tool to push out each spent shell. Some 4,500 conversions were made until 1869.

From 1869, many were converted to the .44 Martin or .45 Remington cartridges, and from 1871, to .44 Colt. All of these have Malf. 17, Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Shots 6(3i), and Cost $300. They had a loading gate and a manual extractor. "The Preacher" uses such a conversion in *Pale Rider,* with two spare cylinders carried in cartridge belt pockets (p. 45).

Rupertus Model 8 Pepperbox, .22 Short (USA, 1864-1870)

This small single-action pepperbox revolver had eight 2.8" barrels, an external hammer, and a sheath trigger. Made by Jacob Rupertus of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, more than 2,200 were produced. It had a loading gate on the right side.

Reid's My Friend, .22 Short (USA, 1868-1882)

Designed by James Reid, the My Friend was a small double-action-only pepperbox revolver with 1.6" barrels and a spurless hammer – treat it as "hammerless" (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32).

The brass ring grip was sturdy enough to allow the gun to be used as brass knuckles (p. B271), earning it the nickname "Knuckleduster." Up to 20,000 were made, typically nickel-plated and most in .22 Short (in the table). A few were chambered for alternate calibers, namely the .32 Short Rimfire (Dmg 1d+1 pi, Shots 6(4i), Cost $125) and .41 Short Rimfire (Dmg 1d pi+, Shots 5(4i), Cost $145). A My Friend is brandished by gunslinger Ellen in *The Quick and the Dead.*

Webley RIC No. 1, .442 RIC (U.K., 1868-1939)

This double-action revolver was designed for the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC), but other Empire police forces also adopted it, including in Australia, India, and South Africa. It was a loading-gate design with a 4.5" barrel (in contrast with the 3.5"-barrel version on p. 94 of ***High-Tech***). In America, the cartridge was better known as the ".44 Webley." Besides a solid lead bullet (in the table), it could fire an uncommon SAPLE round (Dmg 1d+2 pi+ with 1d-3 [1d-2] cr ex follow-up). Production of the frames ceased in 1893, but new weapons continued to be assembled until much later.

The more compact *M.P.* (1883-1939) was chambered for the .450 Adams and had a 2.5" barrel: Dmg 1d+1 pi+, Acc 1, Range 100/1,100, Wt. 2/0.3, ST 8, Bulk -1, Rcl 2, Cost $260. London's Metropolitan Police adopted this version in 1883. Contrary to the image of the unarmed Bobby, coppers in outlying parts of London could request these as "comforters" from their station armory during nightshifts – as shown in *The Wolfman.* The revolver was issued by many other British and Colonial police forces as well. Detective Sherlock Holmes is believed to have used this compact Webley, including to pump five shots into the Hound of the Baskervilles; he's depicted with it in Peter Hammond's *The Sign of Four.*

Tranter Man-Stopper, .577 Boxer (Great Britain, 1870-1880)

This break-open double-action-only revolver was chambered for a huge cartridge –generally known at the time as 24-bore – to guarantee man-stopping in close combat. It fired a lead ball or a Minié bullet. The gun had only a 4" barrel, but the voluminous cylinder made it rather bulky. Only a few hundred were made. In order to reload, the shooter had to remove the cylinder and take off the recoil shield before punching out each case individually. Removing and reassembling the cylinder takes 15 seconds.

The gun was license-made by Webley as the *No. 1* (1870-1880): Wt. 3.1/0.48.

Colt .41 House Pistol, .41 Short (USA, 1871-1876)

The .41 House Pistol was a small single-action loading-gate pistol with spur trigger and a 3" barrel. It was commonly known as the "Cloverleaf" due to the shape of its four-chambered cylinder. It was advertised as being "particularly adapted for house defence against burglars, or for the pocket." Due to the narrow cylinder, it was ideal for concealed carry (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32). Some 7,500 were made.

S&W No. 3 Russian, .44 Russian (USA, 1871-1912)

In 1869, Smith and Wesson brought out their first big-bore revolver, the single-action No. 3 in .44 American (Dmg 2d-1 pi+). It was a top-break, simultaneously extracting design with an 8" barrel. The Russian Empire adopted it as the *4.2-linyeinyi Revol'ver Sistemya Smita i Vessona obrazets 1870 goda* ("Smith and Wesson system revolver of 4.2-lines caliber model of the year 1870"). This fired a slightly redesigned cartridge, the .44 Russian, but the dimensions were so similar that one round would usually work in a weapon chambered for the other (***High-Tech,*** p. 178).

Smith and Wesson produced more than 206,000 No. 3 revolvers, half of which went to Russia from 1871 to 1877. Other users included the Argentine army (*Mod 1878*), Australian Colonial Police (which bought 250 guns, all with detachable pistol stocks), Japanese navy, and Spanish army. The Mexican and Turkish armies adopted it in .44 Henry (Dmg 2d pi+). Copies – licensed and unlicensed – were produced in many countries. Ludwig Loewe of Berlin, Germany, built 100,000 for the Russians, and the Russian Tula arsenal made it in even greater numbers. Although the Russian military started to replace it with the Nagant R-1895 (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 9) beginning in 1897, the S&W continued in service for a long time. The Germans also exported the gun to Mexico and other places. The No. 3 was popular with a nickel finish ($375).

The best production target pistol of its day, the No. 3 was used to set many world records. It was a favorite of "Buffalo Bill" Cody (***Old West,*** p. 101) and Annie "Little Sure Shot" Oakley for trick shooting. Wyatt Earp is now widely assumed to have used a S&W .44 American during the shootout at the O.K. Corral (***Old West,*** pp. 105-107), rather than the Colt .45 SAA Buntline (pp. 14-15) some early biographers claimed. Scout "Texas Jack" Omohundro favored a similar weapon. In 1882, Robert Ford killed Jesse James (***Old West,*** p. 102) with a nickeled S&W .44 Russian that Jesse himself had given him, as shown in *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford. Oklahombre* Bill Doolin was armed with one when he was shot in 1896. It can be seen used by white Indian Samuel Jones in *The Missing.*

The *No. 3 Schofield* (1875-1877) was a minor variant in .45 S&W, modified according to the suggestions of Major George Schofield, U.S. Army cavalry: Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Wt. 2.8/0.3, Cost $330. Fewer than 9,000 were made, and only 650 were initially intended for civilian sale. The San Francisco police department adopted it. Some 8,000 were issued by the U.S. Army as the *Model of 1875* – especially to the "Buffalo Soldiers" of the 9th and 10th Cavalry (***Old West,*** pp. 95-96).

The Kid: Schofield Kid, they call me.
Will Munny: Why? Are you from Schofield?
The Kid: No, on account of my Schofield model Smith and Wesson pistol.

– Unforgiven

Obsolete in 1887, many M1875s went to Wells, Fargo & Company (***Old West,*** p. 48), which issued it to its employees with the barrel shortened from 7" to 5": Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Wt. 2.7/0.3, Bulk -2. Some gunfighters preferred it because it was faster to reload than most contemporary American revolvers. The Schofield is used by outlaw Charlie Prince in James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma,* mercenary Captain Nathan Algren in *The Last Samurai,* and monster hunter Velkan Valerious in *Van Helsing.*

Colt .44 Open Top, .44 Henry (USA, 1872-1873)

This single-action revolver with open-top frame was chambered for the .44 Henry rimfire cartridge used in the popular Winchester Model 1866 rifle (p. 28). It was a large weapon with a 7.5" barrel. Some 7,000 of this transitional model were made. It is used by lawman Everett Hitch in *Appaloosa* and cowboy Rafe Covington in *Crossfire Trail.*

Webley No. 2 British Bull Dog, .450 Adams (U.K., 1872-1914)

Similar in basic design to the RIC No. 1 (p. 13) in being a double-action, loading-gate, solid-frame revolver, this more compact weapon had a "snubnose" 2.5" barrel. Its slimmer cylinder could hold only five shots. It typically came in .450 Adams, better known as the ".450 Centerfire" at the time, but was also available in .44 Short Rimfire (Dmg 1d+2 pi+) and .442 RIC (Dmg 1d+2 pi+). This successful pattern was used by many Imperial police forces. It was equally popular for self-protection, being "specially adapted for Colonists, Travellers, and house protection."

Webley made some 100,000 and it was imitated in Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, and the United States. Copies had names such as *American Bull Dog, Western Bull Dog,* and even *American British Bull Dog,* and typically came at half cost or less. Both originals and imitations were popular in the Wild West. Lieutenant Colonel George Custer (***Old West,*** pp. 103-104, and ***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 90-91) owned two Webley Bull Dogs, which supposedly armed him at the Little Big Horn in 1876. Charles Guiteau assassinated U.S. President James Garfield with one in 1881. Revolutionary Helen Sanchez uses a Bull Dog in *Joe Kidd.*

The *RIC No. 2* (1883-1914) was similar: Dmg 1d+1 pi+, Wt. 1.4/0.23, Cost $210. It was also made in .320 Centerfire (Dmg 1d pi) and .380 Centerfire (Dmg 1d+1 pi). Dr. John Watson is thought to eventually have replaced his unwieldy Adams service revolver (p. 11) with such a pocket gun loaded with ammunition made by the famous manufacturer Eley; he's depicted with it in Guy Ritchie's *Sherlock Holmes.* Gunslinger "English Bob" carries a .320-caliber version as backup in *Unforgiven.*

Dolne Revolver Combine, 7×15mm Lefaucheux (Belgium, 1873-1881)

Made by Louis Dolne and better known as the "Apache" after the Parisian criminal gangs that preferred it, this curious double-action-only pepperbox revolver with spurless hammer was designed as the ultimate concealed self-defense weapon. More than 4,000 were made, and other Belgian and French manufacturers copied it.

Since the pinfire cartridges it fired were low-powered, it also offered two other options. Below the frame was a folding dagger blade, 3.5" long. This uses Knife skill: Dmg thr-2 imp, Reach C. The grip was built as four-ringed brass knuckles (p. B271); to use, it was tucked below the cylinder. Folded, the weapon was only 4" long (Holdout -1). Folding or unfolding takes a Ready maneuver.

To reload the revolver, the cylinder had to be removed (two seconds) and the cases pushed out one by one with the cylinder axis.

Chamelot-Delvigne Mle 1873, 11×17mmR (France, 1873-1886)

This was a double-action loading-gate revolver adopted by the French army, navy, and gendarmerie. Some 350,000 were made. It fired a low-powered black-powder cartridge, which was replaced by a slightly more powerful loading from 1890 (Dmg 1d+1 pi+). The weapon was superseded in front-line service by the MAS Mle 1892 (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 8) during the 1890s, but continued in use until after the Great War with some military units, and even longer with police and penal forces.

The *Mle 1874* (1875-1886) issued to infantry and navy officers had a fluted cylinder and other weight-saving measures: Wt. 2.5/0.2, Cost $450. Some 36,000 were made.

Colt M1873 SAA, .45 Long Colt (USA, 1873-1940)

Colt's famous Single-Action Army (SAA) was a loading-gate revolver adopted by the U.S. Army as the *Model of 1873* to replace its hodgepodge of cartridge and caplock handguns. Some 37,000 were acquired, and the heydays of its military service were the Indian Wars (***Old West,*** pp. 97-99). It was tremendously powerful for its time – and had a tremendous kick. From 1875, the Army issued the shorter .45 S&W cartridge to alleviate this: Dmg 2d-1 pi+, ST 10, Rcl 3. The military supplied the M1873 with a belt pouch for 20 rounds. Civilian users preferred leather belts with loops (p. 45) that could hold 30 to 50 cartridges. The SAA was also popular in Mexico (where the Mexican army adopted it as the *Modelo 1879*) and further down in South America.

The Cavalry version in the table had a 7.5" barrel, but many other lengths were available. The next most common was the 4.75" Civilian model (1876-1940): Dmg 2d+1 pi+, Wt. 2.6/0.3, Bulk -2. Ford County sheriff "Mysterious Dave" Mather riddled the back of Dodge City marshal Tom Nixon with one in 1884. The Artillery model (1875-1940) had a 5.5" barrel: Dmg 2d+2 pi+, Wt. 2.65/0.3, Bulk -2. In 1892, the Dalton gang bought 10 identical engraved and pearl-gripped Artillery revolvers, which they used in their last, disastrous double-bank robbery in Coffeyville, Kansas. The Sheriff's model (1876-1927) lacked an ejector rod, increasing reloading time to four seconds per round. Many had a 2.5 or 3" barrel: Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Acc 1, Shots 6(4i), Wt. 2.2/0.3, Bulk -1. Many gunfighters preferred the short patterns to a full-sized model, because they could be carried concealed in a hip pocket. When Luke Short shot Charlie Storms with his Sheriff's model in 1879 (***Old West,*** p. 81), the muzzle was so close that he set Charlie's clothes aflame (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 16). Another ejector-less pattern with a 4" barrel was known as the Storekeeper's model: Dmg 2d pi+, Acc 1, Shots 6(4i), Wt. 2.3/0.3, Bulk -2.

Colt also made a few guns with an extra-long 10" barrel (Wt. 3/0.3, Cost $550) or even a 16" barrel (Dmg 3d-1 pi+, Acc 3, Wt. 3.6/0.3, Bulk -4, Cost $500). These came with a detachable 1-lb. skeleton pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160), which requires Guns (Rifle) skill for use. Nickel-and-dime author Edward "Ned Buntline" Judson claimed that he gifted similar guns with 12" barrels to several famous gunfighters, including Wyatt Earp.

The story of these "Buntline Specials" appears to have been completely fabricated; no real evidence has ever turned up. According to factory records, Colt's made only 28 long-barreled SAA guns during the era, all in 1876, and none with a 12" barrel. A 10" version can be seen used by lawman Wyatt Earp in *Tombstone.* In *For a Few Dollars More,* bounty hunter Colonel Douglas Mortimer has both a 16" version and a (fictional) 12" model with detachable shoulder stock.

The Colt SAA was available in several calibers. The overwhelming majority were chambered for either .45 Long Colt or the short Winchester rifle cartridges. The latter allowed handgun and shoulder arm to share ammo, an important logistical advantage out in the West. The .44-40 Winchester (1878-1940) was the most popular chambering next to the .45 Long Colt; it has Dmg 2d+1 pi+. This version was sold as the "Frontier Six-Shooter." Both Henry "Billy the Kid" McCarty (***Old West,*** pp. 107-108) and his nemesis, Sheriff Pat Garrett (***GURPS Cops,*** pp. 9-10), preferred this version. Other calibers included, in order of their importance, the .38-40 Winchester (Dmg 2d pi+, 1884-1940), .32-20 Winchester (Dmg 1d+2 pi-, 1884-1940), .41 Long Colt (Dmg 2d pi+, 1885-1940), and .44 Henry (Dmg 2d pi+, 1875-1880). Some 270,000 SAA revolvers were sold between 1873 and 1909.

The M1873 was superseded in military service by the .38-caliber Colt M1892 (p. 17). From 1898, most of the remaining military-issue M1873 Cavalry revolvers were shortened to Artillery length and reissued to U.S. Army infantry, artillery, and volunteer cavalry units, such as Roosevelt's "Rough Riders." These continued in service until well after the turn of the 20th century.

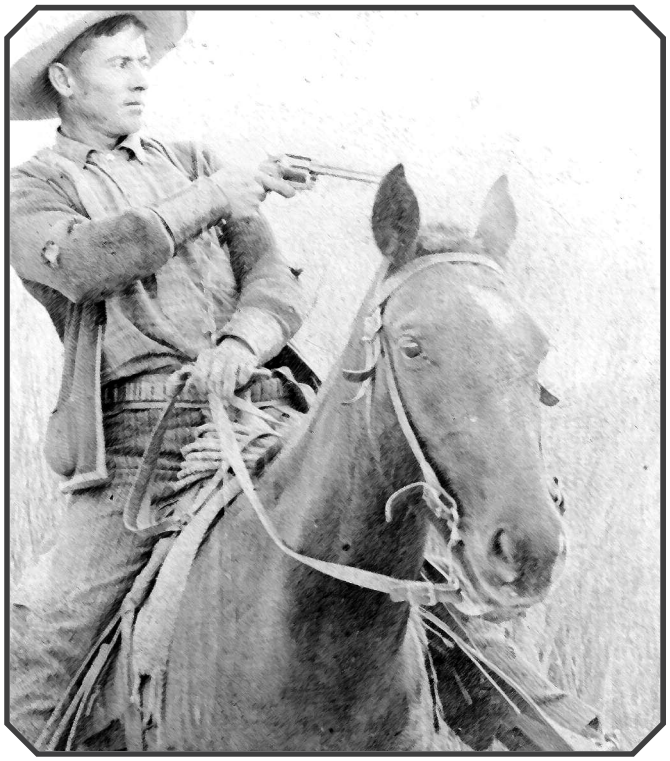
By 1882, the wooden grips were replaced by black rubber, although wood remained an option until 1903. Pearl or ivory grips added $140. Many "Peacemakers" were decorated; double cost for engraving (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). Shootist Clay Allison (***Old West,*** p. 81) is said to have favored an ivory-handled Colt SAA.

In fiction, the Cavalry model is carried by Marshal Matt Dillon in *Gunsmoke,* cattle baron Colonel Woodrow Dolarhyde in *Cowboys & Aliens,* and avenger "Harmonica" in *Once Upon a Time in the West.* The Civilian version is used by Marshal "Rooster" Cogburn in Henry Hathaway's *True Grit* and explorer Marty McFly in *Back to the Future III.* The Artillery is employed by gunslinger "Joe" in *A Fistful of Dollars,* aeronaut Lee Scoresby in *The Golden Compass,* and outlaws Robert Parker and Harry Longabaugh in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid.* A Sheriff's model is used by dentist "Doc" Holliday in *Wyatt Earp* and outlaw Henry Hammond in *Ride the High Country.*

Remington Model 1875, .44-40 Winchester (USA, 1875-1889)

This single-action loading-gate revolver had a 7.5" barrel. It was cheaper and more robust but less balanced and less popular than the contemporary Colt SAA (pp. 14-15). It was also available in .45 Long Colt (Dmg 3d-2 pi+). Some 25,000 were made; about half of these were delivered to militaries, including the Egyptian and Mexican armies. A Remington in .44-40 was preferred by outlaw Frank James (***Old West,*** p. 102) – as correctly depicted in *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford.*

The Model 1875 is used by gunslinger Beau Dorn in *Crossfire Trail,* Sheriff Seth Bullock in *Deadwood,* bounty hunter "Angel Eyes" Sentenza in *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly,* cowboy "Boss" Spearman in *Open Range,* and express rider Louise McCloud in *The Young Riders.*



Colt Model 1877 Lightning, .38 Long Colt (USA, 1877-1910)

The was Colt's first double-action revolver, a lighter but also a less robust weapon than its single- or double-action Army revolvers. It was available in several barrel lengths; the one in the table has the shortest 2.5" barrel without ejector. More than 166,000 were made, a huge number considering that the much more famous Colt SAA (pp. 14-15) sold about 270,000 in the same period.

The short-barreled, always ready-to-fire Lightning was preferred by many gunfighters in the West, often carried concealed in a pocket rather than in a holster. Outlaw John Wesley Hardin (***Old West,*** pp. 101-102, and ***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 92-93) carried a Lightning when he was shot in 1895. It's used by bartender Johnny Burns in *Deadwood* and gunslinger William "Billy the Kid" Bonney in *Young Guns.*

The Colt *Model 1877 Thunderer* (1877-1910) was the same gun chambered for the slightly larger .41 Long Colt: Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Range 110/1,200, Wt. 2.6/0.24, ST 9, Bulk -2, Rcl 2, Cost $330. Dentist "Doc" Holliday carries one as backup in a shoulder holster in *Tombstone.*

Colt Model 1878 D.A., .44-40 Winchester (USA, 1878-1905)

The Colt Model 1878, also known as the Double-action Army (D.A.), was a loading-gate weapon almost identical in external appearance to the Colt Model 1873 SAA (pp. 14-15). It was available in a wide range of calibers and barrel lengths. Perhaps the most popular caliber was .44-40 Winchester. The one in the table has a 4.75" barrel. Famous range detective Tom Horn always carried a pair of these.

It was also made with a 2.5" barrel (Dmg 2d pi+, Acc 1, Wt. 2.2/0.26, Bulk -1), 5.5" barrel (Dmg 2d+1 pi+, Wt. 2.65/0.26), or 7.5" barrel (Dmg 2d+1 pi+, Wt. 2.8/0.26, Bulk -3). Optional calibers included .38 Long Colt (Dmg 2d pi), .38-40 Winchester (Dmg 2d pi+), .44 Russian (Dmg 2d pi+), 10.6×24mmR (Dmg 2d-1 pi+), .44 S&W (Dmg 2d pi+), .45 Long Colt (Dmg 2d+1 pi+), .455 Webley (Dmg 2d pi+), and .476 Enfield (Dmg 2d pi+). Some 51,000 were made in all.

With a 6" barrel and in .45 Long Colt (Dmg 2d+1 pi+, Wt. 2.7/0.3, Bulk -3), it was adopted as the *Model of 1902* by the U.S. Army for service in Alaska and the Philippines. The M1902 featured an enlarged winter trigger guard for use while wearing gloves.

The Canadian Army issued the .45-caliber version from 1885 to 1902, using it during the North-West Rebellion and the Boer War. In Canadian service, the Colt .45 New Service (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 9) eventually replaced it.

Always carry a firearm east of Aldgate, Watson.

– Arthur Conan Doyle, "The Adventure of the Creeping Man"

Webley No. 5 New Model Army Express, .476 Enfield (U.K., 1878-1896)

Webley's Number 5 was a double-action, loading-gate revolver with a 5.5" barrel. The New Model Army Express was a direct competitor of the Colt Model 1878 (pp. 15-16); its bird's head grip gave better purchase than the Colt. This was a popular gun in South Africa, having been adopted by the Transvaal government. It would also fire the .450 Adams (Dmg 2d-1 pi+), .455 Webley (Dmg 2d pi+), and .45 Long Colt (Dmg 2d+1 pi+) interchangeably (***High-Tech,*** p. 178). Some were chambered for the .44-40 Winchester (Dmg 2d+1 pi+) instead.

A beaten-up Webley New Model Army Express is used by gunslinger Paden in *Silverado*.

Mauser C78 Zick-Zack, 9×25mmR Mauser (Germany, 1878-1881)

Made by Paul Mauser, the *Construction 1878* was a much better weapon than the contemporary German service sidearm, the Reichsrevolver 79 (below). It was nicknamed the *Zick-Zack* because of the zigzag slots in the cylinder that its double-action mechanism required. The gun broke open to reload, with the hinge on top rather than below. Ejecting all empty cases simultaneously required pushing the ring lever below the frame. Opening, ejecting, and closing takes three seconds, on top of the time required to insert fresh cartridges. The Mauser had a 5.3" barrel and was available chambered for a number of black-powder cartridges, including 7.6×20mmR (Dmg 1d+1 pi-) and 10.6×24mmR (Dmg 2d-1 pi+).

Enfield Mk I, .442 Enfield (U.K., 1880-1882)

This double-action revolver with 5.75" barrel was a classic English hinged-frame design. Opening it up automatically ejected all cases. It replaced the Adams Mk II and Mk III (p. 11) in British Army service. Those for service in India were nickel-plated to protect them against corrosion (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 76).

The Enfield *Mk II* (1882-1887) was chambered for the .476 Enfield cartridge: Dmg 2d-1(0.5) pi++, Wt. 2.8/0.33. Its soft lead bullet had a clay wedge in the tip, which caused it to expand like a hollow-point round (***High-Tech,*** p. 166). This made it effective, but also led to its ban under the 1899 Hague Convention on Land Warfare. The Canadian Northwest Mounted Police (***Old West,*** p. 99) issued the Enfield Mk II from 1883 to 1904, until they replaced it with the Colt .45 New Service (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 9). From 1889, the British Army gradually replaced it with the Webley Mk I (p. 17).

It's used by British Army General Charles Gordon in *Khartoum,* Sergeant Jim Brett in *Northwest Mounted Police,* and Sheriff John Langston in *Silverado*.

GPK Reichsrevolver 83, 10.6×24mmR (Germany, 1883-1897)

The standard sidearm of German military officers during the late 19th century was the *Reichsrevolver Modell 1883* ("Imperial revolver model 1883"). This committee-designed weapon was made by a number of German government contractors, among them Dreyse, Mauser, and Sauer. It was a clumsy single-action design with a 4.6" barrel, a loading gate on the right side, and a manual safety (***High-Tech,*** p. 93). To reload, the complete cylinder had to be removed and reinstalled (10 seconds). Removing a spent case and inserting a new cartridge took four seconds, but only if a suitable device was at hand to punch out the case – the gun lacked an ejector rod! It could fire the .44 S&W Russian cartridge (Dmg 2d pi+) and vice versa (***High-Tech,*** p. 178). The weapon's replacement was the Luger P08 pistol (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 16), although the Reichsrevolver 83 hadn't been entirely phased out even in the Great War.

The *Reichsrevolver 79* (1879-1883) was a variant with a 7.1" barrel for cavalry troops: Dmg 2d+1 pi+, Wt. 2.8/0.33, Bulk -3.

S&W .44 D.A. Frontier, .44-40 Winchester (USA, 1886-1912)

This break-open weapon had a 6" barrel. It was essentially similar to the S&W No. 3 Russian (pp. 13-14) but with a double-action lock. Some 15,000 were made. It could also be obtained in other calibers, including .38-40 Winchester (Dmg 2d pi+) and .455 Webley (Dmg 2d pi+), but these were rare. The .44 D.A. in .44 Russian (Dmg 2d pi+) was much more common, with more than 50,000 made. Australian bushranger Charlie Burns uses a .38 D.A. in *The Proposition*.

Bandit queen Belle Starr (***Old West,*** p. 103) is said to have been buried in 1889 clutching a .44-40 Frontier, which would arm her handsomely if she came back as an undead in a Weird-West setting. Outlaw Cole Younger supposedly had given this revolver to her. This is unlikely considering that his liaison with Belle ended in 1866, and he was in prison when the gun became available.

Scheufler Polizeirevolver M86, .380 Short (Germany, 1886-1918)

This cheap double-action weapon had a 2" barrel, loading gate, and manual safety (***High-Tech,*** p. 93). Berlin criminal investigators adopted it in 1886, and the uniformed police of that city did so in 1891. Soon, many other Prussian law enforcement agencies and prison authorities followed suit.

Similar revolvers were widely popular with citizens and authorities in Germany around the turn of the century. By the 1910s, it was replaced by semiautomatic pistols like the FN-Browning Mle 1900 (p. 20) and Rheinmetall-Dreyse M07 (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 16).

S&W .32 Safety Hammerless, .32 S&W (USA, 1888-1937)

Known as the *New Departure* model at the time of its introduction, this holdout weapon was a break-open, double-action-only hammerless revolver. It had a 3" barrel and grip safety. It could be safely carried in a pocket or even fired from *within* one (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 11).

Webley Mk I, .455 Webley (U.K., 1889-1895)

This break-open double-action revolver with 4" barrel was adopted to replace the Enfield patterns (p. 16) as the standard sidearm of the British military in 1887. However, actual series production didn't start until 1889. British forces acquired around 40,000. Civilians could buy it from 1890. Export customers included the Argentine army (*Mod 1890*).

The Webley Mk I featured a distinctive bird's head grip with lanyard ring. Opening it up automatically ejected all cases. It could fire the .450 Adams and .476 Enfield cartridges interchangeably (***High-Tech,*** p. 178). In 1898, the .455 Webley "Manstopper" loading was introduced for police, civilian, and colonial military use. This was one of the first hollow-point rounds (***High-Tech,*** p. 166) for a handgun; it was banned for war service by the 1899 Hague Convention on Land Warfare.

The Webley *Mk II* (1894-1900) was a minor variant (same stats); the *Mk III* was never issued. The Webley *Mk IV* (1899-1904) featured better materials and numerous internal changes: Cost $650. Close to 37,000 were made, many seeing service in the Second Anglo-Boer War (***Steampunk,*** p. 121). It's used by British Army Captain Scott in *North West Frontier* and magician Robert Angier in *The Prestige.* The Webley Mk VI (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 12) replaced the Mk IV from 1915.

The *Webley-Wilkinson* (1884-1914) was made for sale by the Wilkinson Sword Co. together with their swords: Dmg 2d pi+, Wt. 2.7/0.3, Cost $650. It had a 6" barrel. It was much better finished (+1 to reactions; see p. 4) and a popular choice of British officers, who had to provide their own sidearm.

The *Webley Government* (W.G.) (1886-1912), improved by Michael Kaufmann, was similar to the service revolver, but had a 6" barrel and was made for commercial sale: Dmg 2d pi+, Wt. 2.7/0.3, Cost $625. This was popular with British officers. The W.G. is used by Arthur Holmwood in Francis Ford Coppola's *Dracula,* big-game hunter Allan Quatermain in *The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen,* and Scotland Yard Inspector Francis Aberline in *The Wolfman.*

All these guns could be reloaded with a speedloader (***High-Tech,*** p. 155): $25, 0.25 lb. William Prideaux patented the first of his designs in 1893. It gained fame during the Boer War, where many British officers employed privately acquired speedloaders.

Colt M1892 New Army, .38 Long Colt (USA, 1892-1907)

This double-action revolver had a swing-out cylinder and a 6" barrel. Most military weapons had a lanyard ring. The U.S. Army adopted it as the *Model of 1892* to replace the Colt M1873 SAA (pp. 14-15). Some 68,500 were acquired. During the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 96-97) used one of these in 1898 when leading the attack that, long after his death, earned him the Medal of Honor. The U.S. Navy issued an almost identical weapon as the *Model of 1889.*

The revolver was offered commercially as the *New Army & Navy.* Foreign users included the Argentine navy. In U.S. service, the Colt M1911 pistol (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 17) eventually replaced these revolvers.

Special Agent Tom Sawyer armed himself with twin M1892s in *The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen.* U.S. Army lieutenants Bill Canavan and Terence McCool use it with stag-handle grips in *The Real Glory.*

Smokeless Ammunition

In 1886, the first smokeless ammunition was introduced, for the Lebel Mle 1886 military rifle (p. 32). This important TL6 invention finally did away with the acrid smoke clouds generated by black-powder weapons after even a few shots, allowing for a better view of the target and preventing immediate exposure of the shooter's position – see *Black Powder Guns* (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 16).

However, the guncotton- or nitro-based smokeless propellants also generated higher pressures when fired – pressures for which many older weapons weren't built. Firing smokeless ammunition in a black-powder gun would often led to a catastrophic explosion (p. B407) in the breech or barrel, ruining the weapon. An 18 on the attack roll when using such ammo means the gun explodes, inflicting 1d-2 cr ex on the firer. There's no minimum damage; shooters often escaped unscathed.

By the 1890s, manufacturers slowly adjusted to the new smokeless propellants. The most eager to convert were the world's militaries, which quickly introduced handguns, rifles, and machine guns suitable for smokeless ammunition. The civilian market was slower. The Colt .45 SAA revolver (pp. 14-15) was not offered as suitable for smokeless ammo until 1897. Many shotgun makers didn't provide nitro-proof guns until after the turn of the 20th century.

Colt New Pocket, .32 Long Colt (USA, 1893-1905)

This was the first double-action pocket revolver by Colt's. It had a 2.5" barrel and a swing-out cylinder. Some 31,000 were made.

Colt New Police, .32 Long Colt (USA, 1896-1907)

The New Police was supposedly designed for the New York Police Department. Certainly, that agency was the first and most prominent user of the weapon, until the department replaced it with more effective .38-caliber Colt models starting in 1908. The New Police had a 4" barrel and a swing-out cylinder. Almost 50,000 were made.

Webley Mk III M&P, .38 S&W (U.K., 1896-1939)

Webley's Mark III Military and Police model was a break-open double-action revolver with a 4" barrel, essentially a smaller version of its army patterns (p. 16). The same gun was also available in .32 S&W (Dmg 1d+1 pi). It was widely used by police forces, post-office clerks, and bank guards in the British Empire, including in Australia, Canada, and India.

Revolvers Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79 for an explanation of the statistics.

GUNS (PISTOL) (DX-4 or most other Guns at -2)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
5	Allen Pepperbox, .31 Caplock	1d+1 pi-	1	30/330	1.8/0.042	3	6(20i)	8	-1	2	$150	3	[1, 2]
5	Colt No. 5 Holster Model, .36 Caplock	2d-1 pi	2	90/1,000	2.8/0.07	1	5(20i)	9	-2	2	$400	3	[1, 2]
5	Mariette Poivrière, 12mm Caplock	2d pi+	1	110/1,200	1.7/0.1	3	4(60i)	9	-2	3	$500	3	[1, 2]
5	Colt M1847 Walker, .44 Caplock	2d+2 pi+	2	110/1,200	4.7/0.15	1	5(10i)	11	-3	3	$550	3	[2, 3]
5	Colt M1848 Dragoon, .44 Caplock	2d+1 pi+	2	100/1,100	4.2/0.14	1	5(10i)	10	-3	2	$450	3	[1, 2]
5	Wesson & Leavitt Dragoon, .40 Caplock	2d-1 pi+	2	100/1,100	4.2/0.1	1	6(20i)	10	-3	2	$400	3	[2, 3]
5	Colt Model 1849 Pocket, .31 Caplock	1d+1 pi-	1	90/1,100	1.5/0.05	1	6(20i)	8	-1	2	$250	3	[1, 2]
5	Colt M1851 Navy, .36 Caplock	2d-1 pi	2	90/1,000	2.9/0.08	1	6(10i)	9	-2	2	$275	3	[1, 2]
5	Cogswell Improved Revolving Pistol, .38 Caplock	2d-1 pi	1	90/1,000	1.9/0.12	3	9(20i)	8	-2	2	$300	3	[1, 2]
5	Beaumont-Adams Mk I, .442 Caplock	1d+2 pi+	2	100/1,100	2.5/0.11	3	6(10i)	10	-2	3	$250	3	[1]
5	Lefaucheux Mle 1854, 12×16mm	1d+2 pi+	2	100/1,100	2.3/0.3	1	6(3i)	9	-2	2	$270	3	
5	LeMat Grape Shot Revolver, .42 Caplock	2d-1 pi+	2	60/700	3.7/0.16	1	9(20i)	11	-3	3	$250	3	[1]
5	Starr M1858 Army, .44 Caplock	2d pi+	1	100/1,100	3.1/0.14	3	6(10i)	10	-3	3	$500	3	[1, 2]
5	S&W No. 1, .22 Short	1d-1 pi-	2	50/550	1/0.04	1	7(4i)	7	-1	2	$280	3	[2]
5	Savage M1859 Navy, .36 Caplock	2d-1 pi	2	90/1,000	3.6/0.08	1	6(10i)	10	-2	2	$250	3	[1, 2]
5	Colt M1860 Army, .44 Caplock	2d pi+	2	100/1,100	2.9/0.14	1	6(10i)	10	-3	3	$400	3	[1, 2]
5	Remington New Model Army, .44 Caplock	2d pi+	2	100/1,100	2.9/0.14	1	6(10i)	10	-3	3	$200	3	[1]
5	Rupertus Model 8 Pepperbox, .22 Short	1d-1 pi-	1	50/600	1.5/0.043	1	8(3i)	8	-1	2	$130	3	[2]
5	Reid's My Friend, .22 Short	1d-1 pi-	0	50/600	0.5/0.041	3	7(4i)	6	-1	2	$105	3	[2]
5	Webley RIC No. 1, .442 RIC	1d+2 pi+	2	110/1,200	2.2/0.26	3	6(3i)	9	-2	3	$350	3	
5	Tranter Man-Stopper, .577 Boxer	2d+2 pi++	1	130/1,400	3.4/0.48	3	5(4i)	11	-3	4	$750	3	
5	Colt .41 House Pistol, .41 Short	1d pi+	1	60/650	1/0.1	1	4(3i)	7	-1	2	$200	3	[2]
5	S&W No. 3 Russian, .44 Russian	2d pi+	2	120/1,300	2.9/0.3	1	6(2i)	10	-2	3	$355	3	
5	Colt .44 Open Top, .44 Henry	2d pi+	2	100/1,100	2.7/0.27	1	6(3i)	10	-2	3	$250	3	[2]
5	Webley No. 2 British Bull Dog, .450 Adams	1d+2 pi+	1	110/1,200	1.1/0.23	3	5(3i)	9	-1	3	$260	3	
5	Dolne Revolver Combine, 7×15mm	1d pi-	0	60/700	0.9/0.09	3	6(4i)	7	-2	2	$200	3	[2]
5	Chamelot-Delvigne Mle 1873, 11×17mmR	1d pi+	2	100/1,100	2.7/0.2	3	6(4i)	9	-2	2	$300	3	
5	Colt M1873 SAA, .45 LC	3d-2 pi+	2	120/1,300	2.8/0.3	1	6(3i)	11	-3	4	$350	3	[2]
5	Remington Model 1875, .44-40 Winchester	2d+1 pi+	2	120/1,300	3/0.26	1	6(3i)	10	-3	3	$210	3	[2]
6	Colt Model 1877 Lightning, .38 LC	2d-1 pi	1	100/1,100	2.5/0.2	3	6(4i)	9	-1	2	$310	3	[2]
6	Colt Model 1878 D.A., .44-40 Winchester	2d+1 pi+	2	120/1,300	2.7/0.26	3	6(3i)	10	-2	3	$450	3	
6	Webley No. 5 New Model Army Express, .476 Enfield	2d pi+	2	120/1,300	2.7/0.33	3	6(3i)	10	-2	3	$500	3	
6	Mauser C78 Zick-Zack, 9×25mmR Mauser	2d pi	2	110/1,200	1.9/0.3	3	6(2i)	8	-2	2	$400	3	
6	Enfield Mk I, .442 Enfield	2d-1 pi+	2	120/1,300	2.8/0.26	3	6(2i)	10	-2	3	$300	3	
6	GPK Reichsrevolver 83, 10.6×24mmR	2d pi+	2	110/1,200	2.4/0.33	1	6(4i)	9	-2	2	$250	3	
6	S&W .44 D.A. Frontier, .44-40 Winchester	2d+1 pi+	2	120/1,300	2.3/0.26	3	6(2i)	10	-2	3	$400	3	[2]
6	Scheufler Polizeirevolver M86, .380 Short	1d+2 pi	1	90/1,000	1.3/0.15	3	6(4i)	7	-1	2	$150	3	
6	S&W .32 Safety Hammerless, .32 S&W	1d+2 pi	0	90/1,000	1.3/0.17	3	5(2i)	7	-1	2	$350	3	[2]
6	Webley Mk I, .455 Webley	2d pi+	2	120/1,300	2.5/0.3	1	6(2i)	10	-2	3	$570	3	
6	Colt M1892 New Army, .38 LC	2d-1 pi	2	110/1,200	2.5/0.2	3	6(2i)	9	-2	2	$350	3	
6	Colt New Pocket, .32 LC	1d+1 pi	1	90/1,000	1/0.12	3	6(2i)	7	-1	2	$310	3	[2]
6	Colt New Police, .32 LC	1d+2 pi	2	90/1,000	1.2/0.12	3	6(2i)	7	-2	2	$330	3	[2]
6	Webley Mk III M&P, .38 S&W	1d+2 pi	2	100/1,100	2.2/0.21	3	6(2i)	7	-2	2	$300	3	

Notes

[1] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).
[2] No lanyard ring (***High-Tech,*** p. 154).
[3] Very Unreliable. Malfunctions on 15+ (see p. B407).

Semiautomatic Pistols

[In 1903,] Lee Christmas was in his glory. With a rifle under his leg, twin Luger automatics holstered on his thighs, bandoliers across his shoulders, he rode at the side of General [Saturnino] Medal.

– Eugene Cunningham, ***Triggernometry***

The first semiautomatic handguns were introduced in the 1890s. Initially, these TL6 innovations didn't have much success. Most shooters stuck to their trusted revolvers; semiautomatic pistols were the mark of the progress-minded. After the turn of the century, self-loading pistols became quickly popular, especially in continental Europe and East Asia.

Borchardt C93, 7.63×25mm Borchardt (Germany, 1893-1898)

The *Construction 1893* developed by Hugo Borchardt and made by Ludwig Loewe of Berlin was one of the first self-loading pistols. It had a 7.5" barrel and a toggle-lock action similar to that of the later Luger pistol (p. 20). It fed from a detachable magazine in the grip. The cartridge was interchangeable (***High-Tech,*** p. 178) with the later 7.63×25mm Mauser, but slightly weaker. Loewe made some 1,100 until that company merged with DWM, which made a further 2,000.

The single-action C93 was a bulky and clumsy weapon, making it difficult to shoot one-handed (-1 on Guns (Pistol) skill). Most people used it as a takedown carbine – which requires Guns (Rifle) skill – as it was delivered with a 0.9-lb. detachable pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160). The stock featured a leather holster and allowed the weapon to be carried on the belt or saddle ring. Other standard accessories were three spare magazines and a cleaning kit (***High-Tech,*** p. 160). All these items would fit in a green velvet-lined presentation case ($125), which many customers bought.

By 1895, at least one was made that could also be fired full automatic as a machine pistol. This requires Guns (SMG) skill: RoF 22, ST 10, Rcl 3. This didn't enter production.

Bergmann Nr.3, 6.5×22mm Bergmann (Germany, 1896-1903)

This single-action weapon was designed by Louis Schmeisser and actually produced by Valerian Schilling for Theodor Bergmann. The *Nummer 3* was a relatively ungainly weapon, with 4.4" barrel and an internal magazine in front of the trigger. To load, the magazine cover on the right side was pivoted down, and a five-round *en bloc* clip (***High-Tech,*** p. 245) was inserted. A hollow-point round (Dmg 1d+2(0.5) pi) was available, but even so, the cartridge was unimpressive. The design was unreliable, with faulty feeding from the magazine and frequent breakage of the firing pin. Some 4,000 were made and exported worldwide, including to South and North America. One of these was used in the 1909 Tottenham Outrage, a free-for-all firefight with wanted criminals in London.

In *Big Jake,* Michael McCandles has a pistol *shaped* like this – except that he claims it's the model of 1911! That gun is a fictional prop (***Gun Fu,*** p. 39); there never was a Bergmann Modell 1911.

Bergmann Nr.5, 7.8×22mm Bergmann (Germany, 1897-1903)

Since its previous models couldn't attract military sales, Bergmann introduced a new pattern using a slightly different action and a more powerful cartridge. It featured a detachable magazine but could also be topped up with five-round stripper clips. However, this weapon was as unsuccessful as its predecessors.

Mauser C96, 7.63×25mm Mauser (Germany, 1897-1943)

The single-action *Construction 1896* was the first commercially and operationally successful semiautomatic pistol. The shape of its grip later earned it the nickname "the Broomhandle" in America. In Germany, it was simply known as the *Mauser-Pistole.*

Around the turn of the 20th century, the biggest users of the Mauser were the Italian marines, who had acquired 5,000 as the *Mod 99.* South Africa bought a small number in 1898, the Boer commandos making excellent use of it against the British. The Belgians issued it to their colonial troops in the Congo. The Ottoman army adopted it as the *Mdl 1314.*

More were sold commercially, including to many British officers. Lieutenant Winston Churchill (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 102-103) used one as a war correspondent in the Sudan in 1898 and the Anglo-Boer War in 1899, praising it loudly. Churchill had two extra breast pockets sewn onto his tunic to take spare clips. Some Texas Rangers (***Old West,*** p. 93) also employed it around that time. Archaeologist T.E. Lawrence carried one while wandering alone through Syria in 1909. In 1911, Mauser pistols were used by two Latvian anarchists in London's infamous Siege of Sidney Street to hold off over 200 policemen and soldiers commanded by Home Secretary Winston Churchill himself. In Russia and Central Asia, bandits and assassins were called *mauserist* in reference to their preferred armament.

The C96 had a 5.5" barrel and an integral 10-round magazine loaded with a charger clip. It *couldn't* carry an extra round in the chamber (***High-Tech,*** p. 88). The bolt closed and stripped the top round off the magazine as the clip was withdrawn. Exactly 189 were made with a lengthened magazine holding 20 rounds (1897-1907): Wt. 3/0.4, Shots 20(5), Cost $500. This pattern was loaded with two 10-round clips.

Most came with a detachable 1.3-lb. wooden pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160). This was hollow to allow the gun to be stored inside, and served as a belt holster. Removing the pistol from within the stock takes two Ready maneuvers. Attaching the stock to the pistol takes another three seconds. Firing it with the stock requires Guns (Rifle) skill.

Then I drew my Mauser pistol – a ripper – and cocked it . . . I pulled into a trot and rode up to individuals firing my pistol in their faces . . .

– Winston Churchill, letter from 1898

Semiautomatic Pistols Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics.

GUNS (PISTOL) (DX-4 or most other Guns at -2)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
6	Borchardt C93, 7.65×25mm	2d+2 pi-	2	180/2,000	3.1/0.3	3	8+1(3)	9	-3	2	$750	3	[1]
6	Bergmann Nr.3, 6.5×22mm	1d+2 pi-	2	120/1,300	2/0.1	3	5(5)	8	-2	2	$450	3	[2]
6	Bergmann Nr.5, 7.8×22mm	2d-1 pi	2	120/1,300	2.5/0.1	3	5(5)	9	-2	2	$500	3	
6	Mauser C96, 7.63×25mm	3d-1 pi-	2	180/2,000	2.7/0.2	3	10(3)	9	-3	2	$480	3	
6	FN-Browning Mle 1900, .32 ACP	2d-1 pi-	1	120/1,300	1.5/0.2	3	7+1(3)	7	-1	2	$200/$26	3	[1]
6	Luger Parabellum, 7.65×21mm	2d pi-	2	160/1,800	2.3/0.5	3	8+1(3)	9	-2	2	$550/$26	3	[2]
6	Steyr-Roth M.7, 8×19mm	2d+1 pi	2	160/1,800	2.5/0.23	3	10(3)	9	-2	2	$600	3	

Notes

[1] No lanyard ring (***High-Tech,*** p. 154).

[2] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

From 1908 to 1915, the C96 was available in 9×25mm Mauser (Dmg 3d-1 pi) – specifically for export to users in Africa and South America.

The C96 is used by gunslingers in *Joe Kidd* and *The Great Silence*.

FN-Browning Mle 1900, .32 ACP (Belgium, 1900-1911)

This was John Browning's first successful pistol design, made under his direction by Fabrique Nationale in Belgium and exported worldwide. The single-action weapon introduced the .32 ACP cartridge and made popular the concept of the hammerless semiautomatic pocket pistol. More than 720,000 were made. In the early years of the 20th century, it was adopted by forward-thinking police agencies like the Berlin *Kriminalpolizei* and Shanghai Municipal Police (***GURPS Martial Arts: Fairbairn Close Combat Systems,*** p. 21).

From 1901, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 96-97) kept a heavily decorated example in the White House for protection. German explorer Paul Graetz took one along when he crossed Africa in his custom-made Gaggenau automobile in 1907-1908. In 1909, Japanese Prince Itou Hirobumi was assassinated with such a weapon. The Browning was also popular with Communist revolutionaries in Russia.

Luger Parabellum, 7.65×21mm Parabellum (Germany, 1900-1930)

Georg Luger's *Parabellum* pistol (Latin for "for war") was single-action and exceptionally easy to point and shoot. Unfortunately, its toggle-joint action was susceptible to jams. It was quickly adopted by several militaries, including in Brazil *(M906),* Bulgaria (*obr. 1900g* and *obr. 1906g*), Portugal (*M/909* and *M/910*), and Switzerland (*P 00* and *P 06*). More than 45,000 were made. Many of these were for commercial sale in the United States, where it was marketed as the "American Eagle" and its caliber dubbed ".30 Luger."

The Parabellum had a 4.75" barrel. From 1902 to 1920, it was also available with an 11.75" barrel: Dmg 3d pi-, Acc 3, Range 170/1,800, Wt. 3.2/0.5, ST 9, Bulk -3, Cost $850/$26. Due to the increased weight of the barrel, it required an extra-powerful round (***High-Tech,*** p. 165) to function properly; ordinary pistol ammo worsens Malf. to 15 and Dmg to 2d pi-. The long-barreled pistol came with a 1-lb. detachable pistol stock (***High-Tech,*** p. 160), which requires Guns (Rifle) skill to use when fitted. Only some 2,500 were made. Former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt received one of these as a gift from Kaiser Wilhelm II when the president visited Germany in 1910.

In 1902, a new model introduced the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge. The German navy adopted a variant with a 6" barrel as the *Pistole 1904* (1904-1920), or P04: Dmg 2d+2 pi, Range 160/1,800, Wt. 2.5/0.5, Cost $700/$26. Some 30,000 were made for the *Kriegsmarine,* plus 2,500 for commercial sale. Each German *U-Boot* carried 24 of these pistols for raids and boarding.

Steyr-Roth M.7, 8×19mm Roth (Austria, 1907-1914)

This double-action hammerless pistol with a 5" barrel was designed by Georg Roth. The Steyr and FÉG arsenals made it in quantity in Austria and Hungary. The *Pistole Modell 1907* (M.7) was first adopted by the cavalry troops of the Austro-Hungarian empire. More than 90,000 were made. The pistol had an integral magazine in the grip, which was loaded with a 10-round stripper clip.

SHOTGUNS

The only weapon available to those unskilled in the art of fast draw and professional pistol marksmanship that could effectively neutralize a typical western gunfighter was the double-barrel shotgun.

– Thomas Swearengen, ***The World's Fighting Shotguns***

Historically, the TL5 shotgun was not a combat weapon. Its short range made it inferior to the musket and rifle, and its size and weight didn't lend itself to everyday carry like a handgun. It was primarily used for hunting fowl and other small, fast animals. Occasionally, it doubled as a close-quarters fighting tool, especially in the Wild West. Shotguns used for combat usually had shorter barrels to make them handier – see *The Coach Gun* (p. 21). Double-barreled shotguns with double triggers allow both barrels to be fired simultaneously at no penalty; this effectively doubles RoF.

In the 19th century, many more gauges were in common use than today. The most popular in the Wild West was 10-gauge, until it was superseded by 12-gauge around the turn of the century.

Many of the shotgun cartridges of the era were all-metal, not the modern paper- or plastic-hulled type (see *Cased* and *Light Cased,* respectively, both on p. 164 of ***High-Tech***). This made them impervious to moisture and allowed reloading (***High-Tech,*** p. 174), which was useful on the frontier or on an exploration in the Congo or along the Amazon. This also meant that the shells were heavier. Shotgunners often bought empty shells and loaded them themselves; preloaded shells were not common until the 1880s. Paper shells were available from at least 1869, but initially rare compared to brass shells. All weights in this supplement assume shotgun shells with metal cases unless noted otherwise. Also see the *Ammunition Tables* (pp. 44-45).

Colt Model 1855, 20G Caplock (USA, 1856-1864)

This shotgun used the muzzleloading, single-action Colt revolver design, giving the shooter five shots instead of the two available at the time from a double-barreled gun. Reloading was slow, however. While scarce (only a few hundred were made), it would make a nice new-fangled gun for an American Civil War-period adventurer.

This gun was prone to chain-firing (p. 9), which was particularly dangerous here. The shooter's off-hand, grasping the weapon in front of the cylinder, would be hit by at least one shot, if not several!

Roper Repeating Shotgun, 12G 2.625" (USA, 1867-1879)

This was the first repeating shotgun using cartridges. It had a 28" barrel, a revolving magazine that was filled from the top through a hinged loading gate, and a shield to prevent damage to the off-hand in case of a (rather unlikely) chain fire (p. 9). The external hammer had to be cocked manually before each shot. The hammer was unfortunately large and actually obscured the view of the target, preventing aimed shots. The Roper had a screw-in choke (p. 22), allowing the firer to use it with or without choke. Adding or removing the choke takes six Ready maneuvers.

Parker Lifter, 10G 2.875" (USA, 1869-1907)

The Parker Brothers produced double-barreled hammer guns for shooters with more refined tastes. The basic version of the so-called Lifter model, with 30" choked, laminated barrel, is in the table. Its most expensive variant – with Damascus barrels, choice English walnut stock, extensive engraving, and even gold inlays – cost five times as much (+2 to reactions; see p. 4). The weapon was also available in 12-gauge 2.5": Dmg 1d+1 pi, Wt. 8.2/0.24, RoF 2×8, ST 10†, Rcl 1/5, Cost $1,100. Special-order guns could be made in 8-gauge 3.25": Dmg 2d-1 pi, Wt. 13.9/0.38, RoF 2×15, ST 13†, Bulk -7, Cost $1,950. More than 25,000 Parker Lifter guns were made.

Eclipse Meteor, 10G 2.875" (USA, 1871-1900)

Although actually made by Henri Pieper of Belgium, this cheap, double-barreled shotgun was sold mainly by mail order under the trade name Eclipse in the United States. The Meteor had 30" choked barrels, external hammers, and double triggers. It lacked ejectors.

Gunslinger "Doc" Holliday carried a Meteor as a backup gun. It had the stock whittled down to a pistol grip and the barrels sawed off to about 10": Acc 2, Wt. 7.3/0.28, ST 14†, Bulk -3, Rcl 1/8. A sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71) was added at the point of balance *on top* of the barrels. When worn under a coat or jacket with a sling, the barrels would automatically swivel up once the overgarment was opened, giving +1 to Fast-Draw (Long Arm). Whether Holliday had it with him at the O.K. Corral (***Old West,*** pp. 105-107) is disputed; he probably used a less sophisticated coach gun (see below) obtained from the local Wells, Fargo office.

A similar sawed-off gun is reported to have been the favorite weapon of Orrin "Old Port" Rockwell, enforcer of the Danite Society (the "Avenging Angels" mentioned prominently in the Sherlock Holmes story "A Study in Scarlet").

Remington-Whitmore Hammer Lifter, 12G 2.5" (USA, 1873-1878)

This double-barreled, break-open, breechloading shotgun had 30" choked, laminated barrels, exposed hammers, and no ejectors. Some 5,600 were made. The finer grades fitted their owner better – consider buying a Weapon Bond (***High-Tech,*** p. 250) – and lasted longer. Twice the cost obtained a decorated weapon (+1 to reactions; see p. 4).

The Coach Gun

These guns are prime favorites with sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, United States marshals and officers of the law generally, and if they get the drop on you with one of them it's a case of throw up your hands, no matter how much sand you may have got. They are very handy, and you can stow them away under the seat of a buggy with ease. Wells, Fargo's messengers all carry them, and at a short range they beat rifles and six-shooters all to Hades.

– Anonymous, "Frontier Weapons"

The coach gun takes its name from the shotguns carried by the armed guard "riding shotgun" on a stagecoach. These weapons invariably had their barrels sawed off to about 18-20" for better maneuverability. They usually retained their shoulder stocks, however. See *The Sawed-Off Shotgun* (***High-Tech,*** p. 106) for converting any of the full-length weapons described in this supplement into a coach or riot gun. Sawing off the barrels also removes any chokes the weapon might have possessed, widening its pattern at close range; see *Shotgun Chokes* (p. 22). While many coach guns were sawed-off after purchase, some were delivered with short barrels from the maker.

Loomis IXL No. 15, 12G 2.5" (U.K., 1875-1887)

Although marked and sold under the name of F.A. Loomis in the United States, this double-barreled hammer gun was actually made by Joseph Bourne in England. These hunting weapons were cheap and widely available. They had unchoked, laminated 30" barrels; double triggers; and automatic extractors. An *unloaded* coach gun (see above) with sawed-off barrels was famously carried by road agent Charles "Black Bart the Po8" Boles (***Old West,*** p. 103).

Greener Facile Princeps, 10G 2.875" (U.K., 1876-1939)

This double-barreled weapon was the first hammerless shotgun – dropping the barrels down automatically cocked the internal strikers. It typically had 30" choked barrels. From 1880 on, the gun was fitted with automatic ejectors; before then, it had Shots 2(3i). The cost in the table is for the plainest version, whose excellent workmanship still rates +1 to reactions (see p. 4). Twice the cost buys a finely engraved gun, resulting in +2 to reactions.

Shotgun Chokes

Shotgun chokes constrict the barrel of a shotgun at the muzzle. First patented in 1866 and popular by the late 1870s, they were developed to better control the pattern of a shotgun blast. This increases *effective* range (which is not the same as 1/2D range). By constricting the barrel at the muzzle, the pellets of a multiple-projectile load scatter less quickly and less widely.

The following optional rules can be used for choked guns. Chokes are normally used with shot that is smaller than buckshot; see *Shot Sizes* (***High-Tech,*** p. 173).

- *Unchoked* barrels have no constriction at all (this is also called a *cylinder choke*). This is the baseline assumption for all shotguns in ***GURPS.*** *All* coach and riot guns (p. 21) automatically have cylinder bores, as does any shotgun with a sawed-off barrel; most other guns can be ordered without choke. Only cylinder-bored guns can fire slugs without losing their Acc bonus.
- *Choked* barrels are constricted at the muzzle. Numerous grades are available, including *modified* and *full* chokes. For simplicity, these are all treated the same. Maximum constriction during the 19th century is full choke, with the barrel's bore narrowed by about 5%. "Extremely close range" (p. B409) for a choked barrel is 20% of 1/2D range, rather than 10%. *Beyond* this range, subtract 1 from effective Guns skill, but multiply the number of hits scored by 1.5 (cannot exceed the number of pellets fired). Most full-bore specialty ammunition (***High-Tech,*** p. 103) is incompatible with a choke.

By the late 19th century, most hunting guns had chokes of some kind. The chokes of the time couldn't be changed after manufacture, except by sawing off the barrel (***High-Tech,*** p. 106). The only exception to this was the Roper Repeating Shotgun (p. 21), which had a screw-in choke like some modern guns, but that weapon didn't meet with commercial success.

Stevens Model 1877, 10G 2.875"(USA, 1877-1882)

The Stevens Model 1877 was a double-barreled hammer gun with a unique triple trigger – the third trigger forward of the normal two triggers was used to open the gun. It came with 30" unchoked barrels and automatic extractors. Twice the cost gives a decorated weapon (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). A sawed-off coach gun (p. 21) is used by dentist "Doc" Holliday in the O.K. Corral fight in *Wyatt Earp.*

Remington Model 1878 Heavy Duck Gun, 10G 2.875" (USA, 1878-1882)

This double-barreled hammer gun had unchoked 30" barrels and no extractors. The finest factory version, with engraving and checkered English walnut stock, costs double (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). Some 2,500 were made.

Colt Model 1878, 12G 2.625" (USA, 1878-1889)

This good-quality double-barreled shotgun had exposed hammers. It was relatively expensive, and only 22,700 were made. It had 30" barrels (available both choked and unchoked) and external hammers. It lacked automatic shell ejectors. It was also available in 10-gauge 2.875": Dmg 2d-1 pi, Wt. 10.3/0.28, RoF 2×11, ST 12†, Rcl 1/7, Cost $1,100. The finest factory version, with engraving and choice furniture, cost 2.5 times as much (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). A number were made as coach guns (p. 21) with unchoked 18" barrels: Wt. 9/0.28, Bulk -4.

A coach version is used by Pinkerton detective Byron McElroy in James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma,* Sheriff John Chance in *Rio Bravo,* "Old Man" Phillips in *Rio Lobo,* and lawman Wyatt Earp in *Wyatt Earp.*

W. Richards Hammer Gun, 10G 2.875" (Belgium, 1880-1900)

Named in an attempt to lure buyers into thinking this was a genuine Westley Richards gun from the famous English maker, this was actually a cheap double-barreled hammer gun made in Belgium. Many thousands were imported to the United States and sold through mail-order companies such as Sears, Roebuck. Outlaw William Munny uses a sawed-off coach gun (p. 21) in *Unforgiven.*

Spencer Model 1882, 12G 2.625" (USA, 1882-1890)

Designed by Christopher Spencer, this was the first pump-action shotgun ever made. More expensive and malfunction-prone than the traditional double-barreled guns of the time, it was slow to find commercial success. A hammerless design, it featured an underbarrel tube magazine and a choked 30" barrel. Some 20,000 were made. The U.S. Army bought 240 in 1885. It can be seen carried by a deputy in James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma.*

The Bannerman *Model 1896* (1896-1900) was the same weapon with different markings. When Spencer closed its doors and Bannerman bought its assets, parts were still in storage for around 3,000 guns. Francis Bannerman had them assembled and sold them under his own name. The Ohio State Police adopted this gun around the turn of the 20th century. Despite its late date, it wasn't safe for smokeless ammunition (p. 17).

Colt Model 1883, 12G 2.625" (USA, 1883-1895)

This hammerless double-barreled gun was one of the finest – and most expensive – American shotguns available in the 19th century. Only 7,366 were made. Most were chambered for 12-gauge shells and had choked 30" barrels. However, the weapon could be ordered in any gauge and with any barrel.

U.S. President Grover Cleveland bought, as a one-off, the largest shotgun Colt ever made. It was in 8-gauge 3.25" and had 34" barrels: Dmg 2d-1 pi, Wt. 12.4/0.38, RoF 2×15, ST 13†, Bulk -7, Rcl 1/8, Cost $2,500. Even the plainest version offered was engraved and featured Damascus barrels (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). The most expensive pattern available cost four times as much (+2 to reactions).

H&H Paradox Gun, 12G 2.5" (U.K., 1886-1930)

The double-barreled Paradox gun was invented by George Fosbery and made by Holland and Holland. It combined the accuracy and force of the heavy rifle with the lightness and handiness of the shotgun. Chambered for standard shotgun cartridges, its barrels featured shallow rifling in the muzzle area. This allowed effective use with full-bore lead balls instead of rifled slugs (***High-Tech,*** p. 166). Because of this, it had no chokes. When firing ball, use Dmg 4d+1 pi++, Acc 4, Range 70/750, RoF 2, Rcl 5. It was hammerless and featured shell ejectors. Some 1,500 of these effective but luxurious and expensive guns were made, primarily for big-game hunters in Africa and Asia. They were invariably well-finished (+3 to reactions; see p. 4), but not safe for smokeless ammunition (p. 17). A Paradox gun is used by aesthete Tristan Ludlow in *Legends of the Fall* and Sir John Talbot in *The Wolfman.*

Crescent Hammer Gun, 12G 2.5" (USA, 1888-1895)

The Crescent Hammer Gun was a cheap double-barreled shotgun with 30" unchoked barrels lacking extractors. It wasn't safe for smokeless ammunition (p. 17). It was distributed cheaply by mail-order catalogs and hardware stores, and was ideal for sawing off (***High-Tech,*** p. 106). Gunslinger Jacob McCandles and scout Sam Sharpnose use sawed-off coach guns (p. 21) in *Big Jake,* which stand in for more expensive Greener guns (p. 22). An even further sawed-off weapon is used as a handgun by explorer Johnny Yuma in *The Rebel* and avenger "Mississippi" Traherne in *El Dorado;* in the latter, it again stands in for a Greener.

Winchester Model 1887, 10G 2.875" (USA, 1888-1899)

This was the first lever-action shotgun. It was a favorite of market hunters and riot-quellers around the turn of the 20th century because its four-shot tube magazine – plus one in the chamber – gave more fumble-free firepower than a double-barreled weapon. Furthermore, the lever action was familiar to Americans from the long line of Winchester lever-action rifles.

The hunting version had a 30" barrel, but a coach gun (p. 21) with a 24" barrel was available: Wt. 9.2/0.6, Bulk -5. This was popular with shipping suppliers such as the Adams Express Co. A true riot version with a 20" barrel was first offered in 1898: Wt. 9.2/0.6, Bulk -5. Almost 65,000 were made, including many in 12-gauge 2.625" (1887-1901): Dmg 1d+1 pi, Wt. 7.8/0.48, RoF 2×9, ST 10†, Rcl 1/5. This was a favorite of famous Cochise County Sheriff John Slaughter. A riot-length gun is used by Judge Roy Bean in *The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean* and cowboy "Shorty" Austin in Simon Wincer's *Monte Walsh.*

Since the Model 1887 wasn't safe for smokeless ammunition (p. 17), Winchester introduced the *Model 1901* (1901-1920). This was only available in 10-gauge (same stats). Some 13,500 were made.

Remington Model 1889, 12G 2.625" (USA, 1889-1908)

This double-barreled hammer gun was available with 28-32" barrels. It was sold in a number of calibers, including 16-gauge 2.5" (Dmg 1d+1 pi, RoF 2×7) and 10-gauge 2.875" (Dmg 2d-1 pi, RoF 2×11). It was a popular sporting weapon in America. More than 134,000 were made. It's used by U.S. Army cook Eli in *Rough Riders.*

Winchester Model 1893, 12G 2.5" (USA, 1893-1897)

John Browning designed the first Winchester pump-action hammer shotgun. It had a 30" barrel with choke and lacked a disconnector – it could be fired by keeping the trigger pressed and pumping the action, increasing RoF to 3×8. Some 34,000 were made. A fancy model was available for 2.5 times the cost (+1 to reactions; see p. 4). The Model 1893 was only safe to use with black-powder loads. Winchester actually recalled the weapon in 1897 to avoid problems. Buyers could exchange it for a brand-new Model 1897 (p. 24).

A small number of the *Model 1893 Riot* (1893-1897) with an unchoked 20" barrel were also made: Wt. 7.4/0.6, Bulk -5. Most riot guns were bought by Wells, Fargo & Company (***Old West,*** p. 48).

Remington-Rider No. 3, 16G 2.5" (USA, 1893-1905)

This simple weapon was a break-open shotgun with a single, choked 30" barrel. It was also available in other gauges, including 10-gauge 2.875" (Dmg 2d-1 pi, RoF 1×11), 12-gauge 2.625" (Dmg 1d+1 pi, RoF 1×9), and 20-gauge 2.5" (Dmg 1d+1 pi, RoF 1×6).

Burgess Folding Police Gun, 12G 2.625" (USA, 1894-1899)

This dedicated law-enforcement weapon was a manual repeater with a 19.5" unchoked riot barrel. Unlike other repeating shotguns, it was cycled by sliding the pistol grip and trigger along the stock, rather than the handguard under the barrel. It was designed to fold into a package about 20" long (-3 Holdout).

Six-shooter ain't like a sawed-off 10-gauge loaded with Blue Whistlers.

– Eugene Cunningham, ***Triggernometry***

A Load of Dimes

Wild West myth has shotgunners like "Billy the Kid" firing homemade loads created from a stack of dimes – a dozen to 16 will fit into a 12-gauge shell. Filling a shotgun shell with coins requires nothing more than a pocketknife to open the shell and a piece of cardboard and some wax to reseal it.

However, at that time, most people earned a dollar a day, and buckshot shells sold for a nickel. It's thus unlikely that many shooters blasted three days' worth of wages through their double-barrels . . . Moreover, dimes are less aerodynamic than buckshot (so they have less range), and they don't penetrate well (so they do less damage). Halve Damage and Range of a comparable buckshot load. Note that dimes are 0.705" in diameter and can only be fired from an unchoked 12-gauge gun, or any shotgun of 10-gauge or larger. British shooters can substitute the threepenny bit in 16-gauge or 12-gauge guns, or sixpence coins in 10-gauge or larger. See *Coins* (***Old West,*** p. 36) and *Currency and Prices* (***Steampunk,*** pp. 48-49) for the idiosyncrasies of period money.

There is only one situation in which shooting dimes from a shotgun makes sense: coming unprepared upon enemies with Vulnerability (Silver) (p. B161), since the coins of the time are almost pure silver! See also *The Silver Antidote* (***Loadouts: Monster Hunters,*** p. 13) or *Silver Weapons* (***Horror,*** pp. 52-53).

Folding the gun takes three Ready maneuvers, but unfolding the gun can be done in one Ready maneuver by snapping the barrel up. A belt holster with 20 shell loops ($50, 1 lb.) was offered that allowed the folded gun to be carried concealed under a coat, a feat that was demonstrated to a stunned New York Senator Theodore Roosevelt (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 96-97) in 1895 in his office. He promptly ordered the Burgess for the New York state penitentiaries.

Winchester Model 1897, 12G 2.75" (USA, 1898-1957)

The Winchester "trombone action" was the perfected pump-action shotgun of the era, replacing the earlier Model 1893 (p. 23). Like its predecessor, it lacked a disconnector and could be fired by keeping the trigger pressed and pumping the action, increasing RoF to 3×9. The Model 1897 was produced in every grade from military plain to elaborately engraved and mounted for five times the cost (+2 to reactions; see p. 4). Over a million were eventually made. Around the turn of the century, it was primarily a cutting-edge hunting weapon. In 1906, Hiram Bingham's exploration took two of them to the jungles of South America.

The basic goose gun had a 30" barrel with a choke, while the *Model 1897 Riot* (1898-1935) had an unchoked 20" barrel (Wt. 7.5/0.65, Bulk -5). The riot gun is used by outlaws in *The Wild Bunch,* mercenaries in *The Professionals,* U.S. Army soldiers in *The Real Glory,* and U.S. Marines in *The Wind and the Lion.*

Shotguns Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics.

GUNS (SHOTGUN) (DX-4 or most other Guns at -2)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
5	Colt Model 1855, 20G Caplock	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	10.9/0.4	1×7	5(20i)	11†	-6	1/5	$800	3	[1, 2]
5	Roper Repeating Shotgun, 12G 2.625"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8/0.48	2×8	4(3i)	11†	-6	1/5	$750	3	[1]
5	Parker Lifter, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	10.6/0.3	2×11	2(3i)	12†	-6	1/7	$1,200	3	[1]
5	Eclipse Meteor, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	9.3/0.28	2×11	2(3i)	12†	-6	1/7	$300	3	[1]
5	Remington-Whitmore Hammer Lifter, 12G 2.5"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.8/0.24	2×8	2(3i)	10†	-6	1/5	$900	3	[1]
5	Loomis IXL No. 15, 12G 2.5"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.2/0.24	2×8	2(3i)	11†	-6	1/5	$250	3	[1]
6	Greener Facile Princeps, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	9/0.28	2×11	2(2i)	12†	-6	1/7	$3,350	3	[1]
6	Stevens Model 1877, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	10/0.28	2×11	2(3i)	12†	-6	1/7	$750	3	[1]
6	Remington Model 1878, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	10/0.28	2×11	2(3i)	12†	-6	1/7	$1,200	3	[1]
6	Colt Model 1878, 12G 2.625"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.2/0.24	2×9	2(3i)	11†	-6	1/5	$1,000	3	[1]
6	W. Richards Hammer Gun, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	10/0.28	2×11	2(3i)	12†	-6	1/7	$350	3	[1]
6	Spencer Model 1882, 12G 2.625"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.4/0.6	2×9	5+1(2i)	11†	-6	1/5	$800	3	[1, 2]
6	Colt Model 1883, 12G 2.625"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.2/0.24	2×9	2(3i)	11†	-6	1/5	$1,800	3	[1]
6	H&H Paradox Gun, 12G 2.5"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	7.5/0.24	2×8	2(2i)	10†	-6	1/5	$11,000	3	[1]
6	Crescent Hammer Gun, 12G 2.5"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8/0.24	2×8	2(3i)	10†	-6	1/5	$150	3	[1]
6	Winchester Model 1887, 10G 2.875"	2d-1 pi	3	40/800	9.7/0.56	2×11	4+1(2i)	11†	-6	1/7	$600	3	[1]
6	Remington Model 1889, 12G 2.625"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.2/0.24	2×9	2(3i)	11†	-6	1/5	$950	3	[1]
6	Winchester Model 1893, 12G 2.5"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.6/0.6	2×8	5+1(2i)	11†	-6	1/5	$550	3	[1]
6	Remington-Rider No. 3, 16G 2.5"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	6.1/0.1	1×7	1(3)	10†	-6	1/5	$260	3	[1]
6	Burgess Folding Police Gun, 12G 2.625"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	6.6/0.6	2×9	5+1(2i)	10†	-5	1/5	$700	3	[1]
6	Winchester Model 1897, 12G 2.75"	1d+1 pi	3	40/800	8.7/0.65	2×9	5+1(2i)	11†	-6	1/5	$550	3	[1]

Notes

[1] First Rcl figure is for shot; second is for slugs.

[2] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

Muskets and Rifles

The best gun for buffalo hunting was a short muzzleloading rifle of large bore. With such a weapon the hunter dispensed with a ramrod; he charged his gun simply by pouring the powder down the barrel, and dropping a bullet from his cartridge bag – or his mouth – into the gun, then "sending it home" by sharply striking the butt of the rifle upon his thigh or upon the pommel of his saddle.

– Douglas Branch, Frank Dobie, and Andrew Isenberg, ***The Hunting of the Buffalo***

The rifle was the most important weapon in many areas. In addition to being the primary military arm, it could be used on game from a considerable distance. This offered a useful stand-off range against enemies and dangerous beasts. Its long barrel, better sights, and shoulder stock to brace it made it easier to use than a handgun, even at short range. Most of these long arms were also more powerful than a handgun or shotgun, providing better penetration and wounding capability. Additionally, many of the available repeating rifles held more shots than other handheld guns.

Enfield P/1853, .577 Caplock (U.K., 1853-1866)

The *Rifled Musket Pattern 1853* made at the Royal Armoury at Enfield was Britain's military rifle until the adoption of cartridge breechloaders. The P/1853 was standard issue in the Crimean War. It was sold all over the world as far away as Japan (there known as the *Minyee-juu*), and most European nations adopted similar weapons. Both sides in the American Civil War used hundreds of thousands of Enfields. After the war, the weapons were sold in large numbers as surplus to homesteaders in the American West, at 10% cost. They were still available in the 1880s. In fiction, it can be seen employed by Confederate and Union soldiers in *Gettysburg* and *Glory,* and Chief "Lone Watie" and Chief "Ten Bears" in *The Outlaw Josie Wales.*

It used paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86) with Minié bullets (***High-Tech,*** p. 109). Without cartridges, reloading takes 40 seconds, or 60 seconds with ordinary balls. Alternate projectile options included SAPLE (Dmg 3d+2 pi+ with a 1d-2 [1d-1] cr ex follow-up) and multiball (Dmg 1d+1 pi, Acc 2, Range 50/550, RoF 1×3, Rcl 1), but both were rare. The rifle took a 0.8-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

From 1866, the British Army converted their Enfield muzzleloader into a metallic-cartridge breechloader, using a conversion devised by Jacob Snider (***High-Tech,*** p. 164). This was the *Snider Pattern I* (1866-1873) in .577 Snider: Malf. 17, Dmg 4d+1(0.5) pi++, Range 200/2,200, Wt. 10/0.1, Shots 1(3), Cost $375. The Snider fired a bullet with a plug that performed like a hollow-point (***High-Tech,*** p. 166). If Rudyard Kipling is to be trusted, this often resulted in a "big blue mark in his forehead, and the back blown out of his head."

Some 815,000 Sniders were made. Although soon superseded in front-line service by the Martini-Henry (p. 29), the Snider remained in service with colonial forces for quite some time, and many weapons found their way to other users. It was the Indian army's rifle until the turn of the century. In Japan, it was known as the *Sunaidoru-juu* ("Snider gun") and saw service in the Boshin War from 1868 to 1869. It remained standard issue until the 1880s in Japan. The Canadian Northwest Mounted Police (***Old West,*** p. 99) were armed with it from 1873 to 1878. By the end of the 19th century, many people hunted with them in Africa and parts of Asia. The dervishes in Shekhar Kapur's *The Four Feathers* use Sniders.

The *Snider Pattern II* (1867-1868) was a carbine with a 21.5" barrel issued to cavalry, artillery crews, etc.: Malf. 17, Dmg 3d+2(0.5) pi++, Range 180/1,900, Wt. 6.7/0.1, Shots 1(3), Bulk -4, Cost $350. It was still sold commercially in the late 1870s. One such carbine captured from a bank arsenal in 1878, nicknamed "Betty," became the favorite weapon of Australian bushranger Ned Kelly, as correctly shown in *Ned Kelly.* Native hunter Samuel uses a surplus carbine in *The Ghost and the Darkness.*

Volcanic Repeating Rifle, .41 Volcanic (USA, 1855-1860)

One of the first lever-action repeating firearms, this was the direct ancestor of the famous rifles later introduced by Winchester. Developed by Messrs. Smith and Wesson, it fired a "rocket ball" cartridge that was a curious hybrid: self-contained but completely caseless, with the propellant and percussion cap in a hollow in the base of the bullet. Ammunition was loaded in a tubular magazine below the barrel from the front. It takes one second to open the tube before reloading or to close it afterward. The tube magazine had an open slit below, which allowed dirt to enter. A neglected weapon could end up with Malf. 16.

Musket and Rifle Projectiles

The hole in the point of [an] Express Bullet is made to take a .22-caliber rim fire cartridge blank . . . so that the hunters of Grizzlies and other ugly game can use them as explosive bullets.

– Sharps advertisement from 1880

Many musket and rifle bullets of the 19th century performed like hollow-point bullets (***High-Tech,*** pp. 166-167), typically because they were made of pure, soft lead or of such a construction that they easily deformed on impact. By the 1870s, true hollow-points with an actual cavity in the bullet tip appeared, initially only for hunting purposes. In 1890, the first jacketed hollow-point for use in small-bore rifles was introduced, developed at Dum Dum Arsenal in India for military service in the .303-caliber Lee-Metford repeating rifle (pp. 32-33).

In 1872, Samuel Mead patented an "explosive" bullet for sporting purposes, to take down big game. This consisted of a large-caliber bullet (minimum 10mm/.40 caliber) into which a hole was drilled (or that was already cast with a hole in it). This hole was made large enough to take a blank .22 Short rimfire cartridge back-to-front. When the blank was set off on impact against a hard-enough target (including bone), the bullet would be ripped apart. However, this wasn't an actual *explosive* effect, just a different way of ensuring bullet expansion. Treat it as a hollow-point except that it works on a roll of TL-2 or less on 1d. Double cost. The most common commercial "explosive" round was made in .50-95 Winchester Express.

The Volcanic wasn't a very good gun. It was underpowered and clumsy to handle. Fewer than 2,000 were made. These numbers include a carbine model with a 16" barrel (Dmg 1d+2 pi+, Wt. 7.6/0.3, Shots 20+1(2i), Bulk -4, Cost $660) and a long rifle with a 24" barrel (Dmg 2d pi+, Acc 4, Wt. 8.2/0.45, Shots 30+1(2i), Bulk -5, Cost $880).

The Volcanic Repeating Rifle can be seen in the hands of gunslinger "Manco" in *For a Few Dollars More.*

Colt Model 1855 Revolving Rifle, .56 Caplock (USA, 1856-1864)

This revolving rifle used the muzzleloading, single-action Colt revolver design but had a 30" barrel and full rifle stock. This gave the shooter five shots instead of the one available from a rifle-musket. Reloading was slow despite the use of paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86). The rifle was prone to chain-firing (p. 9), which was particularly dangerous here. The shooter's off-hand, grasping the weapon in front of the cylinder, was likely to be hit by at least one shot – if more than one cap is ignited, roll 1d-2 for the number of hits.

The *M1857* (1857-1864) had a 37.5" barrel instead: Dmg 3d+1 pi+, Range 120/1,300, Wt. 10.5/0.4, Bulk -7, Cost $1,050. It was the original issue weapon of Colonel Hiram Berdan's sharpshooter regiments from 1861 to 1862, which received 1,000. However, the superior Sharps M1859 Sharpshooter's rifle (p. 27) quickly replaced it. An additional 2,125 were issued to other Union forces. After the Civil War, the rifles were sold as surplus for 20% cost or less, mostly to former sharpshooters. Australian bushranger Ned Kelly used such a Colt during his last stand in 1880.

The rifle was also made in other calibers and barrel lengths. The *Model 1855 First Model Sporter* (1856-1859), for example, came in .36-caliber, with barrels as short as 15": Dmg 2d pi, Wt. 7/0.15, Bulk -4, Cost $900. A total of 1,000 civilian patterns were made in all configurations.

Fitted with a scope and converted to fire metallic cartridges, a Model 1855 is employed by outlaw Campos in James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma.* Another is used by lawman "Bull" Harris in *El Dorado.*

Whitworth Rifle, .451 Caplock (U.K., 1857-1865)

Sometimes called the first true sniper rifle, the Whitworth was used in small numbers by Confederate sharpshooters during the American Civil War. In contrast to contemporary target rifles, which were mainly used by the Union, it was much lighter and more rugged. It thus lent itself better to military service – except for its high cost.

The gun was a muzzle-loading percussion weapon with a unique hexagonally rifled 33" barrel that fired a comparatively long, hexagonal projectile called a "bolt." The barrel and the target sights made this a fine (accurate) weapon. The precision-made bullets were *all* match-grade, which is already included in CPS and in the Acc of the rifle. Many Whitworths mounted a 4× scope (+2 Acc, expensive, $400, 1 lb.) on the left side of the rifle. The same precision rifling that made the rifle so accurate made it easy to foul and difficult to clean. The reloading time thus increases by two seconds with each *shot* after the first; Malf. is reduced to 15 after 10 shots and to 14 after 20 shots. By then, the barrel requires a thorough scouring, which takes two minutes.

Some 13,400 Whitworth rifles were made in all, at least half of these for civilian shooters. The Confederates ordered 250 Whitworths in 1862, but only about 120 got through the blockade. The few that arrived were used with great success: Whitworth rifles wrought havoc among Union artillerymen and killed both General William Lytle and General "Uncle John" Sedgwick. A Confederate sniper uses a Whitworth in *Gettysburg.*

The British Army acquired 8,000 without scope as the Whitworth *Pattern 1863* (1863). However, the P/1863 was dumped from service just two years later, as the reloading problems proved to be even worse in the conditions in India (Malf. 15 after five shots and 14 after 10).

Sharps M1859, .52 Caplock (USA, 1859-1863)

Developed by Christian Sharps, this handy carbine with its 22" barrel was one of the most successful percussion designs of the Civil War era. The U.S. Army bought more than 80,000 of the *Model of 1859* and the virtually identical *Model of 1863* (1863-1867). It was a breechloading weapon with a lever action to open and close the breech, and an external hammer mounted on the right side.

The gun used a combustible linen cartridge (***High-Tech,*** p. 86), which consumed itself during firing. Instead of percussion caps, the M1859 employed the Sharps patented pellet magazine. This consisted of a short tube magazine holding 25 waterproof primer disks, which were fed to the nipple automatically each time the hammer was cocked. This allowed faster reloading than using percussion caps: one second to open the breech, one to retrieve the cartridge, one to insert the cartridge, one to close the breech, and one to cock the hammer. Another advantage was that it didn't require fumbling around with the tiny percussion caps during cold weather. The pellet magazine could be disengaged, allowing ordinary caps to be used. This added three more seconds to the loading process, but had fewer misfires: Malf. 16, Shots 1(8). Troopers carried 40 rounds in their slung cartridge box and 20 more in their knapsack. As a cavalry weapon, the Sharps had a sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71).

The latest model in heavy artillery, the Henry Repeater.
If God didn't hurl lightning, he'd surely carry one of these.
– Jacob McGivens, in ***The Legend of Zorro***

From 1862, Samuel Robinson in Virginia copied the M1859 for the Confederate troops. As many as 5,200 were made. These lacked the primer magazine: Malf. 16, Shots 1(8).

The M1859 was preceded by a number of earlier patterns, the most famous being the .52-caliber *Model 1853* (1854-1859): Dmg 3d pi+. This sporting pattern could not use ordinary percussion caps, only the special "Sharps primes." Less than 3,000 were made. As many as 900 of these carbines were sent by Reverend Henry Beecher to the anti-slavery forces in Kansas, concealed in crates marked "Bibles." Consequently, the carbines were soon called "Beecher's Bibles." One famous user of the Model 1853 was abolitionist John Brown, whose forces employed as many as 300 of these weapons in the ill-fated attack on Harper's Ferry Arsenal in 1859.

The U.S. Army acquired some 600 *M1855* (1855-1859) military carbines in .52 caliber: Dmg 3d pi+. The M1855 featured the Maynard self-feeding tape primer instead of the Sharps primer system. This was a roll with 50 fulminate charges or ignition pellets on a brown paper strip ($1.10, negligible weight). It worked just like a modern toy gun with a tape of caps. The Maynard primer roll was held in an internal compartment and automatically advanced by cocking the hammer. This allowed relatively quick follow-up shots, but was less reliable than ordinary percussion caps.

The *Sharps Carbine* (1856-1857) was a pattern ordered by the British Army. It had a 20.5" barrel and the Maynard tape feed. It was chambered for the .577 Enfield paper cartridge: Dmg 3d pi+, Range 100/1,100, Wt. 7.6/0.086, Cost $550. It allowed the optional use of percussion caps: Malf. 16, Shots 1(8). Some 3,000 were delivered and used by cavalry regiments in India, including during the Mutiny of 1857. The Maynard system didn't stand up well to the climate of the subcontinent.

The *M1859 Sharpshooter's Rifle* (1862) was a .52-caliber variant of the M1859 intended for the Union Army's sharpshooters. It had a 30" barrel and a double set trigger for improved accuracy: Dmg 3d+2 pi+, Acc 4, Range 120/1,200, Wt. 8.8/0.075, Bulk -6, Cost $700. It took a 1-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). Some 2,000 were made.

The *M1867* (1868-1871) was a cartridge conversion of the Model 1863 carbine using the .50-70 cartridge: Malf. 17, Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Wt. 8.1/0.086, Shots 1(4), Cost $650. Sharps converted some 32,000 for the military, plus another 9,000 or so for civilian orders. The M1867 was officially issued to the Texas Rangers (***Old West,*** p. 93) from 1870 until 1881. It can be seen used by Texas Ranger LaBoeuf in both Henry Hathaway's and the Coens' *True Grit*.

The *M1869* (1869-1873) carbine was another conversion to .50-70: Malf. 17, Dmg 4d pi+, Wt. 8.1/0.086, Shots 1(4), Cost $650. Some 80,000 were converted and mainly issued to the U.S. Cavalry. Youthful horror writer H.P. Lovecraft inherited such a carbine in 1904 from his grandfather. However, he preferred .22-caliber rifles, and sold the inherited weapon in 1905 to acquire astronomical equipment. Cartridge carbines like this can be seen used by "Blue Duck" and the Kiowas in *Lonesome Dove,* and "Doc" Scurlock in *Young Guns*.

Gunslinger "Wild Bill" Hickok (***Old West,*** p. 101) was buried with his Sharps carbine in Deadwood in 1876, in accordance with his will. This would arm an undead Hickok in a Weird-West setting. The exact model isn't known; while a cartridge carbine would be the better weapon, Hickok preferred caplock revolvers (p. 10), and may have stuck to a percussion carbine as well.

Springfield M1861, .58 Caplock (USA, 1861-1863)

The U.S. Army adopted the *Model of 1861* as its standard rifle-musket. It was a close copy of the British Enfield P/1853 (p. 25) and served the Union during the American Civil War. Between 1861 and 1865, the Springfield Armory made more than 265,000, while 640,000 were acquired from private contractors. The Confederate States copied it and used it widely. In fiction, U.S. Army soldiers employ them in *Cold Mountain, The Gangs of New York, Gettysburg,* and *How the West Was Won*. The Comanche braves have them in *The Searchers*.

The M1861 rifle-musket had a 40" barrel and mounted a 1.3-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). It used paper cartridges (***High-Tech,*** p. 86) with Minié bullets (***High-Tech,*** p. 109). The cartridges were interchangeable with those of the Enfield. Without cartridges, reloading takes 40 seconds, or 60 seconds with ordinary balls.

The wartime *Model of 1863* (1863-1864) was slightly cheaper but otherwise identical to the M1861 rifle-musket: Cost $400. Some 273,000 were made. Scout Breck Coleman anachronistically uses it in *The Big Trail*.

From the late 1860s, many of these rifles were converted to fire metallic cartridges, typically the .50-70 Government. The most common conversion was developed by Erskine Allin and made at Springfield Armory as the *Model of 1868* (1868-1873): Malf. 17, Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Wt. 10/0.086, Shots 1(3), Cost $500. The Springfield-Allin M1868 was in front-line service until 1892, with some state militias using it until 1919! This soon became a popular civilian weapon, since the government sold them as surplus for 10% of the cost during the entire late 19th century. "Buffalo Bill" Cody (***Old West,*** p. 101) used an Allin conversion named "Lucretia Borgia" during his years as a cavalry scout. His record-breaking killing spree of more than 4,200 buffalos in 1867 and 1868 was racked up with this weapon.

Henry Repeating Rifle, .44 Henry (USA, 1862-1866)

The lever-action Henry Rifle with a 24" barrel descended from the Volcanic (pp. 25-26) but was chambered for the less troublesome .44 Henry rimfire cartridge. It was the first *practical* repeating rifle, offering 15 shots plus one in the chamber.

During the American Civil War, it was called "that damn Yankee rifle they load on Sunday and shoot all week!" About 1,900 were officially used by the Union. It was also carried by the bodyguards of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and was popular with civilians – including many of the Sioux braves who destroyed Custer's 7th Cavalry. Some 13,500 were made.

The Henry was considered too flimsy for general military service. The unprotected magazine tube was particularly prone to damage. The .44 Henry cartridge was also woefully underpowered for a rifle.

The underbarrel magazine had to be opened and the rounds loaded from the front. Opening and closing the tube take one second each.

In fiction, the Henry is used by U.S. Army Lieutenant John Dunbar in *Dances with Wolves,* Texas Ranger Captain "Gus" McCrae in *Lonesome Dove,* avenger Colonel Morsman Carver in *Seraphim Falls,* and gunslinger Mal Johnson in *Silverado*. The loading process is shown in *Shanghai Noon*.

> *When you want to kill a man you must shoot for his heart, and the Winchester is the best weapon.*
>
> *– Ramón Rojo, in* ***A Fistful of Dollars***

Spencer M1860, .56-56 Spencer (USA, 1863-1865)

The Spencer lever-action carbine with a 20" barrel was the first commercially *successful* repeating long arm. Adopted by the Union Army as the *Model of 1860,* it was used in considerable numbers during the American Civil War, as well as by civilians. Many veterans bought their issue weapons with their last month's pay. Some 48,000 carbines were made. In 1878, a captured Spencer became a key weapon in the arsenal of Australia's Ned Kelly Gang. The carbine is used by rancher Daniel Evans in James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma* and features prominently in *Unforgiven.*

As a cavalry weapon, the Spencer carbine had a sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71). The M1860 had a tube magazine in the wooden butt, from which the cartridges were loaded into the chamber by operating the trigger-guard lever. The external hammer had to be cocked before each shot. To top up the magazine, the spring had to be taken out, and the cartridges dropped into the butt one by one.

In 1864, preloaded tin tubes known as Blakeslee loaders became available, which could speed up reloading (five Ready maneuvers to reload; the tubes themselves requires two seconds per cartridge to top up). At 11" in length, the 0.6-lb. Blakeslee loaders were fairly unwieldy. However, several could be carried in a purpose-designed case holding six ($80, 4.6 lbs. filled), 10 (for use by the cavalry, $90, 7.2 lbs.), or 13 (for infantry, $100, 9.6 lbs.).

The *Model of 1865* (1865-1867) was chambered for the .56-50 Spencer (Dmg 3d+2 pi+). It had a magazine cut-off that allowed the shooter to load a round directly into the chamber, keeping the magazine in reserve. Some 61,000 were produced. The M1865 became a main weapon of U.S. Cavalry in the 1860s and 1870s, but was eventually replaced by the single-shot Springfield M1873 (p. 30). Japanese Imperial troops also used Spencers during the Boshin War from 1868 to 1869. Large numbers were supplied to France during its war with Prussia in 1870. Winchester was still selling new carbines in the 1880s, at 50% cost; government-surplus weapons could be had for even less.

Winchester Model 1866, .44 Henry (USA, 1866-1898)

The Winchester Model 1866 was developed via the Volcanic Repeating Rifle (pp. 25-26) and the Henry Rifle (pp. 27-28). It introduced the side-loading gate, speeding up reloading considerably. Nicknamed "Yellow Boy" due to its shiny brass frame, the Winchester '66 was available in several versions. The standard rifle had a 24" barrel (in table). The short rifle/carbine (1866-1898) had a 20" barrel and a sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71): Dmg 2d pi+, Wt. 8.3/0.59, Shots 13+1(2i), Cost $420. The long rifle/musket (1866-1898) had a 27" barrel: Dmg 2d+2 pi+, Wt. 9/0.77, Bulk -6, Cost $475. Its bayonet mount took a 1.3-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

Many of the Sioux that defeated Lieutenant Colonel George Custer and the 7th Cavalry carried such rifles (***Old West,*** p. 98). The U.S. Army never adopted it. Nonetheless, some troopers purchased it with their own funds, especially white and Indian scouts, who were technically civilians. It was adopted as a cavalry weapon by Brazil (*M891*), France (*Mle 1870*), and Mexico (*Mod 1867*). About 170,000 were made.

In fiction, the full-length rifle can be seen in the hands of inventor "Doc" Brown in *Back to the Future III* and cowboy Tom Harte in *Broken Trail.* Monster hunter Quincey Morris uses it with the One-Armed Bandit perk (***Gun Fu,*** p. 21) in *Dracula.* In *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly,* outlaw "Blondie" employs an early transitional model with a custom scope mounted on the left side to make use of the Rope Shooter perk (***Gun Fu,*** p. 21). The short rifle is employed by lawman Everett Hitch in *Appaloosa* and doctor Maggie Gilkeson in *The Missing.*

Remington No. 1 Rolling Block, .50-70 Government (USA, 1867-1903)

The Remington Rolling Block was a target rifle of the highest quality for the late 19th century, and very much a specialist's weapon. Professional buffalo hunters often used it, in a variety of calibers. It had a 28" barrel. About 10,000 were made.

The *Number 1 Long Range Creedmoor* (1874-1891) was a more powerful version, in .44-90 Remington Special: Dmg 5d pi+, Acc 5, Range 600/3,600, Wt. 10.6/0.12, ST 11†, Rcl 5, Cost $1,750. It came with fragile-but-precise micrometer sights and had double set triggers. A fine (accurate) weapon, only 500 were made.

More common than these hunting guns were plain Remington Rolling Block *military* rifles: Cost $350. Over a million were made and widely exported until the Great War. Many countries produced them under license. Calibers in addition to .50-70 included 11.15×58mmR Spanish Remington (Dmg 4d+1 pi+), common in Latin America and China; and 11.4×50mmR Egyptian Remington (Dmg 4d+1 pi+), popular in North Africa.

Surplus Rolling Block military rifles were in demand by hunters and irregular forces up to the mid-20th century. Remington military rifles are used by the Mexican guerrillas in *Two Mules for Sister Sara,* the Madhist warriors in Shekhar Kapur's *The Four Feathers,* and Colonel William Ludlow and "One Stab" in *Legends of the Fall.*

Reporter Henry Stanley's 1871 expedition to the Congo took with them 510 Remington Model 1869 rifles supplied by the Egyptian government, with some 200 cartridges per rifle. Henry Stanley himself used a unique copy of the Remington Rolling Block, made by Auguste Francotte of Belgium and chambered for the huge 4-bore 4" cartridge: Dmg 7d pi++, Range 120/1,200, Wt. 22/0.38, Shots 1(3), ST 15†, Bulk -7, Rcl 8, Cost $1,500. He killed 16 elephants with it on his trip.

Berdan PVB-1870, 10.67×58mmR Berdan (Russia, 1870-1892)

Hiram Berdan designed the *Pekhotniya Vintovka Berdana obrazets 1870 goda* ("Berdan's infantry rifle model of the year 1870"). This single-shot bolt-action weapon with a 32.8" barrel was adopted by the Imperial Russian army. More than a million were made in England and Russia. It took a 1.1-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). From 1877, a small number were fitted with the Lutkovskiy side carrier (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 73), allowing six cartridges to be carried on the rifle. The Mosin-Nagant PV-1891 repeating rifle (p. 33) eventually replaced it.

Martini-Henry Mk I, .450 Martini-Henry (U.K., 1871-1876)

This heavy, breechloading, single-shot rifle saw extensive use during the late 19th century. The British military adopted it in 1871 and issued it widely from 1874, in several marks. Although it was gradually replaced by the Lee-Metford repeating rifle (pp. 32-33) beginning in 1889, some were used into the 20th century.

In operation, a lever below the stock tilted the breechblock upward, ejecting the empty case and allowing insertion of a fresh cartridge. This round was the much-maligned .450 Martini-Henry, which had a case built up from rolled pieces, making it vulnerable to case ruptures and jams. On a malfunction (p. B407), a stoppage means a stuck case that has to be pried out with a knife or a screwdriver, taking *six* Ready maneuvers.

British infantry initially carried 70 rounds in leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54), but from 1888, the basic load increased to 100 rounds. The Martini-Henry took a 1.1-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). From 1885, a hunting cartridge loaded with birdshot was available for colonial use: Dmg 1d(0.5) pi-, Acc 3, Range 35/700, RoF 1×11, Rcl 1.

The Martini-Henry can be seen used by British soldiers in *Zulu* and *Khartoum,* and 20 of these rifles play an important role in *The Man Who Would Be King.* Colonel Sebastian Moran uses it in *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows*.

The *Peabody-Martini Model 1874* (1874-1879) made by the Providence Tool Co. was similar but chambered for the 11.43×55mmR (.45 Peabody-Martini) cartridge: Dmg 5d pi+, Wt. 9.7/0.11, Cost $270. It was adopted in huge numbers by the Turkish army and Romanian army (as the *Md. 1879*). The Peabody-Martini could be fitted with the Metcalfe side carrier (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 73), allowing eight cartridges to be conveyed on the rifle.

The *Richards-Martini Model 1896* (1896-1897) was a variant in .450 Martini-Henry made by Westley Richards of Birmingham, England: Dmg 5d pi+, Wt. 9.1/0.11, Cost $300. This weapon was delivered by the thousands to the *Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek,* arming the Boer commandos during the Second Anglo-Boer War (***Steampunk,*** p. 121). They typically carried 50 rounds in cartridge bandoleers (***High-Tech,*** p. 54) or hunter's vests (***Pulp Guns 1,*** p. 33).

Ammo Supply

In the British military, ammunition for the Martini-Henry rifle came in sturdy wooden boxes holding 600 rounds, each weighing 80 lbs. These were tin-lined and tightly closed with screws to protect the contents against the elements. This proved to be an unfortunate arrangement: In 1879 at Isandlwana, South Africa, the troops became hard-pressed for ammo, and not enough screwdrivers – not to speak of quartermasters – were at hand to open the boxes. The men desperately hacked at the copper bands with axes and bayonets . . . and suffered a sound defeat at the hands of the Zulus.

Mauser IG71, 11.15×60mmR Mauser (Germany, 1872-1884)

The *Infanterie-Gewehr Modell 1871* ("infantry rifle model 1871") was a single-shot bolt-action rifle with a 33.5" barrel, developed from the Dreyse M.1841 needle gun (***High-Tech,*** p. 108). It was adopted by the militaries of all German states, including Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, and Württemberg, and continued in service until 1890. Mauser and several German state arsenals, as well as Steyr in Austria, made hundreds of thousands. Some 26,000 were sold to China in 1876, where it was subsequently copied in great numbers. The IG71 took a 1.8-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). German infantry carried 120 rounds in leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54).

The *Jägerbüchse Modell 1871* (1876-1884) was a carbine for ranger-type skirmishing troops: Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Acc 3, Wt. 9.9/0.092, Cost $450. Its 1.8-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*) was of the *Hirschfänger* pattern – that is, based on a deer-hunting blade. From the 1880s, this rifle was primarily used in German overseas colonies in Africa and elsewhere.

The Mauser *IG71/84* (1884-1890) was externally identical, but received an underbarrel tube magazine inside the handguard. This was the German military's first repeating rifle: Dmg 5d-1 pi+, Wt. 10.6/0.74, Shots 8+2(2i), Cost $600. It could hold a round in the chamber and another in the cartridge carrier between magazine and chamber, for a total of 10 when fully loaded. Some 950,000 were made, with many being exported to China and Japan. It can be seen in use by the Japanese soldiers in *The Last Samurai,* standing in for American hardware.

Evans Sporter, .44 Evans Short (USA, 1873-1876)

This unique lever-action rifle had a 26" barrel and an Archimedean screw-tube magazine in the shoulder stock, allowing for a staggering 34-round capacity. The magazine was topped up through a trapdoor in the buttplate.

The appearance of the *New Model Sporter* (1877-1879) made the original weapon the "Old Model Sporter." The new model fired the .44 Evans Long cartridge: Dmg 3d+2 pi+, Range 260/2,800, Wt. 11.4/1.3, Shots 26+1(2i), ST 10†, Rcl 3, Cost $750.

Some 15,000 Evans rifles of all models were made, but the guns sold badly. More than 3,000 were still in stock when the producer folded in 1879 – despite glowing endorsements such as that of trick shooter "Kit" Carson, Jr. He claimed he had used it to shoot off "the eyebrows from my wife" at 20 yards. This dubious feat might be modeled by the Trick Shooter perk (***Gun Fu,*** pp. 22-23). The Evans can be seen used by cowboy Joe Gill in *Crossfire Trail* and outlaw Pony Deal in *Tombstone.*

This, ladies and gentlemen . . . the '73 lever-action Trapper, seven-shot capacity, accurate to 400 yards, one round per second . . . Note the patented loading port and the smooth cocking action.

– Nathan Algren, in ***The Last Samurai***

Springfield M1873, .45-70 Springfield (USA, 1873-1880)

Essentially based on the earlier cartridge conversions of the Springfield Model 1863 musket (p. 27), this breech-loading rifle with a 32" barrel was commonly known as the "Trapdoor" due to its hinged breechblock mechanism. The U.S. Army used the *Model of 1873* as their official rifle until they replaced it with the Krag-Jørgensen M1892 (p. 34) from 1894. It continued in reserve and militia service until 1919. More than 90,000 were produced. While primarily an infantry weapon, cavalry sharpshooters also employed it, each squadron having a couple for this use. The M1873 took a 1-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

The rifle was sensitive to fouling and poor-quality ammunition; the extractor could slip off the expended cartridge and leave it stuck in the action. This was usually only a problem in rapid fire and with soft-cased cartridges. Unfortunately, the U.S. Army issued soft, copper-cased ammo until the 1880s – it was cheaper, and Congress demanded economy. On a malfunction (p. B407), a stoppage indicates a stuck case that has to be pried out using a knife or a screwdriver, taking *six* Ready maneuvers.

From 1882, the Army issued a long-range +P cartridge (***High-Tech,*** p. 165) that corrected this defect and fired a heavier bullet (WPS 0.1, CPS $1.50): Dmg 5d pi+, Range 550/3,500. Troops were also supplied a "Forager" round loaded with birdshot to hunt small game in the field: Dmg 1d-5(0.5) pi-, Acc 3, Range 11/230, Shots 1×200(3), Rcl 1. A number were fitted with the Metcalfe side carrier (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 73), allowing eight cartridges to be carried on the rifle ready for use.

The *M1873 Carbine* (1873-1878) had a shorter 21.9" barrel and a sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71). It fired the interchangeable but underloaded .45-55 cartridge: Dmg 4d-1 pi+, Acc 3, Range 400/2,600, Wt. 8/0.08, Bulk -5, Cost $230. Some 24,500 were made. This – rather than the Winchester Model 1873 (below) – was the U.S. Army's cavalry weapon during the Indian Wars (***Old West,*** pp. 97-99), as it had better range and power. Basic issue was a belt pouch holding just 20 rounds. This was usually replaced by a "prairie" belt holding 45 rounds in loops (p. 46) and/or supplemented with a bandoleer holding 50. The carbine is correctly used and reloaded by the Apache braves in *Stagecoach.*

The *M1884* (1885-1890) and *M1889* (1890-1893) were minor variants of the basic rifle (use the same stats), and the last single-shot rifles issued by the U.S. military. More than 265,000 were made.

Winchester Model 1873, .44-40 Winchester (USA, 1873-1919)

The world's most famous lever-action rifle, the Winchester '73 was developed from the Winchester Model 1866 (p. 28) but chambered the more powerful .44-40 Winchester centerfire cartridge. This was *the* rifle in the West for hunting game and killing men, and it was exported worldwide. It came out late in 1873.

Some 720,000 were made, the majority in rifle length with a 24" barrel (in table). The long rifle/musket version (1873-1919) had a 30" barrel: Dmg 3d+1 pi+, Acc 4, Range 330/2,400, Wt. 10.2/0.73, Bulk -6, Cost $550. It could mount a 1-lb. socket or sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). The popular short rifle/carbine (1874-1919) had a 20" barrel and sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71): Dmg 3d-1 pi+, Range 270/2,000, Wt. 7.8/0.52, Shots 12+1(2i), Cost $500. The famous trapper carbine (1874-1919) with 14-16" barrel wasn't a standard factory pattern and had to be specially ordered: Dmg 3d-2 pi+, Range 250/1,800, Wt. 7.4/0.3, Shots 7+1(2i), Bulk -4, Cost $550. Few of the latter were actually made at the time, mostly for export to South America. Due to the short barrel and sling ring, it could be conveniently slung concealed under a long coat (***High-Tech,*** p. 64), muzzle down, and buttstock under the arm.

The long rifle was adopted by the Turkish army and completely outclassed the Russians with their single-shot Berdan rifles (p. 29) in the war in 1878. Carbine and long rifle were adopted by the Spanish army (*Mod 1879*); it was also copied in Spain. The rifle was issued to Texas Rangers (***Old West,*** p. 93) between 1881 and 1897. Before that, most Rangers bought one with their own money in order to replace the issued Sharps Model 1867 single-shot (p. 27).

For five times the usual cost, an enthusiast could buy "one of a thousand." These were especially accurate and engraved standard rifles: Treat as fine (accurate), and giving +2 to reactions (see p. 4). Only 133 were made between 1875 and 1877.

From 1879, all variants were available in .38-40 Winchester (Dmg 3d-2 pi+) and from 1882, in .32-20 Winchester (Dmg 2d+1 pi).

The carbine features prominently in many movies, including *Winchester '73.* It arms rancher Randall Bragg in *Appaloosa,* aeronaut Lee Scoresby in *The Golden Compass,* mercenary Sergeant Zebulon Gant in *The Last Samurai,* Special Agent Tom Sawyer in *The League of Extraordinary Gentlemen,* and First Mate Zoë Alleyne Washburne in *Firefly.*

Sharps Sporting Model 1874, .50-90 Sharps (USA, 1874-1881)

In 1871, Christian Sharps introduced a new breechloading single-shot rifle that initially mated the stocks of old Sharps Model 1863 carbines (p. 26) with new lever-action breeches and barrels. After levering open the action and inserting a cartridge, the hammer had to be cocked separately. Most had a heavy 30" barrel. Three years later, the Model 1871 was renamed the Model 1874 as the result of a company reorganization, but the rifles were essentially the same.

Many were fine (accurate), fitted with double set triggers and micrometer sights. Some 6,441 rifles were made. About a quarter of these were delivered from the factory with a telescopic sight – typically a long 6× scope made in Germany (+2 Acc, expensive, $500, 1.2 lbs.), but Sharps even offered 20× scopes (+4 Acc, expensive $1,000, 1.5 lbs.). In the American West, these scopes cost twice what they did in Germany.

The original caliber of the Model 1871 was the .50-70 Government (Dmg 4d+2 pi+), until the .50-90 Sharps (see table) was introduced in 1872. This was the "Big Fifty" of buffalo-hunting fame. In the 1874 Battle of Adobe Walls in Texas, buffalo hunter Billy Dixon ended the Indian attack by shooting a Comanche warrior at 1,538 yards with a "Big Fifty." To model such shooting, see *Precision Aiming* (***Tactical Shooting,*** pp. 26-27) and *Bullet Travel* (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 32).

Other calibers included the .40-90 Sharps (Dmg 5d pi+, from 1873), .44-77 Sharps (Dmg 5d pi+, 1871), .45-70 Springfield (Dmg 4d+2 pi+, 1873), .45-75 Sharps (Dmg 5d pi+, 1875), and .45-100 Sharps (Dmg 5d+1 pi+, 1876). Choosing a larger caliber makes particular sense if using *Bigger Is Better* (***Loadouts: Monster Hunters,*** p. 9). The .40- and .50-caliber chamberings were dropped from regular production in the late 1870s. From then on, they were available only as special orders.

The Sporting Model 1874 is used anachronistically by gunslinger "Blondie" in *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* and prospector Hull Barret in *Pale Rider.* Scout Bob Valdez has one in *Valdez is Coming.*

The *Long Range Model 1874* (1874-1881) had a 34" barrel, set trigger, and detachable vernier rear sight. It came in several calibers, including the .45-110 Sharps (from 1876): Dmg 5d+1 pi+, Acc 5, Range 630/4,000, Wt. 13.6/0.1, ST 13†, Rcl 5, Cost $2,750. Treat as fine (accurate). Only 429 were made. This is used by buffalo hunter Wyatt Earp in *Wyatt Earp* and bounty hunter Cole Wilson in *Dead Man.* In *Quigley Down Under,* buffalo hunter Matthew Quigley uses a .45-110 rifle with match bullets, similar to the Long Range Model; this is intended to represent a transitional Sharps Model 1863 converted to cartridge use and fitted with a new barrel and sights.

Winchester Model 1876, .45-75 Winchester (USA, 1877-1897)

The Model 1876 rifle with a 28" barrel was chambered for a more powerful cartridge than previous Winchester lever-actions, for use against dangerous game. Adventurer Teddy Roosevelt (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 96-97) favored it during his time in the West. It was likewise popular with English big-game hunters in Africa and India.

From 1879, it also came in .45-60 Winchester (Dmg 4d+1 pi+) or .50-95 Winchester Express (Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Range 400/2,500, Wt. 10.7/0.66, Shots 11+1(2i), Rcl 4, Cost $550), and from 1884, in .40-60 Winchester (Dmg 4d pi+). Carbines with a 22" barrel and sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71) were made, mainly in .45-75 Winchester: Dmg 4d-1 pi+, Range 300/3,400, Wt. 8.9/0.7, Shots 8+1(2i), Bulk -5, Cost $425. Some 64,000 were made of all versions.

For five times the usual cost, an enthusiast could buy "one of a thousand." These were more accurate and engraved full-sized rifles: Treat as fine (accurate), and giving +2 to reactions (see p. 4). Only 50 were made, all in 1877.

The Canadian Northwest Mounted Police (***Old West,*** p. 99) issued the carbine in .45-75 from 1878 until 1914, with a bandoleer holding 20 spare rounds. Outlaw "Grat" Dalton had one when he was killed in Kansas during the Dalton brothers' last bank robbery in 1892. A Model 1876 carbine is used by range detective Tom Horn in *Tom Horn* and, with buttstock ammunition loops (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 73), by cowboy Rafe Covington in *Crossfire Trail.*

Remington-Keene Model 1880 Sporter, .45-70 Springfield (USA, 1880-1888)

Developed by James Keene and produced by Remington, this bolt-action rifle had a tube magazine below its 24" barrel. Bolt-actions weren't popular in the U.S. at the time, and it saw slow sales. Only some 5,000 were made. Many were sold off at cut-rate prices from 1887. More than 200 were bought in 1884 by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (***Old West,*** p. 98) and issued to Indian reservation police in the Southwest. A Remington-Keene Sporter is used with a 5× scope (+2 Acc, $250, 3 lbs.) by gunslinger Beau Dorn in *Crossfire Trail* and bounty hunter Olin Mingo in *Joe Kidd.*

Elliott Marston: Ah-ha. Legendary Sharps.

Matthew Quigley: You know your weapons . . . It's converted to use a special .45-caliber, 110-grain metal cartridge, with a 540-grain paper patch bullet. It's fitted with double set triggers, and a vernier sight.

– Quigley Down Under

Greener Elephant Rifle, 8-bore (U.K., 1881-1914)

This double-barreled rifle had exposed hammers and relatively short barrels. Its huge, old-fashioned cartridge fired a short-ranged ball projectile. Elephant rifles were popular with white hunters in Africa and Asia until the Great War for taking down elephant, rhino, and buffalo. Such a rifle can be seen wielded by Sir John Talbot in *The Wolfman.*

Colt Lightning Rifle, .44-40 Winchester (USA, 1884-1904)

This pump-action rifle had a 26" barrel and underbarrel tube magazine. It lacked a disconnector – it could be fired by keeping the trigger pressed and pumping the action, increasing RoF to 3. Some 90,000 were made, including the shorter *Lightning Carbine* with a 20" barrel: Dmg 3d-1 pi+, Range 270/2,000, Wt. 6.8/0.52, Shots 12+1(2i), Cost $440. There was even a so-called *Lightning Baby Carbine,* with a lightened frame and 20" barrel: 3d-1 pi+, Range 270/2,000, Wt. 5.8/0.52, Shots 12+1(2i), Bulk -5, Cost $440. This was only offered in 1885. Rifle and carbine were available in .32-20 Winchester (Dmg 2d+1 pi-), .38-40 Winchester (Dmg 3d+1 pi+), and .44-40 Winchester (in table).

The Colt *Lightning Express Rifle* (1887-1894) was built on a heavier frame and chambered for more powerful cartridges, including the .38-56 Winchester (Dmg 4d pi), .40-65 Winchester (Dmg 4d pi+), .45-60 (Dmg 4d+1 pi+), .45-85 Winchester (Dmg 4d+2 pi+), and .50-95 Winchester Express (Dmg 4d+2 pi+). Only 6,500 were made.

Bullard Express, .50-115 Bullard (USA, 1886-1890)

The Bullard Repeating Rifle was a lever-action design with a 28" barrel and underbarrel tube magazine. The larger pattern was available in several calibers, including the .40-70 Bullard (Dmg 4d pi+), .40-90 Bullard (Dmg 4d+1 pi+), .45-70 Springfield (Dmg 4d+2 pi+), .45-75 (Dmg 4d+1 pi+), .45-85 Bullard (Dmg 4d+2 pi+), and .50-115 Bullard (in table). Some 3,000 were made. The big .50-115 weapon was a favorite of Theodore Roosevelt (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 96-97). More than 10,000 were made.

Lebel Mle 1886, 8×50mmR Lebel (France, 1886-1919)

The *Fusil d'Infanterie Lebel Modèle 1886* ("Lebel infantry rifle model 1886"), made by French arsenals to Nicolas Lebel's design, was the first smokeless-powder, medium-caliber military rifle. Some four million were produced. The Lebel was widely distributed – the French Foreign Legion and colonial army used it in their conquests in Asia and Africa.

The Mle 1886 was a bolt-action weapon with a 32" barrel and an eight-round tubular underbarrel magazine. It could hold a round in the chamber and another in the cartridge carrier between magazine and chamber, for a total of 10 when fully loaded. French soldiers were issued 15 paper packs holding eight rounds each, the 120 rounds to be carried in their leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54). The rifle was designed to mount a 1.1-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

Winchester Model 1886, .45-70 Springfield (USA, 1886-1922)

Based on the preceding Winchester models, this version had the action strengthened and lengthened to take more powerful cartridges, including the .38-56 Winchester (Dmg 4d pi), .40-82 Winchester (Dmg 4d pi+), .45-70 Springfield (in table), .45-90 Winchester (Dmg 4d+2 pi+), and .50-110 Express (Dmg 5d pi+). Almost 160,000 were made.

The Model 1886 in .38-56 was the favorite long arm of bank robber Henry Starr until he traded it in for a Remington Model 8 semiautomatic (pp. 34-35). Theodore Roosevelt replaced his Winchester Model 1876 (p. 31) with one in .45-90 Winchester. On his Polar Expedition of 1909, explorer Robert Peary brought along several of these rifles in .40-82 Winchester.

Monster hunter Juan Pedilla uses a rifle in .45-70 in *Tremors 4: The Legend Begins.* Cowboy Monte Walsh employs carbine in .50-110 in Simon Wincer's *Monte Walsh.*

[The Winchester is] really a wonderful machine for protection or destruction of life.
– John Johnston, ***Fire Arms, Ammunition, Shooting and Fishing Tackle***

Steyr-Mannlicher M.88, 8×50mmR Mannlicher (Austria, 1888-1896)

The *Infanterie-Repetier-Gewehr Modell 1888* ("infantry repeating rifle model 1888") was a straight-pull bolt-action weapon with a 30.1" barrel and an integral magazine loaded with *en bloc* clips (***High-Tech,*** p. 245). The M.88 was designed by Ferdinand Mannlicher and made by Steyr and FÉG for the troops of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Some 350,000 were produced. It could mount a 1-lb. knife bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). In 1890, it was re-sighted for a new cartridge using smokeless propellant (p. 17): Dmg 6d+1 pi, Range 1,000/4,400. Infantry troops carried 40 rounds in eight clips in leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54).

Lee-Metford Mk I, .303 British (U.K., 1889-1892)

The Lee-Metford Mark I served the British Army during the late 19th century. Some 360,000 were made. It was one of the fastest bolt-action rifles to operate. It had a magazine topped up with single cartridges. The magazine was detachable (0.8 lb.) but normally not used as such – each rifle came with only one. If a spare magazine is available, reloading takes only three Ready maneuvers. British infantry carried 102-104 loose cartridges in leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54), including either two or four in loops on the exterior of the pouches for easy access (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 42). For a short time, a single loaded spare magazine was also packed in a separate pouch. Mounted infantry transported 50 rounds in a bandoleer (***High-Tech,*** p. 54). The rifle took a 1.3-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

The *Lee-Metford Mk II* (1892-1895) introduced a 10-round magazine: Dmg 5d+2 pi, Range 700/3,000, Wt. 9.9/0.55, Shots 10+1(3i), Bulk -6, Cost $725/$28. This was the standard rifle used at Omdurman in 1898 and during the Second Anglo-Boer War (***Steampunk,*** p. 121). The British issued hollow-point ammo (***High-Tech,*** p. 166) from 1897 to 1899, which had been originally designed in 1895 at Dum Dum Arsenal for Indian service: Dmg 5d+2(0.5) pi+. This weapon was used until it was replaced by the SMLE Mk I (***High-Tech,*** p. 112), beginning in 1903.

The BSA *Lee-Speed No. 1* (1892-1914) was a sporting pattern with slimmer handguard and a shorter magazine: Dmg 5d+2 pi, Wt. 7.6/0.28, Shots 5+1(3i), ST 9†, Bulk -6, Cost $1,000. Although many were bought in .303 British, this hunting weapon was also available in 7×57mm Mauser (dubbed the .276-caliber by the British; Dmg 6d+2 pi), 8×50mmR Mannlicher (known as .315-caliber; Dmg 6d+1 pi), and .375 Flanged Nitro Express (Dmg 6d pi; 1899-1914). A Lee-Speed is anachronistically wielded by aesthete Lawrence Talbot in *The Wolfman.* British Lieutenant Colonel John Patterson uses it in *The Ghost and the Darkness.*

GPK Gew88, 7.92×57mm Mauser (Germany, 1889-1897)

The *Reichsgewehr Modell 1888* ("imperial rifle model 1888") was designed for the German army by the *Gewehr-Prüfungskommission* ("rifle-testing commission"). It was subcontracted to several German and Austrian arsenals, as well as private producers such as Ludwig Loewe. Some 1.7 million were made. By the turn of the century, it was replaced with the Mauser Gew98 (p. 34), and many Gew88 were gradually sold as surplus, especially to China. It was a bolt-action weapon with a 30" barrel, employing an *en bloc* clip (***High-Tech,*** p. 245). It could mount a 1-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). German infantry carried 170 rounds in leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54).

The GPK *Karabiner Modell 1888* (1889-1896), or Kar88, was issued to the cavalry and other units in need of a shorter rifle: Dmg 6d-1 pi, Wt. 7.3/0.3, Bulk -5, Cost $650.

Mosin-Nagant PV-1891, 7.62×54mmR Mosin-Nagant (Russia, 1891-1922)

The bolt-action *Pekhotniya Vintovka obrazets 1891g* ("infantry rifle model 1891") was the standard Russian rifle until the 1930s. Some 10 million were made. It used five-round charger clips; Russian infantry were issued 60 rounds in 12 clips, carried in leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54).

The Mosin-Nagant accepted a 1.1-lb. socket bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). The bayonet, while detachable, was always fixed. Not only was there no scabbard to sheath the blade, the rifle was shot in with the bayonet. Detaching it spoiled the barrel's balance, for -1 Acc; the rifleman typically shot too high without it!

Mannlicher-Carcano Mod 91, 6.5×52mm Mannlicher-Carcano (Italy, 1892-1937)

The *Fucile di Fanteria Modello 1891* ("infantry rifle model 1891") was the bolt-action rifle that served the Italian military in its war with Ethiopia from 1895 to 1896, the war with the Ottoman Empire from 1911 to 1912, and the Great War. More than four million were made. It employed a modified Mauser action and a six-round Mannlicher *en bloc* clip (***High-Tech,*** p. 245). Italian soldiers were issued 96 rounds in 16 clips and carried them in leather load-bearing gear (***High-Tech,*** p. 54). The Mod 91 was provided with a 1-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

The *Moschetto di Cavalleria Mod 91* (1893-1924) was a cavalry carbine: Dmg 5d pi, Acc 4, Range 690/2,900, Wt. 7.3/0.3, Bulk -5, Cost $800. It featured an integral bayonet that folded under the 17.8" barrel. The almost identical *Moschetto per Truppe Speciali (TS) Mod 91* (1897-1924) was issued to drivers, artillery crews, and other specialists: same stats.

Winchester Model 1892, .44-40 Winchester (USA, 1892-1941)

The Model 1892 replaced the '73 as the standard Winchester lever-action, being lighter and cheaper. Most were made in .44-40 Winchester, but other calibers included .32-20 Winchester (Dmg 2d+1 pi) and .38-40 Winchester (Dmg 3d+1 pi+), and from 1895, .25-20 Winchester (Dmg 2d pi-). It was also offered with a half-length magazine: Wt. 7.2/0.26, Shots 6+1(2i). British Colonel Percy Fawcett (***GURPS Cliffhangers,*** p. 39) famously used a .44-40 to kill a giant anaconda in 1907 while exploring the Amazon.

The Model 1892 short rifle/carbine (1893-1941) had a 20" barrel and sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71): Dmg 3d-1 pi+, Range 270/2,000, Wt. 6.2/0.47, Shots 11+1(2i), Cost $450. The custom-made trapper's carbine (1893-1941) had a 14" barrel and sling ring: Dmg 3d-2 pi+, Range 250/1,800, Wt. 5.5/0.3, Shots 7+1(2i), Bulk -4, Cost $500. The latter was a scarce weapon in the Wild West, most being exported to Australia and South America. The rifle was also available in a takedown version for $140 and 1 lb. extra.

In fiction, outlaws Pike Bishop and Deke Thornton have the short rifle in *The Wild Bunch.* It's also used by outlaw Ramón Rojo in *A Fistful of Dollars,* rancher Tom Doniphon in *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance,* and veteran Ethan Edwards in *The Searchers.* With an extra-large loop ($100) for large hands or one-handed repeating (***Gun Fu,*** p. 21), it features in *The Rifleman, Stagecoach,* and Henry Hathaway's *True Grit.* In cinema, this rifle often stands in for earlier Winchester patterns.

With the barrel cut down to 12" and the shoulder stock sawn off (***Gun Fu,*** p. 41), the Model 1892 serves as a "Mare's Leg" for outlaw Stoney in *Once Upon a Time in the West,* Marshall Josh Randall in *Wanted: Dead or Alive,* and First Mate Zoë Alleyne Washburne in *Firefly:* Dmg 2d+2 pi+, Acc 2, Range 120/1,300, Wt. 6.5/0.3, Shots 6+1(2i), ST 11†, Bulk -3, Rcl 3. This is entirely a cinematic gimmick.

Krag-Jørgensen M1892, .30-40 Krag (USA, 1894-1897)

The Krag-Jørgensen bolt-action rifle was developed in Norway. Modified for U.S. Army service, the design was adopted as the *Model of 1892* to replace the Springfield M1873 (p. 30). It was made in the United States at Springfield Arsenal from 1894. The M1892 had a curious built-in horizontal magazine located on the right side, which was filled using a five-round charger clip or loose cartridges. The rifle accepted a 1.3-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*). Almost 25,000 rifles were made. These saw service in the Spanish-American War, as well as in the Moro Rebellion in the Philippines.

After minor modifications, the rifle was replaced in production by the *M1896* (1896-1899): Wt. 9.2/0.3. Some 62,000 were made; most of the older M1892 rifles were also converted to this standard. This was the U.S. Army's standard rifle during the Spanish-American War. Infantry troops were issued a canvas cartridge belt (p. 46) with loops holding 100 loose rounds; cavalry belts held 100 rifle rounds and 12 cartridges for the Colt M1892 revolver (p. 17). It can be seen in the hands of U.S. Marines in *The Wind and the Lion.*

Winchester Model 1894, .30-30 Winchester (USA, 1895-2006)

The Model 1894 was Winchester's first smokeless-powder rifle (p. 17), and the earliest such weapon commonly available in America. It was operationally identical to the long line of lever-action Winchester rifles (no unfamiliarity penalty). More than six million were eventually made. Mexico adopted it as the *Mod 1903* for the *Rurales.* It saw wide use in the Mexican Revolution of 1910. The weapon was infamously employed by the *auto-bandits* of the French Bonnot gang from 1910 to 1912. It's used anachronistically by outlaw "Lucky Ned" Pepper in Henry Hathaway's *True Grit*. The Mexican revolutionaries are armed with it in *Duck, You Sucker!*

The most desirable version was the short rifle/carbine (in table) with a 20" barrel and sling ring (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 71). It was actually more common as a full-sized rifle with a 26" barrel: Dmg 6d-1 pi, Range 850/3,500, Wt. 7.9/0.38, Shots 8+1(2i), Bulk -6, Cost $500. The rifle was available in a take-down version for $140 and 1 lb. extra. Its original caliber was not the famous .30-30 Winchester (first available from 1895), but rather the .32-40 Ballard (Dmg 4d-1 pi, 1894-1936) or .38-55 Ballard (Dmg 5d-1 pi, 1894-1936).

Mauser Gew98, 7.92×57mm Mauser (Germany, 1900-1918)

The *Gewehr 98* ("rifle model 1898") was the standard rifle of the German military from the turn of the 20th century, replacing the Gew88 (p. 33). It was a bolt-action weapon with a 29.1" barrel. More than five million were made until the end of the Great War. German *Marineinfanterie* used the Gew98 during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 (***GURPS China,*** pp. 98-99). German explorer Paul Graetz took one along when he crossed Africa in his custom-made Gaggenau automobile from 1907 to 1908. Professor Moriaty's German security guards use them in *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows.* Several Gew98 rifles are part of the armament of the submarine *U-33* in *The Land That Time Forgot,* and used to take down an allosaurus (compare with ***GURPS Lands Out of Time,*** p. 26).

The Gew98 used five-round charger clips. Standard issue for German infantry was 90 rounds in 18 clips, carried in six pouches on leather load-bearing equipment (***High-Tech,*** p. 54). Other users preferred bandoleers (***High-Tech,*** p. 54) with 10-12 clips in pouches or 50 loose cartridges in loops. The Gew98 could mount a 1-lb. knife bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

Rifles made from 1905 were designed to use a new cartridge with a slightly larger and more modern pointed bullet and a hotter loading (Dmg 7d+1 pi, Range 1,100/4,400); this version is listed in ***High-Tech.*** The new cartridge was confusingly still called the 7.92×57mm Mauser, although to be exact, the original cartridge was from then on appended with an "I" for *Infanterie,* and the later design with an "IS" for *Infanterie Spitzer.* Firing the original ammunition in a later rifle worsens Malf. to 16, while new modern load couldn't be fired from the older rifle at all.

Mauser rifles *similar* to the Gew98 but in different calibers were widely adopted abroad (and often built under license). These included in 6.5×55mm Mauser (Dmg 6d pi) by Sweden (*m/96*); in 7×57mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+2 pi) by Brazil (*M894* and *M908*), Chile (*Mod 1895* and *Mod 1904*), Colombia (*Mod 1895* and *Mod 1907*), Costa Rica (*Mod 1910*), Guatemala (*Mod 1910*), Mexico (*Mod 1902* and *Mod 1910*), and Venezuela (*Mod 1910);* and in 7.65×53mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+2 pi) by Argentina (*Mod 1909*), Bolivia (*Mod 1891* and *Mod 1907*), Paraguay (*Mod 1907*), Peru (*Mod 1909*), and the Ottoman Empire.

The Mexican Mod 1910 can be seen used by Mapache's soldiers in *The Wild Bunch.*

Remington Model 8, .35 Remington (USA, 1906-1936)

This Browning invention was the earliest successful self-loading rifle. It had a 22" barrel and an integral magazine that could be loaded with five-round charger clips (in table) or with individual cartridges (reloading takes two seconds per cartridge).

The revolutionists were armed with a wide variety of guns. These had been acquired by purchase, capture or theft, as the opportunity presented. Their most popular rifle was the light handy .30-30 Winchester carbine. It was designed strictly for sporting purposes and would overheat quickly from rapid fire.

– William Sterling, ***Trails and Trials of a Texas Ranger***

It broke down into two parts for easy stowage (Holdout -3). The Model 8 was available in alternative chamberings including .25 Remington (Dmg 5d-1 pi) and .30 Remington (Dmg 5d pi), but the majority were made in .35-caliber. While the calibers for which it was chambered were best for deer or elk, company ad copy stressed its effect on bears, including grizzlies. Better-styled specimens with fancier stocks, factory engraving, and a silver or gold nameplate cost up to six times as much (+2 reactions, see p. 4).

Several of Pancho Villa's bodyguards were armed with it during the Mexican Revolution. Outlaw Henry Hammond uses it in *Ride the High Country.*

Muskets and Rifles Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics.

GUNS (RIFLE) (DX-4 or most other Guns at -2)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
5	Enfield P/1853, .577 Caplock	3d+2 pi+	3	120/1,200	9.3/0.086	1	1(20)	10†	-6	4	$285	3	[1]
5	Volcanic Repeating Rifle, .41 Volcanic	2d-1 pi+	3	70/800	8/0.45	2	25+1(2i)	8†	-5	2	$900	3	
5	Colt M1855 Revolving Rifle, .56 Caplock	3d pi+	3	100/1,100	9.9/0.4	1	5(10i)	10†	-6	4	$970	3	[1]
5	Whitworth Rifle, .451 Caplock	5d pi+	5	500/3,200	9/0.09	1	1(60)	11†	-6	5	$12,750	3	[1]
5	Sharps M1859, .52 Caplock	4d+1 pi+	3	260/2,900	8.9/0.075	1	1(5)	10†	-5	4	$600	3	[2]
5	Springfield M1861, .58 Caplock	3d+2 pi+	3	120/1,200	9.3/0.086	1	1(20)	10†	-6	4	$450	3	[1]
5	Henry Repeating Rifle, .44 Henry	2d+1 pi+	3	250/1,900	10.1/0.67	2	15+1(2i)	9†	-5	2	$880	3	
5	Spencer M1860, .56-56 Spencer	3d+2 pi+	3	180/2,000	8.8/0.5	1	7+1(16)	9†	-5	3	$550	3	
5	Winchester Model 1866, .44 Henry	2d+1 pi+	3	250/1,900	9.8/0.77	2	17+1(2i)	8†	-5	2	$450	3	
5	Remington No. 1 Rolling Block, .50-70 Government	4d+2 pi+	4	450/2,800	9.2/0.086	1	1(3)	10†	-6	4	$600	3	
5	Berdan PVB-1870, 10.67×58mmR Berdan	5d pi+	4	550/3,500	9.9/0.094	1	1(3)	10†	-6	4	$500	3	
5	Martini-Henry Mk I, .450 MH	5d pi+	4	550/3,500	8.9/0.11	1	1(3)	10†	-6	4	$550	3	
5	Mauser IG71, 11.15×60mmR Mauser	5d-1 pi+	4	550/3,500	10.1/0.092	1	1(3)	10†	-6	4	$500	3	
5	Evans Sporter, .44 Evans Short	2d+1 pi+	3	200/1,500	11.1/1.53	1	34+1(2i)	9†	-6	2	$675	3	
5	Springfield M1873, .45-70 Springfield	4d+2 pi+	4	470/3,000	9.2/0.083	1	1(3)	10†	-6	4	$250	3	
5	Winchester Model 1873, .44-40 Winchester	3d pi+	3	300/2,200	10/0.73	2	17+1(2i)	9†	-5	2	$400	3	
5	Sharps Sporting Model 1874, .50-90 Sharps	5d pi+	4	360/3,900	10.7/0.11	1	1(3)	11†	-6	4	$1,000	3	
5	Winchester Model 1876, .45-75 Winchester	4d+1 pi+	4	370/2,300	10.1/1	2	12+1(2i)	10†	-5	3	$460	3	
6	Remington-Keene Model 1880 Sporter, .45-70 Springfield	4d+2 pi+	4	470/3,000	9.7/0.66	2	8+1(2i)	10†	-6	4	$600	3	
5	Greener Elephant Rifle, 8-bore	6d+2 pi++	4	180/1,800	12/0.5	1	2(3i)	13†	-5	7	$3,000	3	[3]
6	Colt Lightning Rifle, .44-40	3d pi+	3	300/2,200	8.8/0.65	2	15+1(2i)	9†	-5	2	$440	3	
6	Bullard Express, .50-115 Bullard	5d pi+	4	360/4,000	11/1.2	1	10+1(3)	11†	-6	4	$1,000	3	
6	Lebel Mle 1886, 8×50mmR Lebel	6d+2 pi	5	800/3,300	10/0.5	1	8+2(3i)	10†	-6	4	$600	3	
6	Winchester Model 1886, .45-70	4d+2 pi+	4	470/3,000	9.9/0.69	2	8+1(2i)	10†	-5	4	$650	3	
6	Steyr-Mannlicher M.88, 8×50mmR	5d+1 pi	5	800/3,300	9.2/0.3	1	5(2i)	10†	-6	4	$600	3	
6	Lee-Metford Mk I, .303 British	5d+2 pi	5	800/3,300	9.9/0.44	1	8(2i)	10†	-5	3	$700	3	
6	GPK Gew88, 7.92×57mm	6d+1 pi	5	1,000/4,200	8.7/0.3	1	5+1(3)	10†	-6	4	$700	3	
6	Mosin-Nagant PV-1891, 7.62×54mmR	7d+1 pi	5	1,100/4,800	9.2/0.3	1	5(3)	10†	-6	4	$700	3	
6	Mannlicher-Carcano Mod 91, 6.5×52mm Mannlicher-Carcano	5d+2 pi	5	750/3,200	8.9/0.3	1	6(3)	9†	-6	3	$800	3	
6	Winchester Model 1892, .44-40	3d pi+	3	300/2,200	7.6/0.56	2	13+1(2i)	9†	-5	2	$420	3	
6	Krag-Jørgensen M1892, .30-40 Krag	6d+1 pi	5	1,000/3,900	9.6/0.3	1	5+1(3i)	10†	-5	4	$650	3	
6	Winchester Model 1894, .30-30	5d+2 pi	5	790/3,300	7.2/0.3	2	6+1(2i)	9†	-5	3	$450	3	
6	Mauser Gew98, 7.92×57mm Mauser	6d+1 pi	5	1,000/4,200	9.5/0.3	1	5(3)	11†	-5	4	$900	3	
6	Remington Model 8, .35 Remington	5d+2 pi	5	800/3,500	7.9/0.3	3	5(3)	9†	-5	3	$800	3	

Notes

[1] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

[2] Very Unreliable. Malfunctions on 15+ (see p. B407).

[3] Lacks sling swivels (***High-Tech,*** p. 154).

Mechanical Machine Guns

It occurred to me, that if I could invent a machine – a gun – which could by rapidity of fire, enable one man to do as much battle duty as a hundred, that it would, to a great extent, supersede the necessity of large armies, and consequently, exposure to battle and disease be greatly diminished.

– Richard Gatling, letter from 1877

Few devices symbolize the advances of the industrialization at TL5 as drastically as the manually operated mechanical machine gun. Unlike modern machine guns, they were special-purpose weapons ill-suited for conventional warfare. Nonetheless, they were perfect for outnumbered users in colonial expeditions and for the defense of ships, fortresses, and beleaguered outposts.

The sand of the desert
is sodden red, –
Red with the wreck of
a square that broke; –
The Gatling's jammed and
the Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind
with dust and smoke.

– Henry Newbolt,
"Vitaï Lampada"

Carr & Avery Union Repeating Gun, .58 Caplock (USA, 1861-1865)

Also known as the "Ager Coffee Mill Gun," the "Devil's Coffee Mill," or the "Army on a Six-Foot Square," this gun was invented in New York in 1861, although it isn't clear whether Wilson Ager, who patented it in 1866, was really its inventor. Carr and Avery made the guns. U.S. President Abraham Lincoln himself bought the first 10 guns, with his own money, for the Union Army. At least 64 guns were purchased in different lots for various units of the Union forces, such as the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers and 56th New York Volunteers. Some were mounted on river patrol boats. One was bought by Venezuela. After the Civil War, prospective adventurers could buy surplus weapons for 50% cost or less!

The Ager had a single barrel, but a breech not unlike a revolver. It fired standard-issue .58 paper cartridges as used by the Springfield M1861 rifle-musket (p. 27), which were inserted into steel cylinders, primed with a percussion cap (total weight 0.5 lb.), and fed from a gravity hopper. Prepping the cylinders takes five seconds each. The concept was similar to a coffee mill, hence its name: Up to 20 cylinders were dropped into the hopper, a crank on the right side of the breech was turned, chambering and firing a round, ejecting the cylinder for reloading, and at the same time bringing the next round into position. It was susceptible to a myriad of jams and malfunctions, especially if fired faster than RoF 1 for more than a few seconds.

The weapon was mounted on a two-wheeled artillery carriage (450 lbs. including gun), which was drawn by two horses. Chests on the carriage took a spare barrel and stored the gun disassembled on the move. Most also had a gun shield (DR 15).

Gatling M1874, .45-70 Springfield (USA, 1874-1877)

In 1862, Dr. Richard Gatling patented a gun that consisted of a cluster of barrels rotated by a crank on the right-hand side of the breech and fed by a gravity hopper. Each turn of the crank fed, fired, and extracted a round. About 1,200 Gatling guns of various patterns were produced in the United States. The American military acquired some 725 Gatlings. The rest were either bought by citizens and police departments, or exported. Hundreds were license-made in Austria, Britain, and Russia, or copied in China.

The 10-barreled *Model of 1874* was *the* classic Gatling used by the U.S. Army, which acquired 82. It was mounted on a two-wheeled artillery carriage (560 lbs. with gun) and came with a separate two-wheeled limber (840 lbs.) holding 2,000 rounds in 50 magazines. Carriage and limber (which add $6,500 to the gun's cost) were linked together and drawn by four horses. A 40-lb. tripod was offered ($1,800) but seldom bought, despite enabling a single pack animal to carry both mount and gun.

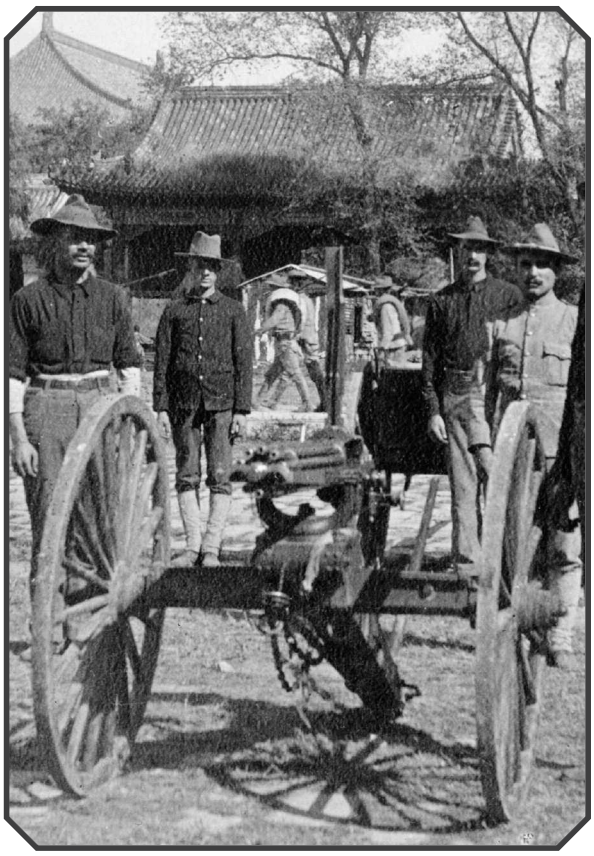
The U.S. Navy acquired the weapon as the *Model of 1875* (1875-1876). It armed its battleships and cruisers with four on deck mounts (p. B467) until after the turn of the 20th century. From 1902, the U.S. military gradually sold them off as surplus for 50% cost.

The M1874 had 32" barrels and fed from a detachable 40-round hopper magazine (8 lbs.). It could also use the 400-round Broadwell drum ($750, 60 lbs.). This was a circular cluster of 20 vertical 20-round hoppers; after firing 20 rounds, the gunner had to rotate the drum manually to align the next cell with the feeder. Rotating the drum takes two Ready maneuvers – or one, if an assistant does it. Installing a new drum takes 10 seconds.

The M1874 can be seen in many films, often mounted on the historically uncommon tripod or on a coach (***High-Tech,*** p. 232). These include James Mangold's *3:10 to Yuma, The War Wagon, Bad Girls, The Last Samurai,* and *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows*. *The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly* shows the gun, despite the film being set in 1862; the weapon has both box and drum magazines. Monster hunter Hiram Gummer demonstrates the looks, works, and sounds in *Tremors 4: The Legend Begins*. The almost identical Model 1872 is shown anachronistically in *The Outlaw Josey Wales*.

The original, six-barreled *Model of 1862* (1862-1866) fired the .58 Berdan rimfire cartridge: Malf. 14, Dmg 5d pi+, Acc 3, Range 230/2,300, EWt. 390/7, RoF 3, Shots 50(3i), ST 31M, Bulk -12, Rcl 2, Cost $20,000/$50. It was mounted on a two-wheeled wooden artillery carriage (450 lbs. with gun). With a 580-lb. limber holding 2,000 rounds, four horses pulled it. Only few were built. General Benjamin "Beast" Butler of the Union Army bought 12 and used them during the American Civil War. The *New York Times* acquired three, which were manned by staff during the New York riots in June 1863, but never fired.

The six-barreled *Model of 1866* (1866-1871), in .50-70 Government, was the original-series production model: Malf. 15, Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Acc 4, Range 490/3,100, EWt. 224/3, RoF 10, Shots 22(5), ST 27M, Bulk -11, Rcl 2, Cost $20,000/$50. The first 50 entered U.S. Army service in 1867; 22 more went to the Navy. Most were quickly converted to .45-70 caliber (same stats). It was mounted on a two-wheeled artillery carriage (426 lbs. with gun). With a 470-lb. limber, four horses drew it. Four Gatlings were famously used on the Japanese warship *Kotetsu* by the Imperial forces during the Boshin War in 1869.



At least 68 *M1866* guns were made in the much larger 1" caliber (1866-1871): Malf. 15, Dmg 7d+1 pi++, Acc 4, Range 420/2,700, EWt. 1,008/18, RoF 5, Shots 20(5), ST 39M, Bulk -12, Rcl 2, Cost $30,000/$60. These often fired canister: Dmg 2d-1 pi+, Acc 3, Range 60/1,100, RoF 5×15, Rcl 1.

The 10-barreled *Model of 1874 Camel Gun* (1874-1876), in .45-70, had stubby 18" barrels: Malf. 15, Dmg 4d pi+, Acc 3, Range 360/2,300, EWt. 135/60, RoF 15, Shots 20×20(10), ST 24M, Bulk -9, Rcl 2, Cost $16,000/$750. It could be mounted on a 40-lb. tripod ($1,800). The U.S. Army acquired 46 for the cavalry. The manufacturer proposed that the weapon be mounted on a camel saddle (***GURPS Low-Tech,*** p. 135) and fired from the back of the animal, lying down – *not* on the move. While this was probably just a selling ploy (the U.S. Army didn't have camels!), this feature meant the weapon could also be fitted to the howdah of an elephant (***Low-Tech,*** p. 135) – or of a tame dinosaur, Martian pack animal, iron horse (***Steampunk,*** p. 75), or steam elephant (***GURPS Steam-Tech,*** pp. 83-84). Even without such a beast, its much-reduced weight was handy. Two men could carry the gun, tripod, and two (empty) Broadwell drums suspended from a pole. Gun, tripod, and four (empty) drums could fit onto a 35-lb. pack saddle (a heavy 312-lb. load).

The five-barreled *Model 1877 Bulldog* (1877-1883), in .45-70, was the smallest variant, featuring 18" barrels: Malf. 15, Dmg 4d pi+, Acc 3, Range 360/2,300, EWt. 90/8, RoF 7, Shots 40(5), ST 22M, Bulk -8, Rcl 2, Cost $14,000/$50. It was mounted on a 40-lb. tripod ($1,800). Intended for police service, it wasn't very successful. Adventurers could surely find a niche for it, though . . . It could be mounted on a battlesuit (***Steampunk,*** pp. 76-77). Bounty hunter Jonah Hex has two similar-but-fictional six-barreled Bulldog Gatlings in a forward-firing mount on his saddle in *Jonah Hex*.

The 10-barreled *Model of 1883* (1883-1889), firing the long-range .45-70 load, had its 32" barrels encased in a bronze shroud, protecting them and making them look like one fat barrel: Malf. 14, Dmg 5d pi+, Acc 4, Range 550/3,500, EWt. 237/24.5, RoF 12, Shots 104(5), ST 26M, Bulk -10, Rcl 2, Cost $20,000/$2,000. It introduced the 104-round Accles Positive Feed drum, a donut-shaped device driven by the gun. This drum didn't rely on gravity, allowing it to feed from the side instead of the top if required. This lowered the gun's silhouette and allowed installation in places with low ceilings, such as bunkers or below-decks in a battleship or an armored train (***Steam-Tech,*** pp. 80-82). Unfortunately, the drum's feeding was less than "positive" and led to more jams. The M1883's crank had two positions. Installing it at the rear raises RoF to 25 but worsens Malf. to 13. Forty were made for the U.S. Army and mounted on two-wheeled artillery carriages (831 lbs. with gun). Four horses pulled the weapon with a 754-lb. limber (holding four drums and 6,040 spare rounds). It can be seen fired by U.S. Army Lieutenant Terence McCool in *The Real Glory*.

The 10-barreled *Model 1890* (1890-1893) was similar to the M1874 in using exposed 32" barrels and the 40-round hopper magazine. However, it usually fired the long-range .45-70 cartridge: Dmg 5d pi+, Range 550/3,500, Cost $20,000/$50. The U.S. military did not adopt this version. A Model 1890 on a 40-lb. steel tripod ($1,800) can be seen in *Rooster Cogburn*.

The 10-barreled *Model of 1903* (1907-1911) was the final version, chambered for the .30-06 Springfield cartridge: Dmg 7d+1 pi, Acc 5, Range 1,000/4,400, Cost $20,000/$50.

From 1868, the Russian army acquired at least 520 guns similar to the M1874 but chambered in 10.67×58mmR Berdan (Dmg 5d pi+). Known in Russia as the *Gorlov,* after the Russian military attaché who inspected it, it was still in use against the Japanese in 1904. Argentina, Chile, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, and Spain (*Mod 1874*) used similar Gatlings in 11.15×58mmR Spanish Remington (Dmg 5d pi+), while Egypt bought it in 11.4×50mmR Egyptian Remington (Dmg 5d pi+), Hungary (*1865M*) in 11×42mmR Werndl (Dmg 4d+2 pi+), and the Ottoman Empire in .58 Turkish Snider (Dmg 4d+2 pi+).

Armstrong of England made a pattern similar to the M1874 under license, known as the *Gatling .450 G.G. Mk I* (1874-1875). This was chambered for the .450 Gardner-Gatling cartridge: Dmg 5d pi+, Acc 4, Range 700/2,500, EWt. 312/60, RoF 10, Shots 22×16(10), ST 27M, Bulk -9, Rcl 2, Cost $20,000/$750. While adopted in 1870, the guns were not delivered until 1874. Most went to the Royal Navy, which is why many colonial operations included a detachment of naval gunners. This version had 10 barrels and used Broadwell drum magazines. Its 352-round Broadwell had 16 vertical slots, each holding 22 rounds. The 240-round drum ($650, 50 lbs.) had 16 slots holding 15 rounds. The weapon was mounted on a deck mount or a two-wheeled wooden artillery carriage (436 lbs.). It required a limber (387 lbs.) and four horses for travel.

The Royal Navy also acquired the *Gatling .650 Mk I* (1875-1878) in .650 Gatling for use on ships: Dmg 7d+1 pi++, Acc 4, Range 800/4,300, EWt. 414/46, RoF 6, Shots 10×6(10), ST 29M, Bulk -11, Rcl 2, Cost $30,000/$650. Its Broadwell drum held 60 rounds in six slots.

Hotchkiss 1-pounder, 37×94mmR Hotchkiss (France, 1875-1896)

The Hotchkiss rotary cannon, while externally similar to the Gatling (above), was bigger and differed internally. It had five rotating 29" barrels and fired a 1-lb. black-powder shell. This was the lightest exploding warhead allowed under the St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868 renouncing the use of explosive projectiles. Initially a naval weapon, it was intended as a defense against torpedo boats – contemporary torpedoes had a range of 400 yards, while the guns typically opened fire at 1,000 yards. It was exported to more than 30 countries and license-made in Britain, Germany, Russia, and the United States. Other naval users included Austria, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, and Italy. The gun saw service during the Spanish-American War in 1898, and some were even used in the Great War.

It would make a marvelous armament for steam launches (***Steam-Tech,*** pp. 86-87), aerial gunships, aerial dreadnoughts (***Steampunk,*** p. 81), ether steamships (***GURPS Spaceships 7: Divergent and Paranormal Tech,*** p. 33), or ether ironclads (***Spaceships 7,*** pp. 33-34).

The cannon fed from a 10-round gravity hopper. A loader could top up the hopper with 10-round charger clips (18 lbs.) or loose rounds (1.4 lbs.) while it was firing. Aside from LE (in table), it fired solid (Dmg 5d×2 pi++), canister (Dmg 1d+1 pi++, Acc 3, Range 60/1,200, RoF 1×75, Rcl 1), and APEX (Dmg 4d×2(2) pi++ with 1d+2 [2d-1] cr ex follow-up) – the last available from 1892.

Naval guns were fitted on deck mounts (p. B467). Land-service guns were mounted on a two-wheeled artillery carriage (1,045 lbs. with gun), sometimes with a DR 15 gun shield (1,265 lbs. with gun). The limber held 100 shells in clips and 200 loose (1,067 lbs. loaded). A wooden case with 60 rounds weighed 108 lbs.

A heavy field gun (1877-1896) fired the longer 37×111mmR Hotchkiss round: Dmg 5d×3(0.5) pi++ with 2d [2d] cr ex follow-up, Acc 4, Range 1,300/5,500, EWt. 1,045/20, RoF 1, Shots 10(5), ST 40M, Bulk -13, Rcl 2, Cost $22,000/$50. The U.S. Army used this version as the *Model of 1879* on a horse-drawn, two-wheeled artillery carriage with DR 15 gun shield (2,137 lbs. with gun) in the Indian Wars. It was fired in 1879 against Chief Sitting Bull's Sioux (***Old West,*** p. 98). Other users were Brazil, China, and the Ottoman Empire.

The Hotchkiss *3-pounder* (1881-1896) was a larger version chambered for the 47×139mmR Hotchkiss shell: Dmg 8d×2(0.5) pi++ with 3d-1 [2d+1] cr ex follow-up, Acc 4, Range 750/3,200, EWt. 1,265/24, RoF 1, Shots 5(5), ST 42M, Bulk -13, Rcl 2, Cost $25,000/$60. It had five 46" barrels. It was adopted by the Austrian, British, Chinese, French, Russian, and U.S. navies, but was not as common as the smaller 1-pounder gun. It also fired canister (Dmg 2d+1 pi++, Range 50/420, RoF 1×30, Rcl 1) and APEX (Dmg 5d×2(2) pi++ with 2d+1 [2d+1] cr ex follow-up). A wooden case with 24 rounds weighed 105 lbs.

An even larger variant existed, commonly but mistakenly reported to be a 6-pounder. Actually, it fired a *4-pounder* round, the 53×176mmR Hotchkiss (1881-1896): Dmg 6d×4(0.5) pi++ with 3d+1 [3d-1] cr ex follow-up, Acc 4, Range 900/3,900, EWt. 2,200/30, RoF 1, Shots 5(5), ST 48M, Bulk -14, Rcl 2, Cost $30,000/$75. The 4-pounder had five 56" barrels. It also fired canister (Dmg 2d+1 pi++, Range 50/420, RoF 1×58, Rcl 1) and APEX (Dmg 6d×4(2) pi++ with 3d [3d-1] cr ex follow-up). A wooden case with 24 rounds weighed 147 lbs.

The machine gun has no nerves.

– Thorsten Nordenfelt, ***The Nordenfelt Machine Guns***

Nordenfelt .450 G.G. Mk II, .450 Gardner-Gatling (U.K., 1886-1892)

Swedish engineer Helge Palmcranz invented this mechanical machine gun in 1873. Businessman Thorsten Nordenfelt registered patents in his name and set up factories in Sweden, Spain, and England. Most European navies soon adopted the gun. The weapon consisted of a number of barrels side by side. These were fired almost simultaneously in volleys by working a lever on the right-hand side of the gun back and forth, with each volley consisting of as many shots as the gun had barrels. It fed from a hopper magazine with channels for each barrel. *Stoppage* (p. B407) always affects only one barrel; the others can continue to fire, a distinct advantage over other mechanical or full-automatic machine guns. Variants were sold in numerous combinations of calibers and barrel arrangements, with one to 12 barrels.

The English-made five-barreled *Nordenfelt .450 G.G. Mk II* was one of the most common versions. The Royal Navy adopted it as its standard shipboard anti-personnel weapon. The British Army also used it. By the late 1880s, four times as many Nordenfelts were in British service as Gatlings. It had 28.5" barrels and a two-part 100-round magazine, 20 cartridges per barrel. Topping up the entire magazine using 20-round cartons takes 25 seconds. Exchanging the entire magazine takes 15 seconds. Just replacing the 14.5-lb. upper half, loaded with 50 rounds, reduces reloading time to five seconds. Each gun came with one lower and four uppers.

The weapon was fitted to a 168-lb. open parapet mount (p. B467) on gunboats, with an ammunition complement of 5,000 rounds and an optional DR 45 gun shield (65 lbs.). It could also be mounted on a two-wheeled landing carriage (415 lbs. with gun). The limber for the carriage weighed 958 lbs., including 4,000 rounds.

During the 1900 Boxer Rebellion in China, the Royal Marines used one of these guns to defend the Legation Quarters in Peking (***China,*** pp. 98-99). The functioning of the gun is well illustrated in *Khartoum,* arming a British river gunboat. The Nordenfelt Mk II would be the perfect close-in weapon for aerial gunships or ether steamships (***Spaceships 7,*** p. 33).

The earlier five-barreled *Nordenfelt .450 G.G. Mk I* (1884-1886) was slightly heavier at 144 lbs., but otherwise identical.

Mechanical Machine Guns Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics.

GUNNER (MACHINE GUN) (DX-4 or other Gunner at -4)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Empty Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
5	C&A Union Repeating Gun, .58 Caplock	4d+2 pi+	3	230/2,300	100/10	2	20(2i)	22M	-9	2	$10,000	2	[1]
5	Gatling M1874, .45-70	4d+2 pi+	4	470/3,000	200/8	15	40(5)	26M	-10	2	$16,000/$40	2	[2]
5	Hotchkiss 1-pdr, 37×94mmR *follow-up*	5d×2(0.5) pi++ 2d [2d] cr ex	4	570/3,600	495/18	2	10(5)	33M	-12	2	$20,000/$50	1	[3]
5	Nordenfelt .450 G.G. Mk II, .450 Gardner-Gatling	5d pi+	4	500/3,200	120/25	5!/10!	100(25)	24M	-10	2	$12,000/$85	2	[3]
5	Gardner .450 G.G. Mk I, .450 Gardner-Gatling	5d pi+	4	500/3,200	106/6	8	30(5)	24M	-9	2	$10,000/$45	2	[3]

Notes

[1] Extremely Unreliable. Malfunctions on 14+ (see p. B407).
[2] Very Unreliable. Malfunctions on 15+ (see p. B407).
[3] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

The Brazilian horse artillery used a similar model as the *M889* in 11×53mmR Comblain (Dmg 5d pi+), and the Dutch marines as the *M90* in 11×52mmR Beaumont (Dmg 5d pi+).

The three-barreled *Nordenfelt .450 M.H. Mk I* (1880-1892) in .450 Martini-Henry was adopted by the Royal Navy in 1880 and by the British Army in 1887: Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Range 500/3,200, EWt. 93/6, RoF 3!/6!, Shots 27(5), ST 22M, Bulk -8, Rcl 2, Cost $10,000/$40. It was mounted on a 54-lb. tripod ($2,400). Intended for mountain warfare, it was easily disassembled for portage or mule transport.

Technically, the Maxim (pp. 40-41) made the Nordenfelt guns obsolete, but they continued to see service until well after the turn of the 20th century. The *Nordenfelt .303 Mk I Converted* (1898-1900) was the three-barreled Mk I converted to .303 British: Dmg 6d+2 pi, Acc 5, Range 800/3,300, EWt. 93/6, RoF 3!/6!, Shots 27(5), ST 22M, Bulk -8, Rcl 2, Cost $10,000/$40. It was used until the Great War as a fortress defense gun.

The Royal Navy also used the four-barreled *Nordenfelt 1-inch Mk I* (1878-1890) chambered for a 1" cartridge: Dmg 6d×2(2) pi++, Acc 4, Range 600/2,800, EWt. 425/48, RoF 4!, Shots 40(25), ST 32M, Bulk -10, Rcl 2, Cost $25,000/$165. This weapon had 33.5" barrels. The fully traversing open deck mount (p. B467) weighed 358 lbs. The hopper magazine held 10 rounds per barrel. It was the first gun in history to fire armor-piercing rounds (***High-Tech,*** p. 167), another answer to the threat of the torpedo boats. A gunboat would store 1,500 rounds per gun, a ship 4,000 or more. The Royal Navy acquired more than 50 of these guns. The Brazilian, Portuguese, and Spanish navies, among others, also used it. Bolivia acquired this as the *Mod 1879.* These were still in use during the Chaco War in 1932 (***Cliffhangers,*** p. 34), being employed as anti-aircraft guns!

Gardner .450 G.G. Mk I, .450 Gardner-Gatling (U.K., 1884-1885)

Captain William Gardner of Toledo, Ohio, invented this weapon in 1874, but production did not begin for some time after that. The Gardner had two barrels side by side, both sheathed in a common brass jacket for protection. Upon turning the crank on the right-hand side, the barrels fired alternately. Both barrels were supplied from a Parkhurst gravity hopper feed, which an assistant could top up during firing, using rounds from a paper box. The Gardner was more reliable than the Gatling, as well as cheaper and lighter.

The original Gardner as made by the Gardner Gun Company in England was embraced enthusiastically by the British military. The *Gardner .450 G.G. Mk I* detailed in the table and adopted as standard by the Royal Navy in 1884 was a deck weapon mounted on a pedestal mount (p. B467) with gun shield (DR 10). It used 30-round Parkhurst feeders. Hundreds were acquired. Its lightweight and conventional design would also make it suitable as armament for a military motor-carriage (***Infinite Worlds: Britannica-6,*** pp. 46-48) or aerostat (***Britannica-6,*** pp. 48-50), probably chambered for the .500 British cartridge instead (Dmg 6d+1 pi+).

The British Army adopted the *Gardner .450 M.H. Mk I* (1889-1895) in .450 Martini-Henry, superseding the earlier Gatling .450 G.G. Mk I (p. 37). It used 20-round Parkhurst feeders and was mounted on an 80-lb. folding tripod ($3,600): Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Acc 4, Range 500/3,200, EWt. 138/4, RoF 8, Shots 20(5), ST 24M, Bulk -10, Rcl 2, Cost $10,000/$40. By the turn of the 20th century, both new and surplus Gardners were offered commercially to British citizens for "expeditions, yachts, and military purposes."

The *Improved Gardner Gun* (1879-1898) made by Pratt & Whitney in the United States had a water jacket for cooling. It was acquired as the *Model of 1879* (1879-1880) in .45-70 Springfield by the U.S. Army, but only six were bought: Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Acc 4, Range 470/3,000, EWt. 142/4, RoF 8, Shots 20(5), ST 24M, Bulk -10, Rcl 2, Cost $10,000/$40. The M1879 used a two-wheeled artillery carriage (360 lbs.). It required a limber, which stored 5,400 rounds in 20-round cartons.

Italy adopted the Improved Gardner in 10.35×47mmR Vetterli as the *Mod 86* (1886-1888): Dmg 4d+1 pi+, Acc 4, Range 400/2,500, EWt. 138/4, RoF 8, Shots 20(5), ST 24M, Bulk -10, Rcl 2, Cost $10,000/$40. It was mounted on an 80-lb. tripod ($3,600). Pratt & Whitney and an Italian arsenal made more than 450. These were still in use during the Great War for fortress defense.

The *Bira Gun Pattern 1953* (Western year 1896) in .450 Martini-Henry appeared in service with the Nepalese army: Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Acc 4, Range 500/3,200, EWt. 150/26, RoF 8, Shots 120(5), ST 24M, Bulk -10, Rcl 2, Cost $10,000/$315.

It had two 41" uncooled barrels. Its action was copied from the Gardner, but General Gahendra Shamsher modified it considerably. Built in small numbers at the arsenal of Sundarijal, it lacked the barrel jacket and was mounted on a two-wheeled artillery carriage (820 lbs. total). It was unique in using a rather modern 120-round pan-drum magazine. The Bira Gun would be the kind of artillery available locally when on the search for Shangri-La or the dreaded Tibetan Plateau of Tsang. From 1925, the Maharaja of Jodhpur hitched one of these guns to his Rolls-Royce Phantom II automobile and employed it to hunt tigers . . .

Machine Guns and Autocannon

Whatever happens, we have got
The Maxim gun, and they have not.
– Hilaire Belloc, "The Modern Traveller"

The self-powered, full-automatic machine gun was one of the most iconic inventions of the era, and a defining technical breakthrough of TL6. Lighter and more reliable than mechanical machine guns (pp. 36-40), machine guns allowed small units of professional soldiers to dominate much larger enemy forces, a vital contribution to the many colonial wars fought in the late 19th century (***Steampunk,*** p. 56).

Maxim 1-pounder Q.F. Mk I, 37×94mmR Hotchkiss (U.K., 1889-1916)

Intended to replace the Hotchkiss mechanical machine gun (p. 38), this autocannon was scaled up from the basic Maxim gun (below). It fired the 1-pounder Hotchkiss round with its exploding black-powder shell. It was adopted as a "quick-firing" anti-torpedo-boat weapon by several navies, including those of Argentina, Denmark *(M/1896*), Paraguay, Spain (*Mod 1895*), the Ottoman Empire, and the United Kingdom. Hundreds were made. The U.S. Navy adopted it as the *Model of 1898.* Germany and Russia made it under license. Due to its firing sound, it was nicknamed the "Pom-Pom" during the Second Anglo-Boer War in South Africa (***Steampunk,*** p. 121). The Boers were the first to use it extensively as a light artillery piece. German navy guns saw land service during the Chinese Boxer Rebellion (***China,*** pp. 98-99), and the British equipped armored cars with them as antiballoon guns during the Great War.

It used 25-round non-disintegrating belts (55 lbs., 65 lbs. in wooden box). Land-service guns were mounted on a two-wheeled carriage (765 lbs. with gun).

Maxim .450 M.H. Mk I, .450 Martini-Henry (1890-1903)

Invented by Hiram Maxim in 1884, the *Maxim Automatic Gun* was the first full-automatic firearm. It was a marvel of Victorian craftsmanship, with its blocky steel receiver and gleaming brass components. It included a water jacket surrounding the 28" barrel for cooling. The first perfected guns were hand-built to order from 1887, most differing slightly according to the specifications of the buyer. Many individual guns were delivered to governments for testing. The Maxim Gun was also sold to civilians and commercial companies, such as the Imperial East Africa Company and the British North Borneo Company.

Gun Number 49, gifted by Maxim to reporter Henry Stanley for his 1888 expedition into the Congo, was chambered for the .450 Martini-Henry cartridge and featured a 60-lb. folding tripod with seat and gun shield ($2,500): Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Range 500/3,200, EWt. 60/40, Shots 333(5), Cost $8,000. The slim water jacket held three pints, and was connected to a three-quart tank mounted on the inside of the gun shield. From there, a small amount of water was automatically squirted into the jacket after each shot. Its unique multi-panel gun shield protected the gunner completely against arrows and similar missiles (DR 10) from the front and above. Against an enemy armed with firearms, the upper and lower panels could be folded over the central part of the shield, decreasing its coverage but doubling protection (DR 20).

The British Army acquired its first Maxim Guns in 1889, chambered for the .450 Martini-Henry: Dmg 4d+2 pi+, Range 500/3,200, EWt. 60/40, Shots 333(5). Most of these were mounted on the two-wheeled Mk I artillery carriage (1,456 lbs. including gun). The carriage was pulled by one horse in infantry units, and by two horses in cavalry and mounted infantry units.

In 1890, an improved version was officially adopted as the *Maxim .450 M.H. Mk I* (in table). This used 250-round non-disintegrating belts (32 lbs., 40 lbs. in wooden box). Some 287 guns were acquired. Unlike the earlier mechanical machine guns, which were usually detached from naval service or artillery units, the Maxim was an integral part of many infantry battalions as early as 1890. Initially, a single gun was allotted, increased to two per battalion in 1891. In practice, numerous units had not received theirs by the turn of the 20th century. Thus, many officers paid out of their own pockets for one or two guns for their units, such as the Manchester Regiment, Welsh Volunteers, Calcutta Volunteers, Singapore Volunteer Artillery.

The two-wheeled Mk III artillery carriage included a limber that stored 14 belts (1,456 lbs. including gun and limber). From 1897, the guns were also issued with a 48-lb. folding tripod ($2,200), which allowed the mount and gun to be carried by a single pack animal. The belts were stored in heavy wooden chests; because of their excessive weight, a 150-round belt was introduced in 1893 (18 lbs., 23 lbs. in wooden box). The .450-caliber Maxim Mk I can be seen used by British soldiers in *North West Frontier.*

The Royal Navy bought its own *Maxim .450 G.G. Mk I* (1890-1898), chambered for the .450 Gardner-Gatling cartridge: Dmg 5d pi+, Range 500/3,200, EWt. 60/32. The Navy got 657.

When the British Army introduced the .303 British smokeless cartridge, the *Maxim .303 Mk I* (1893-1917) was adopted to fire it: Dmg 6d+2 pi, Acc 5, Range 800/3,300, EWt. 58/16, Shots 250(5), ST 19M, Bulk -7, Rcl 2. The water jacket held 7.5 pints of water, which lasted for 5,000 shots if it couldn't be replenished. It was typically mounted on a 48-lb. tripod ($2,200). Some 2,912 were made for the army and navy, as well as the Indian army. Older .450-caliber guns were converted to the .303-caliber. It can be seen in *Breaker Morant* and *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows*.

Similar Maxim guns were acquired by Italy (*Mod 06*) in 6.5×52mm Mannlicher-Carcano (Dmg 6d pi); Portugal (*M/906*) in 6.5×58mm Mauser-Vergueiro (Dmg 6d pi); Chile (*Mod 1902*) in 7×57mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+2 pi); Switzerland (*Mg 94* and *Mg 00*) in 7.5×55mm (Dmg 7d pi); Russia (*PM-1899* and *PM-1905*) in 7.62×54mmR Mosin-Nagant (Dmg 6d+2 pi); the U.S. Army (*M1904*) in .30-03 Springfield (Dmg 7d+1 pi); Argentina (*Mod 1895*) in 7.65×63mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+2 pi); China (from 1892) in .303 British (above); Germany (*MG94, MG99,* and *MG01*) in 7.92×57mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+1 pi); Austria (*M.89*) in 8×50mmR Mannlicher (Dmg 6d+1 pi); Italy (*Mod 88*) in 10.35×47mmR Vetterli (Dmg 4d+1 pi+); Russia (*PM-1889*) in 10.67×58mmR Berdan (Dmg 5d pi+); and Japan (*Ma Shiki Kikanjuu*) in 11×60mmR Murata (Dmg 5d pi+). Many countries built the weapon under license or even without license. The Japanese used the 200 they copied from 1893 in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.

Maxims were also employed as vehicle armaments. In 1899, Frederick Simms proposed his *Motor Scout,* a single-seat De Dion-Bouton quadricycle with a .303 Maxim firing over the handlebars. It had a gun shield (DR 15) and carried four spare boxes of ammo. Simms' *Motor War Car* of 1902, an early proposal for an armored personnel carrier, was armed with two Maxim guns and a Maxim 1-pounder (p. 40). The less fancy *Austro-Daimler M.04* armored car was outfitted with a Maxim M.89 in a fully armored turret. The M.04 was actually adopted by the Austrian army in small numbers.

Skoda M.93, 8×50mmR Mannlicher (Austria-Hungary, 1893-1902)

Patented in 1888, the *Mitrailleuse Modell 1893* ("machine gun model 1893") was designed by Erzherzog Karl Salvator and Major Georg Ritter von Dormus, and made by Skoda of Pilsen, Bohemia. It was simpler and cheaper than the Maxim, and was adopted by the Austro-Hungarian army in 1893 and a year later by its navy. It was a curious weapon, with a blowback mechanism that required a full pint of oil to function (without oil, lower Malf. to 15!). A semiautomatic weapon could easily match the M.93's stuttering rate of fire. The gun fed from a backward-curving, boomerang-shaped hopper magazine inserted in the top; the open sides of the magazine allowed dirt to enter and led to feeding jams. Its 22.5" barrel had a bronze cooling jacket holding three quarts of water. It could be mounted on a 41-lb. tripod ($1,800). Navy guns were fitted to heavy cone mounts (p. B467) on gunboats and had a DR 15 gun shield. Austro-Hungarian light cruisers carried two with 4,000 rounds per gun.

A single M.93 was used by the Austro-Hungarian legation troops that fought during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 (***China,*** pp. 98-99). It could make up the armament of an *Eisensoldat* (***Steam-Tech,*** p. 75).

Machine Guns and Autocannon Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics. For MMGs and autocannon, Empty Weight (EWt.) and Cost assume neither ammo nor mount (e.g., a tripod), but ammo weight follows the slash as usual; see the weapon description for details. For LMGs, Weight *includes* ammunition.

GUNNER (MACHINE GUN) (DX-4 or other Gunner at -4)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*EWt.*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
6	Maxim 1-pdr, 37×94mmR *follow-up*	5d×2(0.5) pi++ 2d [2d] cr ex	4	480/4,500	410/55	5	25(5)	31M	-11	2	$15,000	1	
6	Maxim Mk I, .450 MH	4d+2 pi+	4	550/3,500	40/32	10	250(5)	12M	-7	2	$7,000	1	[1]
6	Skoda-Schwarzlose M.93, 8×50mmR	6d+1 pi	5	1,000/4,400	36.2/2.4	4!	30(5)	17M	-8	2	$4,000	1	[1, 2]
6	Colt Model 1895, 6×60mmSR Lee	5d pi	6	700/3,000	35/7.4	8!	120(5)	17M	-7	2	$5,000	1	[1]

GUNS (LMG) (DX-4 or most other Guns at -2)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*Weight*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
6	Rexer Machine Gun, .303 British	6d+2 pi	5	800/3,300	20.3/2.3	7!	25(3)	11B†	-7	2	$4,000/$32	1	[1]

Notes

[1] Effectively LC3 during the entire era.

[2] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

Colt Model 1895, 6×60mmSR Lee (USA, 1897-1898)

The air-cooled *Colt Automatic Gun* (or Model 1895) was the first truly American machine gun. Designed by John Browning, it was popularly known as the "Potato Digger" due to the gas lever that swung in a vertical plane below the gun. The Model 1895 fed from a 120-round non-disintegrating cloth belt (7.4 lbs., or 20 lbs. for two belts in wooden box). It was mounted on a 57-lb. tripod ($2,550) or a 146-lb. two-wheeled landing carriage. Colt guns on a dashboard pintle mount (p. B467) were used to arm Cadillac limousines as early as 1909.

In 1897, the U.S. Navy bought 400 on landing carriages for the Marines, designated the *MK I.* They used it in the Spanish-American War and in China during the Boxer Rebellion (***China,*** pp. 98-99) – a single gun was available during the famous standoff in Peking in 1900.

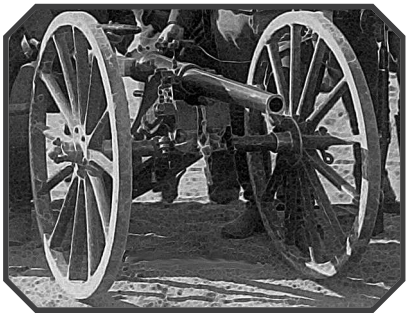
The Navy guns were gradually rechambered in .30-40 Krag (Dmg 6d pi), their designation changing to *MK I MOD 1* (1898-1902). Marines employ this weapon in *The Wind and the Lion.* The U.S. Army also bought this version, acquiring 156 as "nonstandard" guns around the turn of the century. These saw little use and were scrapped after the Great War.

For commercial sale, the Colt Automatic Gun was produced in other calibers, including 6.5×53mm Mondragon (Dmg 6d pi), 7×57mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+2 pi), and .303 British (Dmg 6d+2 pi). The 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt (***Who's Who 2,*** pp. 96-97) employed two privately acquired 7×57mm guns during the Spanish-American War – as shown in *Rough Riders.* Some 125 were bought from 1899 to 1900 by British volunteer units, which employed them fighting the Boers (***Steampunk,*** p. 121); most of these were in .303 British. Canada used small numbers in .303-caliber in the Boer War and the Great War. Mexico acquired at least 150 as the *Mod 1904* in both 6.5×53mm and 7×57mm, and El Salvador and Nicaragua also bought a few in 7×57mm. A Colt Automatic Gun owned by the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency was used in the 1914 Ludlow Massacre to slaughter striking miners and their families.

Rexer Machine Gun, .303 British (U.K., 1906-1911)

This was an unlicensed copy of the Danish Madsen light machine gun (***Pulp Guns 2,*** p. 15). It was mounted on a bipod and used a curved 25-round magazine inserted from the top. The Rexer Machine Gun Company in England made it until they lost in court against the Danes. Unsuccessfully offered to the British military, the weapon was sold in small numbers in South Africa. Mexico bought it as the *Mod 1908* in 7×57mm Mauser (Dmg 6d+2 pi). Lightweight and durable, the Rexer would be an excellent choice for a group of gentleman adventurers keen on buying British. Many were sold with a 3-lb. horse scabbard (***High-Tech,*** p. 154) for cavalry use, as well as 2.5-lb. saddle bags (***Low-Tech,*** p. 134) holding up to 16 magazines. The Rexer Machine Gun had a mount for a 1.3-lb. sword bayonet (Reach 1, 2*).

Cannon



Both smoothbore and rifled artillery pieces were widely used in war during the late 19th century. Even so, the typical group of adventurers would use them only in unusual circumstances. Most cannon are exceedingly heavy and difficult to move without a team of horses or a tractor. Operation usually requires a squad or even a platoon of dedicated artillerymen, including gunners and loaders. However, a single person could fire any of the ones listed here in an emergency.

Hotchkiss Canon de Montagne, 42×235mmR Hotchkiss (France, 1875-1890)

This was a light, breech-loading mountain gun firing a metallic cartridge. The U.S. Army adopted it as the *Model of 1877 1.65" Mountain Gun,* mainly for use with the cavalry. It was first employed on campaign against the Nez Percé in 1877 (***Old West,*** p. 97). Four of these guns were used in the infamous massacre of the Lakota at Wounded Knee in 1890 (***Old West,*** pp. 98-99) – as shown in *Into the West.*

The gun itself weighed 117 lbs. The carriage was 200 lbs., which could be further broken up into the 98-lb. main piece and the two 51-lb. wheels. Only two mules were required for transportation of the weapon and its accessories, plus two additional pack animals for the ammunition. A typical crew consisted of gunner, three loaders, and two animal handlers, although one person alone could fire it.

Cannon Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics. Empty Weight (EWt.) and Cost assume neither ammo nor mount, but ammo weight follows the slash as usual.

ARTILLERY (CANNON) (IQ-5) for indirect fire; GUNNER (CANNON) (DX-4 or other Gunner at -4) for direct fire

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Acc*	*Range*	*EWt.*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*ST*	*Bulk*	*Rcl*	*Cost*	*LC*
5	Hotchkiss Canon de Montagne, 42×235mmR Hotchkiss	5d×3(0.5) pi++	4	900/4,800	117/2.4	1	1(3)	31M	-9	7	$20,000	1
	follow-up	3d [2d] cr ex										
6	Hotchkiss 6-pdr Q.F. Mk I, 57×307mmR Hotchkiss	5d×7(0.5) pi++	4	1,800/7,500	849/10.4	1	1(3)	42M	-11	3	$35,000	1
	follow-up	3d+2 [3d-1] cr ex										
6	Elswick 4" B.L. Mk II, 102×504mmR	6d×10(0.5) pi++	4	1,800/7,700	2,900/37	1	1(4)	57M	-14	3	$50,000	1
	follow-up	6d [5d] cr ex										

Space Guns

Space combat using ether ironclads (***GURPS Spaceships 7: Divergent and Paranormal Tech,*** pp. 33-34) or similar craft requires more abstract weapons stats than ordinary combat (***GURPS Spaceships,*** p. 50). Use the following tables.

GUNNER (MACHINE GUN) (DX-4 or other Gunner at -4)

TL	*Weapon*	*dDamage*	*sAcc*	*Range*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*Rcl*	*Notes*
5	Gardner .450 G.G. Mk I	1d-2	-14	P	10	5,000	2	[1]
5	Gatling .450 G.G. Mk I	1d-2	-14	P	10	2,000	2	[1]
5	Gatling .650 G.G. Mk I	1d-1	-14	P	10	5,500	2	[2]
5	Hotchkiss 1-pdr	1d	-14	P	10	1,400	2	[2]
5	Hotchkiss 3-pdr	1d+1	-14	P	10	1,900	2	[3]
5	Hotchkiss 4-pdr	2d-1	-14	P	10	1,200	2	[3]
5	Nordenfelt .450 G.G. Mk II	1d-2	-14	P	10	3,500	2	[1]
5	Nordenfelt 1-inch Mk I	1d+1	-14	P	10	2,800	2	[2]
6	Maxim .303 Mk I	1d-1	-13	P	100	9,500	2	[1]
6	Maxim .450 G.G. Mk I	1d-2	-14	P	100	4,500	2	[1]
6	Maxim 1-pdr Q.F. Mk I	1d	-14	P	100	1,400	2	[2]

GUNNER (CANNON) (DX-4 or other Gunner at -4)

TL	*Weapon*	*dDamage*	*sAcc*	*Range*	*RoF*	*Shots*	*Rcl*	*Notes*
6	Hotchkiss 6-pdr Q.F. Mk I	3d+2	-14	P	1	100	2	[2, 4]
6	Elswick 4" B.L. Mk II	6d	-14	P	1	100	2	[3, 4]

Notes

[1] 0.5 tons uninstalled.
[2] 1.5 tons uninstalled.
[3] 5 tons uninstalled.
[4] Assumes solid ammunition rather than explosive.

Weapons, Custom Gun Battery [HULL]

This ***Spaceships*** module is a customized mixture of real weapons as listed above, each with two workspaces. Select any mix of weapons and ammunition *up to the maximum mass shown.* Cost is the sum of the weapon (multiplied by 1.5 for the gun and a casemate or cone mount) and ammunition costs. Any mass unused for weapons can be used as cargo.

Custom Gun Battery Table

SM	*+5*	*+6*	*+7*	*+8*	*+9*	*+10*	*+11*	*+12*	*+13*	*+14*	*+15*
Mass	1.5	5	15	50	150	500	1,500	5,000	15,000	50,000	150,000

In addition to HE (in the table), a canister round was available: Dmg 2d+2 pi, Range 50/500, RoF 1×30, Rcl 1.

Hotchkiss 6-pounder Q.F. Mk I, 57×307mmR Hotchkiss (U.K., 1885-1900)

The 6-pounder designed by Hotchkiss of France was one of the most widespread light breechloading naval cannon. Denmark, France, Japan, Russia, and the United States adopted it. The Royal Navy ordered almost 4,000, made under license as the *6-pounder Quick-Firing Mk I* by Elswick Ordnance in England. It normally had a crew of six, but could be fired by a single gunner. Manually aimed and trigger-fired, it was typically mounted on a cone mount (p. B467) with a gun shield (DR 20) for anti-torpedo boat use on gunboats and larger vessels. From 1917, surplus Hotchkiss guns were installed in the sponsons of the first British tanks.

In addition to HE (in the table), it could fire APEX (Dmg 5d×7(2) pi++ with 2d [3d-1] cr ex follow-up), shrapnel (Dmg 2d pi+, RoF 1×63, Rcl 1), and canister (Dmg 2d+2 pi+, Range 70/700, RoF 1×185, Rcl 1).

Elswick 4" B.L. Mk II, 102×504mmR (U.K., 1885-1891)

This was a light, breech-loading naval cannon using separate ammunition – the projectile and the propellant charge were in a woolen "shalloon" bag that was completely consumed during firing (***High-Tech,*** p. 164). Some 53 were made historically, with 200 more of later marks (same stats). It was typically installed in a pivot mount with a gun shield (DR 60) as minor armament for battleships or the main piece of a gunboat. It could also arm liftwood gunships or aerial dreadnoughts (***Steampunk,*** p. 81).

Chapter Three
Shooting Supplies

Sportsmen going to out-of-the-way parts, or on exploring expeditions, should take a good supply of ammunition.
– William Greener, ***The Gun and Its Development***

Guns need ammunition to work, and both guns and ammunition need holsters and other equipment to carry them.

Ammunition Tables

See ***GURPS High-Tech,*** pp. 176-177, for all calibers and cartridges not listed here. A tin holding 100 percussion caps costs $25.

Pistols

Name	*WPS*	*CPS*	*Notes*
6×7mmR Protector	0.006	$0.2	
6.5×22mm Bergmann	0.018	$0.2	
7×15mm Lefaucheux	0.015	$0.15	
.30 Short Rimfire (7.62×13mmR)	0.013	$0.2	
.31 Caplock	0.009	$0.1	[1]
7.6×20mmR Mauser	0.02	$0.3	
7.65×25mm Borchardt	0.023	$0.3	
.32 S&W (7.92×15mmR)	0.015	$0.25	
.32 Long Colt (7.95×23mmR)	0.02	$0.25	
8×9mmR Gaulois	0.01	$0.2	
.32 Extra Short Rimfire (8×10mmR)	0.01	$0.2	
.32 Short Rimfire (8×15mmR)	0.017	$0.2	
8×19mm Roth	0.023	$0.3	
.320 Centerfire (8×16mmR)	0.017	$0.2	
.32 Long Rimfire (8×20mmR)	0.02	$0.2	
9×25mmR Mauser	0.03	$0.5	
.360 No. 5 Revolver (9×27mmR)	0.03	$0.5	
.380 Short Centerfire (9.5×17mmR)	0.025	$0.3	
.38 Short Rimfire (9.5×20mmR)	0.025	$0.3	
.38 Long Colt (9.5×22mmR)	0.03	$0.3	
.38 Long Rimfire (9.5×22mmR)	0.029	$0.3	
.40 Caplock	0.017	$0.2	[1]
.41 Caplock	0.017	$0.2	[1]
10.4×23mmR Glisenti	0.05	$0.5	
10.6×24mmR Reichsrevolver	0.055	$0.5	
11×29mmR Gasser	0.066	$0.5	
.44 Martin (11.25×28mmR)	0.05	$0.4	
.45 Remington (11.43×28mmR)	0.055	$0.5	
.46 Short Rimfire (11.6×21mmR)	0.04	$0.5	
12×16mm Lefaucheux	0.03	$0.2	
.50 Remington (12.8×22mmR)	0.065	$0.4	
.577 Revolver (15.6×20mmR)	0.095	$0.7	

Shotguns

Name	*WPS*	*CPS*	*Notes*
24-gauge 2.5" (14.7×63mmR)	0.08	$0.7	[2]
20-gauge 2.5" (15.6×63mmR)	0.09	$0.8	[2]
16-gauge 2.5" (16.8×63mmR)	0.1	$0.8	[2]
14-gauge 2.5" (17.6×63mmR)	0.11	$1	[2]
12-gauge 2.5" (18.5×63mmR)	0.12	$1	[2]
12-gauge 2.625" (18.5×67mmR)	0.12	$1	[2]
12-gauge 2.75" (18.5×70mmR)	0.13	$1	[2]
10-gauge 2.875" (19.7×73mmR)	0.14	$1.3	[2]
10-gauge 3" (19.7×76mmR)	0.15	$1.3	[2]
8-gauge 3.25" (21.2×83mmR)	0.19	$2.2	[2]
8-gauge 3.75" (21.2×95mmR)	0.2	$2.2	[2]
4-gauge 4.25" (23.75×108mmR)	0.3	$4.2	[2]

Rifles and Machine Guns

Name	*WPS*	*CPS*	*Notes*
6.5×53mm Mondragon	0.05	$0.8	
6.5×58mm Mauser-Vergueiro	0.053	$0.8	
7.5×55mm	0.058	$0.8	
.303 Savage (7.9×51mmR)	0.063	$0.8	
8×51mmR	0.06	$0.6	
.32-40 Ballard (8×54mmR)	0.045	$0.6	
.36 Caplock	0.03	$0.2	[1]
.360 Express (9.14×57mmR) (9.53×64mmR)	0.046	$0.8	
.375 Flanged Nitro Express	0.078	$1.3	
.38-55 Ballard (9.63×54mmR)	0.065	$0.7	
.41 Volcanic (10.2×17mm)	0.015	$0.3	
10.35×47mmR Vetterli	0.066	$0.9	
.44 Evans Short (10.6×25mmR)	0.048	$0.5	
.44 Evans Long (10.6×38mmR)	0.055	$0.6	
10.67×58mmR Berdan	0.094	$1	
11×52mmR Beaumont	0.095	$1	
11×53mmR Comblain	0.09	$1	
11×59mmR Gras	0.096	$1	
11×60mmR Murata	0.095	$1	
11.15×60mmR Mauser	0.092	$1	
11.43×55mmR (.45 Peabody-Martini)	0.11	$1	
.450 Express (11.43×70mmR)	0.11	$9	
.450 Nitro Express (11.43×83mmR)	0.12	$10	
.451 Caplock	0.09	$0.8	[1]
12.17×42mmR Remington	0.07	$0.9	
.500 Express (12.7×71mmR)	0.12	$12	

Rifles and Machine Guns (Continued)

Name	*WPS*	*CPS*	*Notes*
.500 Nitro Express (12.7×76mmR)	0.14	$15	
.52 Caplock	0.075	$0.4	[1]
.56 Caplock	0.08	$0.4	[1]
.58 Musket (14.5×31mmR)	0.11	$0.8	
.58 Turkish Snider (14.5×39mmR)	0.12	$0.8	
.58 Ager Charger (14.5×70mm)	0.5	$0.8	
.577 Express (14.7×70mmR)	0.14	$16	
.577 Nitro Express (14.7×76mmR)	0.18	$18	
.650 Gatling (16.5×96mmR)	0.34	$5	
4-bore (26.7×102mmR)	0.38	$3	

Autocannon and Cannon

Name	*WPS*	*CPS*	*Notes*
1" Nordenfelt (25.4×95mmR)	0.7	$10	
37×111mmR Hotchkiss	1.6	$18	
42×235mmR Hotchkiss (1.65")	2.4	$20	
47×139mmR Hotchkiss (3-pdr)	4	$25	
53×176mmR Hotchkiss (4-pdr)	5.1	$30	
57×306mmR Hotchkiss (6-pdr)	10.4	$40	
4"/27 (102x504mmR)	32	$60	[3]

Notes

[1] Powder and shot (***High-Tech,*** p. 163).
[2] Shotshell projectiles (***High-Tech,*** p. 173).
[3] Consumable cased (***High-Tech,*** p. 164).

Firearm Accessories

I put on a belt which carried two Colts without holster . . . I'd sit on the edge of a table, or on the bar in a saloon. I could swing the gun muzzles up or down, and they were out of the way and at the same time ready for instant use.

– *James Gillett,* ***Triggernometry***

Many more accessories – including holsters, scabbards, and scopes – can be found on pp. 153-161 of ***High-Tech,*** pp. 41-43 of ***Gun Fu,*** and pp. 70-77 of ***Tactical Shooting.***

Leather Cartridge Belt (TL5)

This leather belt (***High-Tech,*** p. 31) had open loops for ammunition cartridges. It appeared with the introduction of the self-contained metallic cartridge (***High-Tech,*** p. 164), and became popular in the Wild West in the late 1860s. It's a basic requirement for Fast Draw (Ammo) using loose cartridges – fishing for cartridges in pouches or pockets gives a penalty of -1 or worse (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 42). Furthermore, it allowed the holstered gun and its ammunition to be carried as one quickly donned piece of equipment.

Many historical revolver belts had loops for only about 18-36 cartridges of .38- to .45-caliber (or similar-sized rounds). However, belts could be made to take as many as 50, covering the entire belt length. Typically, the cartridge belt held all the ammunition a man had. Combinations were available – for example taking 18 shotgun shells and 20 revolver cartridges. A pouch or two for a spare cylinder could also be added. From the 1870s, a cartridge belt often had an internal compartment for use as a money belt. $20, 0.5 lb.

Double belts were extra-wide to accommodate one row of revolver cartridges and another of rifle cartridges. These were rather bulky, and many shooters tried to avoid such arrangements by choosing a handgun and a long arm that shared the same cartridge. Double cost and weight.

Open-loop cartridge belts offer the ammunition no protection from the elements (p. B485). While the metallic cartridges of the time were waterproof, extreme conditions could result in a Malf. penalty at the GM's discretion. In addition, brass and copper cartridges in extended contact with leather eventually formed verdigris, an oxidation product. This could lead to jams in guns. Worsen Malf. by -1. In magazine weapons, this means the cartridge won't feed from the magazine or sticks in the chamber after firing; in single-shot weapons and revolvers, only the latter result is possible. Furthermore, the cartridges can stick in the belt loops, giving -2 to Fast-Draw (Ammo) rolls.

Belt Swivel Rig (TL6)

This arrangement allowed the shooter to wear a revolver on a belt without a holster. A metal plate with a slot was riveted to the belt. The revolver's hammer screw was replaced by a pinheaded screw that projected to the side (left or right) and fit into the slot. The revolver hung securely from the belt, and could be either slid out again (takes a Ready maneuver) or swiveled up to be fired *while still attached.*

Trap Guns and Grave Torpedoes

These devices were used to protect valuables.

Trap Gun (TL5)

The trap gun was a simple weapon, often a cheap caplock gun with a short smoothbore barrel (treat as *Deringer,* p. 6) – although more elaborate weapons were also made. The trigger was connected to a tripwire (***High-Tech,*** p. 203); tripping it would fire a shot. Landowners often put these up in the woods to dispatch poachers, while homeowners would install them near or in their houses to protect against burglars. Normally, the trap gun was fixed 1' above ground, in order to merely wound the intruder, but it was also installed at more dangerous angles. Rigging a gun in this way requires a Traps roll.

Grave Torpedo (TL5)

In the 19th century, surgeons mainly trained on corpses. Corpses were expensive or otherwise in short supply, and many grave-robbing students of medicine have been chronicled. People wouldn't stand for this, and by the late 1870s, the grave torpedo had been invented to protect against the practice. This infernal device was basically a land mine buried in a grave. Externally it resembled a bell or artillery shell, and was given a black-powder charge, a caplock, and a spring-loaded hammer. When it was disturbed, the device exploded, doing 8d [2d] cr ex. Obviously, it would protect against not only cash-strapped medical students, but also "resurrection men" (***GURPS Steampunk,*** p. 102) or stake-armed monster hunters. The things were quite unreliable. Roll 3d; on a 15-18, it fails to go off. $50, 8 lbs.

This allows only unaimed hip shooting (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 11), but gives an additional +1 Fast-Draw (Pistol) in a *Who Draws First?* situation, on top of the +2 for shooting from the hip (***Tactical Shooting,*** p. 10) – without actually drawing the gun! Since the entire body has to be turned, all Guns (Pistol) rolls are at -2. The Fanning technique (***High-Tech,*** p. 251) can't be used while the gun is mounted.

Invented by Sheriff Louis Flatau in 1882, it was produced commercially by the Bridgeport Gun Implement Co. until the late 1890s. It was used in limited numbers by individual gunslingers and issued experimentally to troopers in the 8th and 10th U.S. Cavalry regiments. The rig could also be made by hand, which requires an Armoury (Small Arms) roll. It leaves the gun exposed (p. B485), making it a poor choice for a cowboy, explorer, soldier, or other user who's outdoors a lot. $25, neg.

Canvas Cartridge Belt (TL6)

This cartridge belt was made of woven canvas, like the famous Mills belt (***High-Tech,*** p. 54). One of the first was the U.S. Army's M1876 "prairie" belt, which had 45 loops for .45-55 carbine cartridges (see p. 30). From 1880, standardized cavalry belts could take 50 cartridges. Around the turn of the 20th century, a double-row belt was introduced for infantry use, which held 100 .30-40 Krag rifle cartridges (see p. 34) in two stacked rows. Shotgun belts had loops for 30 shells of 10-gauge or smaller. Unlike leather, canvas doesn't cause the cartridges to deteriorate. $30, 0.3 lb.

Hand Grenades

The unreliable, fuse-lit bombs of the early 19th century had mostly fallen out of use during this period, and the modern TL6 hand grenades of the Great War hadn't yet been invented. Several designs were tinkered with, but none of them saw wide service.

Ketchum Grenade (USA, 1861-1865)

Developed by William Ketchum, this early impact grenade was used by the Union Army during the American Civil War. Over 12" in length, it consisted of a black-powder-filled 1-lb. warhead with a plunger-type impact fuse. A wooden tail with four cardboard fins tried to ensure that it hit head-on. It wasn't very reliable and saw relatively limited use. During the Siege of Port Hudson in 1863, Confederate troops *caught* them in blankets, preventing them from exploding, and then hurled them back at the original owners . . .

Hanes Excelsior (USA, 1862-1865)

Another impact-fused hand grenade, the Excelsior was developed for the Union Army. It had a spherical outer case, which consisted of two halves. Before use, it had to be screwed open and the inner warhead taken out. Its 10 "all-ways" nipples were fitted with percussion caps, and the warhead was replaced in its outer case. Treat the entire arming sequence as a long action taking one minute. When thrown (or dropped!), it exploded upon impact, as one of the caps was crushed against the outer case. Unreliable and dangerous, the Excelsior probably saw even less service than the Ketchum.

Harden Star (USA/U.K., 1870-1910)

The Harden Co. of Chicago and London created the Star Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher. This sealed, blue-glass container held 1.5 pints of a non-freezing chemical solution. The device was shaped like a round bottle with a short neck as a grip. Use the throwing and handling rules under *Molotov Cocktails and Oil Flasks* (p. B411). When the glass bottle broke, the contents vaporized, producing a cloud of carbon tetrachloride gas that robbed nearby fire of oxygen, extinguishing a one-yard radius. Several bottles were used for larger fires. Advertisements claimed that "its effects are magical and instantaneous."

Such fire extinguishers were commonly found in well-off houses and workplaces during the Victorian era, including in Europe and the United States. Many other firms copied the concept. Harden offered wall brackets for their Star grenades, not unlike those for modern fire extinguishers. The bottles were sold in protective wire baskets holding one, two, three, or six. Ingenious monster hunters might find them helpful against incendiary creatures like fire elementals or the fire vampires of the Cthulhu Mythos. The heroes could even sanctify the contents to use them as holy water (***Loadouts: Monster Hunters,*** pp. 11-12, or ***Horror,*** p. 48).

Hand Grenades Table

See pp. B268-271 and ***High-Tech,*** p. 79, for an explanation of the statistics.

THROWING (DX-3 or Dropping-4)

TL	*Weapon*	*Damage*	*Weight*	*Fuse*	*Bulk*	*Cost*	*LC*	*Notes*
5	Ketchum Grenade	5d [2d] cr ex	1.3	Impact	-3	$20	1	[1]
5	Haynes Excelsior	5d-1 [2d] cr ex	1.7	Impact	-2	$25	1	[2]
5	Harden Star	Spec. (1 yard)	2	Impact	-3	$20	5	[3]

Notes

[1] Unreliable. Malfunctions on 16+ (see p. B407).

[3] Takes 60 seconds to prime.

[3] Use the throwing and handling rules for *Molotov Cocktails and Oil Flasks* (p. B411).

INDEX

I have often been asked why five shots without reloading were all a top-notch gunfighter fired, when his guns were chambered for six cartridges. The answer is, merely, safety.

– Stuart Lake, ***Wyatt Earp: Frontier Marshal***