

By John Sexton

As I ended the first part of this article showing timeline of manufacture, we identified 1st model revolvers to their dates of manufacture December 1862 and May 1863. Identifying 1st models was much easier when we only have 2 complete survivors. How do we identify individual 2nd model revolvers as to manufacture in Atlanta or Macon? All 1500 or so standard 2nd model Spiller & Burrs manufactured were made between July 1863 and December 1864. A large majority of revolvers if studied in detail can be shown to be Atlanta or Macon issue with approximate months of manufacture.

Earlier researchers and authorities assumed rationally that the 1st guns made would have the lowest serial numbers (SN) and the highest serial numbers will be the last guns made. Well that is not the case for Spiller and Burr. Albaugh in his pioneering texts stated that the highest possible serial number from Atlanta would be SN 762. He reasoned that Gen. Raines was presented with SN 763 "being a product of the Macon Armory". SN 763 was given to Raines and was a product of the Macon Armory (this revolver in the Museum of the American Civil War in Richmond, originally Museum of the Confederacy). We also know that the last revolver assembled November 16, 1864 in Macon was SN 597 (from Macon Armory memorandum book vol. 56) Macon Military Storekeeper (MSK) lists 162 revolvers issued June 1864 ranging from low SN 25-to high SN 1237 with most in the 200s and 300s. We can see from these serial numbers that production was in no way chronological. We also know that the Confederate government paid for 836 revolvers made in 1863 in Atlanta. Albaugh in his pioneering texts obviously was wrong in his supposition but he did not have the Macon Armory memorandum books cited in this article. Matthew Norman in his wonderful 1986 text who did have access and correctly concluded that more early numbered revolvers were issued in Macon than Atlanta.

Manufacturing as noted in part 1 was a mess in Atlanta before summer 1863 and of the hundreds of guns (1st models with open frames) produced, only a few would pass factory inspection. Thousands of parts were made, and hundreds of completed guns were never issued due to defects not corrected till late summer. Most of these completed 1st model revolvers which failed factory and government inspection and could never work in the field as cited by earlier authors had parts stripped and brass frames re-melted.

Most of the early numbered 2nd models starting production in the summer of 1863 also had problems and most failed and were returned to the government Armory in Macon Georgia in 1864 for repair and reissue. I can conclude that the highest serial number guns were almost all made in Atlanta. Atlanta Pistol Factory assembled over 1500 revolvers, 1st models and 2nd models. Almost total failure rate on 1st models as noted in part 1 and of about 1250 2nd models about one third did not pass factory inspection (lack of inspection initials on left side of frame under grips); the highest serial number known is 1248. Serial number 1248 has barrel serial number 1242 which is over stamped. This revolver was unfinished or did not pass factory inspection in December 1863 but would be finished and issued in Macon in 1864 with right hand stamped CS final inspection. This accounts for 836 revolvers purchased from Spiller & Burr by December 31, 1863 (last government inspection of 105 revolvers January 4, 1864) for their Atlanta production and accounts for about 400 revolvers failing factory inspection, unfinished being sent to Macon in January 1864.

677 2nd model revolvers would be fabricated, repaired, or inventoried at the Macon Armory starting March 1864 till war's end. Of the 677 Macon issued revolvers, only a handful of survivors are totally Macon manufacture, most would be repairs of the unfinished or failed approximate 400 Atlanta revolvers moved to Macon with machinery and the other approximate 300 guns would be repaired field failures. Virtually every barrel is original Atlanta manufacture with Atlanta serial number. Of the 677 Macon issued revolvers, 308 are listed by serial number in MSK lists from June through November 1864 production.

"SPILLER & BURR" marked barrels occur throughout serial number range up to about 1100, and mostly on the earliest revolvers issued from Atlanta. There is not a Macon produced revolver that is marked Spiller & Burr now that we can differentiate manufacture. There are unfinished or repaired guns originally made in Atlanta listed as MSK issues from Macon Armory with Spiller & Burr barrel markings. Any pistol marked "SPILLER & BURR" was originally assembled in Atlanta and if it has inspector initials on left side of grip frame and proper CS surcharge; it was accepted by the government and issued. The 1st lot (SN 1-123) of Atlanta produced revolvers were inspected in Macon and have CS stamped on the right side of frame, the remainder of Atlanta produced revolvers were inspected in Atlanta (SN 124-1248) and have CS stamped on the left side of frame. Revolvers stamped CS on right side of frame past serial number 123 are Macon produced revolvers, most from Atlanta parts, but a few appear of total Macon manufacture.

The serial number die fonts changed with production, the earliest revolvers including the three serial numbered 1st model frames have characteristics found through chronological range 1-1248. A few dies never changed or are so similar and appear the same throughout production. Number dies "1", "2", "5", "7", "0" did change and following serial numbers as they progress, I can determine early and late Atlanta fonts and later Macon fonts in many cases. The Atlanta pistol factory inventory, March 1863 lists: "13 figure and numeral dies" which makes sense as there is no variation to number dies over first few hundred guns and only 3 inspector initials are noted on the earliest guns stamped on left side of grip frame. In the Macon Armory records under the listing of "Tools Pistol Department" is found "stamped letters 17", there are 14 inspector initials letters currently known. I only started collecting photographs of serial numbers in the last couple years when I realized dies were not just random. We know when some dies broke or were changed to the month based on known dates of MSK issue. Others, there is large gap between one font and another. As more Spillers are studied and serial numbers photographed, more gaps will be filled. I ask readers to help this project by sending good photos of serial numbers not in data base.

Macon MSK, June 1864 issued 162 guns and complete list of SNs of which there are 29 survivors, all with Atlanta serial numbers, though some have repaired parts renumbered with very different Macon fonts and variant CS inspection (i.e 255, 278, 287).

Surviving lot 1 August 1863 Atlanta revolvers should have Atlanta inspector's initials stamped on left side of frame under grips, and final government inspection "C.S." on right side. Based on 20 survivors in serial range 1-123 known to me, only 3 fit all the criteria for 1st lot (36, 76, 91), 5 fit criteria for Macon issue in 1864 (5, 75, 77, 87, and 105) and 12 others do not have enough physical characteristics documented to determine issue though most of the parts will no doubt be found to have been made in Atlanta.

The other 12 potential lot 1 revolvers which can be concluded if physical characteristics can be documented. SNs include 27, 29, 48, 67, 72, 74, 81, 86, 97, 98, 119, and 123.

I cannot document any Atlanta issued revolver that survived in its original configuration that has any mixed numbered parts (unless an argument can be made for field a repair). I generally assume that all mixed numbered guns are found on Macon issued revolvers.

There are currently 182 2nd model, standard production survivors documented in my database. I am always looking for new primary Confederate revolvers to add especially Spillers.

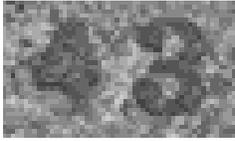
Following photos of revolvers and serial numbers can be dated to manufacture and issue, showing details that prove Atlanta or Macon issue, or in some cases Atlanta issue and later Macon reissue. Revolvers are shown in chronological order of serial number not as to date issued.



Serial number (SN) 5 is the only single-digit Spiller & Burr revolver known. SN 5 on barrel, frame, and trigger guard, SN 4 on loading assembly, all early Atlanta die fonts. Atlanta SN 4 and 5 both must have failed inspection in Atlanta 1863 and parts utilized on early Macon issued revolver with iron cylinder, inspection letter "M" and "C.S." both stamped on right side of frame, consistent with other Macon Armory MSK listed revolvers. The "M" inspection is possibly that of chief factory inspector Isaac B. Meyer. No "Spiller & Burr" Stamp.



SN 12 has all early Atlanta dies, no inspection letter, CS or "SPILLER & BURR". We know this revolver is 1863 manufactured in Atlanta but no record of inspection. Was this a gun that was sold privately? At one point, at least one chamber of cylinder blew out breaking top strap of frame, now restored.



SN 43, "C.S." right side, "SPILLER & BURR" stamped on top barrel flat. This is possibly a lot 1 Atlanta issued revolver, later had a field failure of cylinder which was replaced in Macon and numbered, June 1864. Inspector initial "M" is found on right side of grip frame which is not consistent with Atlanta factory inspection but consistent with Macon issued revolvers in 1864. Regardless SN 43 is lowest numbered surviving revolver listed in 1864 Macon Armory memorandum book issued to MSK.



SN 67, "C.S." right side, Inspection initial not documented, "SPILLER & BURR", early serial number die fonts including cylinder, likely lot 1 August 1863 Atlanta issue.



SN 74, early die fonts, "C.S." right, Inspection initial not documented, likely lot 1 August 1863 Atlanta production, excavated in Alabama in Wheeler's theater of war.



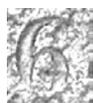
SN 75 Atlanta font on frame, SN 166 Macon font, loading arm and cylinder pin numbered 166, inspector's initial "M" on left, no CS, steel cylinder, Macon issued, no SN on barrel but "SPILLER & BURR" marked, this revolver survived in very good complete original condition with long collection history.



SN 76, all early fonts including iron cylinder, "C.S." right, "M" inspection left, "SPILLER & BURR", lot 1 Atlanta issue August 1863, field failure of unknown reason, reissue Macon MSK June 1864



SN 77, SN steel cylinder- Macon dies on cylinder, barrel SN 77 stamped over 75, SN 75 is Atlanta font, the over stamped 7 is Macon serial number die. Macon issued after June 1864. Note that SN 75 had no serial number on barrel, it was probably issued at same time SN 77 both with steel cylinders.



SN 79 barrel, "SPILLER & BURR" marked, unserialized earlier open frame, loading arm SN 6, cylinder pin SN 17, parts reused from failed earlier production and only example known with reused 1st model frame. SN 17 loading arm was used on SN 239 which was June 1864 Macon MSK issue. There is a crack in the top strap of frame, which surely would have caused revolver to fail after much more use. No wonder this is only the 3rd example of a complete open frame Spiller.



SN 91 is best surviving lot 1 Atlanta issue and possibly the only totally complete example, inspected "B" left under grip frame, Macon government inspected right side "C.S.", cylinder failed during inspection, replaced, and numbered. "Spiller & Burr" stamped on top barrel flat. SN 91 is also inscribed on left side of frame "C B Mims 20th Geo Regt" and "C B Mims" on the butt.



Charles B. Mims (1839-1903) was in a capacity to have received this gun as at the time of its manufacture. Mims was a Columbus Georgia native and was given Columbus commandant post as he was disabled from field command being wounded both at Manassas and at Antietam. Mims originally mustered into the 20th Georgia as a sergeant May 23, 1861, promoted to lieutenant 3 months later to his final rank of captain July 17, 1862. He was Post Commandant at Columbus Georgia taking the place of Major F. C. Humphreys in June 1863 who was well known inspector at the Columbus Arsenal. Humphreys would go on in this capacity at the Macon Armory where this revolver was inspected. Mims returned to 20th GA in July 1864. He was wounded again and captured September 29, 1864 at Fort Harrison and remained prisoner of war until his release from Fort Delaware May 30, 1865.

Why the fact that currently not another lot 1 survivor in original configuration other than excavated SN 36 can be explained in examination SN 91. The frame on this revolver has a crack which would surely have failed with much further use. Mims would have received this revolver in his capacity as post

commandant August 1863 and would not have seen the field again until July 1864 and would only be in action for less than three months before his capture. This revolver most likely was a souvenir taken at his capture though there was no record of where the original collector Russ Goldstein found it over 60 years ago.



Note the dovetailed braised 2-piece structure of loading arm link to swivel. This was no doubt an inherent weakness as many survivors are missing loading lever or have replaced loading lever while attached cylinder pin is original. *How many other revolvers have this two-piece construction?* This is only example I have found.

“Burton’s proposed order of operations on the various parts of revolving pistol, Whitney’s Pattern, to be manufactured in the Richmond S. Arms Factory, 1862” every part is meticulously detailed like “loading lever” manufacturing description here:

LOADING LEVER

1. forge complete, of iron.
2. Anneal, in annealing furnace
3. File the ends square & center the ends.
4. Drill the end for catch & spring.
5. Turn the lever end, in lathe
6. Mill sides, two at once, in milling machine
7. Mill straight edge & part of end, crosswise, in Do.
8. Mill jointed edge & part of end, Do, in Do. [crosswise, in milling machine]
9. Slit the large joint in milling machine.
10. Slit the small joint in milling machine.
11. Drill holes for two Joints, in one tool.
12. Drill small hole for catch stop-pin, in tool.
13. File & Finish complete & number.
14. Polish
15. Caseharden in casehardening oven

No mention is made to 2-piece construction and must be an armory repair, as no other examples are noted other than SN 91



SN 104, "C.S." right side, "Spiller & Burr" marked barrel, all early die fonts. Cylinder failed initial factory inspection, cylinder replaced and numbered, likely lot 1 Atlanta issue August 1863. Inspection initial unknown. This revolver has long collection history dating back to pioneer collector and author Richard Steuart (1878-1951), William Albaugh bought it in 1952.



SN 105, "CS" right, "M" right. This is among the few revolvers that appear to be totally Macon manufacture, probably April 1864. All serial numbers including the barrel are late die fonts not seen on any Atlanta revolvers. This example's collection history dates back to early Confederate collectors, Robert Howard and William Albaugh both owned it prior to 1965, Bruce Kusrow and Ted Meredith later. All of these collectors believed this early serial number gun to be like serial number 104, as early Atlanta manufacture, which now can be proven to be Macon issued in 1864.



Atlanta



Macon

Compare "1" and "0" in die fonts between Atlanta and Macon



SN 124, Atlanta, 1st revolver in lot 2, CS removed from left side, all early Atlanta SN dies



Duplicated SN 124 has Macon "1" added to Atlanta SN "24" on barrel

Second SN 124 Macon gun, with "OOO" stamped on left grip frame. "O"s must mean overstamp as Albaugh theorized in *The Brass Framed Colt & Whitney*, as this revolver started out as SN "24" on barrel with later font "1" added. This gun also has variant "C.S" inspection without the second period. It is stamped on the forward portion of the frame like seen with normal surcharge.



"O"s stamped on 124 & 129 "C.S"

Why is there variation in font of "CS" surcharge? There are 3 revolvers with long collection history, that have oddly placed "CS" stamped without periods that are known as the origin and are probably not government inspections.

The CS surcharge is "C.S." on 95% of all marked guns whether it is on the right or the left side of frame. The die is the same for Macon and Atlanta. There is an original variant found on 9 guns, serial range 124-345. The mark appears virtually identical to the standard one though missing period after "S" and always stamped on left side but is perplexing and opinion is welcomed.



Variant CS found on some Atlanta serial range lot 2 revolvers, Sept 1863

SNs documented are 124, 129, 160, 170, 190 (upside down), 255, 278, 287, and 345. I have photographs of serial numbers on 6 of these and 5 have a mix of early Atlanta serial numbers and Macon serial number fonts on other parts. These 9 revolvers are mixed among many other revolvers with standard left stamped Atlanta "C.S." surcharges with characteristics that easily placed them for Atlanta production. These 9 outliers (and I am sure there are more) currently do not fit criteria based on SN dies for Atlanta or Macon issue. The serial range probably represents Atlanta lot 2 production in September 1863. I have no explanation for this unusual font and do not know if it was applied in Atlanta or Macon, the highest 4 serial numbers are all listed on the June 4, 1864 Macon MSK list. None of these 9 revolvers are marked "Spiller & Burr" or have serial numbered cylinders. Finding more examples with this variant CS stamp, may shed light as to its origin.



SN 214 long known in collecting community has inscription on backstrap "Luke to John". The only number on this revolver is 214 in early Atlanta font on barrel, also made "SPILLER & BURR". Based on other survivors in the June Macon MSK list, there is possibly another SN 214 marked like 218, 255, 278, and 287.



SN 239 is among the finest survivors, "SPILLER & BURR marked barrel, serial numbers are all Atlanta early font, all matching except for loading lever which is SN 17. (Cylinder pin 17 found on SN 79) Dr. Thomas Hill was a Confederate military surgeon from North Carolina. Lot 2 Atlanta issued revolvers which 239 falls, notes 6 revolvers sold to cavalry officers. No doubt this was private purchase with well figured varnished burl walnut grips which would never have been used on government issue revolvers. SN 239 is listed on Macon June 1864 MSK list or is there a duplicate serial number 239 out there, undiscovered. Only 14% of Spiller serial numbers are currently known, more undoubtedly will surface. I am always looking for new guns to add to data base.

Why are there so many revolvers without final "CS" surcharge? There is no doubt that some revolvers were inspected at the factory as noted by internal inspector initials with no final CS surcharge. There are examples listed by serial number in Macon MSK inventories such as this revolver. Private sales were authorized by the factory and 6 are noted privately sold in Atlanta lot 2. That may explain the reason for most non-CS surcharged revolvers.



SN 241 like SN 239 has no CS surcharge but barrel marked "SPILLER & BURR", inspector "L" stamped twice on the right side of grip frame. Serial numbers on barrel and frame are early Atlanta fonts. The grips on this revolver also show similar burl to 239. Was this a privately purchased revolver also? It is also found on the June 1864 MSK list. SN 241 is last survivor known with the earliest "2" die font, it changes on the next survivor 255.



Barrel, internal frame, trigger guard

frame butt

loading arm, cylinder pin

Atlanta SNs, except loading assembly and frame butt when reissued Macon June 1864. SN 255 with variant "C.S" possibly lot 2 issued Atlanta, field failure, loading assembly replaced in Macon and renumbered, reissued Macon June 1864. This is a fine survivor retaining much original finish showing little hard use.



SN 268 "C.S." left, Atlanta fonts on barrel, frame, and cylinder, most likely issued Atlanta lot 2 September 1863, field failure, reissued Macon June 1864.



Barrel & butt of frame (Macon dies)



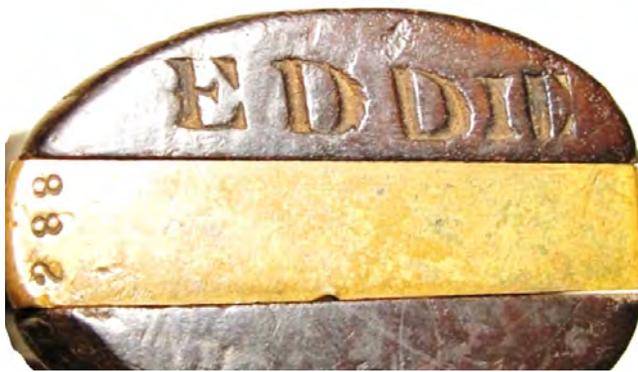
frame and triggerguard (Atlanta dies)



SN 278 and SN 287 both have "C.S" variant surcharge on left side of frame, both are inspected on right on grip frame, suggesting Macon issue and both listed on June 1864 MSK list, original lot 2 Atlanta issue possible. Macon font seen on barrel with Atlanta SNs elsewhere but Macon "287" also stamped on butt. Macon distinct "2", "8" and "7", none of these dies seen earlier on Atlanta produced revolvers. Atlanta 2nd lot issued Atlanta 1863, field failure, reissued Macon 1864.

SN 255, 278, 287 are all very similar, all have the variant "C.S" government surcharge on left side of frame, all are issued from Macon, June 1864 on MSK, all 3 have Atlanta frames and all fall into Atlanta lot 2 issue, September 1863. This variant "C.S" must of been the 1st die used when inspecting guns in Atlanta, at least I thought till looking at SN 170 which is relic frame. It has different fonts expected from Atlanta, the "1" does not change till after 241 (not sure when, need photos of more serials to see transition). This variant "C.S" is a mystery. I appreciate opinions, and need detailed photos of other "C.S" variant revolvers including all numbers on SN 190 which are not in data base.





SN 288 is a wonderful Atlanta lot 2 survivor, all early Atlanta SNs, field failure, reissued June 1864 from Macon, "F" inspection stamped in grip. It would fail again as to blown chambers were never repaired and retained by "EDDIE" in South Georgia as a souvenir.



SN 302 "SPILLER & BURR" marked barrel, Atlanta fonts on barrel and frame, "C.S." on left showing Atlanta issue in 1863, inspection "E" on right grip frame, reissue Macon June 1864 MSK. Only frame, hammer and barrel original Spiller manufacture, balance restored.



SN 322 is the newest serial number added to database & was just recently discovered in Gadsden, Alabama. "J. D. GRADY" is nicely scratched on bottom of grip strap. John D. Grady (1843-1895) was born, raised & died in Chambers County, Alabama. He enlisted in Co. A, Hilliard's Alabama Legion July 7, 1862 which became Co. A, 5th Alabama Cavalry. "SPILLER & BURR" marked and all early matching Atlanta fonts, original issue in Atlanta, probably lot 2 September 1863, field failure, reissued Macon June 1864.



SN 354, all Atlanta dies, "C.S." stamped on left, Atlanta manufacture 1863, SN on cylinder, inspection initial on right "M" reissued Macon June 1864.



SN 446, all early SN fonts, but 4 & 6 fonts didn't change. "C.S." stamped on left, inspected "D" left, original Atlanta issue, probably lot 3 October 1863. Cylinder apparently failed and was replaced with serial numbered steel cylinder. This gun is listed on Macon MSK list, July 1864. Revolver also has "W" stamped in grips, consistent with Macon inspection. The "W" is possibly for Wescom Hudgins who was a government inspector from April-November 1864 under Burton's command at Macon Armory. He used "WH" cartouche when inspecting Leech & Rigdon, Rigdon & Ansley revolvers, and Cook & Brother rifles. He did use just "W" when inspecting frames on Rigdon revolvers.

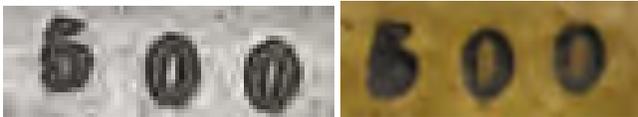


Macon SN on cylinder, note later "7" font



excavated triggerguard SN 476 Atlanta dies

SN 476 originally issued Atlanta 1863, "SPILLER & BURR" marked barrel, Macon serial number on replaced steel cylinder, issued MSK Macon November 1864. Inspection "W" stamped on grips. Trigger guard is restored. The original trigger guard was excavated with Atlanta SN dies.



SN 500, "SPILLER & BURR" marked, Atlanta produced probably lot 3 October 1863, twisted iron cylinder failed and was replaced and serial numbered in Atlanta. Serial numbers on original parts are all early Atlanta dies. Reissued Macon November 1864. I underbid this revolver in mid 1980s auction the "Museum of Lost Arts".



SN 507, all serial numbers are Macon font, including barrel, "C.S." right and "J" inspection right, unserialized steel cylinder, Macon issue November 1864. This is among the few known total Macon production revolvers.



SN 509, excavated frame only, Atlanta serial numbers butt and bottom of frame, "C.S." left, inspection "E" left, Atlanta lot 3, October 1863 issue.



butt



wood grip

SN 534 Macon fonts on frame, "C.S." on right, inspection "M" on left. Macon issue 1864. Rarely seen large stamped SN "534" on one original grip panel, grips normally have penciled SNs. This revolver could have been Atlanta earlier issue with extensive repair at Macon. It needs to have barrel serial number and original frame number checked for font. I originally saw this revolver in January 2012 and made notes on it but at the time was not aware how important serial number dies were.



Bbl



cyl



frame

SN 564 all Atlanta fonts, including failed replaced and numbered cylinder, "C.S." left side, Atlanta lot 3 issue October 1863. "J" inspection letter is haphazardly stamped on right, which is unexpected for Atlanta revolver, probable this revolver was also repaired in Macon, though currently can not be proved. A few other revolvers with Atlanta "C.S." on left, inspection initial on right and all Atlanta fonts are listed in Macon MSK lists. There is a duplicate serial number 564 listed in Albaugh with mismatched serial number on barrel 616 and 581 on trigger guard. This duplicate 564 that I have not seen but most likely to be a Macon issue gun as earlier noted, Atlanta issues did not have mixed numbers.



SN 644, "C.S." left, inspection left "E" Atlanta fonts, Atlanta issue lot 3 probably October 1863 (missing cylinder)



SN 679, "C.S." left, all SNs are Atlanta early fonts, Atlanta lot 3-4, 1863. Cylinder pin is Macon replaced and number mistranscribed, "F" stamped in grip, Macon 1864

SN 719, "C.S." left, Atlanta lot 4 November 1863

SN 798, "C.S." left, Atlanta lot 4 November 1863



SN 804 on barrel of Union 1865 Macon Armory captured souvenir with unfinished frame pictured in part 1.



SN 804, complete gun on butt, same Macon font as barrel, I would love to see this gun I only have one photo of gun showing only serial number on butt.



SN 843, "C.S." left, only butt SN, Atlanta font, "D" inspector probably left, Atlanta lot 4, Nov.-Dec. 1863



SN 855, probably CS left, lot 4 Atlanta, November-December 1864



SN 901, no CS, mixed serial numbers, Macon issue



SN 903, CS left, Atlanta lot 4 November-December 1864



SN 917, "C.S" left, inspection initials "LL" left, "SPILLER & BURR" marked, Atlanta lot 4, November-December 1863.



SN 920, "C.S." left, inspection "LL" left, "F" stamped on grips, Atlanta fonts all matching, Atlanta lot 4, Nov-Dec 1863,



SN 977, Atlanta fonts, "C.S." left, "J" left, "W" in grips, Atlanta lot 4 Nov-Dec. 1863, probable later Macon reissue due to "W" in grips as most are found in Macon MSK lists

SN 1011, probably Atlanta



SN 1062, Atlanta



SN 1066, Atlanta font on butt, "slenderized" postwar

SN 1076, Atlanta font on butt, "slenderized" postwar



SN 1092, No CS, Atlanta fonts matching throughout, special high polish, probable private purchase



SN 1107, no CS, Atlanta made late 1863



SN 1182, Atlanta fonts, no CS, Atlanta made late 1863, "E" right, issued Macon



SN 1192, dug relic, steel cylinder, "C.S." right, made Atlanta late 1863, did not pass inspection (no initial left) Issued Macon 1864



1196, all SNs Atlanta, "C.S." right, "E"-right, like 1192 this gun was made very late 1863 and sent to Macon January 1864 unfinished or didn't pass inspection, Macon issued and inspected 1864



SN 1248, all Atlanta die fonts, like 1192 and 1196 manufactured Atlanta December 1863, either unfinished or did not pass inspection, sent to Macon. This is highest serial number known, 1248 over stamped 1242, grip frame stamped "OO" most likely designating over stamped as seen on other revolvers with "O"s. Issued in Macon with steel cylinder.

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