

Stevens Tip-ups

Thomas L. Kyser

At the September, 1969 meeting of the American Society of Arms Collectors in Cincinnati, OH, my father, Cecil Kyser, gave his talk on Stevens Arms. I am happy and honored to do the same.



Joshua Stevens 1814–1907



(left) Joshua Stevens was born on September 10, 1814 in Chelsea or Chester, Mass.—there is a dispute over his birth place. For 26 years, Stevens worked for other New England gun makers including Samuel Colt, Eli Whitney, Cyrus Allen, Edwin Wesson, and the Mass. Arms Co. In 1864, Joshua Stevens started his factory at the age of 50 with 2 partners, James Taylor and W. B. Fay. He died in 1907, at the age of 92 having been retired from Stevens for 10 years.

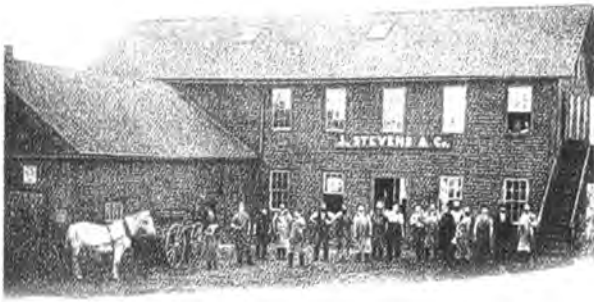
James Taylor & W. B. Fay

Joshua Stevens was not an inventor, but just a good businessman. In 1864, he obtained patent # 44123 for a very basic, breech-loading tip-up that became the basis for all but two of the 14 Stevens single-shot pistols. Joshua Stevens left the firm with a substantial fortune at the age of 82.

(right) These are Joshua Stevens partners, James Taylor and W. B. Fay, at the time the factory started in 1864.



Original Factory Building 1864



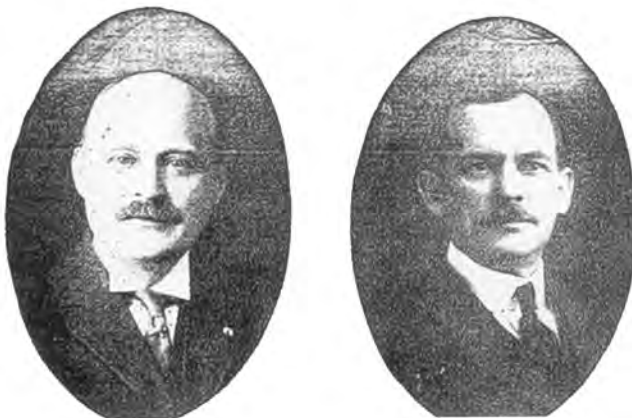
(left) In 1864, Joshua Stevens started his factory in Chicopee Falls, Mass. on the north side of the Chicopee River. It was located in an old grist mill and the company's name was "J. Stevens & Co." The factory started when the Civil War was close to an end. The company was a world leader in the arms market until the early 1900s. Many established gun manufacturers failed after the Civil War due to the market surplus of guns.

(right) *The 3 basic markings on Stevens arms are: J. Stevens Co., J. Stevens A & T Co., and J. Stevens Arms Co. In 1886, the former partnership was dissolved and a new company was formed and called the J. Stevens A & T Co. In 1896, Joshua Stevens retired and I. H. Page, a former bookkeeper for Stevens, took over the company. Stevens never made military weapons as a separate Stevens company. At the start of WW I, the Stevens Co. was turned over to New England/Westinghouse who operated it throughout WW I. According to James Grant, Stevens factory records were destroyed after WW I as Congress was starting to investigate illegal profits on WW I contracts. In 1916, Stevens was reorganized as the J. Stevens Arms Co. Savage bought Stevens in 1920. By 1926, they were claiming to be the world's largest producer of shotguns. In 1960, Stevens ceased to exist and Savage abandoned the old factory in Chicopee Falls and moved their operations to Westfield, Massachusetts.

STEVENS TIMELINE

1864	J. Stevens & Co. (Stevens, J. Taylor, W. Fay) ★
1886	Incorporated as J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. (A & T) ★
	Added: (G. Taylor, son of James, I. Page)
1888	Guns shipped worldwide
1893	W. Fay dies
1895-6	Stevens retires at age 81, I. Page bought control
1902	World's largest producer – sporting firearms
1907	Stevens dies at age 92, agents on 4 continents
1915	WW I – Operated by Westinghouse
1916	Reorganized as J. Stevens Arms Co. ★
1920	Savage Arms buys Stevens
1926	Stevens - World's Largest Producer - shotguns
1946	Stevens fully integrated into Savage Arms
1960	Stevens ceased to exist

I. H. Page & Charles Fay

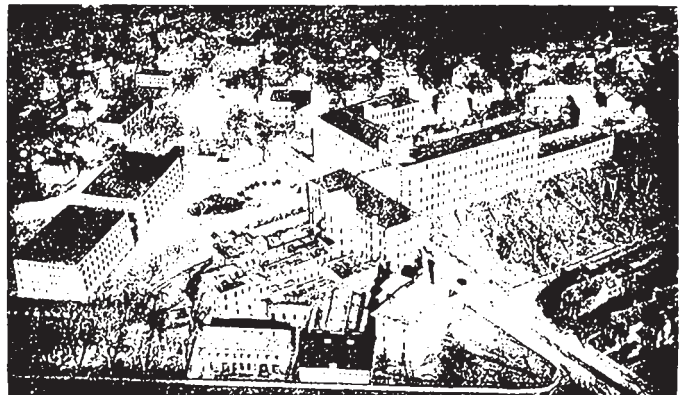


(left) When Joshua Stevens retired in 1896, the stock of Stevens & James Taylor passed to I. H. Page, a former Stevens bookkeeper, who also became President of the company. The company was called the J. Stevens A. & T. Co. The son of William Fay, Charles Fay, became Vice President and a large stockholder. Over the next five years, the company greatly expanded.

YEAR	# EMPLOYEES	FLOOR SPACE
1864	20	
1867	30	
1870	58 (over 1/2 women)	(\$30,000 cap)
1872	40	
1873	Panic of 1873	
1885-6		(\$40,000 cap)
1895-6	44	17,000 sq. ft.
1898	150	34,000 sq. ft.
1900-1	900	451,000 sq. ft.
1902		446,500 sq. ft.
1907		536,000 sq. ft.
1908	1200	544,500 sq. ft.
>1908		610,000 sq. ft.

(left) The period from 1885 to 1901 marked seven years of great expansion. As you can see from the chart, the growth in the number of employees and floor space spanning 44 years was outstanding considering that the company started in an old grist mill to become one of the world's largest producers of guns. In 1902, J. Stevens A & T Co. claimed to be the world's largest producer of sporting arms. In 1907, Stevens had agents on four continents: North America, South America, Europe, and Australia.

Armory—J. Stevens Arms, Co. circa 1922



(right) This was the Stevens armory circa 1922 in Chicopee Falls, Mass. Savage owned the company at this time with the armory being vacated around 1961.

Years – 1864 to 1886 MARKINGS

- J. STEVENS & CO. CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.
PAT. SEPT. 6, 1864
(all in one or two lines) - OR
- J. STEVENS & CO. CHICOPEE
FALLS, MASS. PAT. SEPT. 6, 1864
(in two lines)

(left) As we previously discussed, from 1864 to 1886 when the company was new, the pistols were marked with either of the two markings basically, J. Stevens & Co.

Years 1886 – 1916 MARKINGS

- J. STEVENS A & T CO.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS. USA PAT. SEPT. 6,
1864
(in two lines) – OR
- J. STEVENS A & T CO.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS. USA
(in two lines)

(right) Finally, in the later years 1916 thru 1942, when Stevens was fully integrated into Savage, the pistols were marked J. Stevens Arms Co.

(left) When the company was reorganized and incorporated in 1886, the pistols were marked J. Stevens A & T Co. with either of these two markings.

Years 1916 - 1942 MARKINGS

- J. STEVENS ARMS CO.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS. USA
(in two lines)

Vest Pocket Pistol 1864–1876



Estimated Production: 500–1,200

(right) The Old Model Pocket Pistol is one of the original two Stevens pistols and the model for most of the 14 different pistols. Drawings of this pistol were shown in the patent application of 1864. In the 1860's, the Vest and Old Model Pocket pistols had much popularity because at that time a large portion of the adult American population believed that they should have one or more concealable weapons. This model has a brass frame with removable semicircular side plate; and it set the style for the majority of pistol production for Stevens into the 1900s.

Stevens handguns are divided into three categories: pocket pistols, target & sporting Pistols, and the pocket rifles which are the guns with the removable stocks.

The pocket pistols are the earliest of the Stevens pistols. In general, Stevens arms were usually more expensive than the other gun makers.

(left) One of the original pistols that launched Stevens arms is nicknamed the “Kickup Model” and is a small deringer which is flat and compact so it can be hidden in a vest. The early models were only marked “Vest Pocket Pistol” with no other markings. The design was made before the Stevens company was formed in 1864. This pistol competed with the Remington Vest Pocket Pistol.

Old Model Pocket Pistol 1864–1886



Estimated Production: 15,000

Gem Pocket Pistol 1872–1890



Estimated Production: 4,000

(right) The .41 or .22 Caliber Deringer Pistol is a rare type of Stevens that is often found unmarked and was an attempt by Stevens to enter the large caliber deringer market. No catalog has been found showing this model, as it was probably experimental. The barrel is part round/part octagon as were many Stevens guns. According to Kenneth Cope's book, only eight surviving guns exist of the .41 caliber type.

(left) The Gem Pocket Pistol, a deringer type Stevens, is marked GEM on the barrel and does have serial numbers but does not have the company name or address. The Gem is very similar to the Marlin OK pistol. This is the only handgun made by Stevens without the tip-up barrel feature. The Gem broke open to the side.

.41 or .22 Caliber Deringer Pistol 1875



**Estimated Production: under 100
(.41 cal), 25 (.22 cal)**

Single Shot Pistol 1886–1896



Estimated Production: 25,000

(right) The Tip-Up No. 41 Pocket Pistol is the only tip-up pistol that actually has "tip-up" in its name. It is the same as the Diamond model but has shorter grips and barrel length. This was the last in the line of small pocket pistols and was one of the most common.

(left) The Single Shot Pistol is basically the Old Model Pocket pistol under a new name with different barrel markings. Advertising a gun as the "Old Model" was probably the reason they changed the name.

The Old Model was marked:

J. Stevens & Co.

The Single Shot was marked:

J. STEVENS A & T CO.

Tip-Up No. 41 Pocket Pistol 1903–1916



Estimated Production: 80,000

Lord No. 36 Pistol 1880–1911



Estimated Production: 3,500

(right) The Conlin model was quite similar to the Gould model, with the exception of a shorter grip for smaller hands. This was the beginning of the very popular Off-Hand model. This model was named for James S. Conlin, who was the owner of Conlin's Shooting Gallery on 1222 Broadway in New York City and was designed with his help. The 2nd issue had changes from the 1st issue, one of which was a conventional trigger. You see the conventional trigger in the 2nd issue Conlin on the screen—the top gun. Other companies did not produce many target styles—Stevens was the company for record-breaking target pistols.

Gould No. 37 Pistol 1889–1903



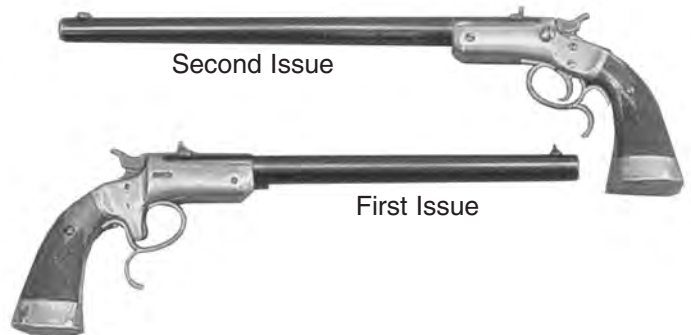
Estimated Production: 1,000

STEVENS TARGET AND SPORTING,
OR HUNTING, PISTOLS

(left) The Lord model was a heavy gun with an elongated grip designed for target shooting. The accuracy of this model was highly regarded, and many world records were established with this pistol. This model had the greatest popularity and the most years of being available in the target pistol line. The model was named for Frank Lord, who was a prominent New York target pistol shooter. Lord had very strong hands which may be the reason this model has an extremely long and heavy butt. This model was strongly endorsed by Ira Paine, a one-time pistol champion of the world. Many European gun makers have made replicas of this model.

Stevens presentation pieces were rare, but they were most often the Lord model. Buffalo Bill Cody ordered two Lord models, one for Ben Thompson (serial # 32) and one for himself (serial # 29). Ben Thompson was a professional gambler who had a reputation as a “killing gentleman.” Cody's Lord model number 29 would stay in Cody's possession for more than 30 years. He finally gave it to John M. Phillips who was a Pittsburgh businessman, friend, and hunter.

Conlin, 2nd Issue, 1884–1903 Conlin, 1st Issue Pistol, 1880–1884



Estimated Production: 500 (1st), 6,000 (2nd)

(left) The Gould model was similar to the Conlin model with the exception of a finger spur on the trigger guard. This was one of the great target pistols of its time. The pistol was endorsed by W. W. Bennett, who was the holder of the 50-shot at 50 yards on Standard American Targets. The Gould (#37) was named for Bostonian, A. C. Gould, who was a firearms expert, noted shooter, and writer. Gould founded “Shooting & Fishing”, the forerunner of “The American Rifleman” magazine and he was a past president of the NRA.

Offhand Target No. 35 Pistol 1907–1916



Estimated Production: 35,000

(left) The Offhand is a revival of the Gould model and has enjoyed many years of popularity for Stevens. Serial numbers are all above 25,000 whereas the Gould model bears serial numbers under the 25,000 range. This was the last Stevens pistol to be manufactured. The Offhand can be identified by the lack of a firing pin bushing and by its serial number. A West Germany replica of this model was imported in later years.

Diamond No. 43, 1st Issue & 2nd Issue Pistol 1886–1896 (1st) 1896–1916 (2nd)



Estimated Production: 25,000 (1st) 70,000 (2nd)

(right) The Diamond model whose serial numbers start with 26,000 could be purchased in .22 long rifle caliber. Second issues are often found with British proof marks. The second issue lacks a firing pin bushing. The Diamond model could use the .22 long rifle cartridge. This cartridge was originated by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. at the request of Stevens in 1889. Stevens did not recommend the Diamond model for accuracy, but the model was used by some top shooters. Many men have memories of using these pistols in their youth; the Diamond model was one of the most common.

Target No. 10 Pistol



Estimated Production: 7,131

(left) After WW I, Stevens attempted to re-enter the target pistol field with the Target No. 10 pistol. Even though this model appears to be semi-automatic, it was made only in single shot and is a tip-up; but it is designed differently than the other Steven's pistols. A manual cocking extends at the rear of the frame.

The Target No. 10 proved not to be popular because the day of the single shot target pistol was over before this model was introduced. Most of the matches after WW I required timed and rapid fire strings.

Target No. 10 Pistol 1919–1933



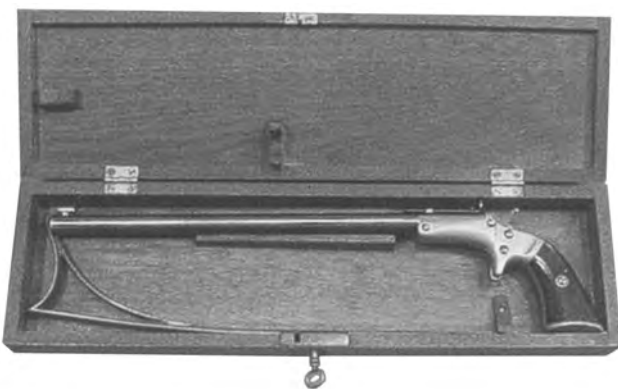
There are many testimonials by such people as Ira Paine, John Pope, Annie Oakley and by most of the famous target shooter as to the accuracy of the Stevens pistols. Both Buffalo Bill Cody and Annie Oakley used the Stevens target pistols during their performances.

HANDGUNS

The Stevens pocket rifles could be considered either hand guns without the stock or rifles or shotguns with the detachable stock. They are divided into 3 frame types: light, medium, and heavy. The pocket rifles were sold with stocks and with matching serial numbers.

The National Firearms Act (NFA) of 1934 and the Gun Control Act (GCA) of 1968 make the pocket rifle legal without the stock, but with the stock the pocket rifle is considered a sawed-off rifle or shotgun. Some models have been declassified, reclassified, and some depend on the date of manufacture. Those manufactured before 1899 are considered antique.

Light Frame: Old Model Pocket Rifle 1869–1886



Estimated Production: 4,000

(above) The Old Model Pocket Rifle was an ancestor of the Diamond model and was advertised as a target pistol. This model had no forearm, but it did have the tip-up action. The firing pin was part of the hammer, but it was later changed on the New Model. Stevens factory cases are rare and this one is not marked. This model has been reclassified as an antique and is not subject to the Gun Control Act (GCA).

Light Frame: Reliable Pocket Rifle, 1st Issue & 2nd Issue 1886–1896 (1st) 1896–1916 (2nd)



Estimated Production: 4,000 (1st) 8,000 (2nd)

(above) In 1899, the Reliable Pocket Rifle gun sold for \$8.25 and weighed one pound without the skeleton stock. It had globe and peep barrel sights. The detachable stock had just one rod to attach it to the grip, and it dovetailed into the bottom. The second issue had several changes including caliber and iron for the frame material. The 1st issue is classified as an antique; and the 2nd issue is classified as an antique if manufactured before 1899. The others are classified as “curio and relic.”

Medium Frame: New Model Pocket Rifle 1st Issue, 2nd Issue 1872–1875 (1st) 1875–1896 (2nd)



Estimated Production: 8,000 (1st), 15,000 (2nd)

(right) This is a New Model Pocket Rifle with a Vernier sight. The model has a Beach combination front sight with an open rear sight for pistol use. On the tang of the pistol grip is a Vernier peep sight. This stock has two rods to attach it to the butt with one sliding in the butt and one screwing into the backstrap. This model is classified by the GCA as an antique.

Medium Frame: Vernier New Model Pocket Rifle 1884–1896



Estimated Production: 1,500

Medium Frame: New Model Pocket Shotgun 1876–1917



Estimated Production: 3,000

(right) This model was advertised as a bicycle rifle. The No. 40 is extremely rare today because many were probably destroyed to avoid paying the \$200 transfer tax. No exact production/serial number information is available for this model. Calibers 25 Stevens rim fire and 32 long rim fire and any produced before 1899 are considered antique. Others under the GCA are considered as “curio and relic.”

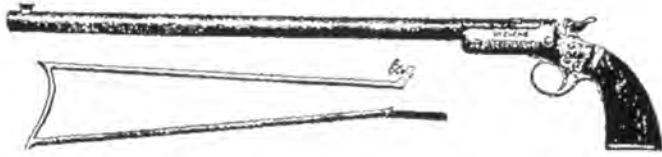
(left) This model is known as the “taxidermist model” because of the minimum damage it does to a pelt. Many of these guns may have been destroyed because the owner didn’t want to pay the \$200 transfer tax after the National Firearms Act (NFA) was passed in 1934. Most calibers are classified as “curio and relic” under the GCA. The 44 Everlasting caliber is classified as an antique, and the 410 gauge is subject to the NFA.

Medium Frame: New Model Pocket Rifle, No. 40 1896–1916



Estimated Production: 15,000

Medium Frame: New Model Pocket Shotgun, No. 39 1896–1905



Estimated Production: 1,000

(right) The only difference between this model and the No. 40 is that the Vernier sight has been added to the back strap. The Vernier New Model Pocket Rifle is classified under GCA as “curio and relic” unless produced before 1899, which is very difficult to determine.

(left) This is a pocket shotgun, a shotgun version of the previous No. 40 New Model Pocket Rifle. Classification for this model is the same as the No. 40 for GCA purposes. Only the 410 gauge are subject to the NFA.

Medium Frame: Vernier New Model Pocket Rifle, No. 40 ½ 1896–1915



Estimated Production: 2,500

(left) The Hunter’s Pet is the largest model pocket rifle with a heavy frame and a detached stock. The Vernier model has a Vernier tang peep sight fitted on the back strap and special front and rear sights for the barrel. Often, 20 gauge shot barrels were furnished and other extra barrels in different caliber and lengths are not unusual. The bottom Hunter’s Pet Pocket Rifle in this picture has a forearm (or forend according to Flayderman). The Hunter’s Pet was the first of the pocket rifles to be discontinued as it did not appear in the 1902 catalog. Some information shows that Sears & Roebuck may have sold the surplus. It is classified under the GCA as a “curio and relic” unless it can be documented as produced before 1899, in which case it is an antique.

Heavy Frame: Hunter’s Pet Pocket Rifle, No. 34 1872–1900 Vernier, No 34 ½ 1884–1900



Estimated Production: 4,000 (34), 1,200 (Vernier)

No name is better known to the older collectors and shooters than the name of Stevens. Many arms enthusiasts were weaned (shooting wise) on one model or another of Stevens’ famed line of firearms.



TIP-UP RIFLES

STEVENS TIP-UPS RIFLES

(below) There are 16 models of the Stevens Tip-Up rifles. The top rifle is pre-1888 and is marked J. Stevens & Co. The bottom rifle is post-1888 and is marked J. Stevens A. & T. Co.

Pre & Post 1888



**Stevens Tip-Up Rifles
3 categories
16 models**

TIP-UP RIFLES	MODEL NOS.
Without Forearm	1 – 6, 15, 16
With Matching Forearm	7 - 10
Ladies' Model	11 - 14

(above) These single shot tip-up rifles were the first rifles Stevens made and were manufactured basically from 1870, six years after the company was formed, until 1895, when Joshua Stevens retired, although some were made later than 1895. These unusually well made rifles were designed for hunting small game and for target purposes. There could hardly be a simpler rifle and action.

(right) In the Stevens catalogs these rifles were advertised as Sporting Rifles to be used for Shooting Galleries, Target, Hunting, and Home Use. The No. 1 was the basic model for all the Tip-Up style long rifles. All other Tip-Up rifles are a No. 1 with added, factory made, features. The higher the number, the fancier the rifle. The No. 2 is similar to the No. 1 except for the caliber which was rim-fire, 22 rifle.

**Stevens Tip-Up Rifles
Models with no forearm**

- Model 1 – “Open-Sight” Tip-up Rifle
- Model 2 – “Open-Sight” Gallery Rifle
- Model 3 – Tip-up Rifle (same as Model 1 – choices of barrels and different sights)
- Model 4 – Gallery Rifle (same as Model 2 – different sights)
- Model 5 – Expert Rifle – price \$25-\$31
- Model 6 – Expert Rifle – (same as Model 5 – fancy walnut stock)
- Models 15, 16 – Crack Shot Rifle

(above) These were less expensive models with no forearms. Models 15 and 16 were known as the “Crack Shot” rifle, although they used that name and those numbers for other rifles as well. The models 15 & 16 were advertised as Crack Shot rifles in the catalogs along with the other 14 models.

**Stevens Tip-Up Rifles
Models with matching forearm**

- Model 7 – Premier Rifle
- Model 8 – Premier Rifle – (same as Model 7 – with fancy walnut stock & fore end)
- Model 9 – New Model Range Rifle – (most accurate of the Tip-up rifles)
- Model 10 Range Rifle – (same as Model 9 – with extra fancy stock)

(above) These models had forearms. All sixteen of these Tip-up rifles are hard to identify; using the old catalogs is the best way to try and identify them. These rifles were produced from 22 rim fire to 44 caliber center fire. Model numbers are sometimes on the rifle.

Tip-Up Models Nos. 1 & 2



Stevens Tip-Up Rifles Ladies' Model

- Model 11 – Plain wood, open sights
- Model 12 – Model 11 with fancy grained wood
- Model 13 – Beach type front, open rear & Vernier tang sights, plain walnut stock
- Model 14 – Model 13 with extra fancy grained stock and forearm

(left) Models 11–14 were the Tip-Up Ladies' models. The ladies' rifles had shorter butt stocks, lighter frames and the stocks had more drop on them. They were available in calibers 22 and 25 rim fire. Barrel lengths were in light weight 24" or 26". The forearm has a metal band at the rear which was not seen on any other tip-up model.

Stevens Tip-Up Rifles Ladies Models 11–14



This represents Tip-Up Ladies' Models 13 & 14

(above) This rifle is representative of the Models 13 and 14. Note the metal band at the rear of the forearm. Model 11 and 13 were the most popular because they were less expensive than the models with the fancy grained stocks.

Stevens Tip-Up Shotgun



(above) The shotgun was a new style single-barrel breech-loading gun. These Tip-Up shotguns came in 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 gauges. Interchangeable barrels and forearms were available. Barrel lengths were available in 30" or 32". This one has a 30" barrel.

STEVENS CATALOGS

(below) Early Stevens catalogs have no date and many times no catalog number.



Stevens Catalogs

The Stevens catalogs fall into 3 different categories:

- 1875 - 1900 Some were numbered as well as dated – many are not numbered or dated.
- 1902 - 1935 These are numbered 50 through 61.
- 1939 - 1942 The catalog number is the publication date. No. 39 is for 1939 until WW II.

The last Stevens catalog published was numbered 43 in 1946. After that Stevens was fully integrated into Savage.

(above) The earliest known Stevens catalog is dated July 1, 1875. The guns were sold through wholesale dealers before then. The last catalog published just by Stevens before Savage bought them was No. 55 in 1920. The last Stevens catalog published just for Stevens was No. 43 in 1946. Later catalogs were named for example: Savage Stevens Fox.



(above) This was the front page of the first J. Stevens & Co. catalog from 1875. It is widely published and is very well known.

YEAR	CATALOG #	YEAR	CATALOG #
1875		1912	53 Revised
1877		1912	Shotguns
1889	4	1914	54
1894	11	1914	54 English Edition
1896	14	1919	54 Revised
1898	18	1920	55
1900		1920-24	Small Price Lists
1902	50	1925	56
1903	50 Special Edition	1927	57
1904	51	1929	57 Revised
1904	51 English Edition	1931	58
1906	Rifle Telescopes	1933	59
1907	52	1934	60
1907	Shot Guns	1935	61
1908	52 Revision 1	1939	39 – 75 th Anniversary
1909	52 Revision 2	1940	40
1909	Demi-Block Shotguns	1941	41
1910	52 Revision 3	1942	42
1911	Rifle Telescopes	1946	43

(above) These are the known catalogs and numbers of this date. Note the crazy numbering system. Not surprising, note the lack of catalogs during both WW I and WW II. Catalogs numbered 50 through 54 reflect the Golden Age of Stevens. The company had achieved international status during that period. Most of this information was obtained from an article written by Robert N. Sears in the *NRA Collecting Newsletter* of the Winter, 1981-1982 issue.

STEVENS TOOLS 1886 - 1907

- Calipers & Dividers
- Wire cutters, Nippers
- Threading tool, Bevels
- Pruning shears
- Gauges
- Countersink, Trammel points
- Nut & Washer combined
- Steel rules, Compasses
- Also, manufactured bicycles.

(above) The tool business is what kept the Stevens company going when times got tough. This is a list of some of the tools that Stevens made during the period 1886 to 1907.

Stevens Tools



(above) These are some of the calipers that were made by Stevens; they made a great many different kinds. Most of these were obtained by me from the auctions on eBay.

STEVENS-DURYEA
AUTOMOBILES
1901–1915, 1919-1927

- Manufactured cars (tourers, town cars, & roadsters), limousines, Raulang electric cars & taxis in Chicopee Falls & E. Springfield, Mass.
- Stevens was set to build their own cars and then decided to join with James Frank Duryea, who had prior experience, to build cars.
- By 1915, the Stevens-Duryea Co. had produced 14,000 automobiles.

(above) From 1901 to 1915, Stevens manufactured automobiles in Chicopee and East Springfield, Mass. By 1915, Stevens-Duryea had built 14,000 cars. Stevens-Duryea cars are very collectible.

In closing, I would like to thank the members of the society for this opportunity to talk about Stevens.

NOTES

Classifications of the Stevens pocket rifles according to the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Gun Control Act of 1968 are taken from the 2001 issue of *Flaydermann's Guide to Antique American Firearms*, pp. 213–216.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Rifleman. The National Rifle Association, Nov., 2001:92

Bicknell, Natalie and Tom. "A Very Handsome Present from Buffalo Bill." Knottingley & Ferrybridge Online. (http://www.knottingley.org/history/target_pistol.htm), 5 August 2002

Browne, Bellmore H. *Guns and Gunning*. Edited by Dan Beard and published by J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. Springfield, Mass: Loring-Axtell Company, 1908

Cope, Kenneth L. *Stevens Pistols & Pocket Rifles*. Alexandria Bay, NY: Museum Restoration Service, 1991

Elman, Robert. *Savage Arms presents a tribute to the man and his accomplishments*. Printed in USA, 1970

Flayderman, Norm. *Flayderman's Guide to Antique American Firearms . . . and their values*. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 2001

Grant, James J. *Single Shot Rifles*. New York, NY:

1909 Stevens-Duryea X Light Touring Roadster



(above) This 1909 Stevens-Duryea X Light Touring Roadster is quite a beauty.

William Morrow and Company, 1947

Grant, James J. *Still More Single Shot Rifles*. Union City, TN: Pioneer Press, 1979

Grant, James J. *More Single Shot Rifles*. Highland Park, NJ: The Gun Room Press, 1984

"*Hometown Delicatessen*." Massinternet. (<http://www.massinternet.com/deli/bioduryea.htm>), 21 February 1999

Kimmel, Jay. *Savage & Stevens Arms*. Portland, OR: Corey/Stevens Publishing, Inc., 1991

Kyser, Cecil C. "Story of the Stevens Pistol," *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin*, No. 21, Spring, 1970:21–25

Sears, Robert N. "Stevens Arms Catalogs," NRA Gun Collecting Newsletter. The National Rifle Association, Winter, 1981–81:3–5

Sears, Robert N. "Stevens Ladies Rifles," The NRA Gun Collector. The National Rifle Association of America, Spring, 1984: 13–14

"*Springfield, Massachusetts: City of Firsts*." Springfield Museums. (http://www.quadrangle.org/springfield_history/duryea.htm), 5 August 2002

Stevens Catalogs, J. Stevens & Co, J. Stevens A & T Co., Stevens Arms Co., Savage Arms Co., Various years and numbers.

"1909 Stevens-Duryea." Parkway Jars. (<http://www.parkwayjars.com/cars/b005.htm>) 17 October 2001

"Stevens-Duryea." Blazenet., 17 October 2001

West, Bill. *Savage and Stevens Arms & History*. Whittier, CA: Stockton-Doty Trade Press, Inc., 1971