Winchester’s new Model 70 Coyote blends the accuracy of varmint rifles with the convenience of sporters for an identity all its own as what may be the ultimate predator hunting rig.

The Coyote’s firing pin assembly is easily removed for cleaning or repair by pressing the catch at the bolt’s rear.

Winchester Model 70 Coyote

Winchester’s new Coyote rifle is a variant in the new Model 70 rifle line that is too heavy to be a dedicated sporting rifle and too light to be a dedicated target/varmint rifle. Instead, this rifle has an identity all its own as what may be the ultimate predator hunting rig.

If you were designing such a rifle from the ground up, you’d want to start with an action from an established maker such as Winchester. The gun would naturally come in .22-250 Rem. caliber so pelt hunters or Animal Damage Control contractors would have a wide selection of bullet types and weights suited for nearly any task at hand. If you had more specific shooting needs, you would want the added versatility of .223 Rem. or .243 Win. as other chambering options. If you were economy-minded, and wanted the greatest potential for accuracy, the bolt would be of the push-feed variety to reduce costs and, theoretically, provide more concentric lockup.

Next, you’d want your rifle to have a heavy barrel, but not one too heavy. Here, you want a balance between the added rigidity and stability of more metal and the ability to move quickly and
conveniently to new vantage points or calling areas. And since predators rely heavily on their eyesight, the barrel would be bead-blasted to a dull finish so it wouldn’t reflect light and give away your presence. The barrel would be of stainless steel for durability and would be free-floated for greater accuracy. The action would be glass-bedded tightly in a tough synthetic or laminated hardwood stock.

Since most shooting is expected to be from the sitting position, the rifle needs sling swivel studs for attaching a bipod along with the carrying sling. For the occasional target of opportunity where you can’t deploy the bipod in time, the fore-end has to be wide and stable for resting on impromptu rests such as fence posts or tree limbs.

While Winchester’s Model 70 Coyote rifle doesn’t meet all of the above criteria exactly, it does come very close. Brown laminated hardwood is the only stock option on the Coyote, and we’d prefer that the action be glass-bedded and the barrel free-floated. The fore-end tip of the Coyote does provide upward pressure on the barrel, however, which can improve accuracy in many cases. As with most currently manufactured factory rifles, the trigger on the sample Coyote we received wasn’t particularly good: It took 5 3/4 lbs. pull to fire. There was no take-up, and the break was clean. Such “shortcomings,” if you can call them that, are very easily remedied.

We recently had the opportunity to try a Coyote in the field—not on predators, but on ground squirrels. In the places where these rat-size rodents live, they’re abundant and regarded as pests. The ground literally teems with them, and it’s not uncommon for an area measuring 6’x6’ to contain half a dozen squirrel holes. Over a weekend of continuous firing, there were no malfunctions with the Model 70 Coyote. Its long-range potential showed with regular hits on the small, difficult targets at distances beyond 250 yds.

After the weekend of ground squirrel shooting, we received a different Coyote for accuracy testing. Another staffer took the rifle prairie dog hunting in Wyoming, firing more than 300 rounds of Hornady, Black Hills and Norma ammunition during two days without a single hitch. Shots were in the 125- to 250-yd. range, and the medium-contour barrel did not heat up to the point that accuracy degraded.

We fitted that rifle with a Nikon Monarch UCC 5.5-16.5x44 mm scope and tested it with results shown in the accompanying table. Since we had such great success in the field with Winchester’s new USA brand ammunition, we chose it as one of our test loads as well. Best accuracy from the Model 70 Coyote will be realized with lighter bullets because of the barrel’s slow rate of twist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caliber (f.p.s.)</th>
<th>Energy (ft.-lbs.)</th>
<th>Recoil (ft.-lbs.)</th>
<th>Smallest (inches)</th>
<th>Largest (inches)</th>
<th>Average (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal 22250C 40-gr. Blitz JHP</td>
<td>3093 Avg. 34 Sd</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remington R22502 55-gr. Power-Lokt HP</td>
<td>3490 Avg. 30 Sd</td>
<td>1488</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester USA 22250 45-gr. HP</td>
<td>3837 Avg. 22 Sd</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Extreme Spread: 1.32

Measured average velocity for 10 rounds from a 24” barrel. Range temperature: 64°F. Humidity: 81%. Accuracy for five consecutive, five-shot groups at 100 yds. from a sandbag. Abbreviations: HP (hollow-point), JHP (jacketed hollow-point), Sd (standard deviation).
SIG Arms’ new over-under shotgun is an L.L. Bean special edition appropriately named the New Englander and available in 12 or 20 ga. Mechanically, the New Englander follows the design first seen from SIG in 1998 in its SA5 Upland Hunter (Feb. 1998, p. 42) and more recently in the current SIG Aurora line. Like the earlier SIG shotguns, the New Englander is made on state-of-the-art equipment with Old World craftsmanship in the workshops of B. Rizzini.

The design employs a conventional boxlock action built on the monobloc principle; and on the New Englander, the bloc is finely jeweled. At the upper front edge of the standing breech are a series of reliefs that blend around the sides of the action to form false partial side-plates. Inside the action, top-mounted sears are tripped by an inertial block that is moved back from the sear by the manual safety button when on “safe.” A barrel selector built into the safety button pivots the inertial block to select which barrel to fire first. Additional features common with SIG’s other shotguns include the Browning-style, single lug lockup; chrome-lined bores; selective, automatic ejectors; five changeable choke tubes; and steel shot compatibility.

Embellishment is the real feature that distinguishes the L.L. Bean New Englander from its stablemates. For its stock, the L.L. Bean New Englander has select Turkish walnut with a rich, hand-rubbed, oil finish. The pores of the wood on our sample were not completely filled, lending more character to the stock that is further augmented by moderate figure and 20-line-per-inch, hand-cut checkering on the wrist, semi-pistol grip and fore-end. Compared with the SA5, more attention to detail and wood-to-metal fit is obvious on the New Englander. For example, there is no proud wood around the top tang, though one or two more finishing passes to the wood around the trigger would be welcome.

While the SA5 had false sideplates heavily embellished with engraved game bird scenes, the New Englander takes a more conservative approach to decoration. “Classy” best describes the color case-hardened finish of the receiver. Contrasting nicely with the case finish are gold-filled L.L. Bean logos on each bore, with a “bull’s eye” similar to the ejector rods of early Colt 1873 revolvers.

SHOOTING RESULTS

SIG Arm’s new over-under, the New Englander, features L.L. Bean’s distinctive logo inlaid in gold on the case-hardened receiver. Like other shotguns in SIG’s Aurora line, the New Englander is made with Old World craftsmanship in the workshops of B. Rizzini.
side and “New Englander” on the bottom of the receiver. Also gold colored is the trigger while the barrels, trigger guard, top latch and fore-end iron are blued.

Attachment of the fore-end is by an Anson push rod-type latch. The small release button at the end of the fore-end is engraved with concentric rings forming a “bull’s eye” like the ejector rods of some engraved early Colt Model 1873 revolvers. Lady staff members in the office who shoot commented that this fore-end attachment system reduces the chances of breaking a nail when disassembling the shotgun.

Concealing the front attachment point of the fore-end iron is a centrally located, blued steel diamond. Barrels are available in 26” or 28” lengths with solid side and ventilated top ribs. A single, brass front bead tops the cross-hatched, straight, 7 mm rib.

We found the SIG Arms L.L. Bean New Englander to be a very lively gun. There is no cast, but the toe out of the stock caused us to mount it in such a way that we were sighting straight down the rib. Size of the fore-end is deceptive, as it looks like it should feel a lot bigger than it does. It’s also a little light, which helps make the muzzles more responsive on flushing birds. Patterning was at 40 yds, using the modified and improved cylinder choke tubes with the results shown in the accompanying table. There were no malfunctions of any kind here or while function firing. Trigger pulls on our sample were crisp and sure, and recoil was modest despite the thin, solid rubber recoil pad.

While the New Englander is quite lively, it nonetheless swings smoothly while tracking a clay bird. Those who favor a more muzzle-heavy balance should not find it too flighty, either. In sum, the SIG Arms L.L. Bean New Englander will appeal to those who appreciate a well-made arm with the classy look of tastefully restrained receiver decoration. Those who regard the shotgun as a tool on the level of a hammer will probably remain indifferent.

More than 90 countries adopted the seminal, Belgian-designed, FAL rifle for military service. Versions of the FAL have been manufactured in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, India, Israel, Mexico, South Africa, Great Britain and Venezuela. In recent years, the United States has been added to the list, and one of the more prominent makers of the domestic FAL is Entreprise Arms Inc.
Located in Irwindale, Calif., Entréprise Arms, Inc., best known for its M1911-based pistols, is fairly new to the manufacture of long guns. It currently offers semi-automatic-only versions of the FAL military rifle for sale to civilian and law enforcement customers. Called the STG58, Entréprise Arms FAL rifles are made entirely in the U.S. to metric standards from new parts. At present, two different metric receiver types are manufactured: Type 01 (military version with lightening cuts to mil specs) and Type 03 (without lightening cuts). Both types are semi-automatic-only. Basically, the Government, Carbine, Target and Match Target models are made with the Type 01 receiver while all other models feature the Type 03 receiver. All Entréprise Arms rifle models are chambered for .308 Win.

Entréprise STG58s share four features developed by the firm. First are “billet” internal parts precision-machined from a solid piece: hammer, sear, gas piston and ejector block. Second and third, all Entréprise STG58 rifles feature a “mil-spec,” black oxide metal finish and a legal pistol grip. Lastly, all civilian models are factory-equipped with the Entréprise ZeroClimb muzzle device. Most models also feature a folding, insulated carry handle, sling swivels and a black nylon sling. The Standard, Government, Scout, and Police Target models come equipped with a folding bipod. Because of legislation passed in 1994, Entréprise Arms STG58 rifles are not equipped with bayonet lugs.

The Entréprise ZeroClimb muzzle device is a 3” long unit combining the functions of a muzzle brake and compensator into one. This is accomplished by three .310” diameter holes drilled at a 90 degree angle on the sides of the device to deflect high-pressure muzzle gases to both sides thus reducing perceived recoil. In addition, two similar diameter holes are drilled in the top front of the device (but not the bottom) to deflect high-pressure muzzle gases upward to combat muzzle rise. We found the compact device worked as advertised, reducing perceived recoil and muzzle rise substantially.

Another unique feature is the rifle’s aluminum, free-floating, ventilated, front handguard. Our test model Carbine was so equipped. Machined from heavy-wall, extruded aluminum tubing, the Entréprise handguard isolates the barrel by eliminating external forces and pressure points for increased accuracy and more consistent performance. Slotted at the top, it is cut with three 1 ¼"-long oblong vents on either side and five .370”-diameter holes on the bottom. The black anodized handguard effectively protects the shooter’s hand from barrel heat, however, we recommend more vents and holes in the hand guard to allow faster barrel cooling. While we liked the rigidity and hand-filling size of the 2½” diameter unit, some did not care for the 1/2 lb. plus of extra weight it added—though it did help tame recoil. Some found the fore-end to be slick, and lightly knurling or stippling the outer surface would allow additional purchase. For those shooters with very small hands, the standard, ribbed handguard may be a better choice.

Both buttstock and the separate pistol grip are made of black synthetic material having a non-reflective, matte finish. The detachable pistol grip is hollow to keep weight to a minimum and uncheckered. It is nicely angled for comfort while firing. A unique feature of the buttstock is the plastic buttcap that can be trimmed to reduce stock pull length. The pad is marked on the exterior sides with ribs making disassembly for cleaning and routine maintenance fast and easy without requiring special tools.

Entréprise Arms offers seven different FAL/STG58 models on two different receiver types for civilian sale: Scout, Carbine, Lightweight, Standard, Government, Target and Match Target. For law enforcement customers, Entréprise offers the STG58 Police Carbine and Police Target. We received an Entréprise Arms STG58C Carbine for test and evaluation.

Entréprise manufactures receivers for all of its STG58 rifles in-house on state-of-the-art equipment using heat-treated 4140 chrome-moly steel.

**SHOOTING RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.308 Win. Cartridge</th>
<th>Vel. @ 15’ (f.p.s.)</th>
<th>Energy (ft.-lbs.)</th>
<th>Recoil (ft.-lbs.)</th>
<th>Smallest (inches)</th>
<th>Largest (inches)</th>
<th>Average (inches)</th>
<th>Average Extreme Spread:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMC No. 308D 168-gr. FMJ-BT</td>
<td>2327 Avg. 9 Sd</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornady No. 8297 168-gr. HPBT</td>
<td>2361 Avg. 10 Sd</td>
<td>2080</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hills No. 308-175 175-gr. HPBT</td>
<td>2350 Avg. 17 Sd</td>
<td>2147</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measured average velocity for 10 rounds from a 16½” barrel. Range temperature: 68°F. Humidity: 85%. Accuracy for five consecutive, five-shot groups at 100-yards, from a sandbag. Abbreviations: Sd (standard deviation), FMJBT (full metal jacket-boattail), HPBT (hollow point-boattail).

We found the Entréprise Arms STG58 rifle well-made, reliable and accurate with low perceived recoil.

SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: $1,399
The STG58 has a two-position safety lever on the left side of the lower receiver. In the safe position the pointer will be in the upper right position marked “S.”

3/16" apart, and the top and bottom surfaces are angled to match the buttstock contour. Approximately 5/8" total can be trimmed from the pad thickness enabling the pull length to be reduced from 14⅞" to 13¾".

The iron, battle sights are calibrated for 7.62x51 mm NATO M80 ball ammunition with 144 to 150 gr. FMJBT bullets. The front unit is a protected post adjustable for elevation by turning it up or down with a front sight adjustment tool. The rear sight is a 0.060" diameter peep type that slides on inclined rails to adjust elevation from 200 to 600 meters. In addition, the rear sight base is mounted on a dovetail cut into the receiver that allows for windage adjustments. Two lock screws hold the sight base in whatever windage position is selected. Optionally available is an aluminum top cover with an integral, Picatinny rail-type scope mount base. We mounted and used such a cover for accuracy testing.

As appropriate for a battle rifle, the STG58 has a non-adjustable, two-stage trigger. Following initial slack of about 3/16", take-up length is a short 1/8" followed by a consistently crisp let-off. However, trigger pull was a heavy 10½ lbs., that proved tiring and somewhat detrimental to accuracy.

Operation follows that of the original FAL. Gas is bled from a hole in the upper surface of the barrel about 1" from the bolt face and enters a gas block assembly with a 13-position adjustable regulator. The expanding gas then drives the piston, bolt carrier and bolt rearward. Excess gas is exhausted to the atmosphere. The gas regulator enables the STG58 to be adjusted for different loads, temperature extremes and operating conditions. As the bolt carrier and bolt move rearward, the bolt is cammed upwards, unlocking it from the receiver. Both bolt carrier and bolt then continue to travel rearward against the captive recoil spring in the buttstock, compressing it. The bolt carrier and bolt then travel forward under tension from the recoil spring, stripping the top cartridge off the magazine, chambering it, then tilting the bolt downward to lock.

As many American shooters will not be familiar with an adjustable gas regulation system, the adjustment process is simple and expedient. First, turn the regulator clockwise until it bottoms against the gas block. Next, rotate the regulator one full turn to the full-open position so that the figure “7” on the sleeve is aligned with the bore axis. Insert the empty magazine then fire one round after which the bolt will not remain open. Turn in the regulator sleeve clockwise by click by click, firing one round after each adjustment, until the hold-open device engages the bolt. Verify the setting by firing several more rounds.

When clean, the regulator sleeve can normally be turned by hand. Use caution here:

exposes the rear of the barrel for cleaning. Reassembly requires only sliding the bolt back into the upper receiver and swinging the lower receiver closed.

Entréprise Arms has made strenuous efforts to offer a high-quality product in which it can take pride. That becomes readily apparent when examining the STG58 rifle. One does not have to be an engineer to appreciate the high order of workmanship, excellent fit and even finish of the STG58. While the STG58 is not an expensive, custom hunting rifle, it is a well-designed and well-made rifle that proved extremely reliable. It is also one of the handiest .308 Win. semi-autorifles we have encountered.

After adjusting the gas regulator as per the instructions, we fired approximately 200 rounds of M80 military ball ammunition from the STG58 for break-in. They were fired without incident. As we were interested in determining the effect of the short, 16¼" barrel on muzzle velocity, we fired 10 rounds of each type through the chronograph. We found that the short barrel had a significant effect (for example a drop of 273 f.p.s., or 10½ percent) from specifications of 2600 f.p.s. in a 24" barrel with the PMC loads) on muzzle velocity. However, for purposes of self-defense, informal target shooting and law enforcement, the loss in muzzle velocity would not be important. Next, we tested the STG58 for accuracy using several types of factory-loaded, match-grade ammunition with 168- and 175-gr. HPBT bullets. Once again, our concern was the effect the short barrel might have on accuracy. We need not have worried as accuracy proved very good for a rifle of its type. As a matter of fact, the STG58 is the most accurate FAL variant tested in the pages of the “Dope Bag” to date.

Firing battle rifles in formal and informal competition is excellent marksmanship training that is made easier by using a high-quality rifle such as the Entréprise Arms STG58. The quality workmanship and STG58’s proven design should give many years of reliable service. Its .308 chambering and durability make it well suited for the role of a “ranch rifle” as well. Shooters of small stature will appreciate the low perceived recoil by virtue of the ZeroClimb muzzle brake.

With nine different models to choose from, Entréprise Arms offers an STG58 for every requirement.
Compared with other Civil War-era percussion revolvers like those from Colt’s and Remington, the Starr is little known. That’s surprising, as nearly 48,000 various models of Starr revolvers were ordered by the Union making Starr the third largest revolver supplier during the War Between the States. The first of these Starrs were double-action .36-cal. 1858 Navy models followed by a similar revolver in .44 cal. called the 1858 Army.

Starr developed what some have called the most modern revolvers of its time. Notable features include a sliding trigger switch on the rear of the cocking lever, or front trigger, for selecting single- or double-action operation. The trigger proper is a small protrusion in the rear of the trigger guard. With the trigger switch in its uppermost position, several things happen when you pull the cocking lever. First, the cylinder stop lowers to release the cylinder. Next, the hammer jumps back to its “half-cock” position and the substantial hand starts to rise and rotate the cylinder.

The hammer continues back to full cock while a lug on the rear of the trigger tips up into a locking recess in the rear of the cylinder. As the cocking lever comes fully back, a hump on the trigger switch depresses the trigger stub releasing the hammer to strike the percussion cap and firing the revolver for essentially double-action operation.

Sliding the trigger switch down puts the Starr in single-action mode in which the hammer is not intended to be manually thumbed back. In this condition, you again use the cocking lever, and all of the above double-action motions happen the same until the cocking lever reaches its rearmost position. This time, the hump on the trigger switch that depressed the trigger in double-action mode instead makes contact with the frame inside the trigger guard and arrests any further rearward movement of the cocking lever. At this point, the hammer is held in its full-cock position. The shooter simply releases the cocking lever, causing the cylinder stop to rise up into the cylinder notches and manually depresses the small trigger to fire single-action.

The two-piece frame is hinged at the front, and secured at the top of the standing breech by a bolt that allows quick and easy removal of the cylinder for cleaning.

Revolvers of that era were generally designed with the cylinder rotating around a central pin. Blackpowder fouling quickly gums up the works with such a design, causing the cylinder to bind. Colt’s addressed the problem with a spiral fouling groove cut in the pin while others, such as Remington, simply made the pin undersize. Starr’s approach was to dispense with the troublesome central pin entirely.

Instead, Starr revolvers have a large ratchet at the rear of the cylinder that fits in a circular recess in the standing breech, and a cone-shaped, central bearing pin at the front of the cylinder that fits in the frame below the barrel. Fouling generally doesn’t find its way into the ratchet, and the bearing pin is essentially self-cleaning. The designed proved itself successful during a test in March 1863 when Lieutenant Commander J.S. Skerrett report-
SUGGESTED RETAIL
PRICE: $300
($340 with starter kit)

STARR 1858
MANUFACTURER: F. Lii
Pietta snc, Via
Mandolossa 102, I-25064
Gussago (BS), Italy
IMPORTER: Cabela’s
(Dept. AR), One Cabela
Drive, Sidney, NE 69160;
(800) 237-4444;
www.cabelas.com

CALIBER: .44
ACTION TYPE: double- or
single-action blackpow-
der, cap-and-ball revolver
CONSTRUCTION: car-
bon steel
FINISH: high-polish
blue
OVERALL LENGTH: 11¼"
BARREL: 6" RIFLING: seven-
groove, RH twist
WEIGHT EMPTY: 47 ozs.

WIDTH: 1¼" HEIGHT: 5¼"

SIGHTS: notch in hammer rear, blade front
TRIGGER: selective single-
or double-action: single-
action, 6-lb. pull; double-
action, 13½ lb. pull
STOCKS: one-piece, satin-
finished walnut

ACCESSORIES: Optional starter kit containing 100
lead roundballs, nipple wrench, spare nipples,
capper, flask and Spit
Ball Lube available

STARR 1858 Army revolver gives blackpowder enthusiasts
and Civil War re-enactors an interesting alternative to Colt’s
and Remington revolvers.

edly fired 6,314 shots without cleaning while experi-
encing a total of only 22 failures—and they were at-
tributed to faulty percussion caps.

Cabela’s offers a reproduction of the 1858 Army model,.44 cal. Starr revolver that we recently received for test and evaluation. Style and operation of the reproduction follow that of the original Starr.

The service load for the Starr is reported to have been 20-grs. of blackpowder, so we chose that load except we used Goe’s new FFFg Clear Shot powder. We also tested loads using Pyrodex Pistol Pellets and Quick Shots Pistol Pellets. Accuracy results using Hornady and Speer lead roundballs are shown in the accompanying table. We experi-
enced only one annoying problem: Even with the hammer in the half-cock position, which allows the cylinder to turn freely, we still had to slightly depress the trigger to lower the cylinder stop out of the cylinder notches so the cylinder could turn. That is mentioned in the owner’s manual, and should not be con-
sidered a malfunction. One of the six chambers of our test revolver was also slightly out of time, though the inertia of the turning cylinder in the double-action condition compensated enough to snap the cylinder into position. Timing was not an issue in single-action mode as the cylinder stop in that mode is triangular in cross section and engages cylinder notches that are triangular in cross section. Such an arrangement automatically rotates the cy-
inder into position if timing causes it to come up a little short.

Fairly accurate shooting was possible despite the traditional cap-and-ball revolver sights. On the Starr, a very shallow notch in

The cylinder is rotated by a
substantial hand engaging the rear ratchet. Cylinder lock-up is conventional in the single-action mode. In double-action, a lug on the rear of the trigger tips up into a locking recess in the rear of the cylinder.

The original service load is one of the more anemic loads we’ve used, but was the one best-suited to and most accurate in Cabela’s reproduction of the Starr. Sights were perfectly reg-
ulated for that load, printing relatively small groups right at point of aim. Pellet-powered loads were not as accurate and placed shots about a foot high.

Original Starr revolvers met with mixed reviews during the Civil War. Clearly, those who took purchasing decisions for the Union were impressed enough to buy them in quantity. Different reports came from the field, however. One officer from the 12th Kentucky reportedly suggested that Starr and the con-
tractor who bought his revolvers be “hanged as traitors!” We agree that using the Starr in single-action mode is not nearly as natural as thumbing back the hammer of a Colt. On the other hand, had we been the testers of the Starr revolver 137 years ago, we may have recom-
mended it, too. Beyond its func-
tional abilities, Cabela’s Starr 1858 Army model revolver gives blackpowder enthusiasts and Civil War re-enactors an interesting alternative to Colt’s and Remington revolvers.