

200 YEARS *Remington.*[®]

1816 - 2016



AMERICA'S
OLDEST
GUNMAKER
TURNS 200

®



CELEBRATING 200 YEARS OF REMINGTON COUNTRY.

AS WE CELEBRATE TWO CENTURIES IN AMERICA, IT'S HUMBLING TO THINK ABOUT ALL THE GROUND WE'VE COVERED. FROM THE INFANCY OF OUR NATION, WE'VE JOURNEYED WITH YOU EVERY STEP OF THE WAY, HELPING SHAPE THE COURSE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. REMINGTON COUNTRY IS MUCH BIGGER THAN A PLACE, AND FOR THE PAST 200 YEARS, IT'S BEEN OUR HIGHEST HONOR SUPPORTING YOUR FREEDOMS, AND YOUR WAY OF LIFE.



This is Remington Country.



PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA BY AMERICAN WORKERS

America's Oldest Civil Rights Organization Salutes America's Oldest Gunmaker



Mr. Jim Marcotuli
President and Chief Executive Officer
Remington Outdoor Company

Dear Jim:

On behalf of the 5 million members of the National Rifle Association—the oldest civil rights organization in America—I want to congratulate you today on the 200th anniversary of the Remington Outdoor Company, the oldest gunmaker in America.

With all the threats facing our Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms right now, it's good to know that the NRA has an American institution with the high caliber and qualities of Remington Outdoor fighting beside us for the survival of that freedom.

As chief executive of America's oldest gunmaker, you have much to be proud of in the history and heritage of Remington.

From the Remington Rolling Block rifles that defined strength almost 150 years ago, to the Remington-built 1903A4s that served as the main "sniper rifles" in America's armed forces during World War II... to the Remington M24s and 700s in the hands of American servicemen and hunters today... to the millions of Remington 870 shotguns, another generation of Remington 1911 pistols, and everything in-between, Remington arms have written much of the history of America.

And not only has Remington armed the defenders of freedom around the world through two centuries and two world wars... it's also making a vital difference today in the health and safety of firearm freedom through its support for the NRA.

Over the years, Remington has committed millions of dollars to defending the Second Amendment—America's first freedom—both in the court of public opinion and in the hands and hearts of generations of Americans who will ultimately decide whether to preserve that freedom or to let it slip away.

Remington's support for NRA efforts—everything from gun safety and hunter training, to public education and forceful pro-gun legislation at every level—has made a powerful difference in the rights, safety, self-sufficiency and fulfillment of generations of Americans.

On this, your company's 200th anniversary, I want to thank you and congratulate you both for the contributions Remington has made to the defense and long-term propagation of freedom... and to the health and breath of freedom as it's lived every day.

In this crucial, decisive election year, with so much at stake, our freedom needs the most fearless and ferocious defenders we can muster—and Remington's alliance and assistance toward that cause couldn't come at a more critical time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wayne LaPierre". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "W" and "L".

Wayne LaPierre
Executive Vice President
National Rifle Association



AMERICA'S OLDEST GUNMAKER TURNS 200



A Message from Remington CEO Jim Marcotuli

Well aware of his company's proud heritage with American shooters, Jim Marcotuli says that legacy helps him focus on how to continue delivering the kind of great products that will ensure future success.



Remington Country

It weathered industrial storms that shuttered manufacturing goliaths, witnessed a Civil War, saw two world wars and continues to survive—even in today's conflict against terrorism. During the journey, Remington has become an indelible part of our nation's history. **By Philip Schreier**



Remington Retools

Modern technology offers cost-cutting speed and precision, but is at its best when combined with skilled craftsmen—a valuable Remington asset for 200 years. Today, the company is carefully crafting a blend of both. **By John Zent**

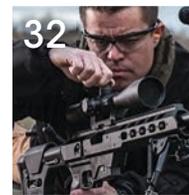


From The Forge: Two Centuries of Remington Firearms

Surviving, even thriving, from muzzleloaders to modern sporting rifles is no accident. It's the result of listening to consumer feedback and a willingness to be innovative in approach, yet steely hard in dedication to quality. **By Layne Simpson**

Remington Gun Guide 2016

Whether you shoot clays, prefer long-distance connections at 700 yards, think whitetail opening day should be a national holiday or practice turkey calls while stalled in rush hour, Big Green has you covered. **By Guy J. Sagi**



Remington Goes To War

From the Civil War to the War on Terrorism, Remington has been there when the nation called—producing everything from muzzleloaders, to ammunition and handguns for the Dough Boys in Europe's trenches and sniper rifles from World War II through the sandbox. **By Garry James**



Remington's America

Remington established itself as part of the community from the beginning. It has published game regulations, produced artwork and calendars that showcased the sporting way of life, supported firearm safety education, and much, much more. **By Barbara Baird**



Remington's Reach

Despite a singular and focused mission to produce exceptional arms, the company's dedication to performance often drives it into related products. Accurate and reliable ammunition is a natural, but Remington Outdoor includes suppressors, knives and others. **By Joe Arterburn**



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IN 200 YEARS, HUNTING'S GONE FROM THE PRIMARY MEANS OF SURVIVAL TO A WAY OF LIFE.

AS WE LOOK BACK ON TWO CENTURIES IN AMERICA, IT'S PLAIN TO SEE THAT, WHILE THE DYNAMICS OF HUNTING HAVE CHANGED, THE PEOPLE WHO HUNT HAVE NOT. YES, THINGS ARE DIFFERENT NOW, BUT THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY THAT BUILT THIS NATION REMAINS. THIS IS YOUR COUNTRY. THIS IS REMINGTON COUNTRY.



This is Remington Country.



PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA BY AMERICAN WORKERS

Remington turns 200 years old this year and would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to this great country and to all our great customers. We have been fortunate to grow and prosper over the past 200 years alongside the greatest country on the planet. We are proud of to be part of American history, having provided our military with firearms for nearly every major conflict. We hold dear our freedoms and have the utmost respect for the military and the men and women of law enforcement who preserve our way of life.

To put 200 years in perspective, Henry Ford had not yet been born and there were no Harley motorcycles. Life back then was simpler yet harder in many ways. A man was known for his character and skill. Luckily for us Eliphalet Remington II was a proud and skillful blacksmith who literally and figuratively forged history with his precision rifle barrels. Today our biggest firearms plant remains in Ilion, N.Y., where Eliphalet Remington made his first barrels at the forge set up on their family farm. Today he would be proud to know that there are now more than 3,000 proud employees designing, making and selling firearms and ammunition across the country. I wish I could tell him that the pride he used to build those first few barrels lives on in our employees.

Our bicentennial has conveniently served as a reminder of our rich heritage and the pride that got it all started. Our brand and quality have come into question in the past few years but I would like to make it clear that it was not because of any lack of employee pride. In large part, it stemmed from the number of strategic initiatives being undertaken that strained our processes and systems. We have since slowed down a bit and gone to work on basics—resetting and refining processes and systems. We have worked hard on designing and building quality products one at a time. A process approach to quality, and ensuring controls are in place, has been underway for over nine months. We are beginning to see all indicators point in the right direction. Improvement takes time, but it is clearly in view now, and I am deeply proud of all the hard work by our employees to reset our foundation.

As a newcomer, I sincerely appreciate the warm welcome from everyone in the shooting/hunting industry, the support from NRA members and all our customers. I feel more than fortunate to be part of such an awesome legacy and such a great team. We at Remington look forward to serving you and all the generations of Americans for the next 200 years.

—Jim Marcotuli (Marco), Remington President and CEO



NRA Publications editors recently posed a few questions to learn more about Marco and his first year as CEO.

How has it felt being the “new guy” at a 200-year-old company? Any ghosts in the corner office?

No ghosts, but certainly a great deal of responsibility to uphold such a rich history and an unbelievable pride in a brand. I can honestly say, I’m truly humbled and honored to be leading this iconic American company during our bicentennial. Since 1816, Americans have trusted our products to protect their homes and provide for their families. That trust is a powerful legacy that every member of the Remington team prizes. As President and CEO, I never take this for granted, and it’s why I spend my days (and nights) ensuring we have the right strategy and focus to deliver great products to our valued customers so we can continue our success for the next 200 years.

Since taking the reins, have you discovered that running a firearm company with such a rich tradition and such loyal customers is different from manufacturing other products?

Yes, I have. In fact, it became apparent very quickly. Unlike other consumer product companies, it’s impossible to separate the proud culture and history of Remington from the product itself. I have never seen, in my 30-plus-year career, so much pride in a brand, a company and support for an industry as I have from the employee base here at Remington Outdoor Company. We have the privilege to be one of those rare companies that offers the consumer both tradition and innovation.

With so much Remington history reemerging this year, have you come across any old ideas or practices that might be worth dusting off?

Shows the Way for its Future

Nothing I want to telegraph to our competitors, but we're always on the lookout for new ideas and—to your point—many times the best concepts are born from earlier work. As technology improves, enhancements to past products and practices increase exponentially.

On a scale from 1 to 10, how challenging has it been to update tooling and operations at your historic Ilion, N.Y., plant? On a scale from 1 to 10, how challenging has it been to find and train skilled craftsmen at your new facility in Huntsville, Ala.?

I'm not a 1-to-10 CEO, but I'll tell you that both Ilion and Huntsville have been doing very well. Our Ilion team is seasoned (in some cases five generations strong), hard working and tenacious about improving our flagship operation. Our Huntsville team is agile, dedicated and hungry to build out our new state-of-the-art manufacturing center. Both facilities have experienced sizable infusions of investment in capital and operating expenditures, including new equipment and better technologies.

In terms of product development, how is it advantageous to be a gun company, an ammunition company and a suppressor company all under one roof?

Certainly there are advantages to having these functions operating under one roof. Hands-on, face-to-face communications are critical when you're designing and building products that are made to work together. We always want our teams, whether firearms, ammo and silencers or product management, production and R&D, working collaboratively—it's the best way to ensure effective communication between departments. Simply, there is no substitute for face-to-face, hands-on communication when it comes to integrating multiple disciplines like product management, engineering and manufacturing to achieve a common goal. Think about how ineffective practicing for a football game would be on Skype with the players not on the field together.

We've heard that Remington has adopted tough, new quality-control standards, including a step called the Customer Satisfaction Audit. Can you summarize how that works?

We are laser-focused on quality at every step of our development cycle, manufacturing and customer processes. The Customer Satisfaction Audit is only one part of a larger system where we have installed quality controls throughout the manufacturing process to ensure that only the highest quality products reach our customers. This effort includes a regular review of customer concerns and the implementation of targeted

inspection/audit points. We have also assembled Product Continuous Improvement (PCI) teams to identify potential issues, determine real root cause or causes and take immediate corrective action wherever necessary.

If shooters across America were asked to name Remington's foremost attribute, what would you like them to say?

You know, I think that depends on the shooter. Some would say reliability or accuracy, others innovation or quality-driven. It's our job to make sure that no matter the attribute or feature, each of our products exceeds its owner's expectations and we deliver value for the hard-earned dollar.

If you could give us a peek over Remington's new product-development horizon, would customers more likely need to...

- a) Buy a new holster?
- b) Rebuild the duck blind?
- c) Download a long-range ballistics app?

All of the above are certainly on the table and, in some cases, actively under way. Our team is always striving to innovate and perfect our product lines, services and brands. After all, we need to keep building on the legacy we have and further strengthen our category-defining brands. This will allow us to continue to deliver the great products to our valued customers who have looked to us for 200 years. **R**

After being hired as CEO a year ago, Jim "Marco" Marcotuli says that in his lengthy business career, he has never seen the pride in a brand as he has from Remington's employee base.



NRA™ *is*
Remington Country

Stand with Remington
in support of the
Second Amendment.

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Remington

As America's oldest gunmaker celebrates its bicentennial, the company has left an indelible mark on both the sporting and military worlds, through its rifles, shotguns, handguns and ammunition. Here's a snapshot of how Remington built its business, its guns and its place in American society.

By Philip Schreier, Senior Curator, NRA Museums



Remington Timeline



1828 Eliphalet moved his barrel-making operation from the forge site down to 200 acres alongside the new Erie Canal. This is the location of the present Remington factory in Ilion, N.Y.



1848 The first armory buildings were built for Eliphalet Remington adjoining the Erie Canal to manufacture the rifles and carbines for the government.



1816 Eliphalet Remington II handcrafted his first rifle barrel at his father's forge, and carried it to Utica to have a local gunsmith fabricate it into a flintlock rifle. Eliphalet established a barrel-making business and forged thousands, which he sold to gunsmiths throughout America.



1845 Eliphalet negotiated his first firearm contracts to manufacture 5,000 Model 1841 "Mississippi" rifles for the U.S. Army Ordnance Department and 1,000 Jenks breechloading carbines for the government. These were the first complete guns made by the company.

1856 The company becomes E. Remington & Sons when all three of his sons joined the business. Remington introduced its first revolver based on a Fordyce Beals patent.



Country.

Beginning with the Barrel

In 1816, 22-year old Eliphalet Remington II, walked 15 miles from Ilion, N.Y., to Utica, N.Y., to meet with a gunsmith who could rifle a barrel he had forged back at home. After learning some tricks of the trade from the gunmaker, Morgan James, he assembled a fine rifle from parts and a stock he had handcrafted.

During a local rifle match, Remington placed second, but turned the heads of many of his fellow competitors, who inquired about the origin of the fine rifle he had used. When he told them it was of his own make, many of them instantly pressed cash into his hands, requesting that he make similar rifles for them. Remington was in business, although not as a gun manufacturer, but as a barrel maker.

Two centuries later, Remington is not only America's oldest gunmaker, but also one of the most successful. Recent military sniper rifle contracts, a thriving ammunition plant and a foray back into handgun manufacturing are keeping Remington alive and profitable. The acquisition of competitors, such as Marlin and Harrington & Richardson, DPMS and Bushmaster, along with a new high-tech plant and the latest machinery, position Remington well to enter its third century in the firearm business.

While Remingtons may not have the same collector allure as Colts and Winchesters, when you look at the track records of domestic manufacturers, Remington has out-produced every American gunmaker.

During its 200 years of production, Remington has introduced numerous firearm innovations. The Remington-Beals was the first American-made, solid-frame revolver produced in substantial numbers. The Rolling Block rifle was one of the most-produced arms of the 19th century and a favorite of the early NRA Creedmoor competitions. The cane gun was popularized by Remington, and remains one of the company's most desired collectables. The British Pattern 1914 and U.S. Model 1917 Enfield rifles were manufactured at Ilion, as well as at its Eddystone, Pa., factory. The venerable Parker Brothers Gun Co. was acquired by Remington in 1934 and made America's premier shotgun until 1942. The Remington .32 or .380 ACP Model 51 semi-automatic pistol was favored



Almost from the start, Remington has been an all-purpose gunmaker, its early output ranging from Civil War M1863 muskets to a youth rifle built on the famed Rolling Block pattern.



1865 The Civil War officially ended in April 1865, and Remington's vast armory began making a great variety of firearms for civilian hunters, for settlers moving west, and for the emerging target shooting sportsmen.



1871 The Remington Ammunition Works was established to produce metallic, center-fire ammunition for pistols, rifles and shotguns.



1861 On April 12, 1861, the War Between the States began. Remington's Armory went all out to supply pistols, carbines, rifles and muskets for the Federal forces. Eliphalet Remington died in July 1861, leaving control to his sons, Philo, Samuel and Eliphalet III.



1866 New York City arms merchants Schuyler, Hartley & Graham established a factory in Bridgeport, Conn., to manufacture metallic ammunition—the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The works soon grew into the nation's largest ammunition plant.

1873 E. Remington & Sons manufactured the world's first effective typewriter, the invention of Christopher Sholes and Carlos Glidden.



U.S. Model 1841 "Mississippi"

by Gen. George S. Patton, and the Springfield M1903s and M1903A3s were made by Remington until M1 Garand production numbers could get that rifle into the hands of nearly every frontline G.I. during World War II. Today, the factory is making bolt-guns—including the U.S. M24 sniper rifles—modern semi-automatic rifles and shotguns, pump guns, rimfires and an expanding line of pistols.

200 Years of Highlights

Let's take a look at highlights from the past 200 years of Remington Country. Eliphalet "Lite" Remington II's first rifle was a flintlock half-stock muzzle-loader. It is believed that for the first 30 years of business, Remington produced only rifled barrels at the forge in Ilion.

Remington received so many orders, they allowed him to start a real factory along the Erie Canal in Ilion and, by 1828, he was firmly established as the area's premiere barrel maker. Numerous examples of flintlock and percussion rifles bear the name "REMINGTON" and "P & S REMINGTON" on their barrels, having been completed as rifles by gunmakers throughout New York and well into New England.

In 1847, during the Mexican-American War, Remington purchased arms-making machinery from N.P. Ames of Springfield, Mass., to make 1,000 Jenks "mule-ear" breechloading carbines with a Maynard-style tape priming system. These .54-caliber carbines are marked with "Remington's Herkimer NY" on the barrel and are quite rare. This was Remington's first U.S. military contract.

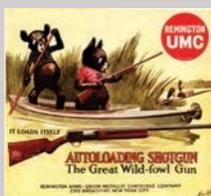
In 1848 Remington received another U.S. government contract for 10,000 U.S. Model 1841 percussion rifles, commonly known among collectors as "Mississippi Rifles" from their use by Col. Jefferson Davis's Mississippi troops during the Mexican-American War. These were delivered between 1850 and 1854 and manufactured in .54 caliber. Remington's Model 1863 rifle, often referred to as the "Zouave," was very similar to the Model 1841 in that it had a 33-inch barrel, brass furniture and a brass patchbox. More than 12,000 were manufactured during the Civil War, but no conclusive proof has ever been uncovered that any of them actually saw service during the war. Remington also was awarded a contract for 40,000 U.S. Model 1863 Springfield rifle-muskets. Most of these were delivered between 1864 and 1866.



Model 81 in .300 Savage

Moving neatly between military and sporting applications allowed Remington to re-purpose emerging technologies with new models geared to both sides of its customer base.

Remington Timeline



1906 Remington produced the first American autoloading shotgun, a John Browning design—subsequently called the Model 11. Over the next 42 years Remington sold more than 850,000 of these innovative shotguns.



1911 Remington introduced the company's first pump-action shotgun—later called the Model 10—a John Pedersen design.



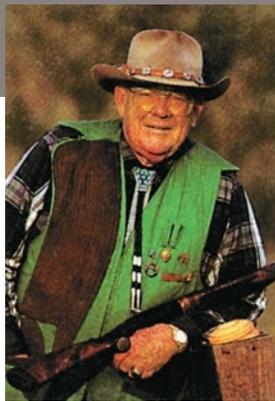
1914 On June 28, the Crown Prince of Austria was assassinated, which led to the start of what would be called "The War to End All Wars." While America was neutral, its industries began tooling up to provide the Allies with wartime products. Remington constructed four massive plants, each 1 million square feet—Ilion, N.Y. (firearms); Eddystone, Pa. (firearms); Bridgeport, Conn., (firearms) and another in Bridgeport (ammunition).



1916 Remington was reorganized. The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company was established on Jan. 14. In August Remington celebrated its 100th year in the gun business with festivities in Ilion, N.Y.



Travis Tomasi, Remington-sponsored pistol competitor



Rudy Etchen, Hall of Fame trapshooter, "Mr. 870"



Annie Oakley, Remington-UMC exhibition shooter



Baseball great Babe Ruth, 1938 ammunition catalog

Remington was kept busy during the war with the production of revolvers. Fordyce Beals was an enterprising designer who worked at the Remington Iliion factory as well as at the Whitneyville, Conn., arms manufactory in the late 1850s. During his time at Remington, he developed numerous patents for a solid-frame percussion six-shot revolver. Known variously as the Remington-Beals, Remington 1861 and Remington New Model revolvers, these .36 (Navy) and .44 (Army) revolvers accounted for the majority of non-Colt manufactured revolvers used during the war with nearly 200,000 manufactured.

A Remington employee named J.F. Thomas patented what would become known as the Remington Cane Gun in 1858. Manufactured between 1858 and 1888, these .22- or .32-caliber canes were among the finest of their class, and nearly 5,000 were made in percussion and cartridge versions. Today, they bring a premium on the collector's market.

In 1863, Remington employees Leonard Geiger and Joseph Rider developed what would become the most ubiquitous rifle of the back half of the 19th century, the Remington Rolling Block. This breechloading single-shot was made for both military and civilian use, and was produced in numbers that exceeded a million from 1864 to 1934. Dozens of foreign militaries adopted the rifle, and there were a significant number made for the U.S. military, too. It was a favored hunting rifle of Gen. George Armstrong Custer, a standard at the NRA Rifle Matches of the late 1800s, and it was even adopted by the American Boy Scouts in 1914. In 1876, D. Barclay of NRA won an L.D. Nimschke-engraved Remington Rolling Block rifle during the international long-range rifle matches. This gun was the first of the NRA collection that eventually became the National Firearms Museum in 1935.

Another classic Remington signature item was the pocket derringer, including Joseph Rider's vest pocket pistol, William S. Smoot's five-shot pocket models and Dr. William Elliott's over/under .41 double derringer. These were

High-profile professional athletes, both shooters and from other sports, have often affiliated with Remington.



Updating with the times is nothing new for Remington, as seen in recent introductions like AR-style rifles (in multiple brands), the ACR (above) and rounds like the 6.8 Rem. SPC and .30 Rem. AR.

1917 On May 26, the United States declared war on Germany, officially entering World War I. For the Allies Remington produced military rifles, autoloading pistols, signal guns and machine guns, as well as carloads of ammunition. By war's end Remington had provided half the small arms ammunition utilized by all the Allies during the entire conflict.



1922 Remington introduced the concept of "Game Load" shotshells replacing load varieties, thereby revolutionizing the shotshell industry.

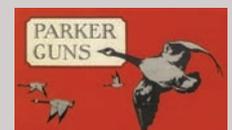


1933 Important acquisitions included the Chamberlain Trap & Target Company, Parker Brothers shotguns and the Peters Ammunition Company.



1921 Remington entered the cutlery business two years after forming Remington Cutlery Works, Inc. The new Bridgeport venture produced pocket and sheath knives, kitchen and table knives and scissors in volume. By 1926 the company was selling about 2,500,000 knives, annually, the greatest production from any knife company in the world.

1927 Remington introduced "Kleanbore" primers in all its ammunition products, a proprietary development that reduced fouling, rust, pitting and corrosion.



Model 870 Wingmaster



200th Anniversary Limited-Edition hand-engraved 1911 R1

truly the arsenal of democracy. Remington manufactured 100,000 8 mm Lebel Rolling Block Rifles for the French, as well as an additional 50,000 1907/1915 Berthier rifles.

One million Pattern 1914 "American Enfield" rifles in .303 British were ordered by the British Purchasing Commission, and Remington-UMC opened a new factory at Eddystone, Pa., to manufacture these guns at a rate of 2,000 a day. In 1917, production was switched to manufacture the U.S. Model of 1917 rifle, which was nearly identical to the British Pattern 1914, but in .30-'06 Sprg., for use by the American Expeditionary Force in Europe after the United States entered the war in April 1917. Two out of three American "Doughboys" carried Eddystone Enfields. The Russians ordered almost three quarter million Mosin-Nagant Model 1891 rifles manufactured by Remington-UMC for Czar Nicholas II. Remington also supplied U.S. forces with tens of thousands of flare guns and U.S. Model of 1911 .45 ACP pistols.



"Going In" by Philip R. Goodwin

an astounding rate. Annual sales of .22s for use in shooting galleries alone numbered 50,000,000 rounds a year.

The company never forgot its roots in sporting arms during these years. John and Matthew Browning were actually sitting in the outer offices of Remington in 1902 on the day Marcellus Hartley died during a board meeting just a few feet away. They had come to pitch their new

produced in the hundreds of thousands, making Remington a leader in personal-defense during the latter half of the 19th century.

World War I saw the various interests of Remington-UMC working at full capacity making arms for the United States, France, Great Britain and Czarist Russia. "First in the Field" would become synonymous with Remington sporting arms, but it was during this period that Remington was

Model 700



Remington Timeline



1950 Remington introduced one of the finest pump-action shotguns ever designed—the Model 870 "Wingmaster" shotgun, which has become the largest selling shotgun in history with well over 11 million+ sold to date.



1959 Remington introduced the innovative Nylon 66 autoloading .22 rifle.



1940 With World War II looming, the U.S. Army War Dept. ordered Remington to expand its ammunition production and to operate government-owned plants elsewhere. Remington facilities produced more than half the Allies' small arms ammunition.

1941 Besides ammunition, Remington manufactured hundreds of thousands of military rifles during World War II, and millions of weapons parts for other gun makers. Remington sold off its cutlery business to devote more production resources to the war effort.



1962 Remington introduced the Model 700 bolt-action rifle—soon to be one of the most popular hunting rifles ever.

Post-War Inspirations



Computerized tooling in the new Huntsville, Ala., plant, gives Remington the precision and flexibility to meet shooters' changing demands.

autoloading shotgun to Remington, and although Hartley's death put a halt to their partnership, the Browning brothers returned later to offer Remington the opportunity to produce the Auto-5 for domestic sale, while Belgium's Fabrique Nationale manufactured the wildly successful scattergun for the European markets. Branded as the Remington Autoloading Shotgun, later the Model 11, it remains one of the best-selling semi-automatics of all time.

Speaking of shotguns, the Remington Model 870 has outsold every shotgun ever marketed in the world. Introduced in 1950, this pump-action—available in a dizzying array of gauges, barrel lengths and special features—passed the 7 million mark in 1996, and remains a staple of the Remington Outdoor Company today.

In 1962 Remington-UMC introduced the Model 700 bolt-action rifle. Available in more than 30 chamberings and every configuration you could imagine, the Model 700 holds the world's record for the most-produced sporting bolt-action of all time. Configured as the M40 and M24 SWS, the Model 700 in its sniper configuration has been in the hands of U.S. military snipers from Vietnam to present day. It is still considered one of the most accurate rifles ever made.

Since family control of E. Remington & Sons ended in 1888 with the bankruptcy sale to Marcellus Hartley (who also owned Winchester and the Union Metallic Cartridge Co.), Remington's ownership has passed through numerous hands, including E.I. DuPont Nemours, Clayton, Dubilier & Rice and, since 2007, Cerberus Capital Management, which manages Remington Outdoor Company.

Nearly every shooter has handled and fired a Remington of some type. Throughout this bicentennial special edition, we're highlighting scores of different models offered at various times in this proud 200-year history, but even so, are able to showcase only some of the most popular and influential, and which contributed to the longevity of America's Oldest Gunmaker. Quite possibly, more sporting firearms have worn the Remington marque than any other. Remington has also produced the most American ammunition and continues to be the market leader today. If you would like to know more about this American classic, check out Roy Marcot's 1998 official authorized history of the Remington Arms Co., *Remington: America's Oldest Gunmaker*. Happy birthday, Remington, and thanks for 200 years of innovation and excellence in military and sporting arms. **R**

A recurring thread in Remington's corporate evolution is how it fared in the aftermath of major wars, as government contracts dried up, but bills were coming due for heavy investments made in factories, materials and personnel. In Remington's case, the decades following the Civil War, World War I and World War II/Korea were particularly fertile for new product development as designers and engineers turned their attention to the civilian market. As a result, the company was able to survive, or perhaps even thrive, despite the lingering consequences of rapid growth.

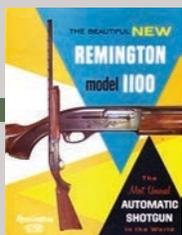
As documented in the books of Remington historian Roy Marcot, the company was able to rally behind a succession of talented firearm designers who consistently devised improved rifles, pistols and shotguns that had broad appeal to the shooting public. Some of these guns now rate as all-time American classics, while others were steppingstones to future favorites.

Civil War—

- The **Rolling Block** rifle, the brainchild of Joseph Rider, was produced in large numbers and many variants from 1866 until the 1920s. Though it lost out on becoming the U.S. Army's regular issue rifle, the Rolling Block served with the National Guard and other smaller units and sold even better to foreign militaries. The reliable rifle was also a hit with big-game hunters and tournament marksmen, sporting uses undergoing rapid growth at that time.
- **Remington-Heppburn** rifles, a joint effort with gunmaker Lewis Heppburn, most notably long-range target models for Creedmoor-style competition.
- The **Model 1875** revolver was a big

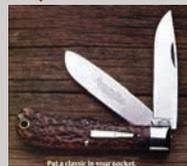


1963 The company introduced the Remington Model 1100 autoloading shotgun.



1970 A thoroughly modern ammunition plant was constructed in Lonoke, Ark. Over the next 25 years rimfire, center-fire and shotshell production lines were moved out of Bridgeport, Conn.

1982 Remington reintroduced its popular "Bullet Knife" series of pocket knives, and a new pattern has been offered every year since, along with many other knife patterns.



1988 Remington initiated production of the M24 Sniper Rifle, which was the U.S. Army's standard sniper rifle through 2010, and still serves other armed forces around the world.

1997 The company opened a state-of-the-art armsmaking facility in Mayfield, Ky., to supplement its works in Ilion, N.Y.





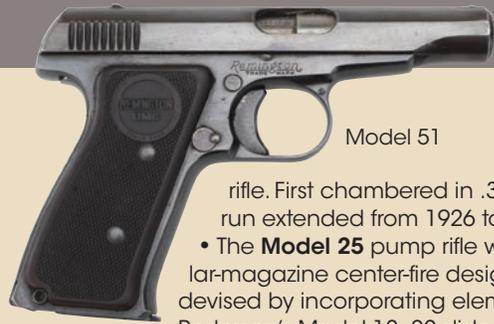
Gen. George Custer favored his Rolling Block rifle for big-game hunting.

.44-caliber single-action often seen in photos from the Old West.

- **Remington-Whitmore** shotguns, also from the mid-to late 1870s, were handsome exposed-hammer doubles that boasted a clever "Hammer Lifter" cocking mechanism invented by Andrew Whitmore and subsequently refined by Hepburn.
- The **Remington-Lee** bolt-action rifle, the company's first successful repeater, was based on a patent issued to James P. Lee in 1878. Though production numbers remained relatively small, it persisted until about 1910 and preceded what would become a Remington forte.

World War I—

- The **Model 51** semi-automatic pistol was a stylish compact offered in .32 ACP and .380 ACP, a Pedersen project introduced in 1919.
 - The **Model 17** 20-gauge hammerless pump shotgun, originally the concept of John M. Browning, was improved by Pedersen and finally unveiled in 1921.
 - The **Model 30 Express** bolt-action sporter was developed by Crawford C. Loomis and C.H. Barnes, based on the Model 1917 service



Model 51

rifle. First chambered in .30-'06 Sprg., its run extended from 1926 to 1940.

- The **Model 25** pump rifle was a tubular-magazine center-fire designer Loomis devised by incorporating elements from Pedersen's Model 12 .22 slide-action. It came to market in 1923.

World War II—

- The **Model 870** pump-action shotgun came on line in 1950 and has never looked back. With current production now exceeding 11 million units, the smooth-operating pump has been adapted to dozens of applications, ranging from hunting to competition to military and police duty, and succeeded at every one of them.
- The **Model 700** bolt-action rifle, unveiled in 1962, climaxed an evolutionary process dating back to the 1880s. An in-house design group led by Mike Walker hit paydirt with a rifle that was extremely strong, accurate and handsome. More than 6 million Model 700s later, the turnbolt action has also been adapted to myriad uses, including a half-century of sniper duty with the U.S. Army and Marines.
- The **Model 1100** semi-automatic shotgun made its debut in 1963, the product of designer Wayne Leek. It also brought sleek, modern styling and proved itself so durable and versatile, that despite the advent of several new Remington autoloaders since, demand for the 1100 remains. More than 4 million have been built.

—John Zent,
NRA Publications
Editorial Director



Remington Timeline

2010 Remington revolutionized the autoloading shotgun market with the introduction of the Versa Max. Its patented VersaPort system self-regulates gas pressure based on cartridge length, enabling users to experience dramatically reduced felt recoil.

2011 Remington re-entered the handgun market after 85 years with the launch of the Model 1911 R1 semi-automatic pistol.

2013 Remington introduced the Model 783 bolt-action rifle; a rugged "working man's" model with a dual-pillar bedding platform that allows the barrel to 'free-float' for improved accuracy.



2016 Remington celebrates its 200th Anniversary in the arms business as "America's Oldest Gunmaker." The company is quite possibly the oldest manufacturer in America to still be making its original product.

2014 Remington opened a new, state-of-the-art manufacturing facility in Huntsville, Ala.

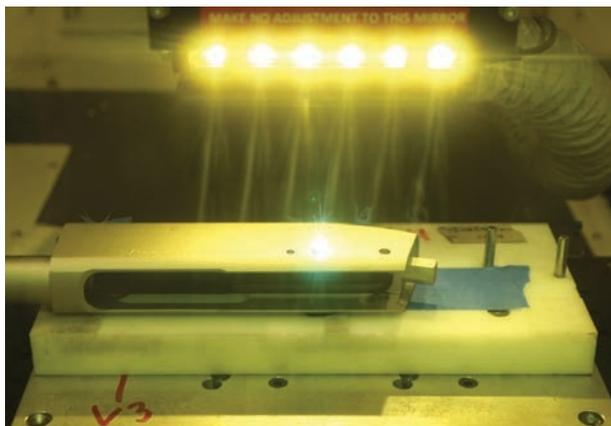




Building good guns for a changing world doesn't happen automatically just because a company is entering its third century. On the heels of changing times, Remington is back on track.

By John Zent
NRA Publications Editorial Director

Remington RETOOLS

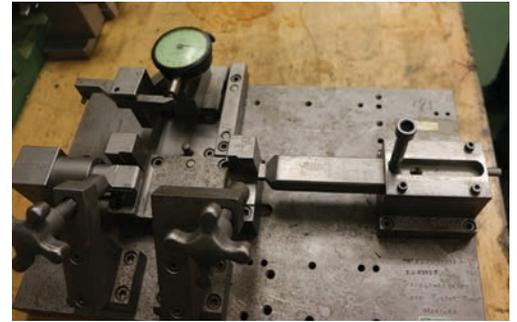


In observance of its last big anniversary (1966), Remington took stock by concluding: "The company's history closely parallels that of the nation as a whole." True enough, Remington products helped to explore and settle the frontier, served in every armed conflict dating back to the Mexican War, and were dominant throughout shooting and hunting culture.

High-tech tooling can probe and even x-ray gun parts to ensure quality control, but in keeping with a 200-year legacy, plant manager Kyle Luke (above) and Remington craftsmen still rely on hands-on inspection and pride in workmanship.



ILION, N.Y.



Since then, American society has endured a tsunami of change that turned the business world—especially manufacturing—on its head. While Remington remained a shining example of “made in the USA” patriotism, in many other respects it continued to reflect a much different era in American history.

The company migrated operating units from its long-time base in the Northeast to Sunbelt states, namely Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky and, most recently, Alabama. The firm’s Ilion, N.Y., plant was an early adopter (1980s) of computerized engineering and machining (CAD and CNC), which allow much faster product development and tooling set-ups, exceptional part-to-part uniformity, and workforces that are smaller but must possess new skills. Incoming ownership groups in the 1990s and 2000s sought to diversify both within and outside the firearm industry. That was especially the case beginning around 2007, when Remington’s parent corporation began acquiring numerous other businesses, eventually including legacy brands (Marlin, Harrington & Richardson), plus up-and-comers (Dakota, Para USA, Advanced Armament Corp., Barnes Bullets), thus leading to today’s super-sized Remington Outdoor Company (ROC).



Perhaps all of those changes were needed to keep pace with a rapidly transforming economic and labor climate, as well as a marketplace that is more competitive than ever. But assimilating so much so fast also inflicted growing pains.

Not for the first time, Remington faced adversity by doing what it has done best for two centuries—it focused on building guns. Naturally these include the icons many know and love, headlined by Model 870 shotguns, Model 700 bolt rifles and Marlin 336 lever-actions. But ROC is also innovating new designs with new manufacturing methods and new tooling, clearly determined to rekindle the shooting public’s allegiance to all-time favorites and fresh ideas alike. For me, it’s heartening to see a cultural elder working so intently to connect 200 years of gunmaking genius with bright young minds and forward-thinking technology.



In December I took part in a north-south junket to twin hubs of Remington Country, a two-day shooting-press tour of manufacturing plants in Ilion, N.Y., and Huntsville, Ala. I went knowing Remington would put its best foot forward, but in a sense this was about re-opening doors after some difficult changes to the corporate structure and culture. As a Remington fan, I

Part of the secret to Remington’s continued success at its Ilion, N.Y., plant is a skilled workforce and the company’s willingness to harness cutting-edge processes that ease manufacturing and maintain quality control.





HUNTSVILLE, ALA.



welcomed the resilience and show of corporate determination, and went hoping to come away impressed. At Ilion we found a smokestack fortress that is so huge, so historic and perhaps so dated, that it was counterintuitive to envision the vitality we would encounter within. Today, 1,300 employees work at this survivor of America’s Industrial Revolution. Inside we saw plenty of honest wear-and-tear, but notably, we also encountered lots of cutting-edge, high-tech computer-numeric machinery. To be sure some older tooling is still at work, and it appeared the managers and workers have deduced the best and most practical ways possible to merge old and new manufacturing practices and equipment. We saw precision-machined parts being subjected to stringent quality control methods, along with top-flight materials that aren’t always found in current trendy models. We saw sure-handed assemblers fretting over fit and finish. We’ll know soon what shooters have to say about current-edition Ilion-made 870s, 700s and Marlins, too. These models continue to move in the marketplace and, while I don’t have sales numbers to share, I saw several trucks being loaded with guns right off the assembly lines.



Mostly what I sensed was a hard-working culture of skilled labor, the kind that built our country and ensured that precious firearm freedoms could and would be within reach of Americans from all walks of life. We can’t afford to lose that.



The next stop, Huntsville, was predictably quite different, a park-like setting whose sleek, modern buildings presented a sharp contrast to the smoky brick outpost up north. The newly outfitted factory and its state-of-the-art tech center were still getting up to speed, but nonetheless the workforce there was building guns whose designs are newer and whose applications are in step with a new generation of shooters.

Remington’s 2014 acquisition of a large industrial campus in this southern aerospace center made headlines in both the firearm press and national news outlets. In unison, gun owners applauded the idea of America’s oldest gun-maker operating in such a gun-friendly state. It was apparent that settling

Remington’s philosophy of building on a solid foundation is one of many reasons for its longevity. Even its new plant in Alabama is strategically located in a center for engineering know-how, just the kind of experience needed to optimize the high-tech tooling that keeps quality high, prices low and shooters smiling.





CEO Jim Marcotuli's philosophy of getting results first and foremost, mirrors the original quest of Eliphalet Remington as he forged his historic barrel. Today's company has the advantage of modern technology, plus 200 years of experience and savvy in the gunmaking business.



in would take a while, and yet in several critical ways we observed things progressing at a rapid pace.

Repeatedly we heard how the company is tackling quality-control issues and learned about an innovative new approach to merging R&D, marketing and operations teams in hopes of developing, perfecting and supplying new products that are truly ready for market. Everyone we met cited the commitment of all 350 employees to quality control. New Remington CEO Jim Marcotuli put it in perspective, with the frank admission that, "We know we need to fix it first, then tell the story. We need real results to speak for themselves, and while we can't claim success yet, we're committed to getting there. I don't want to say we have fixed it yet. But we do want to offer transparency, and to say this is the path we're on to getting it right."

That path includes new guns stamped "Remington Huntsville, AL." Our media group observed Remington's first major new product in quite some time—the RM380 micro carry pistol—coming off assembly stations, and later got to shoot RM380s on an R&D test range. We also observed DPMS AR-style rifles and AAC silencers in production, and saw racks of newly machined 1911 R1 slides. All the manufacturing equipment appeared to be spanking new, to go along with the renewed priority of customer satisfaction.

Production processes are being organized in "value streams" that conveniently co-locate machining, assembly, testing and packing operations to maximize efficiency and quality. Managers we met included both transfers from other Remington facilities and locals, many with engineering backgrounds in Huntsville's booming automotive and aerospace economy. To help find employees that are a good fit, the state-run Alabama Industrial Development Training offers a 40-hour pre-employment course where prospective hires are given basic instruction in operating factory tooling. That, along with the fact that Huntsville has America's highest per capita engineer population, ensures that a top-notch work force is being assembled.

In addition, Remington operates a third gun-making unit, namely Dakota Arms, in Sturgis, S. D., devoted to building custom and semi-custom firearms. Along with Dakota and Nesika brand rifles, the company recently shifted its long-running Custom Shop from Ilion to Sturgis, and so bread-and-butter Remingtons are restocked in exhibition-grade wood, hand finished and embellished, accurized to the nth degree and/or modified for special purposes, all according customer specs, tastes and budgets.

This is fine-art gunmaking, where the volumes are low and the quality and prices are just the opposite. It's worth noting that no other major U.S. manufacturer presently possesses the in-house competence to compete with legacy European firms in this rarefied arena.

A close look behind the doors at the Ilion, Huntsville and Sturgis plants makes it evident that Remington is rebooting its hopes and its standing with shooters by doing what it must do—building good guns for a shooting public that's looking for quality and fair deals. To echo Marcotuli, I'm not in the position to say the company is right where it intends to be, but I can report that an ambitious and promising plan is moving forward to reclaim Remington's rich legacy as it celebrates the biggest milestone ever in American gun manufacturing. *R*

Art & History Remington 200th Anniversary Guns

By Mark A. Keefe, IV,
Editor In Chief, *American Rifleman*



Commemorative 1911 R1

Big Green" isn't going to let the opportunity to celebrate 200 years of gunmaking slip by—let's face it, this is the first time an American gunmaker has reached the two-century mark. Available only this year are three different Remington firearm series celebrating the big anniversary.

"Commemorative Edition" models are available in Model 870 shotgun, Model 700 ADL rifle and Model 1911 R1 pistol examples. Quite reasonably priced, the Commemorative guns are embellished with special anniversary badging, which appears as a bronze-colored grip cap on the rifle and shotgun, and as highlight engraving in the walnut grip cap of the handgun. In addition, the walnut shotgun and rifle stocks bear very handsome fleur-de-lis checkering treatments. Commemorative Model 700s are offered in .243 Win., .270 Win., .30-'06 Sprg. and .300 Win. Mag. calibers. Also for brand enthusiasts seeking a keepsake, there are Remington anniversary knives, ball caps, t-shirts and other gear, too.

Next is the **"Limited Edition"**—only 2,016 each—of engraved firearms, including Model 870 and Model 1100 shotguns, Model 700 and Model 7600 rifles, and Model 1911 R1 pistols. The guns will include commemorative engraving featuring a 24-kt. gold depiction of founder Eliphalet Remington II himself heading into the woods with his first barrel, special serial numbers, a medallion in the grip and special packaging. The long guns will have C-grade American walnut stocks with fleur-de-lis checkering.

In addition, Remington's Custom Shop has created a very small number of exquisitely finished and embellished guns that are earmarked for fundraising auctions, permanent display and for one lucky Remington collector. Four **Custom Bicentennial Sets** have been built, each consisting of a Model 700 rifle, a Model 870 shotgun and a Model 1911 R1 pistol. These guns were hand-engraved by master craftsman Jesse Kaufman in bespoke ornate scrollwork enhanced with 24-kt. gold inlay and are stocked in exhibition-grade walnut. Truly worthy of this momentous occasion. One set is being displayed at Remington's booth during 2016 trade and consumer shows; another will be auctioned to raise funds for the NRA Institute for Legislative Action during the 2016 NRA Annual Meetings & Exhibits in Louisville, Ky.; a third set will be available for purchase via a year-long auction at Remington.com with all proceeds going to charities and conservation groups; and the final set can be yours! It will be given away in December 2016 to the Grand Prize winner of a year-long Remington Country consumer sweepstakes.

And there's one more way you can get in on the celebration. Starting in April 2016, Remington is giving away 20 firearms a month through the end of the year through the 200-Gun Remington Country Experience Sweepstakes. The company wants to hear your Remington story and to share it online. Go to Remington.com/200sweepstakes to upload a short video or photo, tell your Remington story, and submit your content to enter, or enter without submitting content. Here's your chance to have your memory posted to Remington.com for all to view and enjoy. **R**



Special detailing and markings make all three levels of 200th anniversary firearms highly appealing to Remington collectors and shooters.



Limited-Edition
Model 870



Custom Bicentennial Set



AROUND HERE, 'LIKE' & 'SHARE' WILL NEVER REPLACE LOVE & TEACH.

DESPITE ALL THE ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY OVER THE LAST TWO CENTURIES, THE ULTIMATE CONNECTION REMAINS FLESH, BLOOD AND SPIRIT. THANK YOU FOR MAKING US A PART OF THIS GREAT AMERICAN TRADITION FOR 200 YEARS, AND THANK YOU, MOST OF ALL, FOR HELPING ENSURE ITS FUTURE IN A PLACE CALLED REMINGTON COUNTRY.



This is Remington Country.



PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA BY AMERICAN WORKERS



FROM THE FORGE: Two Centuries of Remington Firearms

The longevity and success of America's Oldest Gunmaker can be traced to its ability to meet the changing demands of free people exercising their rights to keep and bear arms.

By Layne Simpson



When Eliphalet Remington II, hammered out his first rifle barrel in his father's commercial iron forge in 1816, little did he realize that 200 years later we would be celebrating such an exceptional milestone. That first barrel was for his own use, but as word of its quality spread beyond his hometown of Litchfield, N.Y., rifle builders throughout the Mohawk Valley started placing orders.

Steady growth in business prompted the eventual building of the first Remington factory in 1832. Locating it within close proximity to the Erie Canal assured a steady supply of raw materials and reliable shipment of rifle barrels to customers.

The first complete rifles built at the Remington factory were Model 1841 muskets contracted by the U.S. Army Ordnance Department in 1845. Then in the 1850s, the fledgling company was awarded another contract to produce percussion locks with the Maynard tape primer system to be used at Frankford Arsenal for the conversion of Model 1816 muskets.

While the manufacture of military firearms designed by others had proven lucrative, success in the commercial firearm market would require in-house design capability. Early on, that was supplied by William Elliot, Fordyce Beals and Joseph Rider, all experts in the design of handguns. And while handguns of various sizes, shapes and types brought much-needed money into the company coffers, Rider's single-shot rifle on the Rolling Block action not only became the biggest success story to date, its adoption by many foreign military powers also gave Remington name recognition around the world. In 1874 the Rolling Block enjoyed a big boost in the sporting market when a six-man American team beat the Irish in a much-publicized match at 800, 900 and 1,000 yds., held at the Creedmoor Range in New York. The Rolling Block was also quite popular among hunters until eventually losing out to repeating rifles.

Through the decades, Remington has produced many other products, including farm equipment, fire engines, street cars, hand tools and home sewing machines; but its roots have always been deeply planted in the design and mass-production of practical, high-performance sporting arms that, for the most part, have been affordable to working men and women around the world. Here's a brief history of guns that made Remington America's Oldest Gunmaker.

Bolt-Action Center-Fire Rifles

Remington's production of bolt-action rifles goes back to United States military trials of the 1870s and 1880s. Realizing that its single-shot Rolling Block was no competition against repeating rifles being developed by other companies, the production of a rifle designed by John W. Keene was initiated. Chambered for the .45-70 Gov't., the action of the Remington-Keene was of turnbolt design and it fed cartridges from a tubular magazine attached to the bottom of its barrel. Both military and sporting variations were eventually manufactured.

Next in line was a rifle designed by James Paris Lee. Also of turn-bolt design, the first version of the Remington-Lee was introduced in 1879 and the later Model 1899 remained in production until 1905. Cartridges fed from a detachable box magazine, and it was eventually chambered for a number of rounds, including .45-70 Gov't., .43 Spanish, 7x57 mm Mauser, 6 mm Lee Navy and .30-40 Krag. Several thousand were built for the U.S. Army and Navy, and a number were purchased by other countries including England, China, Spain and New Zealand. Most were military rifles, although sporting variants with hand-checked stocks were produced.

Then came World War I and the eventual production of more than 1 million Pattern 1914 rifles in .303 caliber for the British government. Because of a shortage of 1903 Springfields, that same rifle in .30-'06 Sprg. caliber, and called the Remington-Enfield of 1917, was adopted by the U.S. military. The war's end found Remington with a huge inventory of unused 1917 Enfield parts, and that resulted in the introduction of the Model 30 sporting rifle in April 1921. Initially available only in .30-'06 Sprg., it was eventually chambered for the .257 Roberts and 7x57 mm Mauser as well as Remington's rimless family of cartridges in .25, .30, .32 and .35 calibers. Production ceased in 1940 with the introduction of a slightly modified version called the Model 720. It was discontinued the very next year during a company modernization program that would greatly influence the design and production of all future Remington firearms.

The Model 720 was followed in 1948 by the Mike Walker-designed Model 721, the most influential bolt-action rifle introduced by Remington. Soon thereafter, it was joined by a short-action version called the Model 722. Far less costly to manufacture than the previous Model 720, it proved to be the most accurate mass-produced sporting rifle built in America at the time, and it was priced at a mere \$79.95. A rather plain appearance prompted the development of a fancier version replete with hinged floorplate, hand-checked walnut stock and improved safety. Called the Model 725, it was introduced in 1958.

In 1962 the Model 721 was improved and reintroduced as the Model 700, also available in short- and long-action versions. Initially offered



1885 Remington-Lee Rifle



The Mighty Model 700

When the Model 700 was introduced in 1962, it did not take Remington officials long to realize it had created a winner. In addition to a fresh new look, it was available in the equally new 7 mm Rem. Mag., which went on to become America's favorite belted magnum. The "three rings of steel" design made its action one of the strongest ever built and its fully adjustable trigger broke like an icicle in December. A level of concentricity not previously achieved in a mass-produced rifle, along with a barrel chambered and button-rifled to target-rifle dimensional tolerances, delivered tack-driving accuracy.

Remington has kept consumer interest in the Model 700 high by introducing dozens of interesting variations chambered for many cartridges through the years. If you were to buy one each of those presently available in every caliber offered, you'd need a gun safe capable of holding close to 150 rifles. Like most hunters, I have several favorites, but my pick has long been a BDL grade in 7 mm Rem. Mag. purchased in 1962, the year of its introduction. It has accounted for a lot of game during the past 54 years and still shoots its favorite loads inside an inch at 100 yds. With production numbers topping 6 million, the Model 700 can honestly be described as one of the world's most successful sporting rifles.



1962 Vintage M700 BDL

Though the M700 is relied on for every conceivable bolt-rifle purpose, the author and other hunters comprise its biggest fan base. He chose the powerful .416 Rem. Mag. chambering to down his Asiatic buffalo.



Model 783



Model 725



Model Seven

Perhaps more than any other category, Remington is now known for its bolt-action rifles, led by the M700 family. However, it's a fact the company designed some interesting turnbolts before and after the 700.

only in ADL and BDL versions, dozens of variations in numerous chamberings have since been produced. The various styles available today range from the Model 700 CDL SF with a walnut stock of classical shape, to the Model 700 Tactical Chassis with a length-adjustable synthetic stock and muzzle brake.

If not for the Model 700, we would not have a number of other Remington firearms with actions that are chips off the old block. They include the XP-100 pistol, the Model 600 carbine, the Model Seven, the 40-X target rifle and the current-issue Ultimate Muzzleloader. And while the Model 700 was originally designed as a sporting rifle, its military service began in the hands of U.S. Marine snipers during the Vietnam War and continues to this day as the M40A6, soon to be superseded by the M40A7.

Sales of the Model 700 remain strong, but today it has plenty of competition from Remington's economical, bolt-action alternative, the Model 783. A button-rifled barrel combined with pillar-bedded action, Crossfire trigger system and other accuracy-enhancing features deliver performance far beyond what is usually expected of a rifle in its price range.

Slide-Action and Semi-Automatic Center-Fire Rifles

Remington was not the first company to introduce slide-action and semi-automatic center-fire rifles, but based on production longevity and numbers, the Model 14 pump gun and the Model 8 autoloader proved by far the most successful.

The Model 8 arrived in 1906 and introduced a new rimless line of Remington cartridges in .25, .30, .32 and .35 calibers. Designed by John Browning, it is recoil-operated in the same manner as the Browning A5 shotgun. During cycling, the bolt and barrel travel rearward together, but then the barrel completes its return trip before the bolt moves to strip a cartridge from the box magazine and into battery. When minor cosmetic changes were made in 1936 the name was changed to Model 81 and the .300 Savage chambering added. Remington's first autoloading center-fire proved to be quite popular due to its firepower, reliability and durability, along with a safety easily operated when wearing thick gloves during wintertime hunts.

The Model 14 slide-action rifle from 1912 was initially





Model 8

chambered for the same family of rimless cartridges as the Model 8. In that era it was both legal and common for hunters to use their deer rifles for bagging large game birds such as wild turkey and geese, and for that purpose many cartridges were factory-loaded with nonexpanding, full-metal-jacketed bullets. Spiraled grooving in the wall of the tubular magazine of the Model 14 tilted cartridges enough to prevent bullet nose-to-primer contact, thereby preventing possible multiple detonation in the magazine.

The Model 14½ variant (1914) was available only in .38-40 Win. and .44-40 Win. Most were sold to hunters, but quite a few served in law enforcement, especially among prison guards. Since the two cartridges it was chambered for were loaded only with flat-nosed bullets, the tubular magazine of the Model 14½ did not have spiraled grooving.

Like other rifles introduced during the early 1900s, many machined parts, some of which required hand fitting, made Remington's first repeating deer rifles extremely expensive to manufacture. That, along with the fact that neither was capable of handling the popular .30-'06 Sprg. cartridge, prompted the company to replace them with more modern designs.

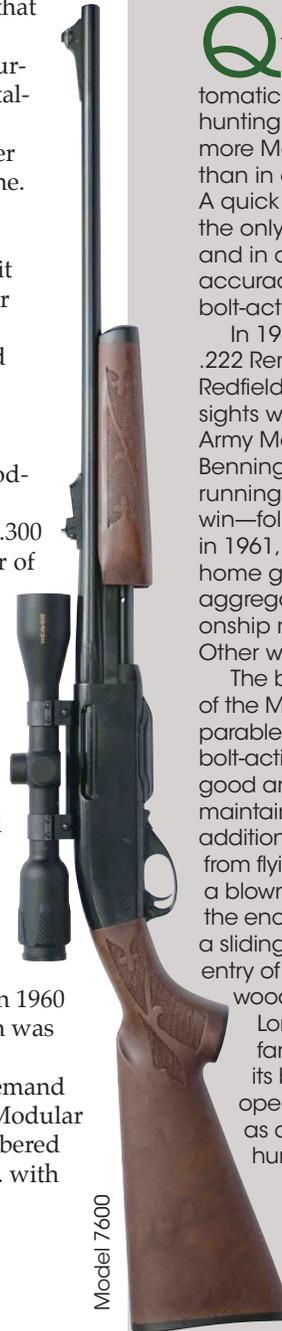
Enter the Model 760 Gamemaster pump gun in 1952, introduced in .300 Savage, .30-'06 Sprg. and .35 Rem., then eventually offered in a number of other chamberings, including .222 Rem., 6 mm Rem. and .308 Win. A carbine with an 18½" barrel was added in 1960. When a few improvements were made in 1981 the model designation was changed to 7600. Until recently it was available in .35 Whelen but the options have been reduced to .270 Win., .308 Win. and .30-'06 Sprg., the last available with 18½" or 22" barrels.

The Model 81 was replaced by the Model 740 Woodsmaster with its "jet-affect" (gas-operated) action in 1955. Initially offered only in .30-'06 Sprg., it eventually became available in .244 Rem., .280 Rem. and .308 Win. before being replaced by the Model 742 in 1960. Among other improvements was a DuPont Teflon S coating on moving parts. When the Model 742 was replaced by the Model 7400 in 1981, the number of locking lugs on its rotating breechbolt was reduced from 19 small ones to four larger lugs. Production was simplified with no sacrifice in breeching strength. The Model 7400 was replaced by the Model 750 in 1960 and, for the first time in history, an autoloading rifle built by Remington was available in .35 Whelen.

The Model 750 was discontinued in 2016, mainly due to declining demand caused by increased popularity of AR-platform rifles. The Model R-15 Modular Repeating Rifle is available in a number of variants and presently chambered only for .223 Rem. As this is written the R-25 is offered only in .308 Win. with other options to follow.



Model R-15



Model 7600

Model 760/7600

Quite a few years ago, a friend at Remington told me that because semi-automatic rifles are not allowed for hunting deer in Pennsylvania, more Model 760s were sold there than in all other states combined. A quick follow-up shot was not the only reason it was loved there and in other places. A level of accuracy comparable to that of bolt-action rifles was another.

In 1960, the Model 760 in .222 Rem. and equipped with Redfield International target sights was adopted by the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning, Ga., for international running boar competition. The first win—followed by others—came in 1961, when the Army team took home gold from the double-shot aggregate at the world championship matches in Oslo, Norway. Other wins followed.

The breech-locking strength of the Model 760/7600 is comparable to that of a modern bolt-action rifle and, when fed good ammunition and properly maintained, it is totally reliable. In addition to protecting the shooter from flying debris in the event of a blown primer or ruptured case, the enclosed receiver, along with a sliding bolt cover, discourages entry of rain, snow, dust and wood debris into the action.

Long live the world's most famous slide-action rifle. May its bark continue to shatter opening-day mornings as long as deer are out there to be hunted.

Semi-automatic rifle lineage runs deep in Remington Country, from the John Browning-designed Model 8 in the early 1900s (top of page) to the contemporary AR-platform R-15/R-25 series.



Model 597

Nylon 66



Models 552 Speedmaster and 572 Fieldmaster

Based on longevity and sales, the Model 572 Fieldmaster slide-action (1955) and the Model 552 Speedmaster semi-automatic (1957) are Remington's most prolific .22 rimfires. Both are still made and simply to say their designs have withstood the test of time is rather an understatement. Nicely checkered walnut and blued steel may seem old hat to some, but there are still enough of us left who appreciate firearms made like they used to be made to keep the Models 552 and 572 alive. Their beauty is actually much more than skin deep, as both are as accurate and reliable as firearms of their type and in their price range can possibly be. Both run happily on .22 Short, .22 Long or .22 LR ammunition.

Model 552 Speedmaster

Remington .22 Rimfire Rifles

Remington's first .22 rimfire rifle, introduced in 1873, was a single-shot on the small Rolling Block action. A number of variations, including a target rifle with telescopic sight, were eventually offered. One of the more popular of early rifles was on a less expensive action of a different design introduced in 1906. As its name implied, the Boy's Rifle was just the ticket for introducing youngsters to safe gun handling and shooting. The "Boys Rifle" name was used again with the introduction of the Model 33A, first advertised in *American Rifleman* in 1931 at a Depression-scarce \$5.

Dozens of other inexpensive single-shot .22s came and went, with the Model 510 Targetmaster (1939-1960) being one of the last. Among a number of options was a factory-mounted Weaver scope. In addition to the standard version, it was available as the Model 510 Skeetrap Rifle with a smoothbore barrel. Moving back to the more expensive were high-grade target rifles built on the Remington-Hepburn action in the Remington Custom Shop during the early 1900s.

There were also many .22s on various repeating actions. The Model 12 slide-action rifle was designed by John D. Pedersen and introduced in 1909. Company advertisements proclaimed "it shoots them all without adjustment" indicating its ability to handle .22 Short, Long and Long Rifle ammunition interchangeably. The Model 12 was discontinued in 1936, with more than 800,000 built. A second, highly modified version of the Model 12 touted as "capable of killing anything from a rat to a deer" was in .25-20 Win. and .32-20 Win.

Soon after the last original Model 12s disappeared from hardware store shelves, an improved version called the Model 121 Fieldmaster took its place. Tubular magazine capacity was increased to 14 .22 LR, 16 .22 Long or 20 .22 Short cartridges. A smoothbore model for use with .22 shot cartridges was also available. Model 121 production ceased in 1954 with close to 200,000 built.

The Model 16 .22 Caliber Autoloading Rifle came out in 1914. Of take-down design, its tubular magazine was housed in its buttstock. At the time, the Iliion, N.Y., factory was turning out 700 firearms per day with close to five percent of them being Model 16s. Another autoloader, the Model 24, was designed by John Browning, improved by Crawford C. Loomis and introduced only in .22 Short in 1922 before the .22 LR was added the following year. Also a bottom-ejector, the Model 24 is easily recognized by a bowl-shaped deflector at the bottom of its receiver for channeling spent cases to the side. The later Model 24B is basically the same rifle without the case deflector.

The Nylon 66 (1959) was my father's favorite Remington .22 autoloader. It bounced around behind the seat of his old farm truck for many years. Virtually indestructible, Remington advertisements promised, "won't fade, warp, shrink, chip or peel, and unaffected by the abuse of sunlight, rodents, insects, alkalis and fungus." Sad to say, a grand little rifle introduced long before its time was discontinued in 1987.

In fact, there was a Nylon series wearing Zytel polymer stocks

Model 572 Fieldmaster

in black, brown or green shades, including the single-shot Nylon 10 and some of the scarcest Remington .22s, the Nylon 11 bolt-action (1962-1964) and the Nylon 76 lever-action (1962-1965).

If Dad were here today he would probably like the Model 597 almost as well as his beloved Nylon 66. Introduced in 1997, it continues full speed ahead with several variations including both synthetic and laminated wood stocks. Chambering options are .22 LR and .22 WMR.

There have also been numerous bolt-action .22s. The Loomis-designed Model 34 bolt-action repeater had a tubular magazine beneath its barrel and was introduced in 1932 at a price of \$14.60. An additional \$4.85 bought the NRA Target Grade with rear peep sight, Patridge-style front sight, sling strap and swivel hooks. It was soon decided that a higher-grade target rifle capable of rivaling the accuracy of Winchester Model 52s would be next in line. Some of the first Model 37 Rangemaster rifles, with heavy barrel and Remington/Redfield micrometer sights, saw action at Camp Perry in 1936.

Other bolt-actions include the Model 411 chambered for the .22 CB Cap, the Model 610 in .22 WRF, the Model 510 Targetmaster, the Model 512 Scoremaster and one that many of us hated to see go, the Model 513T Matchmaster. The most accurate Remington .22 rimfires were 40-X target rifles built by the Custom Shop.



Early hammer double shotgun

Shotguns

The first run of shotguns produced by E. Remington & Sons in 1866 were 20-gauge muzzleloaders. They consisted of receivers, barrels and stocks salvaged from muskets used in the Civil War. Other single-barrel shotguns were later built on the Rolling Block action. The company's first double-barrel gun, introduced in 1873, was

designed by Andrew Whitmore and went by the name of Remington-Whitmore Hammer-Lifter Shotgun. It got its name from a lever that, when lifted, partially cocked two external hammers. The firm's first breechloading double was introduced in 1882, and Remington remained a leading maker of double-barrel shotguns through the first two decades of the 20th century.

Then came the company's first repeating shotgun. Designed by Pedersen, the Model 10, introduced in 1908, was of slide-action, bottom-ejecting design. The Trench Gun version with 20" barrel and bayonet attachment was purchased by the government during World War I and mostly served sentry duty. The Model 10 was later improved by Crawford C. Loomis and reintroduced as the Model 29 in 1929. Two years later, Remington's first side-ejecting pump gun, the Model 31, was introduced and, to emphasize its smoothness, it was often promoted as "the shotgun with the ball-bearing action." It was eventually offered in many grades and variations, including the "Lightweight" with aluminum receiver. When the ax fell in 1949, close to 400,000 Model 31s had been produced.

While the Model 31 had been a good seller, the pump-gun market had long been dominated by Winchester with its Model 12. That began to change in 1950



The "Sportsman" 58 is the fastest handling, easiest pointing shotgun ever made! New gas-operated "Power-Matic" action softens recoil.

Model 870

Based on longevity, and with more than 11 million sold since its introduction in 1950, the Model 870 is not only the most successful shotgun introduced by Remington, it also ranks among the world's most successful sporting arms of any type. Price has always been a big factor. The standard-grade Model 870 Wingmaster was introduced at a price of \$77.30 and, adjusting for 66 years of inflation, that same gun should cost \$759.90 today. A bit of price shopping will turn up a brand-new Express for less than half that.

But any product has to be more than just affordable to remain in production for more than six decades, and the 870 scores high there as well. In addition to being totally reliable, it will keep on ticking long after other designs have quit. As I have written before, over the decades I have seen 870s owned by waterfowl guides that have suffered through years of being stepped on by hunters, sat on by muddy retrievers, submerged in water and pressed into emergency boat-paddle duty. Despite years of punishment and neglect they fed shells and fired when called on. In the unlikely event that something does go wrong, the familiar 870 is quick, easy and inexpensive to fix.



Model 870

The superb-shooting, incredibly durable Model 870 pump-action is the world's all-time best-selling shotgun.



Model 1100 semi-autos in 28 gauge and .410 bore.



The recently introduced Versa Max has a cutting-edge operating system—VersaPort—that cleverly employs the shotshell to regulate gas flow.

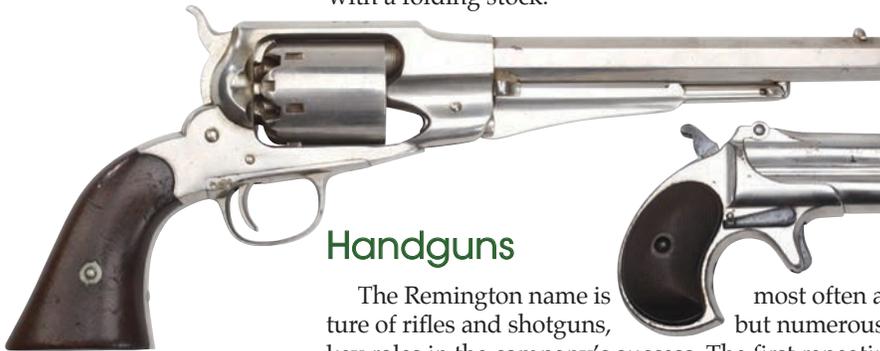
Versa Max Waterfowl Pro

with the introduction of the Remington Model 870 (see sidebar).

Remington's first semi-automatic shotgun was designed by John Browning and introduced in 1911. Quite similar to the Browning-designed Auto-5 introduced to the European market by Firearms International in 1903, the Remington Model 11 lasted until 1948 with just under 900,000 sold. During that same year it was replaced by the Model 11-48, also a recoil-operated design.

Introduced in 1956, the Sportsman 58, with a "Dial-A-Matic" design feature that allowed it to use both light and heavy 12-gauge loads, was Remington's first gas-operated shotgun. In short order, Remington introduced its second gas-urged shotgun, the Model 878 Automaster, and then another, the Model 1100, followed it in 1962. It would go on to become the firm's second-best selling shotgun, trailing only the Model 870. The fact that upward of 4 million Model 1100s have been sold since its introduction half a century ago is proof that Wayne Leek and other members of his design team got it right.

While the Model 1100 is still being produced, it has been joined by other designs such as the Model 11-87, the Versa Max and the new V3. The VersaPort system introduced in the Versa Max has seven barrel ports that utilize the length of the shell to regulate the volume of gas flow to the operating piston. VersaPort technology was inherited by the later V3, except it has eight gas ports and the action is both lighter and more compact. The V3 also has a magazine cutoff, and the absence of a recoil spring in the stock allows it to be equipped with a folding stock.



Remington-Beals New Model Army



Elliott's Double Derringer

Handguns

The Remington name is most often associated with the manufacture of rifles and shotguns, but numerous handguns have also played key roles in the company's success. The first repeating handgun, the 1st Model Beals' Pocket Revolver in .31 caliber, was introduced to the civilian market in 1856. Designed by Fordyce Beals, it was a single-action, percussion design and came with a powder flask, bullet mold, nipple wrench, ball-seating tool and other accessories. Other early handguns manufactured by Remington were designed by Newark, Ohio, gunsmith Joseph Rider, whose Remington-Rider Double-Action Revolver of 1860 was one of the more successful.

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The first large-frame handgun manufactured by Remington was the .36-cal. Beals' Navy Revolver of 1861. Soon after the first shots of the American Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in April of that year, 5,000 in .44 caliber were ordered by the Ordnance Department in Washington, D.C. When improvements requested by Army officers were made, the name was changed to New Model Army Revolver. By the end of the war, more than 130,000 had been purchased by the Federal government. The same frame and cylinder, along with a longer barrel and walnut buttstock, were used to make the New Model Revolving Rifle.

Smith & Wesson was first to introduce revolvers with bored-through cylinders capable of handling self-contained cartridges; and soon after its patent expired in 1868, Remington began converting New Model Army Revolvers to fire metallic cartridges. This eventually led to the development of the Model 1875, a six-shot, single-action revolver in .44-40 Win. and .45 Colt. Unlike revolvers made by

Remington's past is rich in handgun sales, including early cap-and-ball revolvers and a derringer that became America's first favorite pocket pistol.

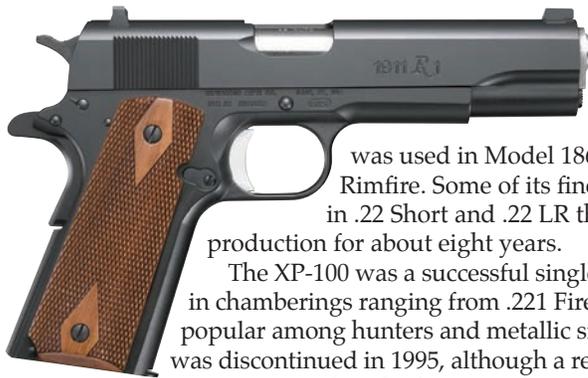


1911 R1 Stainless
Enhanced Commander

Colt, it was never adopted by the U.S. Cavalry, but a number were purchased by the U.S. Interior Department and issued to Indian Police on various western reservations.

The first semi-automatic pistols made by Remington were 1911 Colts contracted by the U.S. Ordnance Department in December 1917. The first delivery was made in June 1918, with 21,677 units built prior to the official end of World War I on November 11. Ninety-two years later, a commercial version, the 1911 R1, was introduced by Remington. Several variations with 4¼" and 5" barrels and 9x19 Luger and .45 ACP chamberings are now available.

The first autoloader of Remington design was introduced to the civilian market in 1919. Initially chambered to .380 ACP, the Model 51 was designed by John Pedersen of World War I Pedersen Device fame. The .32 ACP was added in 1921. Slightly more than 64,000 were made before it was discontinued in 1926. That marked Remington's absence from the commercial handgun market until the introduction of the single-shot XP-100 in 1963.



1911 R1

The maker's first single-shot, breechloading handguns were pocket pistols, the earliest designed around 1850 by Joseph Rider, whose Rolling Block action also

was used in Model 1866 single-shot handguns in .50 Rimfire. Some of its finest single-shots were target pistols in .22 Short and .22 LR that came along in 1901 and were in production for about eight years.

The XP-100 was a successful single-shot handgun. Eventually offered in chamberings ranging from .221 Fireball to .35 Rem., it became quite popular among hunters and metallic silhouette competitors. The XP-100 was discontinued in 1995, although a repeating version on the Model Seven action was produced a few years later. **R**



RM380

During the 1800s, Remington produced dozens of different pocket-size pistols, most notably the Remington-Elliott .41-cal. Double Derringer with its superposed barrels. Production of the Double Derringer ceased in 1935, and for the following seven decades Remington did not have a small pocket pistol in its stable. Introduction of the RM380 in 2016 changed that with a bang. An all-metal gun with steel slide and aluminum frame, it holds seven rounds of .380 ACP and has a fully loaded weight of just under 16 ozs.

Uncommonly easy slide-racking will appeal to shooters with hand strength issues, while accuracy is more than good enough for a close encounter of the serious kind. Reliability seldom seen in pocket autos is also there. During testing, I fired 20 different factory loads incorporating bullets with every nose profile available, and the RM380 now residing in my pocket gobbled up 900 rounds with not a single malfunction. It may very well end up being the most successful micro pistol ever manufactured by Remington.



Model 40-XB KS

Remington Custom Shop

Remington's Custom Shop dates from the very early 1900s when high-grade, single-shot target rifles on the Rolling Block and Remington-Hepburn actions were in great demand. Mike Walker took charge of the department during the late 1940s, and the 40-X Rangemaster target rifle was introduced in 1955. Today a host of 40-X rifles are available, including the XS, XB and XM3 tactical models, the latter described as a total system consisting of rifle, scope and accessories.

The Hunter center-fire series on the Model 700 action includes the North American Custom, African Big Game, Safari KS, Alaska Wilderness Rifle and African Plains Rifle. Also offered is the Model Seven Custom MS (Mannlicher Stock). Standard-production rifles built by Remington have long had a reputation for a level of accuracy second to none, and for those who want or need just a bit more of the same, the highly skilled Custom Shop craftsmen have been delivering for decades. Their motto is "Engineered Performance" and they live by it.



THERE WAS A PLACE TO FIND ALL THE ANSWERS YOU NEEDED LONG BEFORE GOOGLE CAME AROUND.

THESE TIMELESS PLACES HAVE BEEN THE LIFEblood OF A PROUD 200-YEAR WALK WITH OUR NATION'S SPORTING TRADITION. TOGETHER, WE'VE SEEN HUNTING GROW FROM A NECESSITY TO AN ENDURING DEFINITION OF AMERICAN VALUES. ALL UNIQUELY INTERCONNECTED IN AN EXPERIENCE YOU CAN'T GET SITTING IN FRONT OF A MACHINE. NOW STREAMING LIVE, IN A PLACE CALLED REMINGTON COUNTRY.



This is Remington Country.



PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA BY AMERICAN WORKERS







For 200 years, Remington has earned an enviable reputation for listening to its customers, and building firearms to suit their needs and budgets. These pages reflect just a small portion of the diverse lineup the company offers today, and the specification boxes focus on particular models to provide samples of what's available. The odds are good a preferred stock, barrel length, chambering and many youth and left-hand versions are produced by Big Green. Feel the engineering and enthusiasm still built into every gun—two centuries after founder Eliphalet Remington forged the first of numerous war-fighting, competition-winning and game-getting firearms. Visit Remington.com for full details.

Stop by Remington Booth 3823 during the NRA Annual Meetings May 19-22 in Louisville, Ky., to handle many of the models shown here and others.



Caliber45 ACP
Magazine Capacity 7 rounds
Barrel Length 5 inches
Overall Length 8½ inches
Weight 38½ ounces
MSRP Starting at \$774

1911 R1

The satin-black oxide finish and double-diamond walnut grips provide a timeless look to this 1911, while the carbon-steel frame and slide ensure decades of service. A flared and lowered ejection port promotes reliability during long range sessions and bruised knuckles are minimized because it ships with two magazines.

Pistols

RM380 Micro

Everyday carry is a real workout with some handguns, but Remington's RM380 lightens the load at only 12.2 ounces. A checkered frontstrap and undercut trigger guard ensure a positive grip when shooting today's high-performance .380 ACP loads, and an ambidextrous magazine release makes the double-action-only pistol southpaw friendly.



Caliber380 ACP
Magazine Capacity 6 rounds
Barrel Length 2.9 inches
Overall Length 5.27 inches
Weight 12.2 ounces
MSRP Starting at \$436

Remington Limited Lifetime Warranty



Remington proudly announced earlier this year that it is offering a limited lifetime warranty on all Remington firearms purchased January 1, 2016, or after. This new limited lifetime warranty offer supports the celebration of Remington's 200th anniversary.

"We take pride in crafting dependable, quality firearms designed to last a lifetime in the field or on the range," said Senior Vice President and General Manager, Firearms & Accessories, Leeland Nichols. "We're proud of the Americans who manufacture our products and want to showcase their skill by offering a limited lifetime warranty on all of our firearms."

Starting January 1, 2016, Remington warrants to the original purchaser of a new firearm from Remington that such firearm shall be free from defects in material and workmanship for the duration of time that the purchaser originally owns that firearm. This warranty allows for repair or replacement of any part(s) of the firearm, or replacement of the firearm if un-repairable, so long as all other requirements of the warranty are fulfilled. All products purchased January 1, 2016 or after are covered by the limited lifetime warranty offer.

Remington does not warrant against any type of defect to the firearm that Remington did not cause. For full information go to remington.com/support/firearm-warranty-information/limited-lifetime-warranty.



Model 870 Wingmaster Classic Trap

When this model was rolled out as an anniversary edition in 2000, it proved so popular that it clawed its way back into the regular 870 lineup. As with all models, twin action bars ensure reliable cycling, and this version comes with a 30-inch, light contour vent-rib barrel threaded for Rem Chokes.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	30 inches
Overall Length	50½ inches
Weight	8¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,120



Model 1100 Competition Synthetic

The carbon-fiber look on this synthetic-stocked shotgun means business at the firing line, and the comb and cast are adjustable on this version of the venerable 1100. Overboring the barrel and lengthening the forcing cone improves shot-to-shot pattern consistency and a 10 mm, target-style rib speeds target acquisition.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	30 inches
Overall Length	50½ inches
Weight	8¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,305



Versa Max Competition Tactical

There's nothing slower than reloading your shotgun on a 3-gun stage, and Remington's latest Versa Max helps minimize the pain with a tube magazine long enough to qualify for a different area code. If eight isn't enough, add the extension and there's another pair of shotshells to improve your score.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	8 (2¾ inch) shells
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	43½ inches
Weight	8 pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,733

Home Defense

If that bump in the night turns out to be a two-legged predator, wouldn't you rather trust your family's welfare to products made by a company with two centuries of experience making self-defense firearms? Whether you're looking for a tried-and-true pump-action shotgun, or a soft-shooting semi-automatic with that harnesses a cutting-edge gas system that allows you to run nearly any-size shotshell, Remington's got you covered until authorities arrive.

Model 870 Express Synthetic Tactical

Fixed cylinder choke, nimble 18½-inch barrel with a bead sight for fast target acquisition and the compact length make it ideal for home-defense. The synthetic stocks can take a beating, will provide years of service and both 2¾- and 3-inch loads can be used.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	18½ inches
Overall Length	38½ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$420



Versa Max Tactical

Violent home invasions are no longer the exclusive realm of one or two perpetrators, and the Versa Max Tactical has you covered with a magazine capacity that'll make entire gangs rethink their criminal ways. Eight 2¾-inch shotshells in the magazine tube minimize chances of reloads, the VersaPort gas system eagerly digests harder-hitting 3-inch shells, and the semi-automatic's performance in competition proves it'll keep on running.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	8 and 7 (3-inch shells)
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	43½ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,456



Model 870 Hardwood Home Defense

Capacity can be four or six shotshells, and both come with 18½-inch fixed cylinder choked barrels with a bead for sighting. The dark stained hardwood gives it a more traditional look than its synthetic sibling, and replacement 870 barrels can be swapped without modification.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	18½ inches
Overall Length	38½ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$420

Sporting Shotguns

Tactical Shotguns



More than 50 years ago, Remington's first Model 700 rolled out of the factory and versions were quickly in the hands of our military in Vietnam, a tradition that continues to this day in the sandbox. The uncanny accuracy of the firearm is renowned and there are 23 versions offered in a kaleidoscope of chamberings, barrel lengths, stocks and finishes. It's one of the safest actions available today, with "3 rings of steel" in the receiver surrounding the case head. That rigidity, of course, aids greatly in precision, and when coupled with the company's legendary hammer-forged barrels, there's good reason it's America's favorite bolt-action rifle.



Model 700 CDL

It comes in seven different cartridge configurations, with barrel lengths of 24 and 26 inches. Cut checkering on the American walnut stock gives it a classic look, regardless of chambering, and when combined with the X-Mark Pro trigger, performance lives up to everything you expect from a Model 700.

Caliber	.270 Win.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	24 inches
Overall Length	44½ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,029



Model 700 SPS

The Special Purpose Synthetic (SPS) comes in 16 different versions—including Youth and several for southpaws—encompassing 13 different cartridges. Barrel lengths are either 24 or 26 inches and the receiver is drilled and tapped for scope mounting.

Caliber	.260 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	24 inches
Overall Length	43¾ inches
Weight	7¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$731



Model 700 SPS Camo

Standard cartridge barrels are 22 inches in length, but magnums stretch it out to 24. Four chamberings are available, including .270 Win., .30-'06 Sprg., 7 mm Rem. Mag. and .300 Win. Mag. Mossy Oak Break-Up Infinity camo keeps things discreet opening day, too.

Caliber	.30-'06 Sprg.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	42½ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$809



Model 700 VTR

It lives up to the Varmint-Tactical Rifle (VTR) name with an element-defying polymer stock in Flat Dark Earth, black overmolded grip panels and plenty of ventilation for efficient heat dissipation. The barrel has a unique, triangular contour, an integral brake to reduce muzzle rise, Super Cell recoil pad and tripod for those long shots. Chamberings available also include .22-250 Rem., .260 Rem. and .308 Win.

Caliber	.223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	5 rounds
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	41½ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$930



Model 700 BDL

The looks of this high-gloss American walnut stock are enhanced by a Monte Carlo comb with raised cheekpiece, black fore-end cap and skipline cut checkering. Naturally, it comes with Remington's famed X-Mark Pro externally adjustable trigger and recessed bolt face that completely encases the case head. Four chamberings are available.

Caliber	.243 Win.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	41 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches
Weight	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$994



Model 700 SPS Stainless

A stainless-steel barreled action and polymer stock make this 700 version a sure bet for sportsmen who challenge the elements. Fourteen chamberings are available, with standard cartridge versions wearing a 24-inch barrel, while magnums and ultra-magnums get a 26-inch spout.

Caliber	.22-250 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	24 inches
Overall Length	43 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches
Weight	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$838



Model 700 Sendero SF II

A 26-inch, heavy-contour stainless-steel barrel ensures the utmost in accuracy, while its six longitudinal flutes keep things cool during long range sessions. Various models can digest five different cartridges and each comes with a dual front swivel stud for bipod mounting.

Caliber	.264 Win. Mag.
Magazine Capacity	3 rounds
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	45 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
Weight	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,488



Model 700 Varmint SF

The rugged polymer stock has overmolded grip panels to provide a solid purchase and the fluted, heavy-contour barrel minimizes heating. A Super Cell recoil pad makes things comfortable in all of the four available chamberings.

Caliber	.223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	5 rounds
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	45 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
Weight	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$991



Let-Off Relief

Stock triggers are often creepier than an Internet stalker and rival sumo-wrestler weight. Remington's X-Mark Pro trigger comes stock on many of its center-fire rifles and allows users to externally adjust let-off from a factory-set 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound pull weight. Its crisp response is a refreshing departure from typical stock triggers and one of the reasons firearms from Remington are so accurate right out of the box.

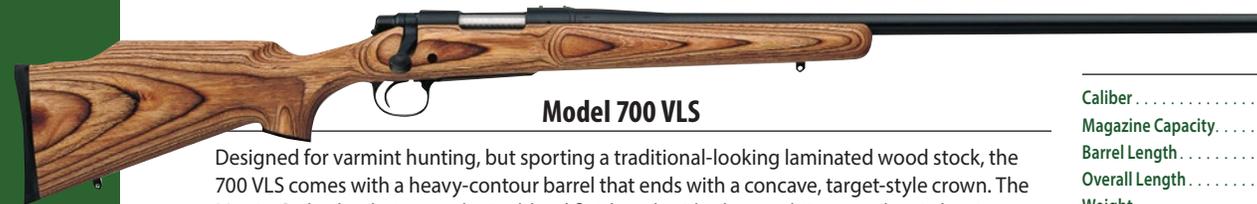




Model 700 VTR SS

The Varmint-Target Rifle (VTR) features a 22-inch barrel with integral brake to minimize muzzle rise. Overmolded grip panels on the black synthetic stock give it a distinctive look and a Picatinny rail atop makes mounting optics a breeze. It's also offered in .308 Win. and with a Flat Dark Earth stock.

Caliber	.....	.223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....	5 rounds
Barrel Length	.....	22 inches
Overall Length	.....	41½ inches
Weight	.....	7¾ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$980



Model 700 VLS

Designed for varmint hunting, but sporting a traditional-looking laminated wood stock, the 700 VLS comes with a heavy-contour barrel that ends with a concave, target-style crown. The Monte Carlo cheekpiece and satin blued finish make it look every bit as good as it shoots, regardless which one of the five chamberings you select.

Caliber	.....	.204 Ruger
Magazine Capacity	.....	5 rounds
Barrel Length	.....	26 inches
Overall Length	.....	45¾ inches
Weight	.....	9¾ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$1,056



Model 700 SPS Varmint

Combine the legendary 700 action with a 26-inch, heavy-contour barrel and you have what it takes for varmint hunting. A Super Cell recoil pad keeps things comfortable in all nine chamberings.

Caliber	.....	.22-250 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 rounds
Barrel Length	.....	26 inches
Overall Length	.....	46½ inches
Weight	.....	8½ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$761



Model 700 Mountain SS

There's no reason to scale your personal Everest with excess weight when the Mountain SS can shed ounces and still deliver sheep-stopping power. Each of the six different chamberings has a 22-inch barrel in a Bell & Carlson synthetic stock.

Caliber	.....	.280 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 rounds
Barrel Length	.....	22 inches
Overall Length	.....	42½ inches
Weight	.....	6½ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$1,135



Model 700 CDL SF

Ten years of engineering have gone into the development of the Super Cell recoil pad found on this rifle and many others from Remington. It offers more than 54-percent reduction in perceived recoil, and is a particularly welcome feature in the heavier of the seven chamberings, including .300 Win. Mag., .270 WSM and 7 mm Rem. Mag.

Caliber	.....	.30-'06 Sprg.
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 rounds
Barrel Length	.....	24 inches
Overall Length	.....	44½ inches
Weight	.....	7½ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$1,180



Model Seven CDL

Since 1983, the CDL short action has been a favorite among hunters and the attraction isn't just the light weight. Four game-getting chamberings are available, the X-Mark Pro trigger allows shooters to customize their let-off weight, a Super Cell recoil pad tames the heaviest loads, and the high-gloss American walnut stock turns heads at the range and in the field.

Caliber	.260 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	39¼ inches
Weight	6½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,039



Model Seven Laminite

A brown laminate stock with a Schnabel fore-end gives this version of the Model Seven a distinctive look, and a hammer-forged barrel and externally adjustable trigger maximize accuracy. The Super Cell recoil pad tames even the toughest loads in the four chamberings available.

Caliber	7 mm-08 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	18½ inches
Overall Length	37¾ inches
Weight	6½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,039



Model Seven Stainless Steel

The rifle's light weight and compact length provide quick handling, and the stainless steel barrel and synthetic stock thrive in the elements. Six chamberings are available, each wearing a 20-inch barrel, hinged floorplate and adjustable trigger.

Caliber	.243 Win.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	39¼ inches
Weight	6½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$838



Model 783 Camo

The Super Cell recoil pad softens all four chamberings, while the Mossy Oak Break-Up Country pattern lets you stay out of sight of your quarry. The steel, detachable magazine releases via a metal catch and the stock's high-in-nylon-fiber polymer means it'll last a lifetime.

Caliber	.243 Win.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	41¾ inches
Weight	8½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$451

Model 7600

Twin action bars on this pump center-fire ensure smooth cycling, regardless of the conditions. Its Monte Carlo walnut stock has a striking satin finish and all three chamberings have tubular magazines with a four-round capacity. The .30-'06 Sprg. version is also available in a shorter barrel length of 18½ inches.

Caliber	.30-'06 Sprg.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	42¾ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$918





Dialed-In to Today's Shooters

Whether it's high-volume varmints or big game, hunters anxious to harness modern semi-automatic versatility and reliability, or precision shooters who scoff at mere MOA, Remington has you covered. The company brings all its experience to bear with a fine lineup of hunting and tactical ARs in a variety of chamberings and configurations.



R-15 VTR Predator MOE Fixed Stock

Finished in Mossy Oak Brush camo and wearing an AAC 51 Tooth Blackout muzzle device to reduce muzzle flash/rise, this AR is ready for opening day. It ships with a regulation-friendly five-round magazine, has a V-shaped Magpul trigger guard to ease gloved use and features a two-stage trigger.

Caliber	.....223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....5 rounds
Barrel Length	.....18 inches
Overall Length	.....36¼ inches
Weight	.....7¾ pounds
MSRP	.....Starting at \$1,229



R-15 VTR Predator MOE 16 1/2

Terrain with little or no cover is where this Mossy Oak Brush camo shines. An AAC 51 Tooth Blackout muzzle device reduces recoil to speed follow-up shots, and the stock is adjustable for length of pull. Add a strengthened Magpul grip and it's a predator hunter's dream rig.

Caliber	.....223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....5 rounds
Barrel Length	.....16½ inches
Overall Length	.....40½ inches
Weight	.....7¾ pounds
MSRP	.....Starting at \$1,199



R-15 Predator Rifle

A fixed stock, 22-inch barrel and pistol grip help make the entire platform steadier, and ideal for connecting on long shots. Add the fact the tube is free-floated and button-rifled with a recessed hunting crown and dialing into your prey with an AR-style rifle has never been easier.

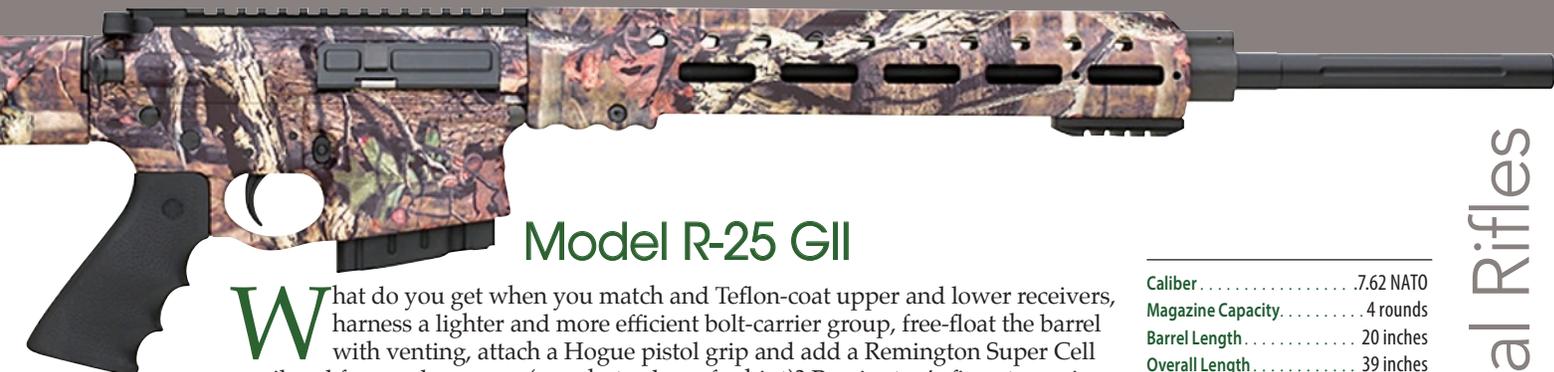
Caliber	.....223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....5 rounds
Barrel Length	.....22 inches
Overall Length	.....40¼ inches
Weight	.....7¾ pounds
MSRP	.....Starting at \$1,199



R-15 VTR SS Varmint

Decked out in Realtree Advantage MAX-1 HD camo, this rifle wears a fluted barrel to dissipate heat, and free floating further aids shot-to-shot consistency and accuracy. A Picatinny rail atop the receiver makes mounting optics a snap and it comes with a single-stage trigger.

Caliber	.....223 Rem.
Magazine Capacity	.....5 rounds
Barrel Length	.....24 inches
Overall Length	.....42¼ inches
Weight	.....7¾ pounds
MSRP	.....Starting at \$1,299



Model R-25 GII

What do you get when you match and Teflon-coat upper and lower receivers, harness a lighter and more efficient bolt-carrier group, free-float the barrel with venting, attach a Hogue pistol grip and add a Remington Super Cell recoil pad for good measure (see photo above for hint)? Remington's five-star recipe for the R-25 GII includes a railed upper receiver ready for optics, deer-dropping 7.62 NATO chambering (.308 Win.) and an improved extractor and dual ejectors.

Caliber	.762 NATO
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	39 inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,697



Model 700 Long Range

A Bell & Carlson M40 tactical stock, 26-inch heavy-contour barrel, aluminum bedding block, X-Mark Pro trigger and a target-style crown combine to make this 700 ideal for those long-distance connections. Five different chamberings are available.

Caliber	7 mm Rem. Mag.
Magazine Capacity	3 rounds
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	47 inches
Weight	9 pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$862



Model 700 SPS Tactical AAC-SD

With a 20-inch barrel ready to accept a suppressor or any 5/8-24 threaded muzzle device, this .308 Win.-chambered tack-driver is attracting a serious fan club. The Hogue Overmolded Ghillie Green stock isn't hard on the eyes, either, and pillar bedding coupled with the X-Mark Pro trigger adjustable down to a 2½-pound let-off means it's on target right out of the box.

Caliber	.308 Win.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	39¾ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$842



Model 700 XCR Compact Tactical

Hinged floorplate magazine, a spare front swivel stud for bipod mounting, OD green polymer stock and a Black TriNyte PVD coating make this precision rifle a performer, regardless of conditions. The eXtreme Conditions Rifle (XCR) comes with its barrel free-floated and wearing LTR-style fluting.

Caliber	.308 Win.
Magazine Capacity	4 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	39¾ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,525



Model 700 XCR Tactical

A Tactical Bell & Carlson stock in OD Green, full-length aluminum bedding block, 26-inch varmint-contour barrel with a dish-style target crown and LTR-style fluting give it a businesslike look and performance to match. The .338 Lapua Mag. version comes with a 5-round magazine and Ops Inc. muzzle brake.

Caliber	.300 Win. Mag.
Magazine Capacity	3 rounds
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	45¾ inches
Weight	8½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,525

Model 700 Tactical Chassis

This flavor of 700 has a Magpul MAG307 PRS Stock that adjusts for shooter comfort, the black Cerakote finish minimizes glare, and the MDT TAC21 Chassis makes it capable and ready to make some serious long-distance connections. Other chamberings available include .300 Win. Mag. and .338 Lapua Mag.

Caliber	.308 Win.
Magazine Capacity	5 rounds
Barrel Length	24 inches
Overall Length	46¾ inches
Weight	11½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$2,900





Once upon a time, gas-operated, semi-automatic shotguns designed for 3½-inch magnum loads choked on 2¾-inch shotshells. No, it didn't always happen, but Murphy always seemed to lay down the law at the wrong time. When the VersaPort system of self-regulating gas pressure was rolled out in 2010—shell length determines how many ports are open for cycling the action—there were skeptics. Hundreds of thousands of rounds later, countless hours on the grueling torture track of 3-gun competitions, and after collecting a Golden Bullseye Award in 2011 as *American Rifleman* Shotgun of the Year, the critics are silent. There's no longer any doubt the simple, yet innovative, approach from Remington is going to become yet another classic.



Versa Max Sportsman

Versatility is the name of the game when it comes to this shotgun's gas system. It can digest three lengths of shotshell with the reliability hunters expect, thanks to the innovative VersaPort system that helped the original win a coveted Golden Bullseye from *American Rifleman*. Another version is available with a 28-inch barrel, and a vent-rib with HiViz interchangeable sights.

Gauge	12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	3 or 2 (3½-inch shells)
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	47 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,066



Versa Max RealTree AP HD Camo

A nickel barrel coating and Teflon-plated internal metal components shrug off the elements, while the VersaPort system eagerly runs 2¾- to 3½-inch shotshells on even the worst days in a blind. The synthetic stock wears Realtree AP HD camo and the gun comes with five Flush Mount Pro Bore Chokes.

Gauge	12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	3 or 2 (3½-inch shells)
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	47 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,664



Versa Max Sportsman Turkey Camo

Remington made the right call on this special version, with Mossy Oak Duck Blind or Obsession camos, black-oxide barrel, anodized receiver, rifle sights with luminous front bead and, naturally, that innovative gas system. Three different barrel lengths are available.

Gauge	12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	3 or 2 (3½-inch shells)
Barrel Length	22 inches
Overall Length	43 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,222



Versa Max Waterfowl Pro

Like all Versa Max shotguns, it'll digest all three lengths of 12 gauge shotshells reliably, but this one's designed with blinds in mind.

All of the shotgun's controls are optimized for gloved use and it comes dressed for success in Mossy Oak Blades camo.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	3 or 2 (3½-inch shells)
Barrel Length	28 inches
Overall Length	49½ inches
Weight	7¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,765



V3 Field Sport Black Synthetic

There's no reason to shy away from the 3-inch magnums this shotgun can digest, thanks to the soft-shooting and reliable VersaPort gas system, but go ahead and stick with the 2¾-inch loads if you're still a little shy. A durable, black synthetic stock ensures years of use and, for shooters who prefer a shorter barrel, a 26-inch version is also available.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	3 shotshells
Barrel Length	28 inches
Overall Length	49 inches
Weight	7¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$895



Model 11-87 Sportsman Field

Timeless and versatile, the workhorse 11-87 Sportsman comes with a satin-finished walnut stock, gold-plated trigger, chambers both 2¾- and 3-inch shotshells. Available in both 20- and 12-gauge versions, it offers performance and looks equally well-suited to the uplands, waterfowl blinds and clay-target fields.

Gauge	.20 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	46 inches
Weight	7¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$845



Model 11-87 Sportsman Cantilever Slug

Designed to chamber 2¾- and 3-inch shotshells, the 21-inch rifled barrel and built-in cantilever to mount optics make it a deer hunter's dream shotgun. Reliable semi-automatic gas operation and Super Cell recoil pad take the sting out of hard-hitting slug loads.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	21 inches
Overall Length	40½ inches
Weight	8½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$929



Model 11-87 Sportsman Camo

A solid steel receiver, proven 11-87 action, sling swivel and stud, 28-inch vent rib barrel and Mossy Oak New Break-Up camouflage are tailored for those long days in the blind or afield. A 20-gauge version is also available with a 21-inch barrel.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	28 inches
Overall Length	48 inches
Weight	8½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$915



Model 1100 American Classic

Part of Remington's American Classics collection, this shotgun comes with a vent rib barrel, blued and machine-cut engraved receiver, ventilated recoil pad and striking B-grade American walnut stock. A 28-inch-barreled 20-gauge version is also available.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	48½ inches
Weight	8 pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$1,682



A Shotgun for the Ages

More Remington Model 870s are guarding American homes and patiently waiting for next hunting season than any other shotgun ever made. There's good reason, too. From a receiver machined from solid steel to dual action bars that ensure smooth, effortless cycling, they last for years and that rugged simplicity provides adaptability that makes them every bit as popular with new shooters as they were when Grandpa bought his 50 years ago.



Model 870 Wingmaster

An American walnut stock, a receiver machined from a solid billet of steel and twin action bars for flawless cycling explain why more than 11 million 870s have been sold. This flavor of America's favorite for the past 60 years comes in 12-, 20- and 28-gauge, as well as .410 bore and all wear twin beads for sighting.

Gauge	.....	20 gauge
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	.....	26 inches
Overall Length	.....	46½ inches
Weight	.....	6¾ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$847



Model 870 Express

Ten different flavors of 12- and 20-gauge models are available, in barrel lengths all the way down to 18¾ inches, showcasing the versatility that has maintained the 870's popularity for six decades. The vent rib barrels have a single bead up front for sighting and come with the standard Express finish on the barrel and receiver.

Gauge	.....	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	.....	28 inches
Overall Length	.....	48½ inches
Weight	.....	7½ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$417



Model 870 Express Synthetic Fully Rifled Cantilever

Deer hunters who don't want to sacrifice the versatility of their shotgun, but still yearn for more accuracy, will find this version of the venerable 870 with a fully rifled, heavy-contour barrel for connecting at longer distances to their liking. With a black synthetic all-weather stock and fore-end, it can stay out from first light until dusk, regardless of conditions.

Gauge	.....	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	.....	23 inches
Overall Length	.....	43¼ inches
Weight	.....	.8 pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$545



Model 870 Express Super Magnum Waterfowl Camo

Capable of digesting magnum loads, with a 28-inch barrel and HiViz sights, and in Mossy Oak Duck Blind camo, it's ready for action. Add the "Over Decoys" Rem Choke and waterfowl season can't come soon enough.

Gauge	.....	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	.....	4 or 3 (3½-inch shells)
Barrel Length	.....	28 inches
Overall Length	.....	48 inches
Weight	.....	7½ pounds
MSRP	.....	Starting at \$629



Model 870 Express Turkey Camo

If spring or fall turkeys are on your calendar, consider this 870 in Mossy Oak Break-Up camo. Equipped with a Turkey Extra Full Rem Choke and 21-inch vent rib barrel, the 12-gauge-only is ready to bag that gobbler, right out of the box.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	21 inches
Overall Length	41½ inches
Weight	7¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$492



Model 870 Express Super Magnum Synthetic

It's capable of digesting three sizes of shotshells, available in two lengths of vent rib barrels, and comes with a Modified Rem Choke. The all-weather, black synthetic stock and non-glare finish make it a comfortable fit, whether you're in a duck blind or trap field.

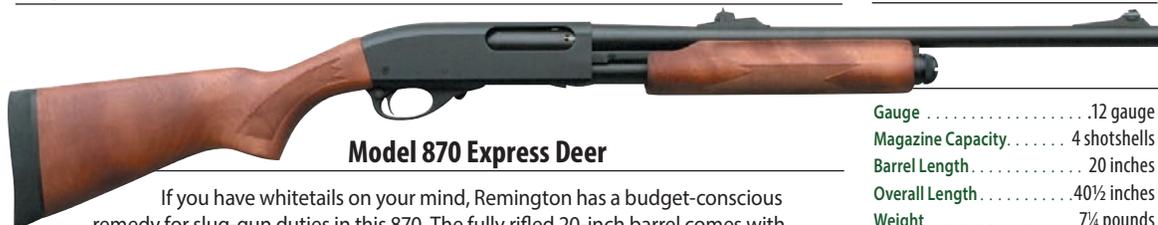
Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 or 3 shotshells (3½-inch shells)
Barrel Length	28 inches
Overall Length	.48½ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$469



Model 870 Express Shurshot Synthetic Turkey

Sporting a ShurShot synthetic stock in Mossy Oak Obsession, and capable of delivering 3½-inch magnum loads, the gobbler-getter is everything you need to bag a big tom. Add the 21-inch bead-sighted barrel, Turkey Extra Full Rem Choke and reliable 870 action, and you're all set when this season calls.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	21 inches
Overall Length	.42½ inches
Weight	7½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$536



Model 870 Express Deer

If you have whitetails on your mind, Remington has a budget-conscious remedy for slug-gun duties in this 870. The fully rifled 20-inch barrel comes with adjustable rifle sights, a Monte Carlo hardwood stock and rubber recoil pad.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	.40½ inches
Weight	7¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$417

Model 870 Express Combo

This shotgun combo never goes out of season, because it comes with a vent rib barrel—26-, 28- or even 21-inch youth—and a fully rifled 20-incher for slugs. Whether it's birds or deer, this 870 has you covered with models available in 12 and 20 gauge.

Gauge	.12 gauge
Magazine Capacity	4 shotshells
Barrel Length	26 inches (shotshell), 20 inches (rified)
Overall Length	46¼ or 40¼ inches
Weight	7¼ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$606





Kid's Play, That Isn't

Recoil, or really the lack of it, has long made rimfires the “go-to” option for mentoring new shooters. For veteran enthusiasts, though, the low-cost, grin-producing trigger time proves both addictive and beneficial. Remington hasn't lost sight of all that in its lineup of serious-but-fun-filled rimfires. Blackpowder hunters will grin, too, at the ballistic performance of muzzleloaders that are truly cutting-edge.



Model 597 HB

It comes with a heavy-contour carbon-steel barrel, OD green synthetic stock, pre-installed scope rail and twin-guide system for the bolt. Special coatings on the sear and hammer—as on all 597s—maximize trigger comfort for years to come.

Caliber	.22 LR
Magazine Capacity	10 rounds
Barrel Length	16½ inches
Overall Length	36½ inches
Weight	5½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$254



Model 597 Pink Camo

The Mossy Oak Pink camo on this blowback rimfire celebrates the fact that female hunters can still make a day afield a little brighter. A TruGlo fiber-optic sight up front maximizes sight acquisition in tough conditions, and with the factory-installed rear sight version, it's ready to head out opening morning.

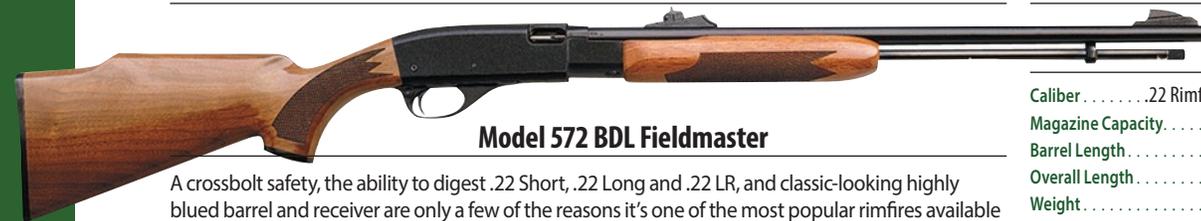
Caliber	.22 LR
Magazine Capacity	10 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	40 inches
Weight	5½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$306



Model 552 Speedmaster

For 50 years, sportsmen have been toting Speedmasters afield, and the tubular-magazine-fed, semi-auto continues to deliver to this day. It comes with adjustable big-game sights and a timeless look, thanks in part to the high-gloss American walnut stock and richly blued carbon-steel barrel.

Caliber	.22 Rimfire (any length)
Magazine Capacity	15 rounds
Barrel Length	21 inches
Overall Length	40 inches
Weight	5¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$707



Model 572 BDL Fieldmaster

A crossbolt safety, the ability to digest .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 LR, and classic-looking highly blued barrel and receiver are only a few of the reasons it's one of the most popular rimfires available today. Adjustable big-game sights and a groove for mounting aftermarket ones are standard.

Caliber	.22 Rimfire (any length)
Magazine Capacity	15 rounds
Barrel Length	21 inches
Overall Length	40 inches
Weight	5¾ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$723



Model 597 Synthetic

A nickel/Teflon-coated sear and hammer keep the semi-auto's trigger smooth and trouble-free, and the bolt not only rides on the company's proprietary twin-tool guide rails, it holds open after the last round. The gray synthetic stock can take years of abuse, and a hammer-forged barrel improves accuracy.

Caliber	.22 LR
Magazine Capacity	10 rounds
Barrel Length	20 inches
Overall Length	40 inches
Weight	5½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$213



Model 700 Ultimate Muzzleloader

Harnessing the revolutionary U.M.L. ignition system, with 200-grain loads and super-hot magnum primers, operation is nearly smokeless. A Model 700 receiver is employed, making it one of the most innovative muzzleloaders available today. A fluted 26-inch barrel and Bell & Carlson stock give it the kind of looks guaranteed to turn heads opening morning.

Caliber	.50
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	47 inches
Weight	8½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$949



Model 700 LSS Ultimate Muzzleloader

With a satin-finish fluted 26-inch barrel, it employs the same Model 700 receiver system as its center-fire cousin, but will get you afield a few days before crowds gather for most hunting seasons.

Caliber	.50
Barrel Length	26 inches
Overall Length	47 inches
Weight	8½ pounds
MSRP	Starting at \$949

Muzzleloaders

Rem Oil

No celebration of Remington's bicentennial celebration would be complete without including Rem Oil, one of the world's most popular firearm lubricants since its introduction in 1913. The advanced formula penetrates the smallest metal pores to displace rust-causing moisture, provides a tough, long-lasting film to reduce wear and cleans dust and grime. It's effective from -20 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, is paraffin- and CFC-free, and comes in convenient aerosol or pump dispensers, field-friendly wipes, or squeeze bottles for those who insist on 100-percent precision, even in lubrication.

Rem Action Cleaner

Your gun's action and fire controls collect grime and baked-on oil faster than a racecar's engine. Rem Action Cleaner is a fast, efficient and effortless pit strategy to clean, degrease and dissolve old solvents and lubricants. It leaves no residue and contains no CFCs or carcinogens. It works in handguns, shotguns and rifles, attacks lead and copper fouling and comes in a handy squeeze bottle or the aero-package, a spray nozzle version capable of scrubbing those tough-to-reach parts.



Rem Squeeg-E Cleaning System with Range Bag

If you've ever puzzled at how to put together the ultimate portable cleaning kit, look no further. Remington's assembled all the right pieces in its Rem Squeeg-E Cleaning System with Range Bag. It includes all 10 Squeeg-E sizes, matching bore brushes, coated cable systems in rifle, shotgun and handgun lengths, T-handle, Rem Oil, Rem All In Bore Cleaner, gun pad, parts brushes and more in a heavy-duty canvas bag.



Keep it Clean



↑	BREAK DOWN	1
↑	METH TOWN	1

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Though mainly thought of as a maker of sporting arms, Remington was never a company to shirk duty when the bugles sounded.

By Garry James
Photography by Jill Marlow



Remington's long history of providing firearms to the U.S. military began before the Civil War and continues to this day, as evidenced by the M40A5 sniper rifle (top) in use during a 2013 USMC training exercise in Afghanistan. During World War II alone, the company manufactured more than 1 million tack-driving Model 1903A3 and '03A4 (above) variants.

Remington Goes to War

To a degree—a large degree—the history of Remington is intricately intertwined with that of the republic. From the earliest days, Remington helped tame the frontier, provided security and promoted the shooting sports. Then when the necessity arose, the firearm powerhouse became a bastion of martial innovation and manufacturing.

The Beginnings

It is telling that after a number of years producing parts and barrels, Remington's first complete gun was most probably a military carbine. The unorthodox U.S. Model 1840 Jenks is not one that immediately springs to mind when considering influential armament, but this innovative breechloader, issued primarily to the U.S. Navy, was clever and effective.

The Jenks was not designed by Remington, although the government was impressed enough with the company's wherewithal to contract it for several thousand of these interesting contrivances in 1846. The gun's most notable feature was its side-action "mule ear" lock. Two versions were manufactured—one that handled standard percussion caps and a second, in limited numbers, fitted with a Maynard tape-priming device.

At about the same time, Remington was included in a selection of makers to build the first U.S.-issue percussion rifle, the U.S. Model 1841 "Mississippi." This handsome .54-caliber muzzleloader earned its nickname after being conspicuously carried by the red-shirted volunteers from Mississippi—led by future Confederate States President Jefferson Davis—during the Mexican War.

The 1841, also known as the "Yeager Rifle," was largely manufactured at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal, but when demand exceeded supply, private firms were contracted. Remington turned out 10,000 between 1846 and 1854, and several variations of the popular frontier arm saw use on both sides during the Civil War.

Civil War

By the time the Rebels fired on Ft. Sumter in April 1861, Remington had established itself as a premier firearm manufacturer. Consequently, the federal government turned to the Ilion, N.Y., establishment to supply a variety of arms between 1862 and 1865. The company poured a goodly portion of its resources into fulfilling the military contracts—patriotic, but sound business when hostilities had eroded the sporting arms market.

Like other firms, Remington took advantage of Colt's expiring revolver patents, and as early as 1861 produced its first service-caliber six-shooters, the Beals .44 Army and .36 Navy models. Although the lockwork was primarily that of Colt, there were differences. The Remingtons boasted distinctive solid frames and a cylinder held in position by the closed loading lever.

Beals Armys were made in limited numbers (about 2,000), but the Navy



U.S. Model 1841 "Mississippi"

U.S. Model 1840 Jenks



Model 1863 Rifle-Musket

Military contracts have been a staple of Remington's success. The Model 1863 and Model of 1917 were supplied to American troops in large numbers. Rolling Block rifles never were standard U.S. issue, but were adopted by more than 40 foreign militaries.



U.S. 1917 "Eddystone" Enfield



Remington New Model revolvers were issued in large numbers to Yankee troops during the Civil War, and the handguns were so highly regarded that they're included in many of the surviving portraits in the Library of Congress.

variant was more positively received with 14,500 turned out and used by land and sea services. The Army was slightly larger, although the differences between the two handguns were negligible.

A year later, the Model 1861 Remington appeared, again in .44 and .36 calibers. The main differences between the '61 and the Beals concerned the rammer, which had a full web and a space along the top to allow the cylinder arbor to be withdrawn without lowering the lever—a feature that proved so unpopular many were sent back to the factory to have the channel blocked with a screw.

In 1863, Remington introduced a pair of revolvers many shooters consider the finest percussion repeaters of their type, ever. The New Model Army and Navy differed from their predecessors in that they had unchanneled rammers and safety notches on the rear of the cylinders between the nipples to provide a resting place for the hammers when carried loaded. The New Model Army was especially valued, with the number purchased only surpassed by those of the Model 1860 Colt. The New Model Navy, while the match of the Army, never achieved the same popularity, possibly because of its lighter .36 caliber. As with the Beals and 1861s, civilian versions were also available.

Late in the war, the Ordnance Department put in an order with Remington to build 40,000 Model 1861 Rifle-Muskets, a Union Army workhorse fielded and produced in huge numbers by Springfield

Armory. A variety of contractors also manufactured the firearm, although a large proportion of Remington's '61s were declared fourth-class arms—probably because they were delivered late in, or after, the conflict.

One of the more intriguing Civil War Remingtons was a high-grade short rifle variously termed "Harpers Ferry Pattern," "Model 1863" or "Zouave," the latter nickname the product of surplus arms dealer Francis Bannerman's marketing savvy after the war, when he disingenuously connected it with exotic French-style Zouave units. This lovely arm, with its gleaming brass furniture, generous butt box, and abbreviated nipple bolster, looked much like a streamlined version of the 1841 "Mississippi." Some 12,501 were manufactured between 1862 and 1865 but, mysteriously, none appear to have been issued. Today a large proportion of extant examples are in pristine condition, indicating the guns most likely remained in stores until they were sold as surplus.

Many fine rifles and handguns were devised during the war, but some of the most sophisticated appeared too late to see much, if any, service. Manufacturers struggled to maintain their firearm businesses afterward, but most were doomed, victims of military reduction and 1873's financial depression.

Fortunately, Remington had an ace in the hole. In 1865 a clever breechloading carbine, which chambered a self-contained rimfire cartridge, was introduced and



Model 1871 Rolling Block

contracted for by the government. Known subsequently as the “Split Breech,” this efficient little arm, devised by Remington designers Leonard M. Geiger and Joseph Rider, was simple and reliable. Its action featured two basic main components—a hammer and a rotating breechblock. Apparently produced by Savage Arms under subcontract to Remington, the Split Breech was the last pattern of carbine delivered to the U.S. government during the Civil War. However, they arrived too late to see any action.

Fluctuating Fortunes

The Civil War proved profitable, with the Remington brothers receiving almost \$3 million in payments from the government—all well and good, but what next? There was a glut of military arms in arsenals, although the majority were relatively obsolete by the late 1860s.

Remington recognized the opportunity, and strengthened the Split Breech’s action by making the block solid. The resulting “Rolling Block” was robust and simple to use. Unfortunately, it had one major drawback—muzzleloading rifles could not be converted readily or inexpensively, so ultimately, Ordnance Department authorities adopted the “Trapdoor” system devised by Springfield.

Still, the War Department experimented with and provisionally issued Rolling Blocks in the late 1870s. Some made by Remington, but others, such as the Model 1870 Navy and Model 1871 Army, were built at Springfield Armory.

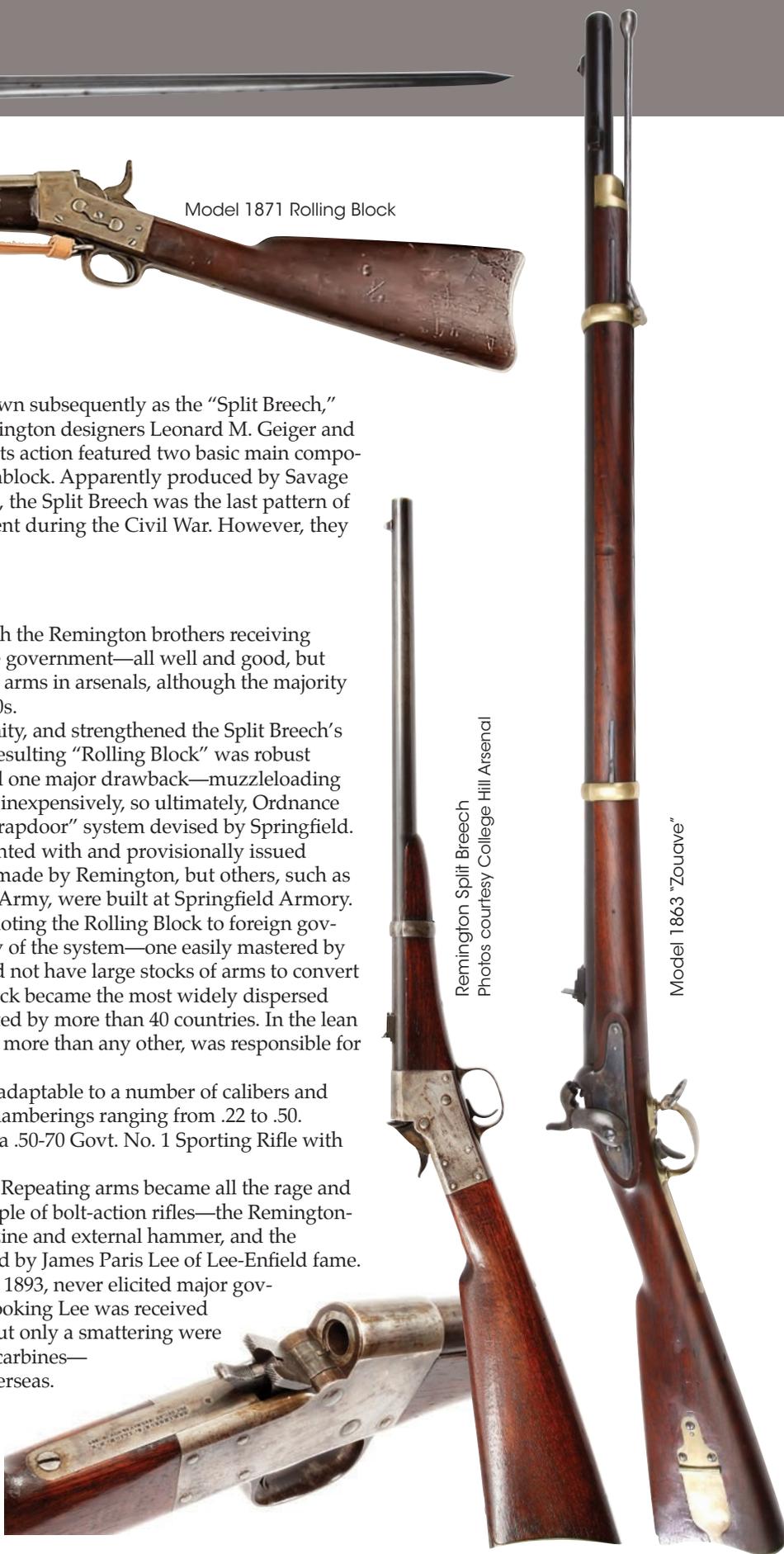
Undaunted, Remington began promoting the Rolling Block to foreign governments that recognized the simplicity of the system—one easily mastered by unsophisticated soldiers. Those that did not have large stocks of arms to convert took a keen interest and the Rolling Block became the most widely dispersed military single-shot in the world, adopted by more than 40 countries. In the lean years following the Civil War, this arm, more than any other, was responsible for keeping Remington afloat.

Additionally, the Rolling Block was adaptable to a number of calibers and configurations, becoming popular in chamberings ranging from .22 to .50. Notably, Lt. Col. George A. Custer had a .50-70 Govt. No. 1 Sporting Rifle with him at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

But time and technology moved on. Repeating arms became all the rage and Remington entered the field with a couple of bolt-action rifles—the Remington-Keene, which featured a tubular magazine and external hammer, and the box-magazine Remington-Lee, designed by James Paris Lee of Lee-Enfield fame.

While the Keene, made from 1880 to 1893, never elicited major governmental interest, the more forward-looking Lee was received politely by U.S. government officials, but only a smattering were ordered, and the majority of rifles and carbines—made from 1880 to 1907—were sold overseas.

The Remington Split Breech had only two main receiver components—the hammer and rotating breechblock—a simple-but-effective design that paved the way for the company’s Rolling Block rifles.



Remington Split Breech
Photos courtesy College Hill Arsenal

Model 1863 “Zouave”



USMC Model M40A1

The Great War

When World War I began in 1914, the United States was neutral, but still permitted the sale of arms and matériel to belligerents. Early on, Remington received contracts from the arms-strapped Russians for 1,500,000 copies of the Czarist Model 1891 Mosin-Nagant service rifle.

Great Britain, initially lacking enough Mark III Lee-Enfields, arranged for Remington and Winchester to build .303 British versions of an earlier experimental .276 English arm. The new rifle, termed the Pattern 1914, was different from the Lee-Enfield in that it had a Mauser-style action and internal, five-round box magazine. Several hundred thousand of these rifles were produced at the Ilion factory and Remington's subsidiary Eddystone plant. By the time deliveries were received, though, the Brits had boosted their Mark III production to a point where the P'14 ended up largely relegated to reserve status.

Not to be outdone, France soon made arrangements for Remington to produce thousands of high-quality 8 mm Model 1907-15 Mannlicher-Berthiers rifles.

Unfortunately, the obstinacy of Czarist inspectors, coupled with the 1917 Russian Revolution, resulted in the cancellation of the Mosin-Nagant order, leaving Remington with 280,000 Model 1891s. The French, too, decided to abrogate their arrangement, and few of the Berthiers made it overseas. Fortunately, the U.S. government purchased most of these arms, using them largely for training purposes.

When the U.S. declared war on Germany in 1917, the American arsenal was woefully under-strength. Contracts began to fly, Remington being the recipient of a generous portion of the government's largesse, centered primarily in the manufacturing of slightly altered, .30-'06 Sprg.-caliber versions of the British Pattern 1914. Officially termed the "United States Rifle Caliber .30 Model of 1917," this arm, like the P'14, was made at Remington Ilion and Remington Eddystone plants, as well as by Winchester. Eventually, some 2,193,429 were turned out, making it the most widely used American rifle in World War I.

Uncle Sam was also somewhat low on handguns. As well as modifying Smith & Wesson and Colt revolvers to handle the .45 ACP service rounds, the government contracted with Remington-UMC and North American Arms in Canada, to fabricate Government Model 1911 auto pistols. Remington-UMC's share of the total ran in the neighborhood of 21,500 guns, less than a tenth of the number cranked out by Colt up through 1918. Today good-condition Remington-UMC 1911s will bring a premium on the collector market.

Remington's other contributions to the Great War consisted of some 3,500 12-gauge Model 10 pump trench shotguns, a smattering of Model 11 autoloading 12-gauges, flare pistols and 12,000 Browning Model 1917 machine guns, probably making the firm's output the most eclectic during the conflict.

World War II and Beyond

When America entered World War II, once again Remington was called upon. Probably the company's highest profile product was a simplified version of the superb 1903 Springfield, a complicated arm that eventually morphed into the Model 1903A3 rifle. While retaining the basic lines of the '03, the '03A3 incorporated some stamped rather than milled parts, a Parkerized finish and a simplified rear sight. Despite its relative lack of elegance, the '03A3 proved to be a superbly reliable and accurate arm, providing the basic



Whether in the hands of our Doughboys in World War I, precision marksmen during World War II, or doing the up-close-and-personal "wet work" of Vietnam, Remington has been there for our troops, and our nation.





The M24 Sniper System, based on the Model 700 and 40-X, has been the standard for the U.S. Army since 1988.

platform for the U.S. military's principal sniper rifle. Model '03A4 construction was undertaken solely by Remington beginning in 1943 and the last one emerged from the factory in early 1944. This arm differed from the standard 'A3 in that it featured a pistol-grip "C"-style stock and was sighted, most commonly, with a 2½ power Weaver 330C scope.

While the '03A4 enjoyed considerable use during the war, most of the '03A3s were relegated to home-front/secondary issue or were supplied to allies. Still, by war's end Remington had made 348,085 1903s and 707,629 '03A3s.

It comes as no surprise that over the years several Remington shotguns have been enlisted into the military. High-profile World War II scatterguns included versions of the Model 11A autoloader and the Model 31 pump. Of course many of these found themselves being retreaded for the Korean War. When the Vietnam War arose, the superb Model 870 pump was called into service.

The success of the 1903A4 sniper rifle set the foundation for the adoption of several other Remington sniper rifles. The M40 (and variants), basically a Model 700 given a military makeover, was adopted by the Marine Corps in 1966 and saw considerable action in Vietnam. Also based on the Model 700/40-X was the series of M24s that first appeared in the late 1980s, chambered in 7.62 NATO.

Though the M24 is still with us, Remington is offering an even more sophisticated sniper rifle today, the MSR (called the M21 by the military). Introduced in 2009 and put into service four years later, the modular platform is available in 7.62 NATO, .300 Win. Mag., .338 Lapua Mag. and .338 Norma Mag.

So there you have it—from percussion muzzleloaders to space-age long-range precision rifles, Remington was there—and still is. It's a proud call-to-arms, and one that would be difficult to equal. **R**



Remington manufactured 21,500 Model 1911s during World War I, and has returned to that heritage with its wide array of 1911 R1s available today.

A U.S. Army sniper and his spotter watch over members of their unit as they enter a small village near the Pakistani border in Paktika province, Afghanistan, in 2011. The soldiers were assigned to Company C, 3rd Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, 172nd Infantry Brigade.



Photo: U.S. Department of Defense



Remington's long-term commitment to educating shooters and hunters continues to this day, and recently it helped provide firearm safety courses to the wives of deployed Green Berets.

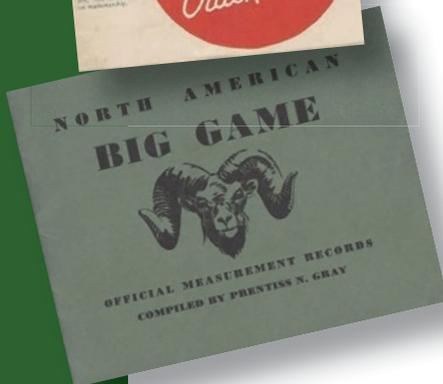
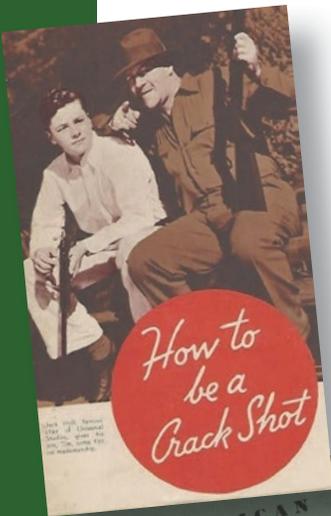
Remington's AMERICA

Making great guns helped to build a great nation, but so did the company's long record of education, conservation and community service.

By Barbara Baird

Throughout its history, Remington's customer base predominantly has been civilian shooters and hunters, though naturally military production ramped up during wartime and the company has had contracts with law enforcement agencies, as is the case today. But in keeping pace with America's ever-expanding shooting population, what better way to reach customers than by fashioning a strong public image that combined bold promotional artwork with educational outreach and a strong conservation ethic?

Along with its track record as a highly successful manufacturer, Remington has also been a good citizen and a leader in areas of importance to its customers.



EDUCATION and AWARENESS

“Remington has always supported gun safety, marksmanship training and recreational shooting for everyone of all ages,” reports Roy Marcot, historian and president of the Remington Society of America. “The company provides funding and material to numerous shooting organizations throughout America.”

This commitment to educating shooters goes back at least to the late 1800s and has taken many forms, ranging from free instructional guides, how-to books and colorful calendars, to sponsoring exhibition shooters and public-awareness campaigns.

Free Guides—At one time Remington offered three free guides for gun club leaders, with subjects like *Gun Club Organization*, *Gun Club Operation* and *Gun Club Cashiering*. Later titles included *How to Start a Rifle Club and Keep it Going*, and *How to Start a Shooting Sports Program*.

According to Richard Shepler, historian for Remington, “Prior to the introduction of ZIP codes in 1963—likely as far back as the early 1950s—Remington began offering two free handbooks on skeet and trapshooting fundamentals. Gun clubs obtained these small guides per request by writing to the Shooting Promotion Department at the company’s Bridgeport, Conn., headquarters.”

How-To Books—With the purpose of encouraging more youth to shoot, and for training adult instructors, Remington issued several other titles in the early 1900s, including *How to Be a Crack Shot*, *More Fun with Your .22 Rifle*, *How to Be an N.R.A. Ranger*, *Ten Ranger Targets* and *10 Commandments of Safety*.

In 1917, Remington distributed a 32-page booklet entitled *Boy Scout Marksmanship*, which promoted safe but enjoyable target shooting to the Scouts. “In the following year, Remington and the National Rifle Association adopted a new Small-Bore Qualification Course to encourage marksmanship training for America’s youth,” said Marcot.

An advertisement from 1917 with this headline, “U.S. Government Medals Awarded to Boys for Rifle Shooting,” stated “... popping around at trees and tin cans doesn’t get you anywhere.” The ad then explained it was possible to win a National Medal from the government for being a civilian rifle shot. It also included information for the short-lived American Boy Scouts and reports that boys could earn the Merit Badge for Marksmanship, “... another non-military rifle shooting badge known all over the world.”

The ad invited boys to write for free booklets titled *Four American Boys Who Are Famous Rifle Shots*, *How a Boy made the First Remington* and *Boy Scout Marksmanship: How to Win a Merit Badge for Marksmanship*.

ART of the GREAT OUTDOORS

From the 1880s until its last poster series in 1997, Remington hired some of America’s best-known artists to reflect an outdoor lifestyle using Remington firearms and ammunition. Bob Kuhn, Tom Beecham, N.C. Wyeth, Philip R. Goodwin, Lynne Bogue Hunt, Gustav Muss-Arnolt, Frank Stick, William Harnden Foster, Edmund Osthaus and others created artwork that appeared in advertisements, on ammunition boxes, in catalogs, on signage and in calendars. Of course, the company intended the artwork to sell its products, but it also wanted to create illustrations of great beauty and, by the 1990s, was offering copies of the artwork to collectors—such as the posters created by artist Larry Duke each year from 1984 to 1997—for the company’s Bullet Knife promotion.

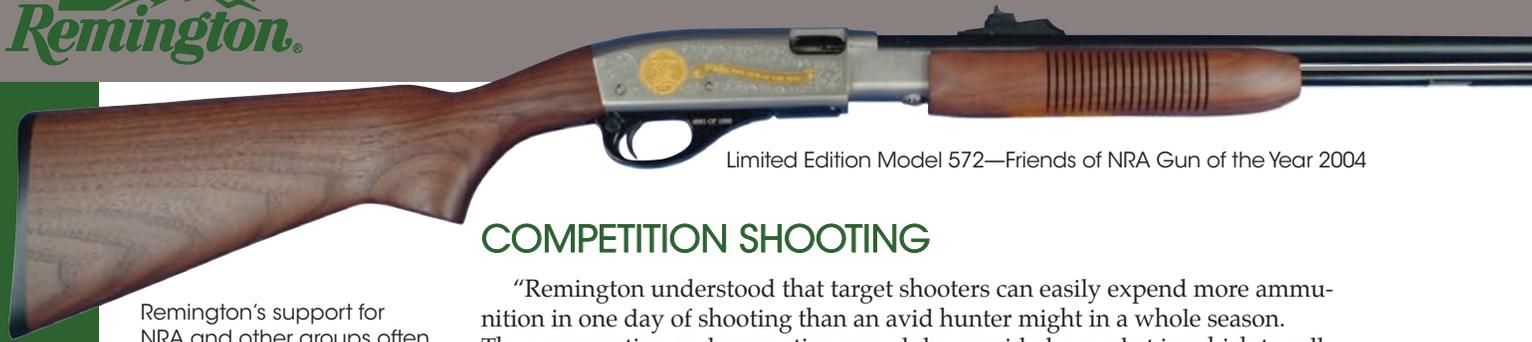
“This original artwork is precious ... one-of-a-kind creations from our past and part of our nation’s history,” said Stoney Roberts, manager of the NRA National Sporting Arms Museum at Bass Pro Shops in Springfield, Mo.



“Close Call” by Bob Kuhn; from the Remington Art Collection



Remington promoted scouting via free booklets and youth rifles sporting the badges of groups, like this rimfire for the American Boy Scouts.



Limited Edition Model 572—Friends of NRA Gun of the Year 2004

Remington's support for NRA and other groups often comes in the form of limited-edition guns for auction.

COMPETITION SHOOTING

"Remington understood that target shooters can easily expend more ammunition in one day of shooting than an avid hunter might in a whole season. Thus, supporting and promoting gun clubs provided a market in which to sell Remington equipment and ammunition," said Shepler.

Legend has it that barrels forged by company founder Eliphalet Remington dominated shooting contests in the Mohawk Valley and beyond, and that legacy resurfaced in the 1870s, when target models like the Remington-Hepburn No. 3 were favorites in international matches at the famed Creedmoor range.

Indeed the early 20th century was a busy time for target shooting across the U.S. Gun clubs of all sorts could be found in small towns and rural areas, and in cities right up to New York and Chicago. Just prior to World War I, it is estimated that 500 to 600 shooting galleries were in operation, a market Remington tapped with .22 gallery rifles and loads, as well as its promotional efforts.

Remington continued to develop firearms for tournament shooting and was very active in the competitive community. A *Saturday Evening Post* advertisement from May 1919 stated, "The Remington-UMC Service Department is in touch with hundreds of thousands of shooters—with more than 2,500 civilian rifle clubs—with every important target range opened up—with practically every marksman of standing in the United States."

Models designed expressly for match shooting, according to Shepler, have included later versions of Rolling Block pistols, the No. 7 Rolling Block rifle and 40X center-fire rifles. Clay shooters were served by the M3200 and M396 Skeet/Sporting Clays over/unders, the Model 99-T Trap and the Model 310 Skeet. From the 1970s on, Remington M700 actions have been at the heart of many championship rifles used in highpower, long-range and silhouette disciplines.

Outreach to shotgunners included score sheets for skeet and trap, helpful tools offered free to gun clubs. The company supplied specially manufactured skeet and trap loads, and also sold commercial-quality traps and Blue Rock clay targets. Essentially, it offered full start-to-finish setups for shotgun clubs. "Additional free material for clubs included a skeet instruction wall chart, safety rule posters and regulation trap and skeet field plans. Club secretaries could also receive the free *Remington-Peters Trap and Skeet Bulletin* periodically to keep them updated on items of clay-target interest," said Shepler.

When shooters achieved straight runs of targets—25, 50, 75, 100, 125 (very rare), 150 and 200—with Remington guns or Remington or Peters ammunition, club secretaries could validate the success and the company then sent chevrons to the shooters.

HUNTING and CONSERVATION

Hunter's Guides—Just as it did with the recreational and competition shooting markets, Remington has been publishing guides and how-to booklets for hunters for at least 100 years. Some titles include *Hunter's Pocket Guide*, *The Hunter and Shooter* (1968) and *The National Directory of Shooting Preserves* (1958). Remington also published a booklet on the care and transportation of wild game meat, and game cookbooks.

Remington and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company (UMC) supported conservation by publishing free booklets containing state game laws, which customers could request by mail.

Hands-On Conservation—The company's annual reports from the 1930s revealed a growing interest in wildlife conservation at a time when game remained scarce in many parts of the country. The 1936 annual report stated that Remington supported and contributed funds to help create the American



Long-term loans of valuable Remington firearms and artwork are proudly exhibited at NRA Museums in Virginia and Missouri.



Wildlife Institute; the establishment of game management and research training projects in land-grant colleges in nine states; and the calling of the first North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference.

Remington Farms deserves mention in this roundup of conservation history. The company purchased 2,970 acres near Chestertown, Md., in 1956. Formerly known as Glenmar Farms, it was heralded as one of the “East’s major wildlife sanctuaries.” The tract included 23 farms and 14 freshwater ponds. At least 50,000 waterfowl visited the site during peak seasons. Remington farmed the ground and kept cattle on site, in hopes of designing balanced land-management practices where crop production and game conservation co-existed.

As conservation organizations have emerged over the years, Remington has been at-the-ready to manufacture special fundraising guns for the likes of the NRA, Ducks Unlimited, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the National Wild Turkey Federation.

COMMUNITY

When brothers Samuel and Eliphalet Remington III donated land for expansion of nearby Syracuse University, they set a precedent for how the company would enrich its community and the nation.

“Quietly, Remington has done a fair amount to support community-service organizations and efforts. For example, it has donated people’s work time in its plants for such campaigns as United Way,” added Shepler. Another funding project included adding a wing to a hospital in Bridgeport, Conn., where the company has had a plant for 150 years.

Remington and the NRA—Since the 1975 inception of the NRA Institute for Legislative Action (ILA), Remington has been a loyal supporter and contributor to this foremost guardian of American freedoms. One of four lavishly engraved 200th anniversary sets, including a Model 700 rifle, Model 870 shotgun and 1911 R1 handgun, will be auctioned during the 2016 NRA Annual Meetings to benefit ILA.

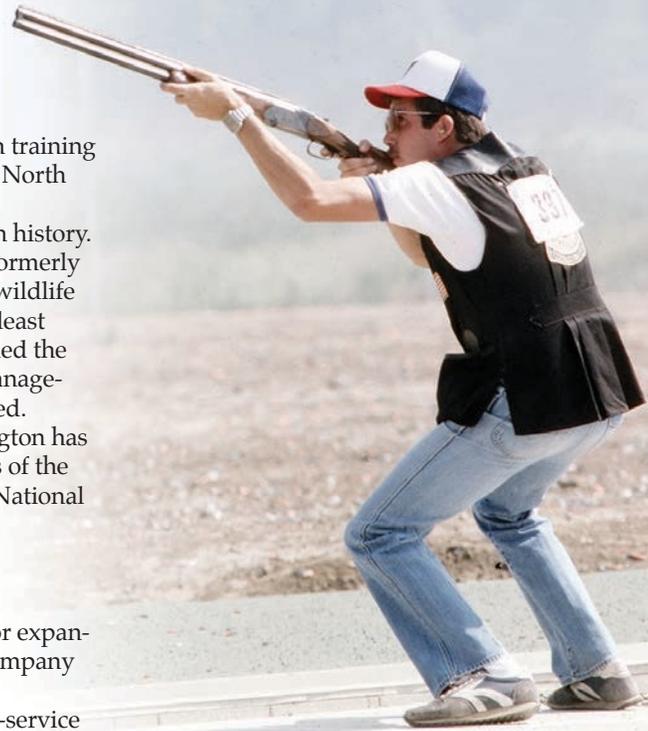
The company also backs Friends of NRA, producing specially marked auction guns for the community-based program that stages more than 1,000 local dinners and events each year and has raised more than \$600 million for The NRA Foundation.

“Long-term loans of valuable Remington firearms have been made to the NRA National Firearms Museum in Fairfax, Va., and the NRA National Sporting Arms Museum at Bass Pro Shops Headquarters in Springfield, Mo. These museums are dedicated to education of the public,” said Shepler.

Outreach to Veterans and Families—In October 2013, Remington Arms Company announced a partnership with the Special Forces Charitable Trust (SFCT), whose mission is to provide sustainable and meaningful financial support, programs and services to the U.S. Army Special Forces (Green Beret) community and its families.

A year later, Special Forces wives were hosted at a range day near Ft. Bragg, N.C., where Remington competition shooters Gabby Franco and Travis Tomasi trained wives whose husbands had recently deployed. The company also gifted each participant with a handgun.

“This was our inaugural gun safety course,” said Terry English, president of the SFCT. “The purpose was primarily to teach gun safety, but the real agenda was to support the wives of soldiers who are deployed. They not only learned how to shoot, but they also made some new friends and they left here a little stronger than when they got here.” The SFCT, with Remington’s support, hopes to replicate this range event across the country for more military wives. **R**



One of the many high points in the firm’s long involvement with competitive marksmanship came during the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles when Army Sgt. Matthew Dryke shot his Remington 3200 to near perfection to become America’s first skeet gold medalist.





Remington's REACH



As innovative as the guns, Remington ammunition has long been the downrange finisher for millions worldwide. Not content at that, the brand offers a wide range of other gear for shooters and hunters.

By Joe Arterburn

Being a leader in manufacturing both firearms and ammunition has been a boon to Remington, fueling an impetus for R&D that drives new-product innovation in both areas. In the end, consumers come out the winners.

Big Green's versatility actually goes way back and extends beyond guns and ammo. Past offerings have included sewing machines, bicycles, typewriters, construction tools and more, and though the parent Remington Outdoor Company now focuses on the shooting/hunting market, its array of brands and products remains quite diverse. Long-lived favorites like Bullet Knives are joined by the latest must-have gear, including AAC suppressors, just to name a couple examples.

Naturally, ammunition is the best-known non-firearm line, a Remington staple since the 1870s. Remington cartridges and shotshells have helped mold the shooting landscape ever since, and Remington proprietary chamberings are widely used and highly influential.

Synergy with a BANG!

A recent example of Remington firearms and ammunition working hand in hand is the .30 Rem. AR, designed specifically for the Remington R-15 rifle. Introduced in 2008, this .30-caliber can turn the popular AR platform into a true big-game getter capable on medium-sized quarry such as deer and black bear.

Other Remington cartridges in the modern era of ammunition development since, 1970, to draw the line somewhere, have also benefited from improved components and advanced testing and manufacturing capabilities.

Take, for instance, the RUM family—the Remington Ultra Magnums. The .300 RUM, the first out the gate in 1999, benefited from an innovative (well, big!) case design that yielded ballistic advantages much appreciated by western hunters and other long-range practitioners. The success of the .300 RUM led to a family of high-performance magnums, including .338 (also launched in 1999), 7 mm (2000) and .375 (2002) Rem. Ultra Mags. Any of the RUM family can run the table on North American big game and all but the biggest African beasts.

The 6.8 mm SPC Remington (Special Purpose Cartridge) is an example of Remington's collaboration with the U.S. military in small arms development. Emerging in 2003, it was intended to outfit military M4 rifles with a more powerful, flatter-shooting round than the .223 Rem./5.56 NATO (also a Remington native son) as the official U.S. military and NATO cartridge. Thus far it has been adopted for unit and agency use only on a limited basis, but nonetheless appeals to AR shooters as an improved sporting load.

Popular in sniper and long-range competitions, the .260 Rem. cartridge was introduced in 2002 to rave reviews, thanks in no small part to its low recoil and exceptional accuracy. Hunters desiring an accurate, sweet-shooting round for medium big game and predators quickly saw the potential, and it has also become a favorite for training newcomers.

Other recent proprietary numbers include the .416 Rem. Mag. (1988);



Countless game animals and marksmanship awards have been garnered with Remington ammunition, not to mention its use by military and law enforcement. During World War II, more than half of all ammunition consumed by U.S. forces was produced in the company's plants.



Early Remington Ammunition

Among the first to mass-produce factory ammunition, Remington, along with affiliated brands UMC and Peters, introduced numerous breakthroughs over the years and continues to do so in its current product line (sampling at left).



Two big-game bullets that were ahead of their time, the Bronze Point (1922) and Core-Lokt (1939), are still on the market. It's easy to see why they dubbed the latter "the deadliest mushroom in the woods."

7 mm-08 Rem. (1980); 7 mm Rem. BR (Bench Rest) (1978); 6 mm Rem. BR (1978); 8 mm Rem. Mag. (1978); and .17 Rem. (1971). Except the versatile 7 mm-08, all are rather specialized, but quite good at what they do.

The speedy .25-06 Rem., circa 1969, just missed our 1970 cut-off and, frankly, one can look back even further and find still-popular calibers, like the ubiquitous .223 Rem. from 1964, and the former wildcat .22-250 Rem., adopted by the factory a year later. A quick rundown looks like this: 6.5 Rem. Mag. (1966); .350 Rem. Mag. (1965); 7 mm Rem. Mag. (1962); .280 Rem. (1957); 6 mm Rem. (1955); the "triple deuce" .222 Rem. (1950); and .35 Rem. (1908).

But there is more to Remington's ammunition side than inventing cartridges. To get a true understanding of its innovative reach, you also have to look at developments in bullets and shotshells.

BULLETS

Bronze Point—Aptly named for its metal nose tip, this game bullet came along in 1922. It was a very early success in using a tipped design to improve terminal performance. The Bronze Point featured a bronze conical wedge set into the nose of the copper alloy-jacketed lead core. Upon impact, it pushed back to split and spread the core, thus enhancing energy transfer. Famed gun writer Jack O'Connor was a fan: "I used the 150-grain version almost exclusively from 1927 to 1934. It shot flat and accurately, and its action on game was very reliable," he wrote. "I have picked many of them from under the hide on the far side of large animals."

The good news: Bronze Points can still be had as handloading components.

Core-Lokt—In 1939, Remington introduced Core-Lokt and, in effect, changed hunting history. Or at least changed a lot of hunters' "luck." Remington ballisticians had come up with a way to lock the metal jacket to the lead-alloy core, resulting in a controlled-expansion bullet that upon impact deforms into a mushroom shape that delivers energy as a powerful, game-stopping punch. In the introductory year, an advertisement touted such features as, "Controlled mushrooming at all hunting ranges. Minimum disintegration or loss in bullet weight. Deep penetration made possible by special tip at the point instead of an open cavity." A 1947 ad promised, "Greater shocking and stopping power at all hunting ranges ... less trailing. When the Remington Core-Lokt bullet hits, the biggest game goes down and stays down."

Time-tested Core-Lokt loads remain available today and hold the title of best-selling hunting ammo ever. Core-Lokt is called "the deadliest mushroom in the woods" for good reason.

Remington continues to push the envelope for ballistic performance, as shown by loads currently in its center-fire rifle lineup, such as:

HyperSonic Rifle Bonded—The most lethal big-game ammunition in the Remington arsenal, these numbers deliver velocities up to 200 fps faster than standard loads, meaning flat trajectories and, thanks to the Core-Lokt Ultra Bonded bullet, top-notch knockdown performance on any game outside of Africa's Big 5.

Premier AccuTip—With a polymer tip and lead core, AccuTip provides match-grade accuracy and stunning hunting performance. Truer flight, flatter trajectory and devastating terminal energy are hallmarks of this consistent choice of serious hunters.



M870 in 20 Gauge

Core-Lokt



HyperSonic is Remington's deluxe loading for big-game hunters who need flat long-range trajectory and sure knockdown from Core-Lokt Ultra Bonded bullets.





REMINGTON HEADSTAMPS

Dozens of Remington proprietary rounds have answered shooters' needs for countless specialized tasks.

Managed Recoil—Remington solved the need for a low-recoil cartridge that maintains game-stopping performance, without adversely affecting accuracy or point of impact. The key is a bullet developed to perform at lower velocities, delivering game-stopping results with half the felt recoil of standard loads.

SHOTSHELLS

Early into its ammunition venture, Remington offered 10- and 12-gauge shells featuring either brass or paper cases. Paper cases had drawbacks, most notably a tendency to swell when wet, rendering them useless in many hunting conditions, and they could not be reloaded as often as brass cases. Those problems concerned Remington ammo developers, as did how to ensure consistent, reliable ignition. In 1893, they came up with a partial solution by producing the first effective primer for smokeless-powder shotshells.

To battle rainy, snowy, wet conditions, Remington-UMC devised wax-coated Wetproof shotshells, claiming



1922 Game Loads

“the first and only shells ever waterproofed in crimp and top wad, the raw edge of the paper filled with a tough, elastic, waterproof compound—sealed against wet.”

Remington subsequently pushed waterproofness and durability another giant step when, in the 1960s it released the first U.S. plastic-body shells and improved patterns with the Power Piston, the first one-piece plastic wad and shot column. Remington Duplex loads debuted in 1986, combining two different shot sizes, the idea being to combine the advantages of each size into one shell. Other breakthroughs included improved performance of shotgun slugs and the introduction of non-toxic shot in waterfowling loads.

A look at the shelf today shows Remington remains an innovator:

American Clay and Field Sport Loads—True dual-purpose shotshells that provide the consistency to go from clays range to upland fields. Top-quality components, like high-hardness lead, the patented Power Piston wad, premium STS primer and reloadable high-strength plastic hulls, provide high performance for a reasonable price.

HyperSonic Steel—Unprecedented velocity and downrange pattern energy, thanks to Remington's patented Xelerator Wad technology, helps prevent missed or wounded waterfowl by getting the shot payload on target faster. Think of it as a two-stage rocket, thanks to the hollow stem of the wad that extends through the powder column to the primer. As the primer fires, it ignites the powder in the stem, starting the shot-filled wad down the barrel, creating more space for the rest of the powder to ignite. As a result, it does not generate dangerous pressures while creating high velocity.

Two Generations of Bullet Knives

Remington Bullet Knives are a test case for product diversity.

After World War I, the company dusted off plans to produce knives and, in 1919, Remington Cutlery Works was born. Soon it offered pocketknives, jackknives, manicure knives, doctors knives, pruning knives and the multi-purpose official knife of the Boy Scouts of America. The cutlery came with a money-back guarantee, and annual output reached more than 2.5 million knives. It is estimated that as many as 2,000 different patterns were at one time or another in the line.

Among the early pocketknives were Bullet Knives, so called because of the nickel-silver shield in the shape of a Remington cartridge inset into the handle. Some 26 Bullet Knife variations came along between 1920 and 1941, when Remington sold the cutlery business. All are highly sought-after collectables appealing not only to Remington memorabilia nuts but knife aficionados as well.

Thanks to a rifle sales-promotion idea, new life was breathed into Remington Bullet Knives in 1982. The promotion consisted of limited-edition copies of an original “Trapper” Bullet Knife, made by Camillus Cutlery, to showcase the introduction of the Remington Model Four and Model Six rifles. The promotion's success convinced Big Green to continue the line. Every year, a new Bullet Knife replicating one of the original designs is released. Bullet Knives earned a reputation for quality in materials and workmanship and, for a time, they came with posters depicting the corresponding knife in action in a dramatic outdoor scene.

With the popularity of the “second-issue” replicas, there are now, ironically or appropriately, two versions of Remington Bullet Knives highly prized by collectors.

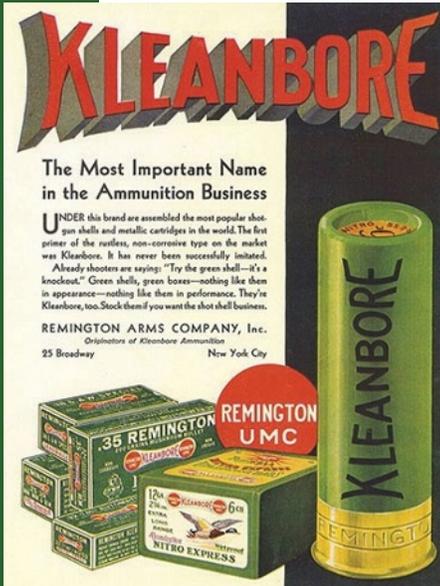
Far from riding off into the sunset, Remington Bullet Knives, and other knife styles bearing the Remington name, are still being handmade in the USA by Bear & Son Cutlery.

Bullet Knife, 1982



Photo: Layne Simpson





Kleanbore Primers, 1927

Nitro Mag Buffered Magnum—The original game-changing buffered magnum shotshell, packed with shock-absorbing polymer buffering and Power Piston wad, which protects the hardened shot all the way down the barrel, delivering dense, even patterns and uniform shot strings.

HANDGUN

Having produced more than 130,000 percussion revolvers for Union forces during the Civil War, Remington’s early ammunition efforts centered on contracting to produce combustible revolver cartridges in .36 and .44 calibers. And, when Remington began manufacturing its own ammo line in the early 1870s, loads to match its center-fire and rimfire pistols were among the initial run.

Today’s offerings, a far cry from combustible cartridges for cap-and-ball revolvers, include: **High Terminal Performance**—premium components combined with a wide assortment of bullet designs for instant stopping power; **Ultimate Defense**—controlled-expansion bullets that provide optimal energy transfer combined with waterproofing and treated powders that yield reduced muzzle flash; **Ultimate Defense Compact Handgun**—the same features loaded to deliver big-gun performance from short-barreled carry guns; and **UMC Handgun**—a value-priced option featuring factory-fresh brass, Kleanbore primers and a wide choice of bullets for practice and personal defense.

RIMFIRE

Perhaps any review of Remington ammunition should begin with rimfire, since that’s where the company started in 1865 with the .50 Rem. Navy. The cartridge designers went on to devise eight rimfires boasting a Remington heritage: .40 Rem. Navy; .32 Extra Short (1871); .22 LR (via Peters Cartridge Company, 1887); .25 Stevens (also via Peters, 1900); .22 Rem. Automatic (1914); and 5 mm Rem. RF Mag. (1970).

Rimfires today, especially .22 LR, continue to be in high demand, the “pet load” of small-game hunters, plinkers, competitors and survivalists.

The development of rimfire ammunition gave rise to shooting galleries in the late 19th century and, as recreational shooting boomed, the minimal noise, recoil and cost of .22 rimfire caused it to eclipse all others, and that’s still the case. A period Remington ad advised, “Pack a Remington .22 Repeater in your grip and half a dozen boxes of UMC .22 shorts” to “insure against a dull vacation. ... There is no more enjoyable recreation than target shooting for either novice or professional, provided your gun and ammunition are right.”

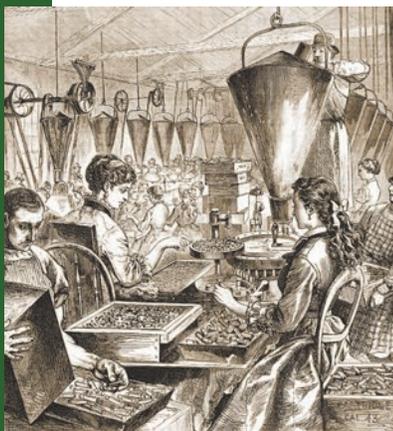
Fittingly, Remington continues to offer popular rimfire lines, including: 22 Yellow Jacket and 22 Viper—high-velocity loads for small-game fans; 22 Golden Bullet—engineered for reliable cycling in semi-automatic firearms; 22 Thunderbolt—the company’s most popular round of all time; and 22 Target—made with exacting tolerances for match-grade precision.

AMMO with ROOTS

In 1871, Remington began making rimfire and center-fire ammunition for pistols, rifles and shotguns, and by March of that year was producing 30,000 cartridges each day for military use as well as for hunting and recreational shooting. By the mid-1870s, brass and paper shotshells were being produced, and by 1878 the business expanded to include some 26 varieties of rimfire ammunition and more than 20 varieties of center-fire cartridges.

Remington’s ammunition venture suffered setbacks, like a disastrous fireworks-caused July 4, 1885, fire that destroyed a large part of the cartridge works and a portion of the company’s sewing machine factory.

Any company could expect to encounter difficulties along the way, especially one with such a long and storied history, whether from tragic accidents



Union Metallic Cartridge Factory, 1866



Accuracy matters! In teaming with Eley, a British maker whose .22s are favored by Olympic champions, Remington courts demanding smallbore match shooters.

or fickle economic cycles. Accordingly, Remington emerged from financial dire straits in 1888, when the company of Hartley & Graham, owners of Union Metallic Cartridge Company (an early leader in metallic cartridges and at one time the largest manufacturer of ammunition in the U.S.), along with Winchester Repeating Arms Company, acquired joint ownership of Remington. That unusual partnership went on until 1896, when Hartley & Graham purchased full ownership and a new era dawned.

In 1911, with Remington firearm production back on track, company executives merged Remington and UMC, and created the famous “Remington-UMC red dot” logo. The combined forces were responsible for a number of significant firsts: the first successful U.S.-made paper shotshells; primer for smokeless powder; shot cup for shotshells; automatic pistol cartridges; smokeless-powder big-game cartridges for autoloading rifles; U.S.-made .410 shotshells; nicked primers; oil-proof semi-automatic pistol cartridges; and Wetproof shotshells.

Another key milestone was the 1934 acquisition of Peters Cartridge Company, among the first to load smokeless powder. The move combined forces—and manufacturing capabilities—of two thriving ammo concerns. After the acquisition, ammunition carrying the Peters name continued to be marketed for nearly 30 years, a testament to the strong brand Peters had built through high standards and aggressive advertising, much of which survives in the form of classic hunting and sporting art. Similar sporting artwork used by Remington, UMC and other ammunition manufacturers of the day is also highly prized by collectors.

Acknowledging its history, current production includes Remington and Remington-UMC brands, as well as brass cartridges still stamped “R-P,” in recognition of the Peters Cartridge Company’s role in company history.

However, not all big happenings in Remington’s ammunition business occurred way back when. Consider the 2010 acquisition of Barnes Bullets.

Once a small but steady maker of reloading component bullets, Barnes had hit on hard times when Randy and Coni Brooks entered the picture, purchased the struggling business and began making bullets in their basement in Utah. It was a true family operation that filled demand and gradually developed a few new products. Then success came calling in the form of the X Bullet, a pure-copper expanding projectile, an idea hatched as Randy hunted large Alaskan bears. The X Bullet branched into a family tree of excellent variants, with applications for rifle and pistol hunting, personal-defense handguns, muzzleloading, military and long-range tactical. The X Bullet won the trust of a legion of shooters and it has been imitated by many of the world’s major ammo makers.

For more than 35 years, Randy and Coni shepherded the company through growth and innovation, then in 2010, sold it to Remington Outdoors.

The Barnes acquisition gave Remington a platform as transformative as any ammunition technology over the past half-century, a real 21st century market hammer. But Remington also acquired a modern plant and many talented workers. Shortly after the deal was done, the company collaborated with the Brookses to establish Barnes VOR-TX loaded ammunition, a first for a brand with many loyal customers. **R**

The 2010 acquisition of Barnes Bullets, maker of the highly regarded X Bullet and VOR-TX factory loads, gave Remington another premium ammo brand.



Photo: Bryce Towsley



AAC Brings Suppressors to Remington

In 2009 Remington took a logical step in acquiring Advanced Armament Corporation (AAC), a leader in the development of shooting technologies, notably including suppressors which it began manufacturing in 1998.

The acquisition strengthened Remington’s position by bringing in engineers who specialize in suppressors and silenced weapons systems. Given AAC’s extensive supplier relationship with the U.S. military and allied forces, said Eric Liu, product manager at AAC Military Products Division, it was a natural fit and enhances Remington’s military contracting by being able to supply both rifles and silencers as parts of an optimized system.

Sound reduction for military firearms lessens hearing loss, increases accuracy and reduces a warfighter’s environmental signature, meaning they are less exposed to detection, Liu said.

In addition to strengthening military interests, AAC also brought its dedicated, fast-growing civilian customer base, which shows no signs of slowing, Liu said. Existing and prospective customers are aware that silencers can offer hearing protection and reduced noise pollution and, as such, are becoming more mainstream every year. They offer shooters—especially new shooters—a more pleasant experience and help increase safety, because shooters are better able to hear verbal commands and warnings than is possible when sound-muffling hearing protection is used.

AAC also developed .300 AAC Blackout, a .30-caliber cartridge that uses the popular AR rifle platform and 5.56 NATO-chambered version-magazines (only the barrel must be changed), but provides higher bullet mass and more powerful performance than the 5.56 round. The .300 Blackout was designed for optimal performance with suppressors and to provide the military with a compact, low-recoiling load delivering improved impact ballistics, including barrier penetration. Hunters and recreational shooters also quickly took up the cartridge.



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