

out of the rifle along with the patched slug. I have a fine old Pope Ballard muzzle-breechloader with a No. 448 H.M. Pope barrel on a Ballard Scheutzen action. The bullet is loaded from the muzzle, just as cast from the Pope mold, and lubricated with the Pope grease pump. It is loaded with the aid of a false muzzle, bullet starter, and a long loading rod; and it is seated down in the bore of the gun at the breech about a fourth of an inch in front of the case, which is seated from the breech into the chamber. If I load more than three grains Scheutzen on the primer and 30 grains black on top of that, with a postal-card wad down on the powder to hold it in place, then the front end of the case will separate from the rest and be sucked up the bore of the rifle about half its length. There it will stick tighter than the hinges of Hell.

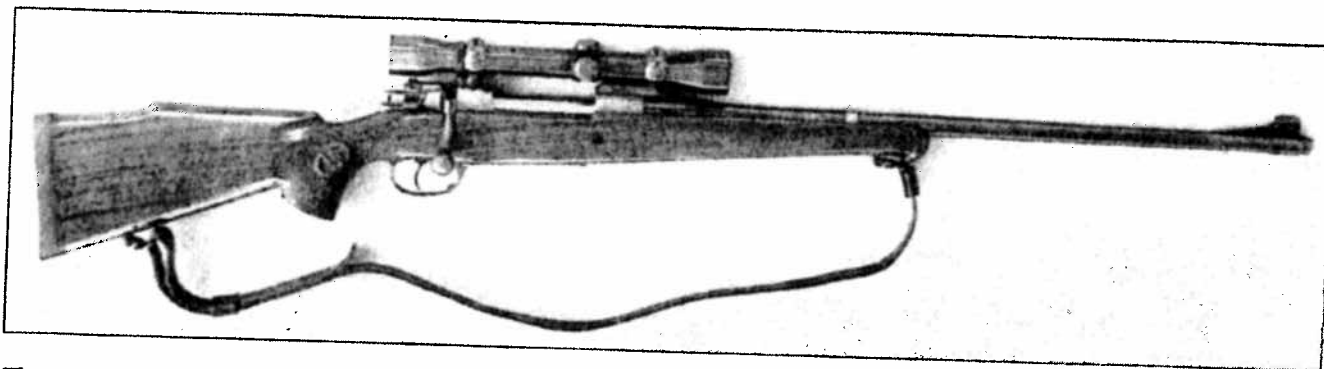
We know that air rushing back in the bore of a gun after firing causes some of the recoil, at least secondary recoil, which is plainly apparent with some of the big rifles like the .505 Gibbs. Some trap shows thin over-powder wads may at times suck back into the and cause ring bulges. But how come the base of the shotshell case is sometimes sucked out of its brass head and up the bore of the gun? It has stumped me and every ballistician I have taken it up with in the past. 1061

FORWARD ALLOWANCE AND SWING

Forward allowance is the Englishman's term for lead and is really more to the point. In all shotgun shooting, you must put your shot pattern where the bird is going to be when the shot column arrives, not where it appears to be when the gun is fired.



Keith made his first safari in 1957 with professional hunter John Lawrence. He used a .333 OKH for this greater kudu in Tanzania.



This is what an ideal rifle looked like in Keith's eyes. This is a Mauser action in .333 OKH caliber (very similar to the .338), which Keith believed to be adequate for all American game.

.358 Winchester cartridge with 250-grain bullet to any .30-caliber or smaller high-velocity rifle cartridge. I lugged an old Model 95 Winchester in .35 WCF as my saddle gun for a great many years in elk country, and it never let me down. I do not remember ever losing an animal I hit with it.

The little .358 Winchester can be loaded to give 2,400 fps with a 250-grain bullet, against 2,210 fps for the old .35 WCF cartridge. This is a cartridge all timber hunters should investigate and try. It's the best game load made on the .308 case blank.

OCTOBER

MODEL 41 BULL BARRELS

Recently I have been trying out a 5½-inch bull barrel on my Model 41 S&W .22 LR target pistol, and I like the balance and feel of it better than the original 8¾-inch barrel. These fine, very heavy barrels place the weight more in the hand, yet provide enough muzzle-heaviness for steady holding.

The shorter sight radius works out better for my old eyes than a longer one, due to the fact that the two sights are seen nearer the same focal plane. The fully adjustable rear sight is the full width of the barrel and frame on this bull barrel, and I like this feature better than the deeper-cut square notch and narrower sight blade of the original barrel. Adjustment screws on the bull barrel are made for use with a dime as well as a screwdriver. I prefer this bull barrel to any combination of weights on the longer 8¾-inch barrel originally put out with the Model 41 S&W Target gun.

Incidentally, this is one of the finest .22 target pistols in existence for close competitive match work. For my eyes, at least, it seems easier to hold a perfect sight picture with this heavy 5½-inch barrel than with the longer job. Holding a perfect sight picture is the most

important factor in any type of accurate pistol shooting. You cannot group until you hold and maintain a perfect sight picture on either target or game. Young eyes have much faster accommodation from front to rear sight, and for this reason younger shooters can use longer-barreled guns with better success.

NOVEMBER

S&W .41 MAGNUM POLICE

I saw the pilot model of this gun at the Los Angeles NRA Convention. It has a four-inch barrel, without ejector housing (which is very expensive to make) and fixed sights. I have just received notice from S&W that the price of this standard police gun will be just \$80. This should be good news to various police departments that desire to arm their men with adequate weapons. With police discount, this brings the cost down to the reach of all law-enforcement agencies.

With the new lead bullet of 210 grains at around 950 to 1,000 fps, police will have an adequate man-stopping load, and for stopping cars they can use the softpoint 1,500-fps 210-grain-bullet load, which will wreck an auto or a motor block. If they desire to reload, Hensley & Gibbs makes excellent gang molds for my 220-grain bullet, and a charge of 19 grains to a maximum of 20 grains of 2400 will give them the full-power load. The same bullet is excellent for target work and practice, with four grains of Bullseye for indoor work and 7½ grains of Unique for general outdoor police and target work. RCBS is now tooled for the .41 Magnum dies, and other makers soon will be as well.

people, clean, neat, and very high-class people. A lady sat across from me. I noticed she was eyeing the apples. She ate the two she had and was eyeing mine. She said, "Mr. Keith, aren't you going to eat your apple?"

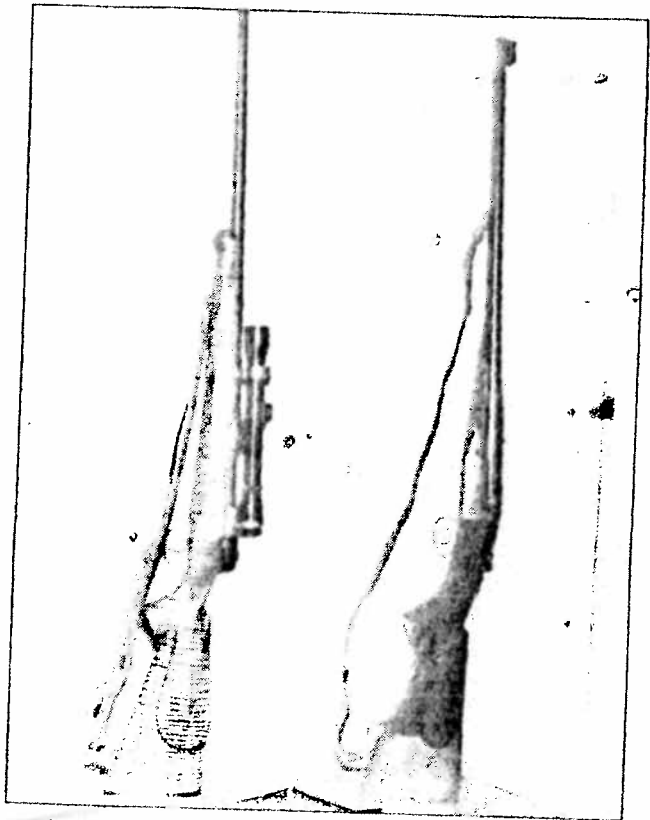
"No," I said. "They are falling off the tree at home. Take mine." She had only drank about a half of a bottle of her wine and I told her I could use the wine if she didn't want that, so we made a trade.

We landed at Khartoum, one of the hottest, dirtiest, stinkiest airports I believe I was ever in. Beer, warm, was 90¢ a bottle. On the trip I flew with a South African soldier, a very nice chap. We didn't bother with any of their warm beer, but had a cup of tea and finally took off for Nairobi. There was a thunderstorm on at the time and we flew around for some time before we landed on the runway. Mud was ankle deep on each side of it.

Colonel Caulfield met me and took me in tow and up to the New Stanley hotel where I had a room. Rooms there then were \$4 per day. This also included a breakfast. There was a table covered with all kinds of breakfast food and various kinds of fruit for you to make a selection. Then you went to the table and ordered your toast and bacon or toast and eggs. I didn't see any hotcakes listed on the menu.

Caulfield told me that John Lawrence would be in off a hunt sometime the next day. Sure enough, he came in and I liked him from the start. He had enlisted in the King's African Rifles as a private and at the end of World War II had come out as captain of his company. They fought the Italians and later fought against the native uprising against some other settlers, and was headed by the man who is now head of the Kenya government. I met and got acquainted with several of the firm's white hunters—all fine chaps. I took along two rifles: a best-quality detachable lock single-trigger ejector .476 Westley Richards, and a .333 OKH Mauser made up by Iver Henrikson with an Ashurst barrel. I had both solid factory Kynoch loads for the big double, and also my own handloads, and some 200 of the .333 OKH.

White Hunters Limited were having a meeting at this time, and John went with them while I stayed around the office and prowled around the town. It was quite a city, even then. They asked John what he was going to do and he told them he was going to take his jeep and a trailer and four boys and give me a rough, tough trip but a good one and try and get me the big five. They informed John, "You're not going to do any such thing.



Keith's favorite African rifles included his .333 O.K.H. Mauser with 26-inch barrel, mounted by a K-4 Weaver scope, and the .476 best-quality Westley Richards with detachable locks and single trigger.

You're going to take the big truck, ten boys, and give Elmer 'the works' because he has done enough for us in recommending adequate rifles for Americans coming out here for many years now. It's time we gave him the full treatment." This they did.

I wanted elephant, buffalo, and I had my heart set on a sable. I didn't think much about getting lion or leopard. I thought they would be very hard to get, as well as the greater Kudu, but John said, "We're going to get them all, Elmer," and we did.

John drove his jeep while one of his boys, his "boss boy" he called him, drove the big truck with ten boys and all our safari equipment, and we headed for Arusha where we had to go through all the formalities of obtaining the licenses, registering my guns and ammunition, and finally made it out into the bush. John's two gun bearers, which he called trackers, were Galu-Galu and Goyo. Goyo had fought with John during the uprising. Galu-Galu would weigh about 80 pounds soaking wet, and his wife had just died in childbirth. I guess she was a very young girl from what John said. So John said the best thing for the little guy was to take him out on a hunt.

47956

Three times during the show, Bob Lawrence called to attention for a drawing of shooting equipment and ammunition as well as loading tools, scopes, and all manner of components. Each participant at the show was asked to register for the drawings. Several tables loaded with fine equipment and ammunition were given away to the lucky-number holders. This phase of the show proved very popular, as most exhibitors and many local sporting-goods dealers had contributed to the stockpile of prizes. After each drawing, considerable swapping took place as shooters traded prizes they did not need for others they did want. The show permitted a great many shooters to see, try, and evaluate many types of loading equipment and to gain firsthand experience in its operation, as well as to meet old friends in the shooting game. This Fourth Annual Gun Room show was voted a success by all present.

The following day we rested up, and that evening Bob Lawrence chartered the *Wee Seven* fishing boat for a run out to sea during the night and gave our group a fine trip for albacore. In addition to the crew of two and Bob Lawrence, the party consisted of Noonan, Botto, Bish, the two Huntingtons, the two Ropeles, Stringham, Baker, Stasek, Randie, Vern Speer, and myself. Fishing was spotty this year, quite unlike the heavy run of albacore we ran into last year, but all hooked fish and had fun.

Two albacore were pumped to the top for the gaff with little meat left on their skeleton. A blue shark followed one, and by holding my fishing rod in my left hand I managed to get my S&W .44 Mag into action with the other and discouraged that shark, though he was then too deep for the bullets to have any effect. The albacore was ruined, and before they could gaff him that shark came back for another bite. This time he was only some three feet down, and I put a couple of slugs through him, double-action, which brought him thrashing to the top. Another quick double-action shot through the head and he lost all interest in that albacore.

Marty Noonan had brought along a .300 Weatherby Magnum and 180-grain ammunition, which I told him was not worth a whoop for sharks unless he had them on top of the water, as I knew the high-velocity softpoints would explode as soon as they hit the water. Vern Speer had a real shark outfit in his .338 magnum loaded with 275-grain solids and 74 grains of 4831, but unfortunately he never got a chance to shoot a shark with it as he was on the wrong side of the boat when they appeared or else hooked up to an albacore and with his hands full. One shark, a small one, came along 10 yards, with the tip of his tail and dorsal fin show-



When shooting up- or downhill, Keith advised to hold low. This mule deer shot on a steep hill side is an excellent example. Rifle is a .333 OKH.

ing, and Marty placed his 180-grain slug just right for a kill but the slug exploded when it hit the surface of the sea. The shark was not touched. We saw a lot of flying fish, and though we tried I don't think we hit but one. The sea was too choppy for good shooting, but we landed very close many times to these streaking fish. Don Ropele did some very close shooting with this Ruger Single Six. They seem to fly at great speed when they first leave the surface, and some sailed an unbelievable distance before dropping back to the sea. I never did get the lead right, and shooting double-action usually landed just behind them.

All sharks seen this year were very small compared to the big ones I shot last year, probably due to the fact that we were not out nearly as far in the ocean. The crew cut off the head and dressed the one I shot. After the head was severed, when you touched the body it would flop and the mouth of the severed head would still open and close.

Hellish fish those sharks, and I would hate to get caught in the water with them. They removed a hunk of albacore as large as their mouth at each bite. A lot of fun could be had just baiting and shooting sharks in these Southern California waters. Either heavy sixguns

GUN NOTES 1971

or less obsolete as Speer dropped production of their .333-inch bullets and the Kynoch 300-grain proved very inferior as to jacket material. So we simply used the fine and almost unlimited line of .338 bullets for the .338 OKH, still on the standard .03-06 case.

Ivor Henrikson, of Missoula, Montana, has made up a great many of these rifles since the death of Charley O'Neil. While the old .400 Whelen delivers more power and is tops from the .30-06 case at up to 150 yards for heavier game—elk, moose, grizzlies and brownies—the .338 OKH out-ranges it and is also ideal for all American big game and a very good rifle for African plains game. But it is not as good as our old .334 OKH which was and is a better long-range rifle for this country or the plains game of Africa than anything from the .30-06 case. By the same token, our .338-378 K.T. out-ranges the .340 Weatherby and is still better for long-range work. It bids fair to become very popular in Africa.

George Gelman killed twenty-one head of African plains game, including buffalo, with the Speer 275-grain in the .338-378 K.T. Bill Jordan did equally well, including two buffalo, with the same cartridge but used the fine 250-grain Nosler bullet. Both of these hunters as well as their African professional hunters are sold on the cartridge for about everything short of elephant.

The .338 OKH has proven itself very reliable for those who want thicker chamber walls and are satisfied with some 2,400 fps for the 300-grain and 2,500 to 2,600 for the 250 Nosler and the 275 Speer. Although this is not high velocity, it will penetrate and is really about as flat at long range as many much higher-velocity loads with short, light-bullets. The .338 has a great deal more authority when it lands than any 7mm or .30-caliber magnum load does. We have the fine 250-grain Nosler, the 275-grain Speer—my favorite—and the excellent 300-grain softnose Winchester bullets. With Winchester cases that have a bit larger capacity than either



The .30-06 cartridge has spawned numerous wildcat loading, such as the .333 OKH, which Keith is shooting here. This picture was taken in 1958.

with anything like proper loads, the difference doesn't mean much, as both guns exceed safety limits with sane loads.

When I was on the technical staff of *The American Rifleman*, General Hatcher sent me a New Service .45-caliber Colt. The gun, which came with three of the loads used, was minus its topstrap and the outside of three chambers. This lad claimed to have loaded up a bunch of ammunition with my prescribed loads. He said the first shot blew up the gun. I pulled the pure lead Keith bullets. They maked .005-inch over groove diameter of the barrel and weighed in excess of 255 grains of pure lead.

I carefully cut the ends of the cases to relieve the crimp, and the powder charge was so big that when the bullets were removed the No. 2400 expanded and some of it rolled out of the top of the case. I weighed it out at 25 grains plus. Hatcher told me to keep the gun, so I gave it to my friend Fred Huntington, head of RCBS, to put in his show counter, as a monument to careless handloading.

The fine Remington Model 700 is supposed to be blow-up-proof, or about as near that as human ingenuity and expert designers and metallurgists can make a rifle. Yet one nut, if I may use the term, filled a .30-06 case with Bull's-eye pistol powder and seated a compressed load with a 229-grain bullet. He got a nice juicy detonation, and the rifle was cut in two at the receiver.

Modern expanding jacketed rifle bullets are designed for a given velocity in any given caliber. When you exceed the normal working pressure, you may gain some extra velocity. However, when the bullet hits game at excess velocities it simply disintegrates, often with a surface blow-back wound as the result. I once had a fine little double rifle, a Lancaster ejector, in .375 Nitro Express. The loads, supplied by a Mr. Elliot, were with 275-grain thin-jacketed .38-72 Winchester softpoint bullets and enough 3031 to give them around 2,300 fps velocity. Said bullets were designed for 1,400 fps top velocity.

An old packhorse, which I had tried to save by treating his teeth and feeding him ground-mash grain, finally got down and could not get up. So his owner asked me to put him out of his misery. I stepped back twenty yards from him, and W.L. Dickey stood beside me at the other side of the corral. I placed that 275-grain softpoint square in the middle of the forehead in line with the brain. At the shot, the frontal plate of the skull came back between Dickey and me, and cut a deep groove in one of the corral posts. Examination showed the

bullet had reached the brain cavity and simply exploded, as no brains were left in the skull and no mark was on the skull at the back of the brain cavity. I have seen many similar results from too much velocity for a given bullet jacket.

Nate Bishop once shot a big mule buck with some faulty .375 H&H Magnum 300-grain loads. As he was shooting from horseback at close range, the horse moved and he hit the broadside buck in the ham. Hair and flesh flew, the horse jumped, and the buck departed. Coming back down the canyon of Cow Creek that evening, Nate spotted the buck bedded across the canyon from him. Dismounting, he placed a 300-grain bullet in the buck's shoulder. It killed the buck, but examination showed it had blown a patch the size of his hand away from the shoulder bone, hide and all. It was a shallow surface wound, but a fragment killed the buck. Later, this particular brand of bullet was improved until it was very reliable. Exceeding normal velocity for any given bullet jacket can cause such failures, so keep your loads down to the velocity for which the bullet jacket was intended.

FEBRUARY

CARTRIDGES BASED ON THE .30-06 CASE

Many cartridges have been developed from the .30-06 case, from the .25-06 and .285 OKH to the .333 OKH and the .35 and .400 Whelen. I have used .25 caliber on pests and all of the others extensively on big game. The .333 OKH caused me to drop the use of the .35 Whelen because its much better sectional density with similar bullet weights made the .333 superior to the .35 Whelen over 100 yards. It was flatter at long ranges and penetrated better owing to the greater sectional density of the long 275-grain bullet by Speer and the 300-grain Kynoch .333 softs and solids, which worked perfectly for me on everything from elk to Alaskan brownies and grizzlies. Then I got a new batch of Kynoch soft-nose bullets that I took to Africa, and I found their jackets were entirely too thin and brittle; they blew up on everything, even a forty-pound Tommy at eighty yards.

The .338 Magnum by Winchester was really only the old .333 OKH belted that Don Hopkins, Charley O'Neil, and I developed for use in standard Mauser actions with the cut-down and shortened .300 H&H Magnum case. However, after the .338's introduction, the .333 OKH became more



This Tanzanian wildebeest was shot with a .333 OKH, which has a decent case life as long as the cartridge is not loaded too "hot."

inch in the neck of a rifle chamber. This is because case necks are not uniform in thickness, and one side may vary as much as .002 to .003 inch in thickness from the other side of the neck.

When forced into the chamber, if it fits tight, the bullet is naturally shoved off to one side of center by the thicker side of the case neck. It gets a crooked start and can never deliver the same accuracy as a bullet that is seated concentrically with the bore of the rifle. Any case that is too long for the chamber naturally jams on the bullet when the bolt is closed, and this is so fatal to fine accuracy. Be sure to trim your fired cases to original length, and if you load them more than three times be equally sure after loading to check them with a mike for overall neck diameter.

Only last year, I encountered two factory magnum loads that would not chamber at all in the maker's rifle because their ammunition was too large in overall neck diameter to enter the neck of the rifle chamber. So before you go on any hunt, don't be as dumb as an old cowboy was. Run every cartridge through the rifle before you take them hunting. If any of them

chamber hard, discard and pull them down later and determine the cause. Case necks can be inside-reamed in a die like the L. E. Wilson, which I think is the best. They can also be outside-reamed to give proper clearance, as Bob Thomson does. This is necessary with most of the big magnum abrupt-shoulder cases.

Recently I have heard several gripes about the short case life of .375 H&H Magnums. Some folks are even getting head separations when they were careful not to resize clear back to the shoulder. This can only be bum brass or excessive headspace. I once had a complete head separation with a .45-70 my son was firing to sight-in. Ted was not injured, as he had a good, tight Model '86 Winchester, but he did get some gas to the rear. The load was 53 grains of 3031 with the 405-grain softnose factory bullet in a brand new unfired factory case. Velocity is around 1,850, and pressure just under 30,000 pounds. Another case was a new factory .300 H&H fired in a good Model 70 Winchester by a local friend at a big bull elk. He hit the elk well, but the case head simply melted away; the gas blew the extractor and collar off the bolt, blew the magazine out,

THE SEMI-AUTO COMES OF AGE!

GUNS & AMMO

SPECIAL
REPORT:

ELMER KEITH
TELLS ABOUT
HIS FAVORITE
GUNS



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action they ever used. Its action and coil springs are practically unbreakable. I have seen a Ruger Single Six snapped continuously and for many hours each day through an entire NRA Convention by an electric machine and it was still working when the show ended. This could never be done with any single action but the Ruger.

For hunting, I prefer this long 7½-inch Ruger Dragoon or my 6½-inch S&W to the shorter guns, even though the longer barrels hang lower and are more in the way unless worn in the George Lawrence No. 7 shoulder holster. These long guns give you greater sight radius and greater velocity for more expansion and penetration. I load only my 250 grain solid bullet with 22 grains 2400 for most of my shooting and, in factory loads, prefer the new Remington soft point full jacketed 240 grain load or the new Norma 240 grain full jacketed soft point. These two are the finest and most accurate factory loads yet produced for the .44 Magnum. My hand load has consistently beaten all other hand loads for accuracy, plus topping everything for deep penetration on heavy game, including the above mentioned factory loads, especially on one ton weight bulls.

Many peace officers complain they cannot handle the .44 Magnum, that it has too much recoil. What I think is needed for such men is a new Magnum (S&W and Ruger) in Single action in a .40 caliber with Keith type 200 grain bullet at 1400 to 1500 fps from the same length cartridge case as the .357 and .44 Magnums, with 2400 powder. The guns should be on the same frame and barrel weight as present .44 Magnums. This would be an ideal police load and should become standard equipment for all peace officers and police who do not now carry the .44 Magnum.

So much for my favorite sixguns, next let us look at my favorite shotguns.

I was raised on a double barrel side by side gun. As a small boy, I worked one whole summer for the National Biscuit foundry, earning enough money for a new shotgun. I ordered a No. 2 Ithaca 30-inch both full-choked, Damascus barrels, from the Ithaca Gun Co. At that time the first World War had started in Europe, and Ithaca wrote back saying they could not furnish the Damascus barrels I wanted, so they were sending me their No. 3 grade instead. I shot that gun for 17 years for all my upland work and also for all jump

duck shooting. I remember making two runs of 17 straight on pheasants, including three doubles in each string without a miss. It had stock dimensions of 1¼" x 2¼" x 14", the standard of the time.

Later, after I had acquired other fine shotguns with less drop, I soon found I could not go back to the old gun. After using guns with 2 to 2¼ inch heel drop, I shot low with the old gun, so sold it and used later model Ithacas, Parkers, etc. I finally bought Major Askins' old No. 5, 30-inch full-choked 16 bore Ithaca with all extras and it has been my favorite upland gun since then. This is the gun the major described in his great book *Modern Shotguns & Loads*. He had Ithaca build it to his order and put everything on it possible from ventilated elevated rib to cheek piece stock.

Still later, the Aya Company of Eibar, Spain made up a full-choked 16 bore to my order under the supervision of my friend Col. Charles Askins when he was in Spain. This little gun features an elevated ventilated rib, single trigger, cheek piece, straight grip stock, ejectors, side clips, H&H concealed extended rib and bite. This gun and the old No. 5 Askins Ithaca now do all my upland work for pheasants, huns and chukars. Both barrels are full choke and I prefer the new Magnum 2¼-inch loads, with No. 6 shot in 1¼ ounce loads that Remington and Federal brought out. The Aya is one fine shooting gun.

For quail shooting, I have a best quality, hand detachable lock, Westley Richards with 26-inch barrels, bored improved cylinder, and modified and stocked by Nate Bishop to my order. This is my favorite gun for quail, ruffed grouse or any grouse shooting in dense cover. It is a 12 bore, but I would just as soon have it in a 16 bore for that work. It would also be good on woodcock but I never have had a chance to shoot any of that species. It has a straight grip cheek piece stock, 1½ x 2 x 14¼ inches. It will do as well as any gun at close range with 1¼ ounces of No. 7½ shot.

For general duck shooting, mixed jump and pass shooting, I have a Parker BHE double trap with all extras and 32" barrels, both full choke. This is a great duck gun and the best 12 bore for the purpose I have used. It has ventilated rib, single trigger, Monte Carlo Comb, cheek piece, straight grip stock, 1½ x 2¼ x 14¼ inches. It has done great work for me on mallards and even fast flying green wing teal. It is also a great gun for wild jacksnipe, but is heavier than I like to pack all day for upland work.

This fall I hope to try a best quality Saresqueta double side by side 20 bore for the 3-inch Magnum load for chukar shooting. This shooting entails a lot of steep mountain climbing and I want to find out if the lighter gun will do the work with 1¼ ounces of sixes and 7½ shot. It is their Grand Duke, their highest grade.



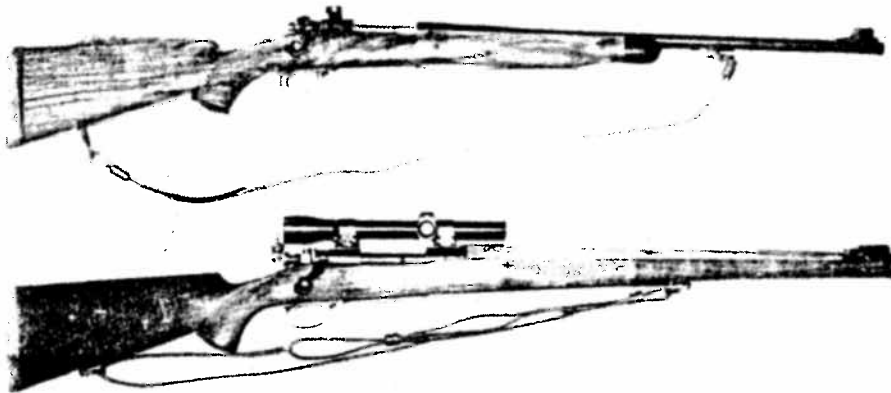
C) Colt Python in .357 caliber is highly regarded by Keith as a fine target handgun and for top accuracy in the hunting field. It features target sights.

D) Ruger Super Blackhawk in .44 Magnum caliber is another of author's choices for handgun hunting and comes in for a great deal of use in the game fields.

E) S & W Model 1950 .44 Spl. Target with 4-inch barrel is another of author's handguns that has seen much use. It has fired thousands of .44 loads.

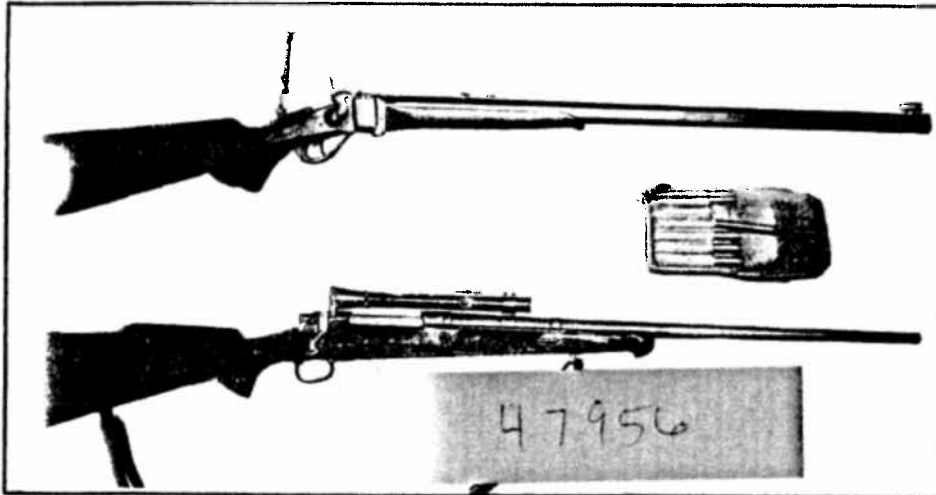
Externally, it's a beautiful gun: 30-inch full choke barrels, elevated ventilated rib, single trigger, side lock, beavertail forend of small size, like my BHE Parker, and double ivory sights. I had trouble with their single trigger in trying it out and, when the locks were removed, we found very poor workmanship on the locks themselves, not in keeping in any way with the fine fitting of barrels to action, stocking and engraving. I only hope those locks stand up to the test, but

continued on page 74



(Top) Keith's .458 has Nate Bishop stock, metalwork by Russ Hightower. (Bottom) Special Model 70 .458.

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(Top) Keith's Model 74 Sharps killed his first buffalo.
(Bottom) Charles O'Neil and Jack Frost made .334 O.K.H. for Keith.



Winchester .300 Magnum Model 70 with Zeiss scope is Keith's personal rifle.

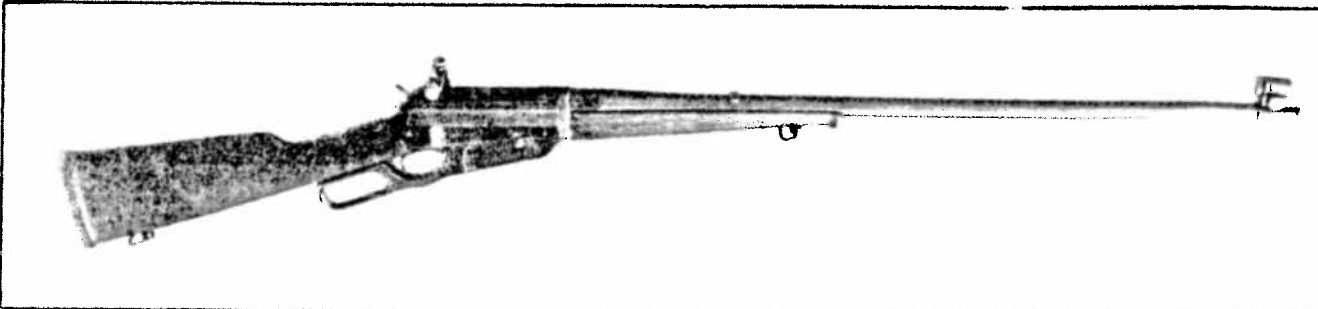
One of first Keith-designed stocks by Jack Frost.



Keith-designed stock on O.K.H. by Humboldt Arms Compar



Model 95 Winchester chambered for the .405 Winchester cartridge.



Elmer Keith
Gun Collection

Single Barrel Rifles

April 1972

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		Make	Model	Calibre	Action	Scope	Serial#	Value
1	R 8	Custom		7mm	mag Bolt	K-4	116797	500
2		Henrickson	Stock					
3			Mauser Single Shot					
4			no magazine	26"	Bolt Barrel			
5	R 9	Custom		338Win	Bolt	K-4	116797	1,000
6		Henrickson	stock					
7			Halger Mag. Mauser Action	485"				
8			Single Set Trigger					
9	R 10	Weatherby	Mark I	340	Bolt	3-9	Pacific P3811-	750
10			engraved	scope rings				
11								
12	R 11	Hoffman Arms Co.		400Whelen	Bolt		#1	1,000
13			made by James H. Howe	Springfield				
14			engraved	gift to EK	1925			
15			Howe Whelen	peer sight				
16	R 12	Weatherby	Mark I	224	Weatherby	3-9	Pacific 1367	500
17								
18	R 13	Winchester	70	30-06	Springfield	Pacific	907239	300
19			Mannlicher	Stock				
20	R 14	Remington	700B07	7mm	mag	Weather	24115	300
21								
22	R 15	Custom		300WinMag	Model 70	Leopold	56437	1,000
23		Henrickson	stock					
24			Extra Fancy					
25								
26	R 16	Kodiak Arms Co.		300H&H	FN Mauser	Weather	25096	500
27			Extra Fancy					
28	R 17	Custom	Mauser	3330KH	FN Mauser	Weather	54323	1,000
29			Henrickson	stock				
30			Ashurst	Barrel				
31			O'Neal	Mounts	-	Curtley	Walcott	stock
32			EK	Light rifle	for Africa	in 1957		
33			30.06	Black	African	game		
34	R 18	Custom	mauser	458Win		Weather	54323	750
35			Henrickson	stock				
36			Douglas	Barrel				
37			engraved	Trigger				
38								
39	R 19	Custom	70	358Win	Bolt	Weather	334377	350
40			Mannlicher	Stock	of	Engen	A45	
			Silver	mounted	on	floorplate		
			Lorrain's	Rifle				