

About Uberti

No one dreams of the Old West without conjuring up images of six-shooters, lever-action rifles and the celebrated buffalo guns that could shoot a mile. These days, the original guns are worth thousands and most are housed in museums and private gun collections and the thought of shooting one would set a museum curator's nerves on edge. In fact, the

thrill of shooting a gun from the Old West might have been lost if it were not for gunmaker Aldo Uberti.

In 1959, Aldo Uberti founded A. Uberti, S.r.l. in the village of Gardone Val Trompia in the Italian Alps and began making reproductions of Civil War era cap and ball revolvers. Over the years, as the experience and skill of his craftsmen grew, Uberti expanded into reproductions of classic lever-action rifles, cowboy six-shooters and big game rifles. Not only are the Uberti guns exacting reproductions down to the finest detail, but with modern machinery and materials they're actually better than the originals.



Giacomo Merlino, Managing Director of A. Uberti S.r.l. oversees the exacting recreation of the numerous historic firearms manufactured by Uberti in Gardone Val Trompia, Italy.

From Civil War reenactments to the fast growing sport of Cowboy Action Shooting, the demand for replica firearms has never been stronger, and Uberti has never been in a better position to meet it. Imported

by Stoeger Industries, as a member of the Benelli USA family of companies, Uberti firearms are now available in America directly from the source. Only Uberti firearms marked "Imported by Stoeger Industries" are warranteed and can be serviced by factory-trained gunsmiths using genuine Uberti parts right here in the U.S.A.

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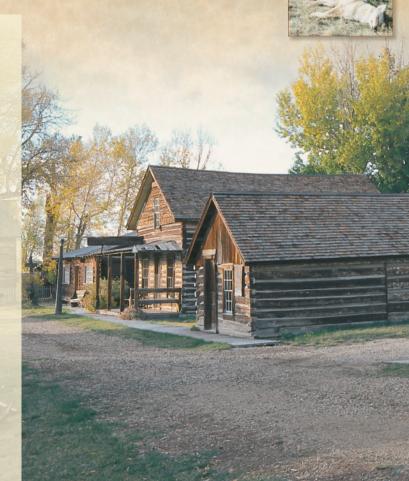
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TAKE TO THE FIELD...

Uberti recreations of classic American firearms are accurate in every detail except one — they're better than the originals. Made with stronger materials and modern machine tools, they are far more durable and accurate than any firearm from the era of Oliver Winchester and Samuel Colt. Uberti cartridge guns will stand up to modern smokeless powder and display the superior accuracy expected by today's shooters.



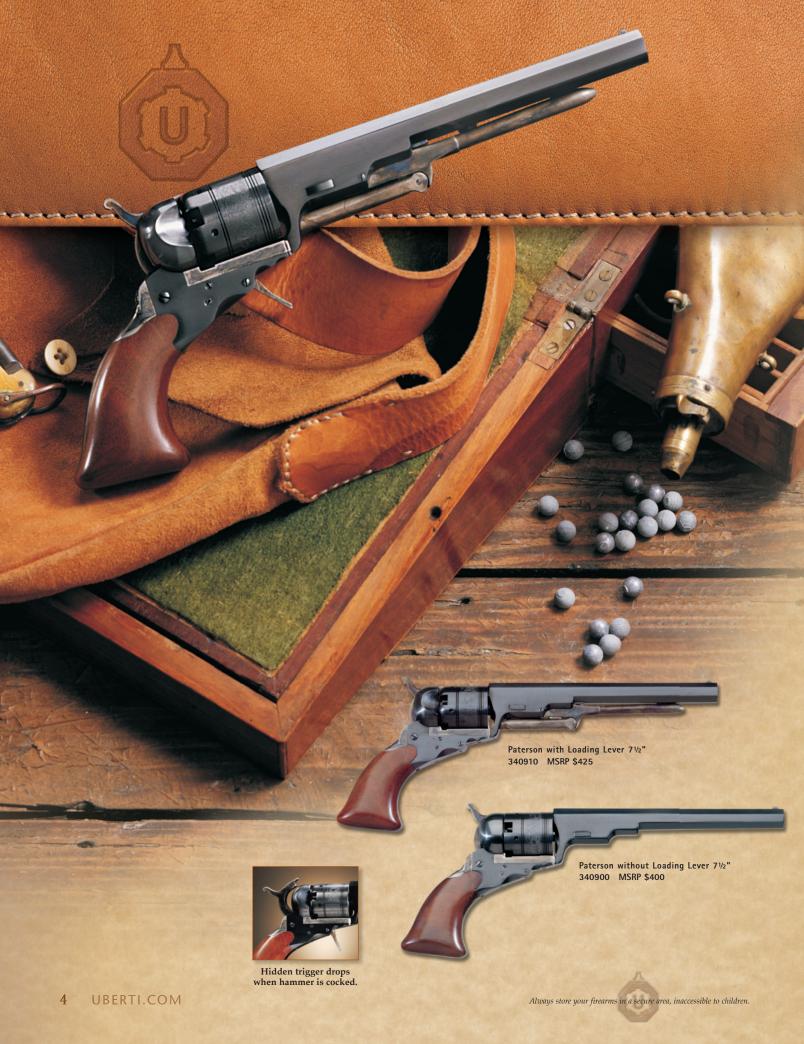


Competitors in the fast growing sport of Cowboy Action Shooting have been quick to recognize that Uberti guns set the standard by which others are judged. Currently the Uberti 1873 lever-action is the sport's most popular rifle and the 1873 Cattleman revolver is the hottest selling Cowboy Action handgun. However, Uberti firearms aren't just for target shooting — they were designed to take afield.

Whether you're looking for a new challenge, want to put the excitement back into hunting or simply enjoy the romance of heading out with a classic gun from frontier days, Uberti has your rifle. If you're pursuing North America's biggest game, such as elk or moose, the knock-down power of the .45-70 High-Wall would be the classic gun of choice.

No matter what your sport — target shooting or big-game hunting, Uberti puts excitement and adventure back into shooting.

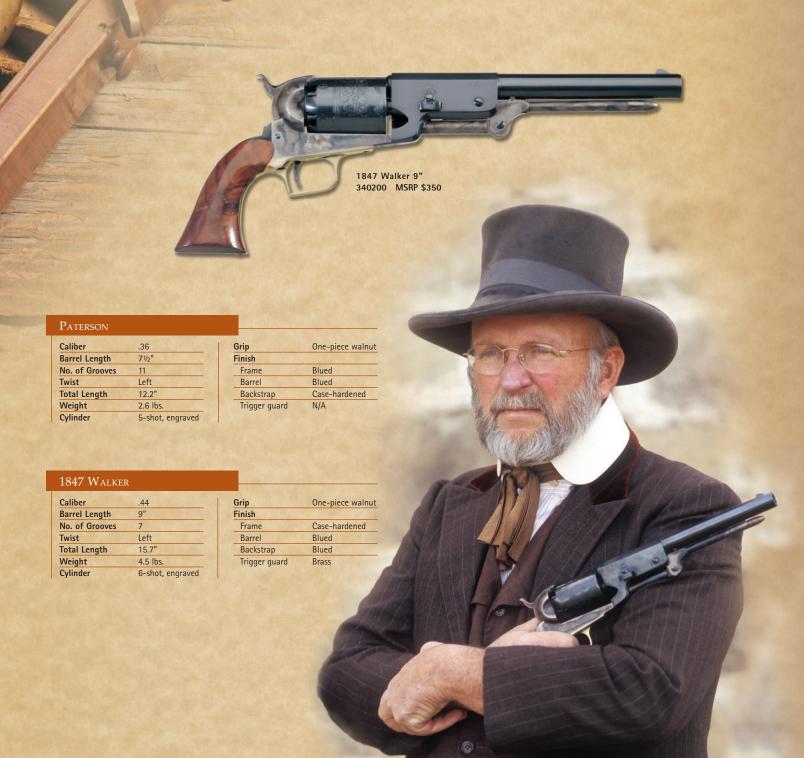




Paterson and Walker

On the day the Alamo fell in 1836 Samuel Colt began production of a revolving-cylinder pistol in Paterson, New Jersey. The new pistol was enthusiatically received by the Texas Rangers and in 1844 it made history when sixteen Rangers held off 80 Comanche warriors with their new Colt revolvers. The Uberti Texas Paterson is a faithful reproduction of the pistol on which the Texas Rangers staked their lives.

Former Texas Ranger Sam Walker had been in the Comanche fight in 1844, and was a firm believer in Colt's pistols. In 1846 war with Mexico was looming; Walker's U.S. Mounted Rifles needed a pistol powerful enough to bring down a horse. Colt built a revolver for him that held 60 grains of black powder and chambered six, .44 cal. balls; Walker ordered 1000 of them and rode off to Mexico and into the history books.





1848 Dragoon

Caliber	.44
Barrel Length	71/2"
No. of Grooves	7
Twist	Left
Total Length	13.4"
Weight	4.1 lbs.
Cylinder	6 shot engraved

Grip	One-piece walnut
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Backstrap	Brass
	Blued (Whitneyville)
Trigger guard	Brass

1848 Baby Dragoon, 1849 Fargo, Pocket

Caliber	.31
Barrel Length	4"
No. of Grooves	7
Twist	Left
Total Length	9.5"
Weight	
B. Dragoon/Wells Fargo	1.46 lbs.
19/19 Pocket	1 5/1 lbc

Cylinder	5-shot, engraved
Grip	One-piece walnut
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Backstrap	Brass
Trigger guard	Brass

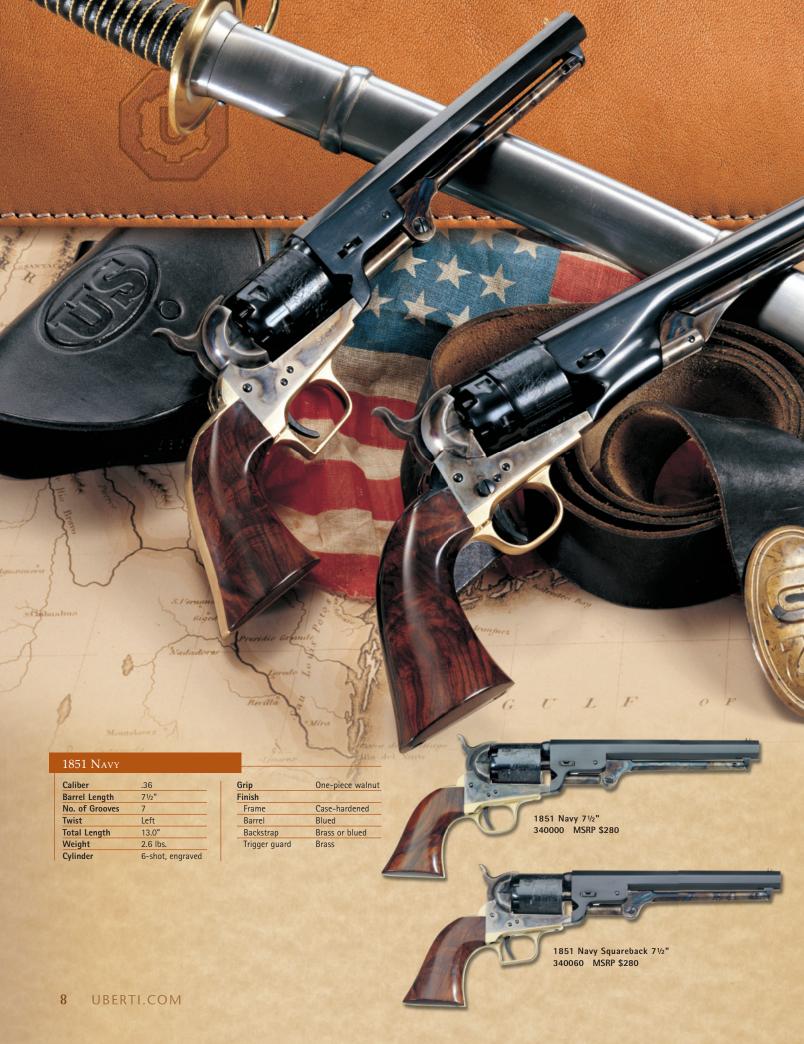
Dragoon and Pocket Revolvers

With an improved loading lever, shorter cylinder and lighter weight, the Dragoon was a significant improvement over the Colt Walker and was the first Colt pistol purchased by the U.S. Military. Of the four Dragoon models, the first was manufactured for Colt by Eli Whitney utilizing some Walker parts. Only 240 were produced and are known today as Whitneyville Dragoons.

These were followed by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Models.

With an ongoing military contract in 1848, Colt turned his eye toward the civilian market. The first civilian pocket revolver, known as the Baby Dragoon, was a 23-ounce, .31-caliber pistol that fit easily in a coat pocket, but lacked a loading lever. Responding to customer demands, the next year Colt introduced the 1849 Pocket Model with an integrated loading lever and Colt's success in the civilian market was assured.





Army and Navy

Pocket Model. It immediately found a huge following among soldiers and civilians alike and was eventually adopted by both the U.S. and the British military. By the start of the Civil War, Colt had refined the Navy pistol into a sleek, streamlined revolver with an improved loading lever. The 1861 Navy is often touted as the most handsome Colt ever built.

Seen as Colt's perfection of the cap and ball revolver, the 1860 Army was designed around a lightweight frame, but chambered for the more powerful .44-caliber ball. The first models featured fluted cylinders, while later models incorporated a belted cylinder for added strength and a "creeping" loading lever for easier loading. The 1860 Army is considered the ultimate combat handgun of the percussion era.

Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.



New Army, Target Carbine, Pocket Navy and Police

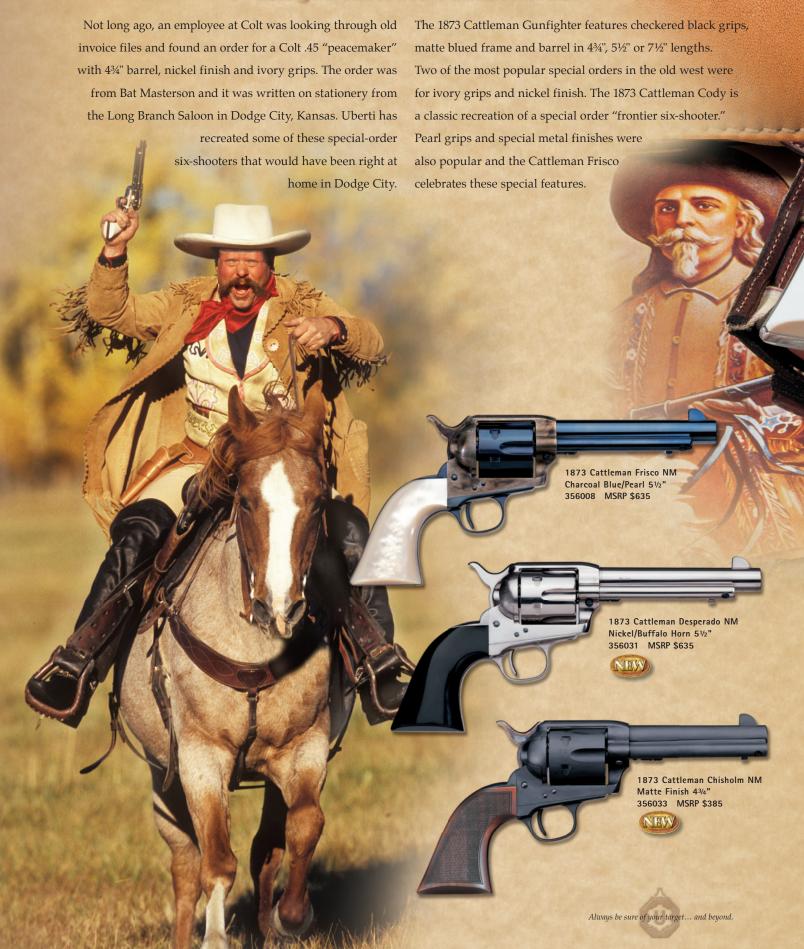
The Remington Arms Company didn't produce its new, more powerful .44-caliber, 1858 New Model Army revolver until 1863. However, the rugged, solid framed Remington with its quick-release cylinder quickly became popular and was eventually purchased in great numbers by the U.S. Army. Following the success of the 1858 pistol, Remington introduced the 1858 Carbine at the end of the Civil War.

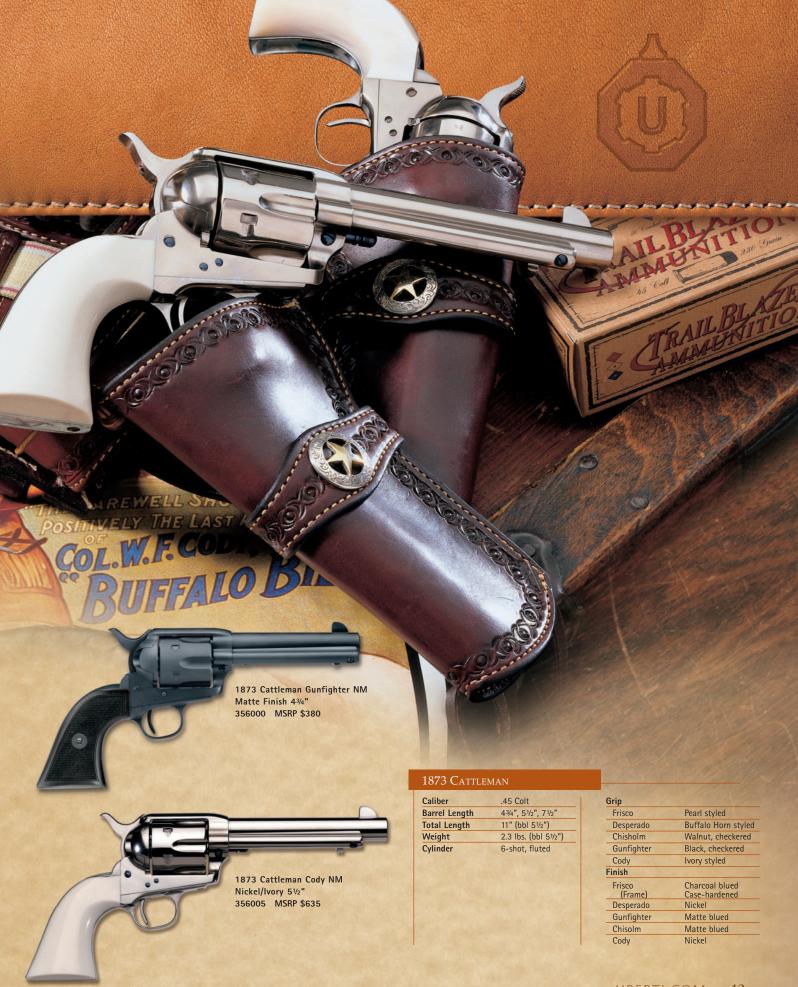
As the civilian market for pocket pistols increased, Colt designed scaled down versions of its popular 1851 Navy and 1860 Army revolvers. The 1862 New Model Pocket Revolver or Pocket Navy was chambered in .36-caliber and retained the Navy's octagonal barrel and conventional loading lever. The 1860 New Model Police, also chambered in .36-caliber, sported a slightly modified fluted cylinder.

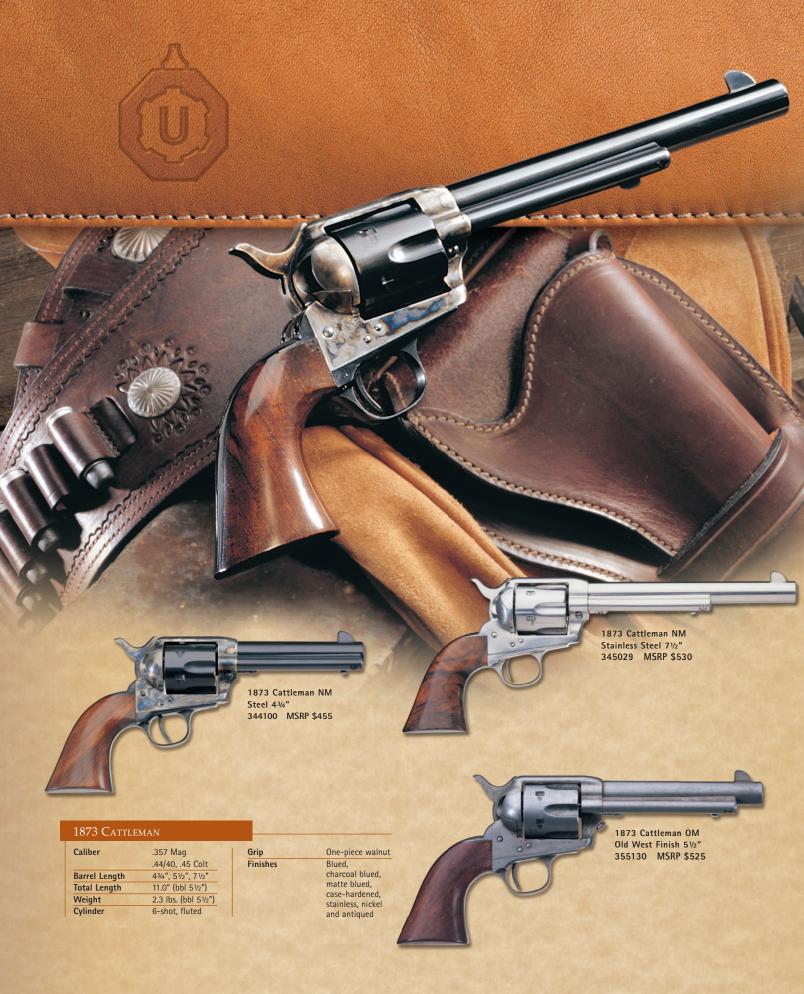




Single Action Cattleman







Single Action Cattleman

"God made men, but Sam Colt made them equal," was an old saying referring to the Colt .45 "Peacemaker." In 1873, the Single Action Army (SAA) became the new military sidearm. Custer's troops were armed with the new revolvers and lawmen and outlaws alike were quick to adopt the new six-shooter. The Colt SAA came in many variations and Uberti has recreated the most popular models in the 1873 Cattleman series.

Although the Colt Single Action Army was most widely produced with a color case-hardened frame, a 7½" nickel plated version was issued to Indian scouts. The bright blue metal finish called "charcoal blue" was available directly from the factory and with years of use the old six-guns took on a well handled soft gray patina. All of these classics are available in the 1873 Cattleman.



The 1873 Cattleman revolvers are available in a variety of finishes:

- 1 Blue with brass trigger guard & backstrap
- 2 Charcoal blue
- 3 Blue with steel trigger guard & backstrap
- 4 Old West finish
- 5 Full nickel plate
- 6 Stainless steel





Cattleman Bird's Head

The "Birds Head" grip was not a new design; it had been used on Colt Derringers, Old Line and House Pistols in the early 1850s. However, the name "Bird's Head" didn't come into popular use until 1877 when Colt introduced a full-sized six-gun in .38 caliber called the Colt Lighting and a .41 caliber later in the same year that was referred to as the "Thunderer." The Old West cowboys, just called them "Bird's Head Colts."

The new 1877 "Bird's Head" quickly became popular on both sides of the law. Billy the Kid was packing one when Pat Garrett gunned him down. A few years later Pat Garret was presented a gold plated Bird's Head by the citizens of El Paso and John Wesley Hardin was carrying a short barreled Bird's Head when he met his end in the Acme Saloon. The single-action Cattleman Bird's Head has the look and feel of the original.



1873 Cattleman Bird's Head

Caliber	.357 Mag, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	31/2", 4", 43/4", 51/2"
Total Length	10.9" (bbl 51/2")
Weight	2.3 lbs. (bbl 51/2")
Cylinder	6-shot, fluted

Grip	One-piece walnut
Finish	The state of the s
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Backstrap	Blued
Trigger guard	Blued

Bisley and Stallion

Designed as a target pistol to compete at the British Commonwealth Championship Match in Bisley, England, the Colt Bisley was first produced in 1894. The Bisley featured a longer grip frame for target grips, a lower profile and wide target hammer. The new pistol became very popular in the last days of the Old West with cowboys and lawmen alike. From 1894 until 1915 over 40,000 Bisley's were produced.

The Colt 1873 Single Action Army revolver was arguably the best-selling pistol ever produced. Colt single actions were manufactured in numerous calibers, including .22 L.R. The Colt single action in .22 caliber was very popular due to the cheap price of ammunition and light recoil in a full-sized revolver that had the look and feel of the big Colt .45. The Stallion is available in both .22 L.R. and .38 Spl.



Total Length

Weight

Cylinder

12.7" (bbl 71/2")

6-shot, fluted

2.5 lbs. (bbl 71/2")

Frame

Barrel

Backstrap

Trigger guard

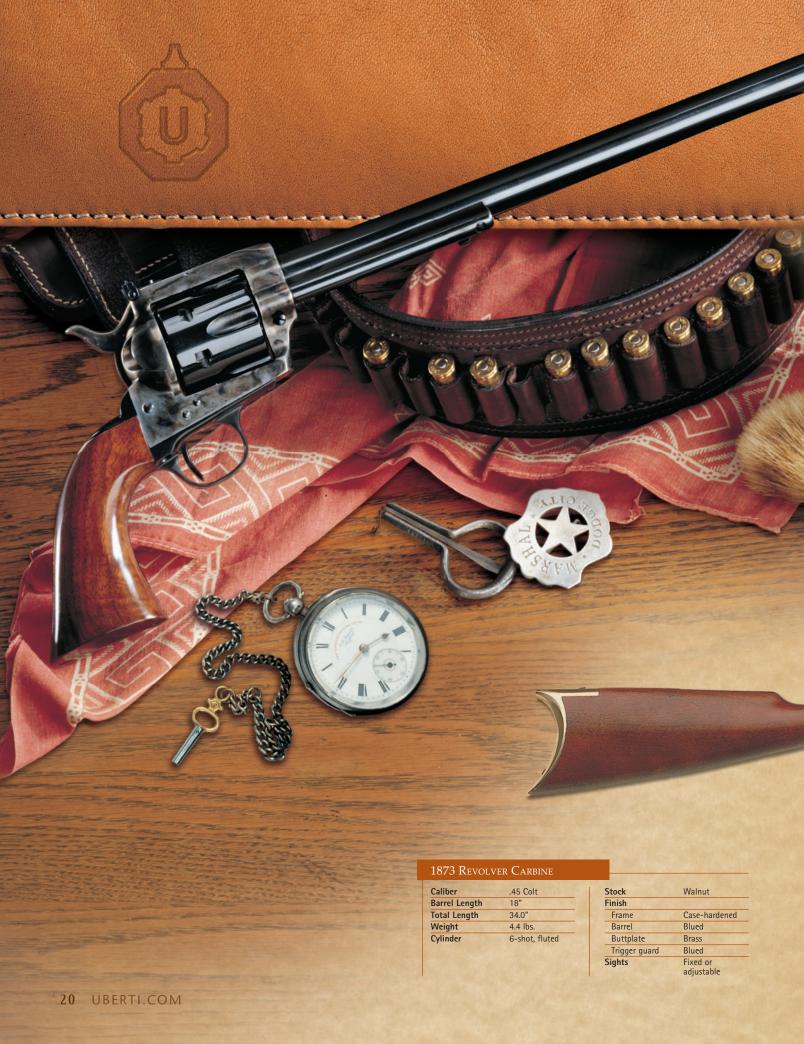
Case-hardened

Blued

Blued

Blued





Buntline and Revolver Carbine

Legend has it that dime novelist, Ned Buntline presented
12" colt revolvers with detachable shoulder stocks to Wyatt
Earp, Bat Masterson and other noted Old West figures.
From this story, the long-barreled "Peacemakers" with their
special target sights were always referred to as "Buntline
Specials." Only 31 Buntline Specials were ever made
and only 18 still exist today, however, the Uberti
Buntline is available at your local dealer.

Revolving rifles and carbines were among the first effective repeating rifles. Models produced by Colt were carried in the Mexican War and the Apache wars of the Old Southwest. Despite the popularity of the new leveraction rifles in the Old West, many manufacturers continued to offer special-order "carbine" versions of their popular single action revolvers. The Revolver Carbine is available with an 18" barrel in .45 caliber.



1873 Buntline Target 18" 345060 MSRP \$520



1873 Revolver Carbine 18" 344190 MSRP \$585

1873 Cattleman Buntline

Caliber	.357 Mag .44/40, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	18"
Total Length	22.9"
Weight	3.6 lbs.
Cylinder	6-shot, fluted

Grip	One-piece walnut
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Backstrap	Blued
Trigger guard	Blued
Sights	Fixed or
	adjustable



Outlaw, Frontier, and Police

Keeping the solid frame and overall styling of their 1858 percussion revolver, Remington jumped into the cartridge pistol market in 1875 to compete directly against the Colt "Peacemaker." Outlaws and Old West lawmen alike recognized the sturdy quality of the new Remington; even Frank James carried one for much of his outlaw career. As faithful reproductions, the 1875 Outlaw and Frontier are both available in Frank's favorite caliber .45 Colt.

Built from 1890 to 1896 in very small numbers, the Remington 1890 Police is one of the most prized cowboy revolvers among Old West collectors. Of the less than 2,000 produced, only a few Remington 1890s ever saw service as police revolvers and those primarily as sidearms for Indian police on western reservations. The 1890 Police is chambered in .357 Magnum and .45 Colt and comes complete with a lanyard ring just like the original.



1875 Frontier

Caliber	.45 Colt
Barrel Length	51/2"
Total Length	11.6"
Weight	2.5 lbs.
Cylinder	6-shot, fluted

Grip	Two-piece walnut
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Backstrap	Blued
Trigger guard	Blued

1890 Police

Caliber	.357 Mag, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	51/2"
Total Length	10.8"
Weight	2.6 lbs.
Cylinder	6-shot, fluted

Grip	Two-piece walnut
Finish	
Frame	Blued
Barrel	Blued
Backstrap	Blued
Trigger guard	Blued



Top Break

Designed by Major George Schofield as a cavalry pistol, the efficient break-open design could be operated one-handed, ejecting all six spent cartridges and providing easy access for reloading while on horseback. While the U.S. Cavalry was slow to see its merits, others such as Jessie James, John Wesley Harden and Wild Bill Hickok saw the Top Break's fast reloading as a distinct advantage in their line of work.

After numerous trials, the U.S. Army finally purchased 3,000 Top Breaks with an improved top latch, but it was the Russian government that really embraced the new sidearm. With a slightly modified grip, lanyard ring and a distinctive trigger spur, the Czar ordered 41,000 of the new revolvers. True to the originals, Uberti Top Breaks come in three models including the Russian Model with Cyrillic barrel stampings.



Rolling Block

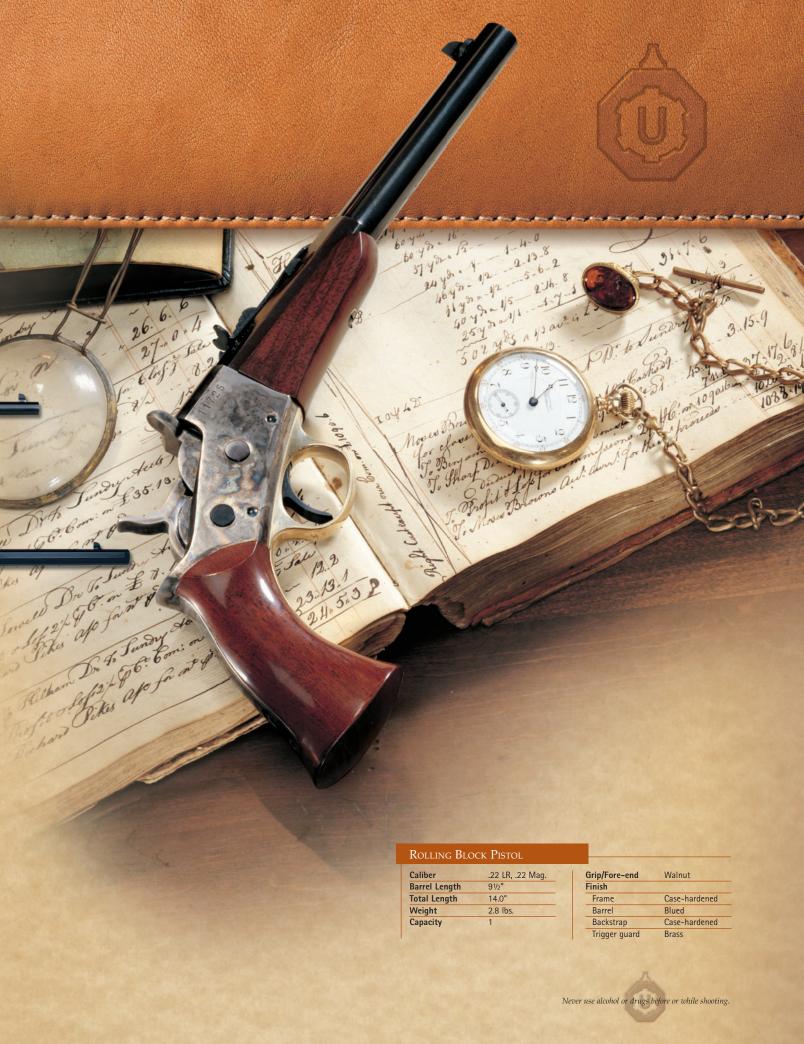
The Remington Arms Company has a letter from George Armstrong Custer extolling the virtues of his Remington Rolling Block Sporting Rifle. In fact, legend has it that Custer was carrying his faithful Rolling Block at Little Big Horn. The Rolling Block was produced as a military full-stock musket, target rifle, buffalo gun and even as a shotgun. There were a number of frame sizes to accept every caliber from .22 on up to the big .50 caliber buffalo rounds.

Uberti produces the small framed Rolling Block rifle with a 22" round barrel and a 26" octagon, chambered in .22 long rifle and .22 magnum. Both rifles feature brass military-style buttplates and solid brass trigger guards. The Remington Rolling Block pistol was produced for a short time as a target pistol in small quantities and is highly prized by collectors. The Uberti Rolling Block pistol is based on the Remington 1871 Target Pistol and comes chambered in .22 long rifle and .22 magnum.

Trigger guard

Brass







1860 Henry

B. Tyler Henry, plant manager of the New Haven Arms Company, developed a .44 caliber rim-fire cartridge and redesigned the old Volcanic lever-action to fire it the year the Civil War began. Only about 1,700 Henry rifles were ever issued to Union troops. However, the Henry rifle's battlefield reputation quickly grew and Southern troops dubbed it "that tarnation Yankee rifle that they load on Sunday and shoot all week."

After the Civil War, the Henry went West. In fact, there was more than one Henry rifle in the thick of the fight at the Battle of Little Big Horn, but unfortunately for Custer, all of the Henrys were on the side of the Indians. The first Henry rifles were bronze-framed, but eventually the "Iron Frame" Henry was produced for more rugged service. Uberti produces two classic brass-framed and two of the iron-framed Henrys, chambered in .44/40 and .45 Colt.



1860 HENRY	
Caliber	.44/40, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	181/2" (Trapper)
	241/4" (Rifle)
Total Length	43.3" (bbl 241/4")
Weight	9.0 lbs. (bbl 241/4")
Capacity	13+1 (bbl 241/4")

Stock	Walnut	
Finish		
Frame	Brass	
Barrel	Blued	
Buttplate	Brass	
Lever	Case-hardened	

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Caliber	.44/40, .45 Colt*
Barrel Length	241/4"
Total Length	43.3"
Weight	9.4 lbs.
Capacity	13+1
Stock	Walnut

Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened (Steel)
	Blued (Iron Frame)
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Blued
Lever	Case-hardened (Steel) Blued (Iron Frame)

^{* 1860} Henry Iron Frame available in .45 Colt only



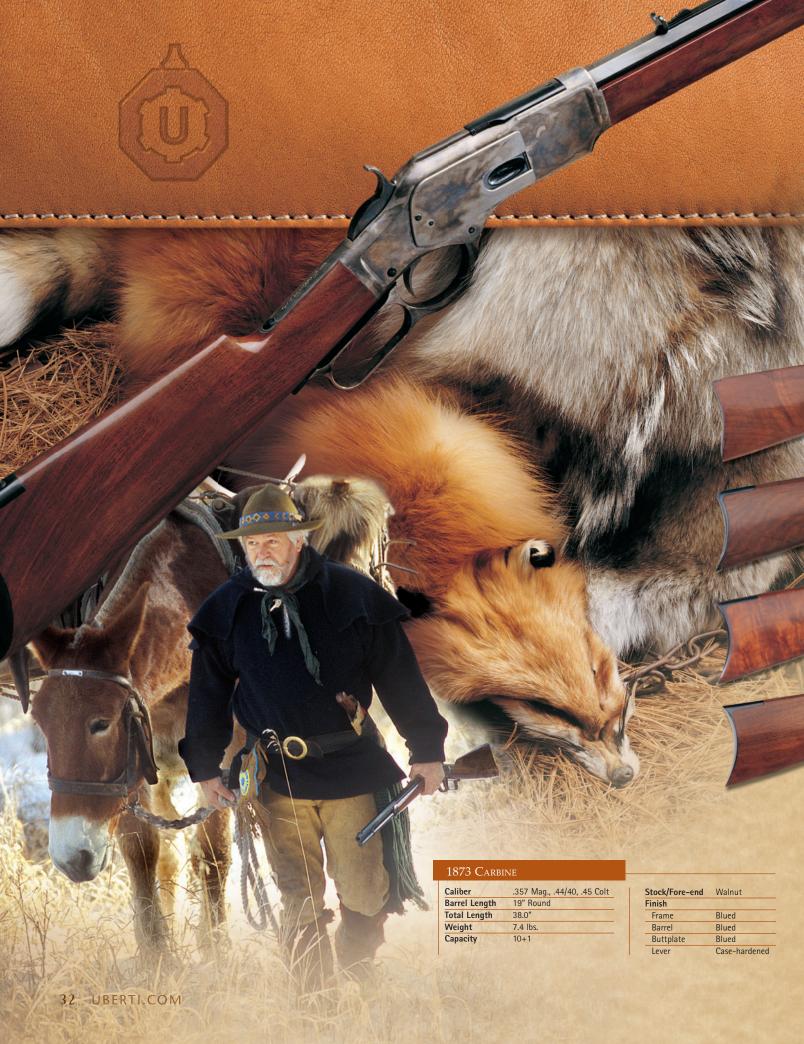
Caliber	.38 Spl., .44/40, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	19" Round
Total Length	38.0"
Weight	7.4 lbs.
Capacity	10+1

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut
Finish	Land Land
Frame	Brass
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Brass
Lever	Case-hardened

Caliber	.38 Spl., .44/40, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	20" Octagonal (Short Rifle)
	241/4" Octagonal (Sporting Rifle)
Total Length	431/4" (bbl 241/4")
Weight	8.2 lbs. (bbl 241/4")
Capacity	10+1 (bbl 20")
	13+1 (bbl 24 ¹ / ₄ ")

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut (straight stock)
Finish	
Frame	Brass
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Brass
Lever	Case-hardened





1873 Rifle and Carbine

Winchester's Model 1873 was the "Rifle that Won the West."

The 1873 was chambered in a new more powerful cartridge, the .44/40 — a .44 caliber bullet propelled by 40 grains of black powder. However, one big factor that really insured the success of the 1873 was that Colt quickly responded by offering its frontier six-shooter chambered in .44/40.

A cowboy could have a lever action rifle, a "Peacemaker" and only need one cartridge belt.

Buffalo Bill Cody carried an 1873 and a pair of Colts chambered in .44/40 in 1876 when he worked as an Army scout. Chappo, son of Apache war chief Geronimo packed an 1873, as did most Texas Rangers along with every Old West cowboy worth his salt. Uberti has recreated the 1873 in four distinctive models including the 1873 Carbine and the Special Sporting Rifle with half-octagon barrel. All are chambered in .357 Magnum, .45 Colt and of course the old tried and true .44/40.



1873 SHORT RIFLE

Caliber	.357 Mag., .44/40, .45 Colt
Barrel Length	20" Octagonal
Total Length	39.0"
Weight	7.7 lbs.
Capacity	10+1

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut (straight stock)
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Blued
Lever	Case-hardened

1873 Special Sporting Rifle

Caliber	.357 Mag., .44/40, .45 Colt	
Barrel Length	20" (Full Octagonal)	
The state of the state of	241/4" (Half- or Full-Octagon)	
Total Length	43.3"	
Weight	8.2 lbs.	
Capacity	13+1 (bbl 241/4" FOB)	

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut, checkered (pistol grip stock)
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Blued
Lever	Case_hardened



1874 Sharps

Christian Sharps was granted a patent for his breech loading rifle in 1848. The original design was not a cartridge rifle, but took a linen cartridge and a percussion cap. However, it worked well and was faster and easier to load than a conventional muzzleloader. The first substantial military order for the new Sharps rifle came from the U.S. Navy in 1859 for 900 rifles to be fitted with saber style bayonets. The Civil War started a few months later and orders flowed in, but it was as a sniper rifle with the U.S. Sharpshooters that the Sharp's reputation for long-range accuracy began to grow.

After the war the Sharps rifle was quickly and easily re-designed to fire cartridges. Sharps rifles were used by the American Rifle Team to win the first international long-range rifle match at Creedmore, New Jersey, and due to their consistent accuracy, were given the name "Old Reliable." However, these long-range target rifles really came into their own when they became the favorite rifles of the professional buffalo hunters in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Outfitted with double set-triggers and Vernier tang sights, the heavy barreled Sharps were extremely accurate and could

(continued)





1874 Sharps

be employed at long range to take selected buffalo without spooking the herd. But, it was the fight at Adobe Walls in 1874 that made the Sharps rifle a legend. More than 700 Indian warriors attacked 30 buffalo hunters at the old Adobe Walls settlement in the Texas panhandle. Sharps rifles had extracted a punishing toll from the Comanche braves by the second day and the only Indians in sight were in a small group on a distant bluff. It was then that Billy Dixon took aim with his Sharps and rolled one of the braves from his saddle at, what

legend has it, was a mile away. Chambered for the tried and true buffalo .45-70 cartridge, the Uberti Sharps is true to the original in both looks and long-range accuracy. There are six different models available from the top of the line "Long-Range Model" with a 34" half octagon barrel, deluxe Creedmore sight, globe front sight and fully adjustable double set-triggers, down to a Sharps hunting rifle with rear ladder sight. The vast buffalo herds may be gone, but when you pick up a Uberti Sharps, you're holding history in your hands.



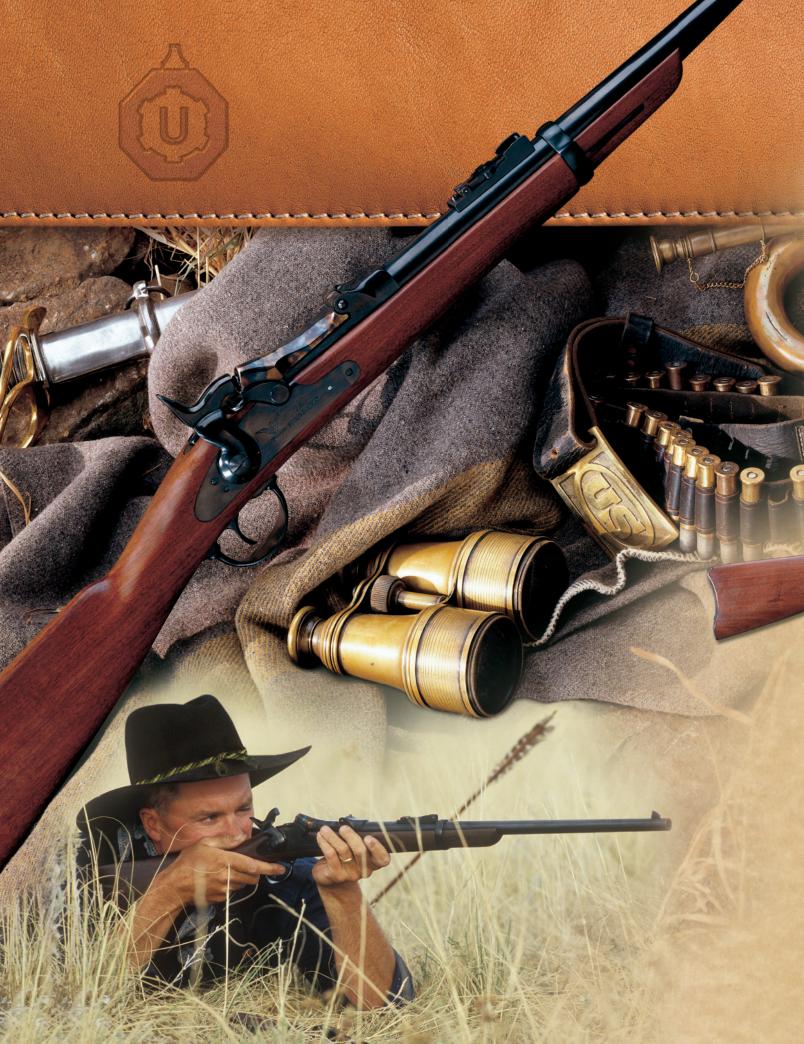


Lightning

The first Colt Lightning rifle hit the market in 1884 and was chambered in .44-40, the most popular pistol round offered for Colt's 1873 single action revolvers. Other models soon followed in three different frame sizes to accommodate a wide range of cartridges from .22 caliber, clear up to .50-95 Express. Colt manufactured over 185,000 Lightning Rifles, but there hasn't been a new one made since 1904 — that is until now.

The Lightning Rifle by Uberti is a replica of the original Lightning, but by using modern steel the Uberti Lightning will safely stand up to modern ammunition. The Lightning Rifle is available in .45 Colt or .357 Magnum, all with luster finished walnut stocks and a choice of blued or color case-hardened receivers. When it comes to speed it can still beat a Winchester — or as Colt used to put it "nothing is faster than Lightning."





Springfield Trapdoor

In 1873 the Army's Allen Trapdoor rifle was redesigned for the new more powerful .45-70 military cartridge and both full-stocked 32" barreled rifles and half-stocked short-barreled carbines were produced for the military. It was with their new 1873 Trapdoor Carbines that Custer and the 7th Cavalry rode off to the Little Big Horn and into the pages of history.

The Trapdoor was also very popular with many famous Indian warriors. Sitting Bull was carrying a Trapdoor carbine that was probably picked up at the Little Big Horn when he surrendered to American troops. Geronimo was

also carrying his faithful Trapdoor carbine when he turned over his arms to General Miles in 1886. Along with seeing service on both sides during the Indian Wars in the American West, the Trapdoor was used widely by American Troops during the Spanish American War, both in Cuba and the Philippines. The Trapdoor Rifle and Trapdoor Carbine by Uberti are faithful replicas of two of America's most historic rifles. But these Trapdoors aren't for hanging above the mantle, machined from modern steel they're real shooters — pick up a Uberti Springfield Trapdoor and hold history in your hands.



Springfield Trapdoor Carbine

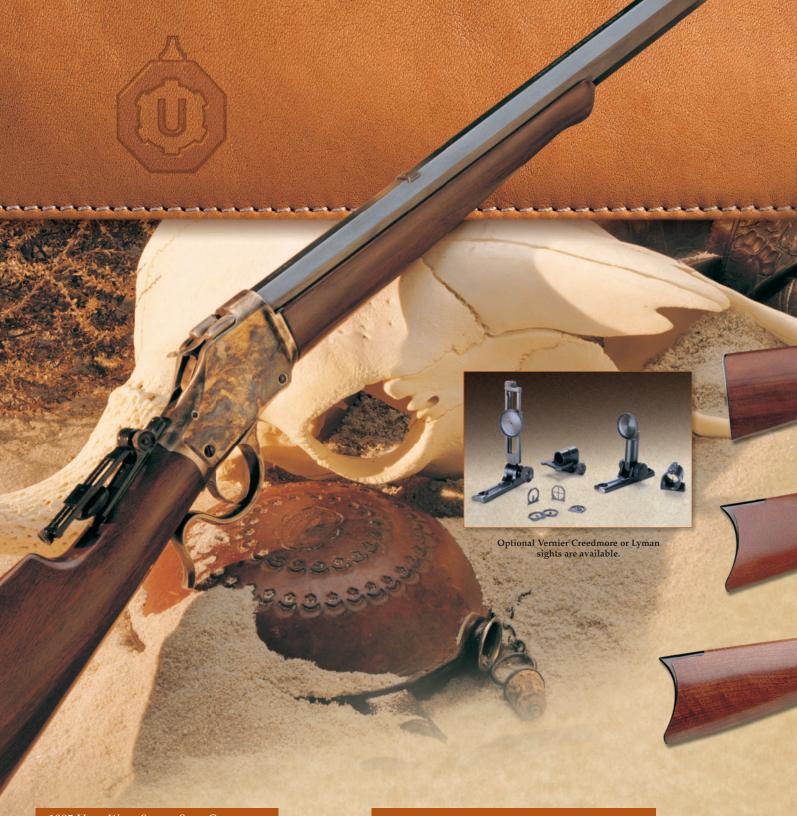
Caliber	.45-70
Barrel Length	22"
Total Length	41.3"
Weight	7.27 lbs.
Capacity	1

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut
Finish	
Frame	Blued
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Case-hardened

Springfield Trapdoor Army Rifle

Caliber	.45-70
Barrel Length	32.5"
Total Length	51.9"
Weight	8.81 lbs.
Capacity	1

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut
Finish	
Frame	Blued
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Case-hardened



1885 High-Wall Single-Shot Carbine

Caliber	.45-70
Barrel Length	28" (Round)
Total Length	44.5"
Weight	9.3 lbs.
Capacity	1

Stock/Fore-end	Walnut (straight stock)
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Blued
Lever	Case-hardened

1885 High-Wall Single-Shot Sporting Rifle and Special Sporting Rifle

Caliber	.45-70, .45-90, .45-120
Barrel Length	30", 32" (Octagon)
Total Length	47" (bbl 30")
Weight	9.9 lbs. (bbl 30")
Canacity	1

Stock/Fore-end	
Sporting	Walnut (straight stock)
Special Sporting	Walnut, checkered (pistol grip stock)
Finish	
Frame	Case-hardened
Barrel	Blued
Buttplate	Blued
Lever	Case-hardened

Optional Sights Mid-range Vernier adjustable Creedmore or Lyman adjustable Creedmore

1885 High-Wall Single-Shot Rifles

Designed by John Browning, the Winchester High-Wall single-shot rifle began life at the end of the buffalo hunting era and made a name for itself in the golden age of target shooting. In the late 1800s long-range rifle shooting competition was an international sport that was widely followed in the United States. The biggest event was the U.S.

National Match held in Creedmore, New Jersey.

Although there were many brands of rifles used at these matches, these target rifles with their tall Vernier tang sights, all became known as "Creedmores." Uberti makes three models of the 1885 High-Wall, chambered in the classic buffalo cartridges — .45-70, .45-90 and .45-120, just like the originals. With an 1885 High-Wall you can relive a time when rifle shooting was more then just a past time — it was a business.



Knives

In 1827, Jim Bowie was attacked by four men in the famous sandbar fight. He was shot, stabbed, and beaten over the head with a club. Bowie, armed only with a big knife given to him by his brother Rezin, killed one and severely wounded

two of the attackers. The legend of the Bowie knife was born. In later years, while traveling through Arkansas, Jim Bowie purchased a knife made by blacksmith James Black, who added the "clipped point" to the design.





Sights

The Creedmore tang sights used on Sharps rifles were of three heights, depending on the yardage. The lowest,

short-range sight was good to 300 yards, mid-range to about 600 yards and long-range, about 1,200 yards.

At very long range, with rear sight elevated nearly to its limit, it was important to keep the rifle completely

level to maintain accuracy. Consequently, front globe sights were often fitted with a spirit level so that the shooter could see that the bubble was centered and the gun was level before he touched the trigger.





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