

U.S. MILITARY WINCHESTER MODEL 1895 RIFLE

By Marc Gorelick, VGCA, and Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal

Introduction

The Winchester Model 1895 lever action rifle was almost adopted by the U.S. Army to fill an urgent need for small arms during the Spanish-American War. However, despite 10,000 being purchased by the U.S. War Department, the Army's Ordnance Department gave it a thumbs down and it was never adopted by the Army. U.S. marked Model 1895s are very scarce as most were sold to a surplus dealer who, in turn, sold them to a foreign country.



Fig. 1 – U.S. marked Winchester M-1895, S/N 17893. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

Background

As the 19th century was drawing to a close, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company began to feel the pressure to offer its rifles in the new, more powerful cartridges that were becoming popular around the world. The firm turned to John Moses Browning, one of the most successful gun designers of the late 19th and early 20th century, and Browning provided the firm with the design that would become the Model 1886. This completely redesigned action, with a pair of vertical locking lugs, could handle the pressures of just about any cartridge in use at the time, and allowed Winchester to offer a repeating rifle chambered for .45-70 for the first time. Six years later Browning redesigned the action, made it smaller and created the Model 1892.

However, firearms technology continued to advance and by the early 1890s the new "smokeless" powder was starting to supplant black powder as the propellant of choice in firearms cartridges. The new powder provided significant advantages over the earlier black powder, but the great change in potential operating pressures and the much steeper pressure curve at ignition meant that it was not suitable for older Winchester action designs. Once again Browning was called upon to modernize the lever action rifle, with the result being the ubiquitous Model 1894, potentially the most successful lever action design ever and one that remains in production (virtually unchanged) to this day. While the 1894 could handle modern ammunition pressures and made possible new small bore sporting cartridge like the .30-30, it still had one major drawback: its tubular magazine. Only flat (or slightly rounded) nose bullets could be safely used in a tubular magazine to prevent potential detonation of remaining cartridges in the magazine during recoil. New smokeless cartridges using round nosed and pointed, or spitzer bullets were being developed around the world (usually for use in bolt action rifles) and Winchester wanted to be able compete by offering these new cartridges and calibers to their customers. Once again John Browning provided

the solution with his last lever action rifle design, the Model 1895. On November 5, 1895, U.S. Patent Number 549,345 for a Box Magazine Firearm was issued in Browning's name.

The Model 1895 was the first Winchester rifle to feature a fixed box magazine located under the action instead of the tubular magazine design of previous Winchester lever action rifles. This allowed the rifle to safely chamber military and hunting cartridges with the new spitzer bullets. The M1895 was also the last of the lever-action rifles to be designed by John Browning, and featured a rear locking bolt as in his previous designs. The Model 1895 is the strongest lever-action rifle Winchester produced, designed to handle the increased pressures generated by the more powerful smokeless powder cartridges entering common use at the time of its introduction.



Fig. 2 – Close up of the right side of the action of U.S. marked Winchester Model 1895, S/N 17893. Photo Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

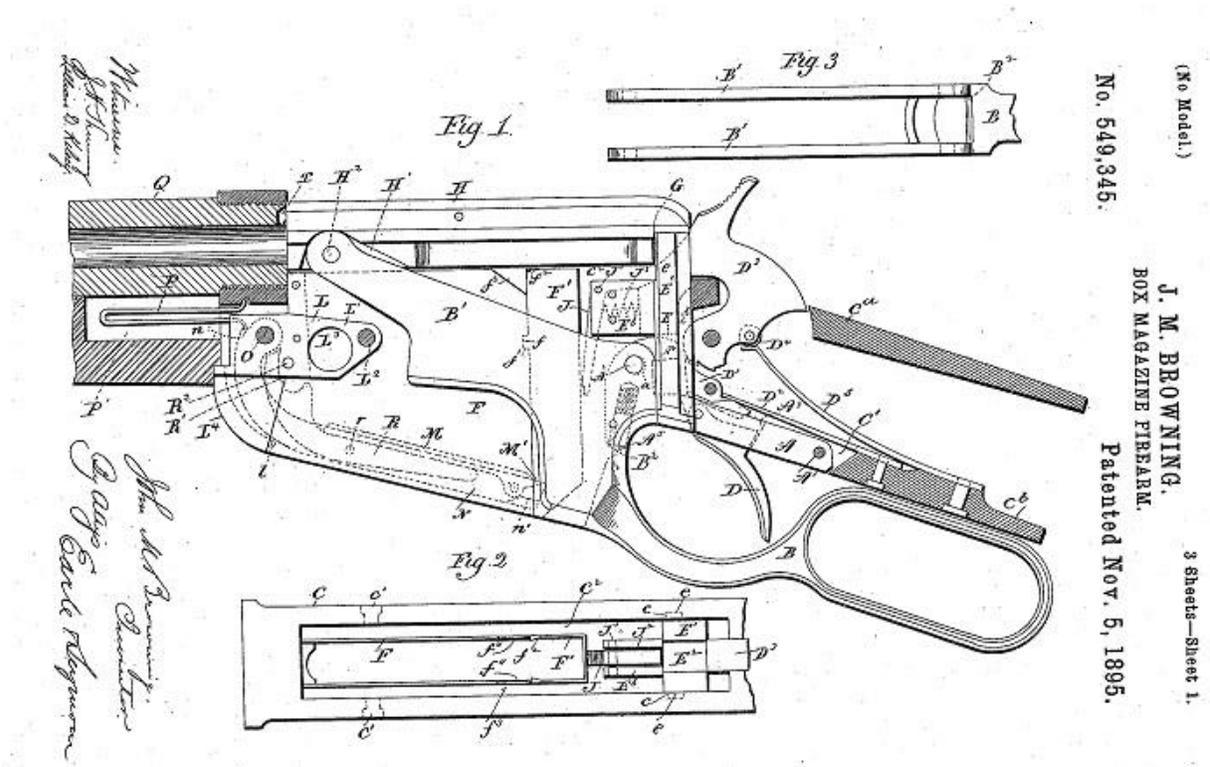


Fig. 3 – Drawing 1 from Browning Patent 549,345, Nov. 5, 1895. U.S. Patent Office.

In order to keep the receiver from being too wide and ungainly, Browning used a single stack magazine design, rather than a staggered magazine. This meant that the magazine could only accept five rounds, while a staggered magazine design of the same depth would be able to accept 7 or 8 rounds. The box magazine increased the depth of the receiver, giving the Model 1895 its unique and instantly recognizable silhouette.



Fig. 4 – Close up of the open action with lever down of U.S. marked Winchester Model 1895, S/N 17893.
Photo Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

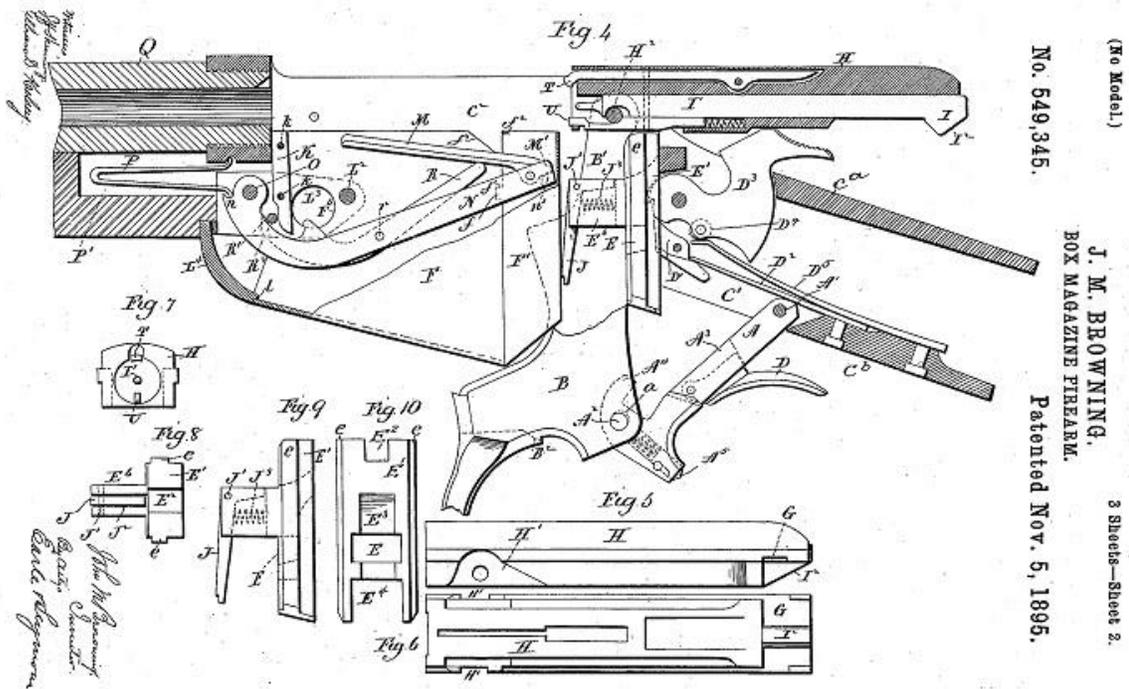


Fig. 5 – Drawing 2 from Browning Patent 549,345, Nov. 5, 1895 showing the action open with the lever down.
U.S. Patent Office.

Winchester produced some 425,881 Model 1895s between 1896 and the early 1930s (different sources list different dates for the end of production, citing between 1931 and 1936). The new model was offered in variety of calibers that were previously only available in Winchester single shot rifles, including the .30-40 Krag (.30 US or .30 Army), .38-72, and .40-72. In 1898 the .303 British was added to the lineup, followed by .35 Winchester (1903), .405 Winchester (1904), .30-03 (1905), .30-06 (1908) and finally 7.62mm x 54R (7.62mm Russian). As with most Winchester arms of the era, the guns were produced in a variety of models, including carbines (22" barrels), rifles (typically 24"-26" barrels) and muskets (military configuration with sling swivels, 28" barrels and bayonet lugs) and a couple of special "NRA" models with 24" and 30" barrels respectively. Blued barrels and receivers were standard.

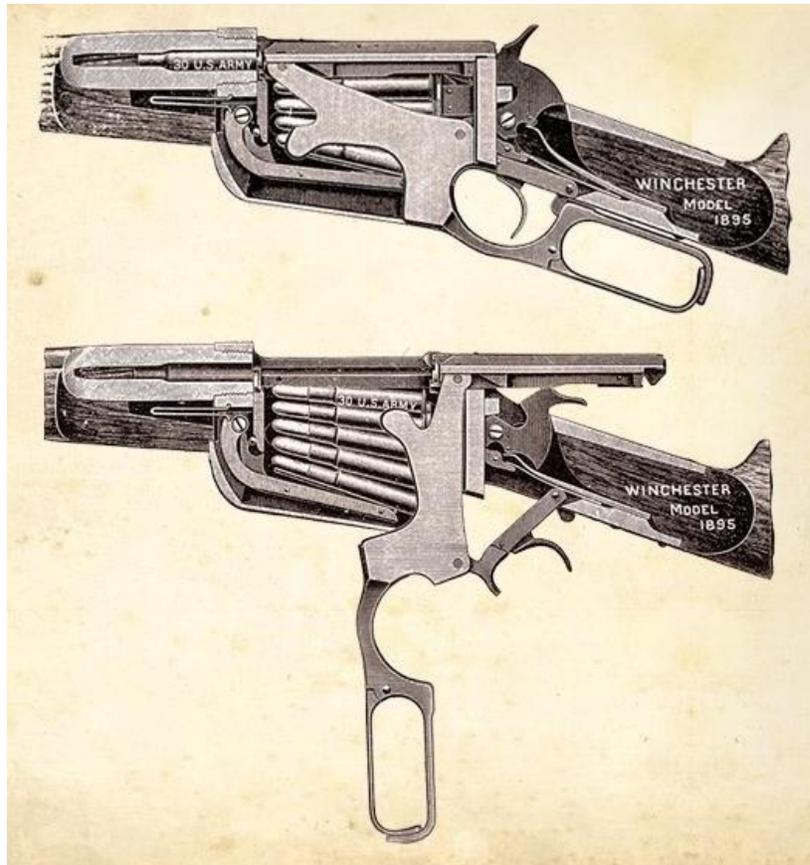


Fig. 6 – Cutaway drawing of action of Winchester Model 1895 from Winchester 1899 sales catalog. Public Domain.

New York State Rifle Trials

In 1896 New York State realized that its National Guard was inadequately armed. Although the New York National Guard's single shot, black powder Remington Rolling Blocks (.50-70 caliber) were reliable, they were old, worn and hopelessly obsolete in an era of bolt action repeaters firing small bore, high velocity, smokeless cartridges. The U.S. Army had already adopted a small bore, bolt action repeating rifle, the Krag-Jorgensen, which fired a .30-40 cartridge. The Navy had adopted the straight pull action Model 1895 Winchester-Lee, which fired 6mm (.236) caliber bullet. In 1895 the New York Legislature passed a law that commissioned a Board of Examiners to conduct trials of .30 caliber magazine-fed, breechloading rifles of American manufacture. The rifles were to have a 28 inch barrel, fire the .30-40 cartridge used by the Army, and were to be equipped with a magazine cutoff,

safety trigger and a magazine counter. Features to be judged included; safety, strength, simplicity, speed of action, ease of loading the magazine or replacing the magazine, and ease of use as a single shot. Twelve contenders, including Winchester submitted rifles. Winchester submitted the new Model 1895, which performed flawlessly in the nine tests of the trials. However, the Model 1895 did not have the required magazine cutoff and magazine counter.

The New York State contract would have been for \$300,000 for 15,000 rifles. The Board of Examiner's final decision was between the Winchester Model 1895 and the Savage Model 1895 military musket and the Governor of New York announced that the Savage entrant had won the competition. Unlike the Winchester, the Savage Model 1895 had a magazine cutoff and magazine counter, and had fewer parts, making better able to meet the simplicity requirement. Winchester and other entrants challenged the Board's choice and the Governor's decision. The legal challenge and public controversy forced New York to decide not to purchase modern rifles for the National Guard. Instead New York accepted free obsolete single shot Springfield Model 1884 Trapdoor rifles from the U.S. Government to replace its obsolete single shot Rolling Block rifles. When New York National Guard units were deployed to Cuba during the Spanish-American War, they carried the old black powder .45-70 Trapdoors into combat against the Spanish who were armed with modern Mauser bolt action repeating rifles.

U.S. War Department Purchase for Spanish-American War & Army Trials

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 found the United States unprepared to fight a modern war. For instance, there were too few modern arms to equip all its troops. While regular Army units were armed with bolt action, magazine fed Krag Jorgensen rifles chambered for the "smokeless" .30 Army (.30-40) cartridge, volunteer units, and state militia and National Guard units sent to fight the Spanish were armed with obsolete single shot black powder .45-70 Trapdoors. Recognizing a requirement for modern arms, the US government started looking for small arms to purchase. Winchester, seeing an opportunity sell rifles to the government, quickly contacted General of the Army Nelson Miles, offering the Winchester Model 1895. Miles recommended the weapon to Secretary of War Russell Alger who approved the purchase of the Winchesters. On May 3, 1898, about a week after the U.S. declared war on Spain, the U.S. War Department bypassed the methodical Army Ordnance Department and purchased 10,000 Winchester Model 1895 muskets for \$207,000. The rifles were chambered in .30-40 the same cartridge that was used in the then-current issue M-1892/94/96/98 Krag Jorgenson Rifles, in order to supplement arms equipping volunteer and National Guard units. While the US military considered the guns "rifles", Winchester considered them as being of "musket" pattern. In the late 19th century the term "musket" meant a long infantry rifle with a stock extending almost to the muzzle. These US contract "muskets" had the standard blued finish, 28" barrels, were fully stocked with a wooden handguard, with a double-strapped upper barrel band that carried a bayonet lug for Winchester's Model 1895 knife bayonet, and had military sights and sling swivels.



Fig. 7 – U.S. marked Winchester M-1895, S/N 17893, left side. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

It appears that the Army Ordnance Department was somewhat irritated about being bypassed by the War Department. When component parts were inspected at the factory by Army inspectors many were rejected for unsubstantial reasons, delaying production and delivery. It was only when Winchester threatened to complain directly to Secretary of War Alger about the inspectors' "nitpicking" that the rejections ceased and production increased. The first 5,000 Model 1895s were delivered by the end of September, 1898, just weeks after the end of hostilities, as the war had officially ended on August 12. The balance of the rifles were delivered in January of 1899, but all of the US contract guns were produced before December 21, 1898, making them antiques and not modern firearms according to the BATFE.

Although the rifles were delivered too late to be used in the war against Spain, there was fighting in the Philippines where they might be put to good use. With 10,000 newly delivered rifles on hand, officials at Springfield Armory decided to test the guns for their suitability for military service. In January of 1899 the Model 1895 was compared against the Model 1898 Krag Jorgensen Rifle and the Model 1895 6mm Lee Navy Rifle. The goal was to determine if the lever action rifle could be loaded and fired as rapidly and accurately as the bolt action rifles then in service. In a comparison of number of rounds that could be loaded and fired accurately in one minute, the Lee Navy came in first with 36, the Krag second with 27 and the Winchester last with 20. In a two-minute experiment the Winchester fared no better, coming in last with only 25 rounds, while the Krag fired 39 and the Lee Navy 55! The stripper clip loading system of the Lee Navy gave it a distinct advantage when it came to loading a rifle quickly while its straight pull bolt facilitated speedy chambering and ejecting ammunition. The testers found the Winchester fixed box magazine awkward and difficult to load, with the cartridges having to be loaded carefully one at a time, especially the last two rounds. The board also found the fit, finish and general quality of the Winchester Model 1895 was not up to the standards exhibited on the Krag and Lee Navy rifles, which would shorten the service life of the rifles. The testers also reported that the rear sight was poorly made, resulting in poor accuracy. The result of the testing was a January 21, 1896 Ordnance Board Report that found the Winchester Model 1895 unsuitable for military service.

The following are excerpts from the findings section of the final report of the two ordnance officers who conducted the tests, Lt. Odus C. Horney and Lt. T.C. Dickson. Their report was included in the Army Chief of Ordnance Report for 1899.

GENERAL DESIGN OF GUN.

The manipulation of a lever gun when firing prone on the ground or behind breastworks is awkward, and in the first case necessitates turning the piece on its side for loading.

The use of this arm by troops lying down and under fire would expose them more than would be the case with a regular bolt gun.

FINDINGS.

The workmanship and general finish of the parts, except those surfaces visible when the gun is assembled, are poor and of an inferior quality and tend to shorten the serviceability of the arm and to prevent smooth working of the parts. The rear sight is very poorly and inaccurately made.

The lever action is not suitable for a military weapon.

The rifle proper weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces more than the U. S. magazine rifle, model 1898, and, with the same ammunition, has at 53 feet 23 feet per second less velocity. The blade of the bayonet is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, which is considered too short for military purposes. The body of the bayonet scabbard is leather, which past experience has shown to be very unserviceable, and its use for that purpose has been discontinued.

This arm has no special or marked merits that can recommend it for the military service except those based upon its closed and protected breech mechanism, but the dust and rust tests prove such merits to be theoretical and not practical.

The gun can not be "double loaded" from the magazine. The piece can not be fired before the breech mechanism is fully closed and locked.

Its demerits for the military service are as follows:

Lever action of breech mechanism, necessity of carefully inserting the cartridges singly when charging the magazine.

Liability of top cartridge to escape from the magazine guide tips after its insertion in the magazine and before bolt can be closed.

Low rate of fire obtainable as a single loader, and particularly as a magazine arm.

Lack of a device for cutting off the magazine when charged, enabling single-loader fire to be used with the magazine held in reserve.

Exceptionally weak attachment of the sear spring to the receiver.

Omission of any safety device other than the placing of the hammer at halfcock when the piece is loaded.

Complicated mechanism, which is composed of a large number of component parts, and particularly the abnormal number of assembling pins and screws.

Necessity of special tools for dismounting and assembling the arm for repairs or cleaning.

Necessity for occasionally dismounting the breech mechanism to thoroughly and properly clean the arm.

Special skill and instruction required for properly dismounting or assembling breech mechanism.

Liability of rear-sight slide to slip during firing, and thereby change the elevation.

Loss in velocity due to shortness of barrel.

Inferior accuracy as a target gun.

From a careful consideration of the results of the tests made and of the merits and demerits of the gun the board finds that the Winchester rifle, model 1895, caliber .30, is not a suitable arm for the United States military service.

A list of the component parts is appended hereto.

There being no further business before the board, it adjourned sine die.

ODUS C. HORNEY,

Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

T. C. DICKSON,

Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

The foregoing proceedings and findings are approved.

ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr.,

Lieut. Col., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, MASS.,

January 21, 1899.

Fig. 9 - Excerpt the Report of the Chief of Ordnance to Congress for the year ending June 30, 1899, page 158

Despite this scathing review, the Army decided to test the Model 1895 under combat conditions. One hundred of the rifles were issued from the Benicia Arsenal to the newly formed 33rd US Volunteer Infantry Regiment which was stationed in the Philippines. The

field trials, lasting several months, were conducted by troops who were in the field fighting Filipino insurgents. The rifles had the same problem in the field as they had in the trials, i.e., they were difficult to load quickly and effectively. This was the major complaint about the rifle from the troops who used it. The report on the trials stated that the rifles were “prone to jamming due to dirt and sand it is difficult to clean when in the field.” Despite using the same .30-40 ammunition as the Krag-Jorgensen, the report from the field stated the Winchester’s accuracy was poorer than the Krag’s, and that it was “poor in comparison with range much reduced to the service arm.” As a result, commanding General Arthur McArthur, in his report on the combat use of the Winchester Model 1895 felt that the Krag was a vastly superior weapon. MacArthur had the guns turned in and shipped back to the United States, where these 100 rifles were promptly sold as surplus to William Read and Co., a Boston based military surplus dealer. It is believed that Read sold them to the domestic civilian market.

Most of the remaining 9,900 Model 1895 rifles stayed in storage at Springfield Arsenal until 1906 when they were sold to the New York military outfitter M. Hartley Company (formerly the Civil War era firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham and later Hartley & Graham). Hartley sold the Winchesters to Cuba (the very country they had been purchased to fight against), and in the ensuing years the majority of them ended up being sold to Mexico. Many of them saw service in the Mexican revolution, including with Pancho Villa’s revolutionaries, ironically in some cases being used against General John “Blackjack” Pershing’s expeditionary forces during his punitive campaign in 1916, and the United States which had ordered them more than a decade earlier! These rifles were often roughly used and saw years of combat in Mexico and Central and South America.



Fig. 10 – Mexican revolutionary General Emilio Campa and five lieutenants or bodyguards in 1912. Campa (center) is holding a U.S. Military Winchester Model 1895 musket. Two of his men have Winchester Model 1895 military carbines and one has a Model 1895 sporting rifle. The remaining two have Mauser bolt action rifles. Photo – US Library of Congress, Public Domain.



Some states, including Colorado and Kentucky, appear to have made separate purchases of Winchester Model 1895 rifles (muskets) and carbines in order to arm some of their National Guard units. Winchester Model 1895 muskets marked **NATIONAL GUARD OF COLORADO** on the right side of the receiver will occasionally be on the market. They also have sub-inspector Kelly S. Moore's initials, **KSM**, stamped on them. Although some of the serial numbers overlap with the U.S. Army's Model 1895's most appear to be higher than the army's range of serial numbers. The Colorado Model 1895s are often found in excellent condition.

Fig. 11 – Mexican revolutionary General Pascal Orozco Vazquez in 1913 with what appears to be a Winchester Model 1895 US Military Musket . Emilio Campa was Orozco's subordinate and with him went over to Huerta and fought against the Constitutionistas. Other photos of Orozco show him holding a Winchester Model 1895 saddle ring carbine. Photo – Mexican Archivo General de la Nacion (AGN), Public Domain.

Description of U.S. Marked Winchester Model 1895 Rifle, S/N 17893

The U.S. Military Winchester Model 1895 Rifle (or musket) is a little over 46 ¼ inches long with a 28 inch long round nickel steel barrel. The barrel has 6-groove rifling with a 1 in 16 inch twist. The musket weighs about 9 pounds. It is chambered for the .30 US cartridge (.30-40 Krag). The fixed box magazine holds 5 rounds. The front sight is a ramp style with a sighting blade pinned to it. The rear sight is the standard Winchester military musket style with gradations of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, on the left side of the base, and gradations of 8 to 18 (1,800 yards) on the top of the slide. The rear sights are attached to the barrel with two screws. There are two barrel bands, both of which have sling swivels. There is also a sling swivel in the bottom of the butt. There is also a "keeper eye" on the front of the magazine to which a sling swivel can be attached. The front barrel band has a stud for a knife bayonet.

The guns were stamped **US** on the top of the receiver, above the chamber. They were inspected by US government sub-inspector Kelly S. Moore (initials **KSM**), who inspected contract small arms circa 1893-1915, and whose mark can be found on everything from Colt Gatling Guns and 1911 pistols to Smith & Wesson M-1899 revolvers and Winchester M-1895 Muskets.

The bayonet was manufactured by Winchester and is similar to that of the Winchester-Lee Model 1895 Navy Rifle. It is almost 13 inches long and the standard length of the knife blade is 8 17/64 inches (210mm). The words **WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.** are stamped on the front of the crossguard. According to Kiesling and Hardin, it is reported that only 100 were made for trials in the Philippines, making this bayonet a rare find for the collector.

The example of the U.S. Military Winchester Model 1895 described here is in very good condition for one of these rifles. The serial number **17893**, located on the lower or triggerguard tang, indicates that the rifle was produced in 1898. Based upon its position in

the serial number sequence for 1898 manufactured Model 1895s (serial numbers ran from #7815 to #19871 that year), this rifle was probably part of the second delivery of guns to the US military in January of 1899. The rifle is correctly marked with a large **U.S.** on the forward part of the receiver and the sub-inspection initials of Kelly S. Moore, **KSM**, appear on the left side of the lever and on top of the bolt. The breech of the barrel, under the handguard is correctly inspected **KSM** and also marked with the caliber designation **30 US**. Additional small inspection marks appear as well, including a **B** on the bottom of the lever and a **C** in the tang behind the trigger and serial number. These letters are the marks of the various Winchester craftsmen who worked on the gun or its parts.

The left side of the receiver is marked in two lines:

**MANUFACTURED BY THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO
NEW HAVEN, CONN. U.S.A. PAT. NOV. 5. 95. NOV. 12. 95. AUG. 17. 97. JAN. 25. 98.**

The upper (breech) tang is marked in two lines:

**- WINCHESTER -
MODEL 1895**



*Fig. 12 – U.S. marked Winchester M-1895, S/N 17893, left side. Note the manufacturer's stamp on the receiver and the inspector's initials, **KSM** on the lever. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.*



Fig. 13 – U.S. marked Winchester M-1895, S/N 17893. Note **U.S.** stamp on the receiver and the **KSM** inspector initials. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

Some examples of the U.S. Military Model 1895 Musket Rifle have been noted with Kelly S. Moore's initials (KSM) stamped on other parts of the rifle, such as the hammer or wrist of the stock. Moore also stamped a cartouche on the left side of the wrist of the stock. The cartouche consisted of his initials over the year 1898 inside a rectangle with rounded ends. The cartouche can be faint or no longer visible on well-used guns since many were carried by the wrist.



Fig. 14 – Upper tang with WINCHESTER / MODEL 1895. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal



Fig. 15 – U.S. marked Winchester M-1895, S/N 17893, bottom view. Note the location of the sub-inspector stamps. The serial number is located on the lower tang underneath the closed lever. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

This example of the U.S. Military Winchester Model 1895 rifle illustrated here retains its original sling swivels, rear sight and bayonet lug. As expected of a rifle that possibly saw action years of rough usage in Mexico, the receiver retains no original finish to speak up, and has a mostly smooth plum-brown patina with some flecked traces of blue visible under strong light. In some metal parts the wear has left a dull pewter gray color with no patina on the remaining finish. The barrel has a much thicker and more even plum-brown color and probably retains about 20%-30% faded and oxidized blue, which has turned plum-brown as so often happens with old, untouched Winchester finishes. The receiver shows some lightly scattered pinpricking and a few tiny spots of light pitting, along with some scattered patches of minor surface oxidation and light roughness.

The barrel remains almost entirely smooth and shows only some very lightly scattered pinpricking and some very light pitting around the face of the muzzle. There is also some wear to the finish and patina at the muzzle from the mounting and dismounting of a bayonet. The buttplate has a moderately oxidized dark gray patina over a mostly smooth, pewter gray base color and shows evenly distributed pinpricking and some scattered surface oxidation as well. The implement trap is in place in the buttplate. The 6-groove bore of the rifle is relatively dark, with light pitting along its entire length and with patches of moderate pitting.



Fig. 16 – U.S. marked Winchester M-1895, S/N 17893, muzzle and front barrel band with bayonet stud. Note the ramp front sight with pinned blade. Photo: Tim Prince, College Hill Arsenal.

The buttstock of this example rifle is solid and complete without any breaks, cracks or repairs. It shows a significant number of bumps, dings and surface marks, which is what you would expect of a rifle that probably saw service during the fighting in Mexico. The cartouche is not visible on the left side of the wrist, probably having been worn down by long use. The forend is solid and free of any breaks or repairs. However, like the buttstock it does show numerous bumps, dings, scuffs and mars, all indications of serious real world carry and use. The bottom of the forend, just forward of the receiver is stamped with a small **2** that appears to be an inspection mark. The handguard on the top of the barrel shows significant wear like the balance of the wood. The handguard of the Winchester Model 1895 is notoriously weak, as it is fairly thin and has two spring clips inlet into its bottom, thinning and weakening the wood even more.

Notes on the Model 1895 Saddle Ring Carbine

Although the military rifle did not see any use during the Spanish-American War, some Winchester Model 1895 carbines were privately carried by American officers during that conflict. Although his regiment was armed with Krag carbines, Theodore Roosevelt, Lieutenant Colonel and later Colonel of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (“Rough Riders”) carried one during the Cuban campaign. Several other officers in that famous regiment may also have carried privately purchased Model 1895 rifles and carbines. This is attested to by Theodore Roosevelt in his book, *“The Rough Riders.”* Regarding the equipment of his regiment, Roosevelt wrote,

“Our arms were the regular cavalry carbine, the “Krag,” a splendid weapon, and the revolver. A few carried their favorite Winchesters, using, of course, the new model, which took the government cartridge.”

Roosevelt was obviously alluding to the Winchester Model 1895, which took the .30 US, or .30-40, cartridge.



Bruce Canfield, in his book *The Winchester in the Service*, stated that the US government purchased a small but unknown number of Model 1895 saddle ring carbines in .30-40 from Winchester. They are marked similarly to the Model 1895 musket, a **U.S.** stamped on the receiver and **KSM** inspection stamps on the same parts as the rifle. It also have the same type of folding leaf rear sight graduated to 1,800 yards despite its shorter 22 inch barrel. According to Canfield, almost no documentation exists on the U.S. marked Winchester Model 1895 carbines that were purchased by the US government. It is not known how many were purchased, what units, if any, they were issued to, or what their final disposition was. While the U.S. marked musket is considered scarce, the U.S. marked carbine is considered extremely rare. Only occasionally will one appear on the market and when it does it commands a high price.

Texas and Arizona Rangers, and National Park Service Rangers, also carried Model 1895 carbines, and the Texas and Arizona Ranger guns occasionally turn up on the market, sometimes documented to specific Rangers.

Fig. 17 – National Park Service Ranger E. Burket, Yellowstone National Park, circa 1922 with a Winchester Model 1895 Carbine. Photo courtesy National Park Service

