

# MAXIMUM MAG



*Some people use a saw to cut their Sheet-rock, but Seyfried can do it with a .475 or .500 Maximum. The cartridges, shown above and made from .348 Winchester or .45-70 brass, dwarf the .44 Magnum.*





# NUM HANDGUNS!

*New .475 and .500 Maximums  
take it to the firewall...and  
maybe well beyond!*

*By Ross Seyfried*



**T**he image behind the sight picture was that of a ton of buffalo 60 yards away. When the hammer fell, the big bull was completely crushed, both shoulders collapsed, and the bullet whined through the timber beyond. A few months later, a similar revolver accomplished perhaps the greatest handgunning feat ever. A giant, crop-raiding Rhodesian bull elephant fell to a frontal brain shot. The 400-grain Sledge Hammer solid not only reached the brain (possibly the most difficult shot in game shooting...with rifles) but stopped in the neck after nearly 4 feet of penetration!

These events were the results of a "standard" .475 Linebaugh revolver, firing 430-grain heat-treated lead and 400-grain



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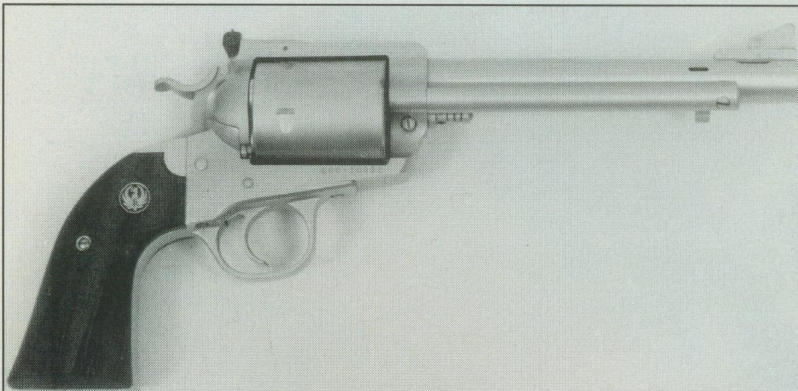
Trophy Bonded solid bullets. The velocities were 1,350 and 1,400 fps, respectively. I relate the incidents to back up my past statement that we do not need or want more revolver horsepower. In realistic handgunning challenges, the .475 and .500 Linebaugh cartridges leave you asking, "What is left?" The noise and recoil coupled with matchless terminal performance set the upper limit of handguns. Only a fool would want more.

When the phone rang offering the loan of a .500 Maximum revolver, guess which "fool" was standing at the front of the line. Neither Hamilton Bowen, gunmaker, or his customer who had commissioned the first .500 Maximum were sure what to do with the finished product. There was a rumor of a slow-witted fellow in Colorado who would shoot anything and like it. With all the finesse of Tom Sawyer and his whitewashed fence, they sent me the



Starting out as a Ruger .357 Maximum (now out of production), this 6-inch-barreled revolver now weighs 49 oz.

Other than wood stocks, there's little visual difference between this original Linebaugh and the .475 Maximum.



## PERFORMANCE DATA .475 AND .500 MAXIMUM

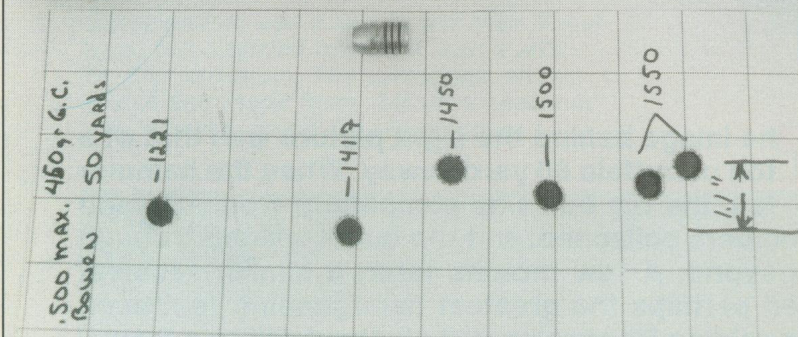
CARTRIDGE	BULLET WEIGHT (grains)	BARREL LENGTH (inches)	VELOCITY (fps)
.44 Magnum	300	10	1,320
.454 Casull	300	7½	1,600
.475 x 1.4 inch	385 T.B.S.H.*	6	1,475
.475 x 1.4 inch	400 NEI	6	1,400
.475 x 1.4 inch	430 LBT	6	1,380
.475 x 1.6 inch	385 T.B.S.H.*	6	1,580
.475 x 1.6 inch	400 NEI	6	1,520
.475 x 1.6 inch	430 LBT	6	1,480 (2,090 ft-lbs)
.500 x 1.4 inch	385 NEI	6	1,350
.500 x 1.4 inch	425 NEI Keith	6	1,290
.500 x 1.4 inch	450 LBT	6	1,250
.500 x 1.6 inch	385 NEI	6½	1,550
.500 x 1.6 inch	425 NEI Keith	6½	1,510
.500 x 1.6 inch	450 LBT	6½	1,500 (2,248 ft-lbs)

\*Trophy Bonded Sledge Hammer

## RECOIL COMPARISON WITH REVOLVER WEIGHT 3 POUNDS

CARTRIDGE	BULLET (grs.) VELOCITY (fps)	RECOIL VELOCITY (fps)	RECOIL (ft-lbs)
.44	300/1,320	23	24
.45	300/1,600	28	37
.475	430/1,380	34	55
.475	385/1,580	36.5	62
.475	430/1,480	37	63
.500	450/1,500	41	79
.475/.500 reduced	385/1,000	22	23

NOTE: The .500 at full potential is moving almost twice as fast and hitting you more than three times as hard as a .44 Magnum with a 300-grain bullet!



Above: Author feels that this slick, hard Metalloy-finished Bowen .500 revolver may well be the most accurate wheelgun he has ever fired. Using a variety of powder charges with a 450-grain LBT bullet, he demonstrated the accuracy and the change in impact at 50 yards as velocity was increased. Seyfried reports that as long as he did his part this Bowen .500 would place its bullets into 2 in. or less at the 50-yd. range. He also feels that recoil is at the limit of human tolerance.

gun. A week later John Linebaugh sent a .475 Maximum.

The cartridges are simply lengthened versions of the original Linebaugh rounds. The 1.4-inch standard case is lengthened to the same 1.6 inches used in the .357 Maximum. No one knew what to call them, but the "Maxi-



mum" title seemed to aptly stick.

The revolvers themselves began as the now-out-of-production Ruger .357 Maximums. The trigger, hammer, and grip frame are replaced with Ruger Bisley parts before fitting new barrels and five-shot cylinders. The goal was to duplicate the shootability of the highly successful Bisley conversions, with the longer frame. The guns used in my tests were a 6-inch .475 and a 6½-inch .500. They tip the scales at 52 and 49 ounces, respectively. No, not ungainly monsters, still tidy *handguns* that ride in belt holsters.

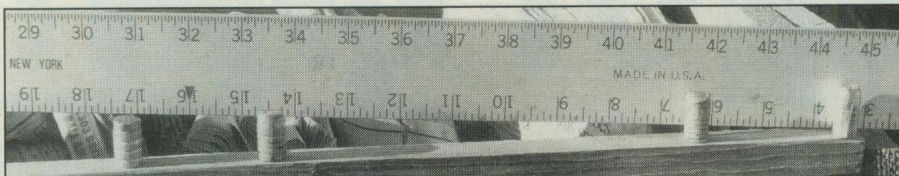
The appearance and handling qualities of the revolvers were pleasant surprises. I had expected lanky-looking guns that tended to "hang" too far forward. Being totally allergic to the "short rifle" syndrome, I wasn't looking forward to the Maximums. But instead of the skinny look I had expected, the Bisley/Maximums with the beefy barrels and cylinders are almost impossible to discern from the standard-framed versions unless you make a side-by-side comparison. The balance with 6 or 6½-inch barrels is extremely good. The aesthetics were more than pleasing. My first impression was very positive. Now I wanted to see what they would do when I made ammunition and pulled the trigger.

is a real pain in the neck. Making cases for either the .475 or .500 1.6-inch versions requires only cutting to length and expanding before the use of a standard three-die loading set. I used regular .475 Linebaugh (1.4-inch) forming and loading dies for the Maximum length with perfect success. Bowen supplied a set of RCBS .500 Maximum dies with his gun. If you already have 1.4-inch dies in either caliber, they will work for your Maximum. If you start out with the long case, you might as well get a set of dies to fit.

After making a set of long cases and firing them with mild loads, I made case-capacity comparisons with the original length. I measured the volumes of the cases to the base of my most commonly used 430-grain .475 and 450-grain .500 bullets. I used ball powder instead of water to measure the volumes...because it's easier and less messy. The numbers represent case capacities and are *not reloading data*. The .475 grew from 30.1 grains to 39.5 grains (27.9 percent) in WW .45-70 cases. The .500 gained a whopping 10.9 grains, from 38.2 to 49.1 grains, showing a usable volume increase of 28.5 percent. Clearly if I could find a propellant that was compatible with the larger boilers, substantial ballistic increases should be possible.



Above: Extreme recoil ripped author's excellent P.A.S.T. glove. Left: Bullets shown with scale on penetration box. Left to right: .500-425-gr. Keith, .500-450-gr. LBT, .475-430-gr. LBT, .475-385-gr. Sledge Hammer.



TRAJECTORY RESULTS			
RANGE (yds.)	BULLET HEIGHT (in.)	VELOCITY (fps)	ENERGY (ft-lbs)
0	-1.00	1,480	2,091
25	1.00	1,410	1,898
50	1.89	1,344	1,725
75	1.58	1,282	1,570
100	0.00	1,224	1,431
125	-3.11	1,175	1,318
150	-7.76	1,133	1,225
175	-14.05	1,096	1,147
200	-22.13	1,064	1,081
225	-32.13	1,036	1,024
250	-44.14	1,010	973
275	-58.24	986	928
300	-74.50	964	887

Cartridge type: 475x1.6 inch, Muzzle velocity: 1,480 fps, Ballistic coefficient: .2, Rifle elevation: 0 degrees, Bullet weight: 430 grains

The first advantage jumps right out when you start to form cases. The additional ¼-inch length moves us far enough away from the head on the .45-70 and .348 base brass to eliminate the need for inside reaming or neck turning. If you have done it, you know that this required thinning of the case walls



The .475 and .500 wildcats can be loaded from existing cases. At the left is a .475 1.6-inch case with its parent .45-70 casing. A .500 1.6-inch case is shown on the right with the parent .348 Winchester case.



These powders (along with WW680 powder) and cases were used in the test loads for .475 and .500 guns.

The .475 Maximum cylinder is shown (left) with a standard Ruger Bisley/Blackhawk .44 Mag. cylinder.



# MAXIMUM MAGNUM HANDGUNS!

Along with making the big bullets go faster, there were other improvements that I wanted from the Maximum frame. The modified (lathe-turned from 500 grains to 385 grains) .470 Nitro Express, Trophy Bonded, Sledge Hammer bullets are awesome on buffalo and elephant. But their extremely thick naval bronze jackets make them long for their weight. In the 1.4-inch case, heavily compressed powder charges can cause the bullets to jump the crimp under recoil. This reduces velocity and

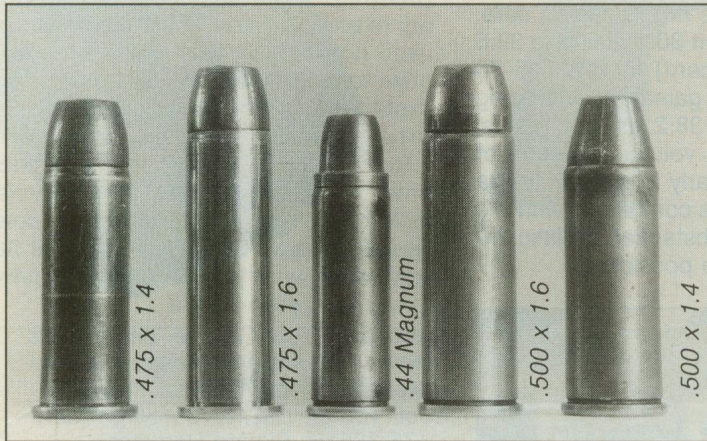


Right: These Sledge Hammer bullets, 500 grain and modified 385 grain, make the most effective .475 loads for thick-skinned big game. Shown above is a selection of the various bullets for the .475 Maximum round.



accuracy at best and can tie up the gun at worst. The possibility has kept me from using them against dangerous game in my standard .475. With the long case, the more than ample powder capacity gives us 1,500 fps with a 385-grain Sledge Hammer with plenty of air space in the loaded round. At this velocity, pressures are very mild and bullets stay crimped perfectly for at

least five shots. Holding the crimps was a significant improvement in the .475 with the bronze/lead bullet. However, possibly the most significant "gain" in both the .475 and .500 Maximum was a loss. We get the ballistic performance of the standard cartridge at apparently much less pressure. This is a return to the concept used in all the big British Nitro Express cartridges.

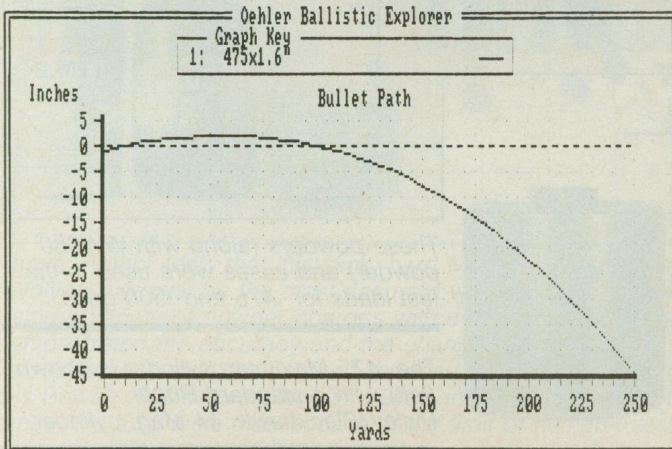


"Maximum" cartridges are elongated versions of the original Linebaugh rounds. The 1.4-in. standard case is lengthened to the 1.6-in. length of the .357 Maximum.

The good ol' boys at the RCBS company can supply reloading dies in 1.4 and 1.6-inch lengths. The shorter version works for the long, but not vice versa.



Here are the author's choice bullets, which represent a variety of styles, for use in the .500 Bowen revolver.



The .475 Maximum round fired from a 6-inch revolver has a very flat trajectory out to 100 yards.

This is relatively low, far sub-maximum chamber pressures and extremely high reliability. The guns work perfectly even under the raging tropical sun. The Maximum cartridges gave me consistent "standard Linebaugh" velocities with below-maximum charges of H-110, WW296, or WW680 powder. The ballistics of the standard versions have proven themselves against the world's toughest challenges. Now we can have those numbers at lower pressure. After proving that the revolvers would duplicate the standard versions, I searched for their safe working limits.

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The original .475 was capable of 1,350 fps with a 430-grain bullet. John Linebaugh's original projections put 200 fps on that number, with the long case. Actual shooting, with this individual revolver, would not prove that. The .475 Maximum seemed dull with H-110 and WW296 powders and was actually only slightly happier with WW680 powder. With this 6-inch-barreled revolver, maximum 430-grain working loads were only about 100 fps faster than the standard version. The same proved true with 400-grain lead and 385-grain Sledge Hammer bullets. At first this seemed small; but if you consider how significant it would be if you could raise the velocity of your pet .44 Magnum 100 fps with a 240-grain bullet, you get the feeling that even though we didn't gain as much as hoped the .475 Maximum did make considerable strides. Also, I am not convinced this gun gave me the cartridge's full potential.

When I analyze the Linebaugh test gun itself I see some reasons why this *individual* revolver may have limited potential. The chambers in the cylinder are somewhat rough and lack significant taper. Both conditions tend to make extraction difficult. Also there is considerable misalignment between the chambers and the bore. This may contribute to the modest 3-to-4-inch accuracy I experienced at 50 yards and the lead spitting. I also believe that it must take considerable energy to "bend" those long, heavy bullets around the corner from the throat to the bore. This, in all probability, is contributing to the increased pressure and reduced velocity at the upper limits. I did fixture the cylinder in my drill press to polish and taper one chamber. This made a significant difference in extraction. Loads that would stick tight in the rough chambers extracted easily from my modified charge hole. This gun is an early prototype and, as often can be the case, may be haunted by gremlins. I wish I had the opportunity to use the cartridge in another revolver before I write this, but deadlines have prevented that. Linebaugh is scratching his head and consulting a witch doctor. A new gun is in the works and you can look forward to an update.

While the .475 was recalcitrant, the Bowen-made .500 Maximum was a dream boat. This gun is like that wretched little girl we all hated in school. You know the one—neat handwriting, homework always done, never had to stay in at recess, and got to erase the blackboard. The gun featured the standard Bowen procedure of

a cylinder individually made to fit the tolerances of the frame. The cylinder throats are looking right down the bore. The chambers are smooth, correctly tapered, and have the added advantage of the slick, hard Metalloy finish. While the "correctness" of this gun may not be solely responsible for the .500's outstanding performance, this time it didn't hurt.

In my standard .500s I use the 450-grain LBT bullet at 1,250 fps. If you have read my previous articles you will note that the .500 was a bit sluggish. I expected that with the long version. Nothing could have been further from the truth—this gun literally screamed. Mild loads with 680 powder went fully 200 fps and more beyond my working loads in the original .500 Linebaugh. A 425-grain Keith bullet cast of linotype roared downrange at over 1,500 fps. What was even more astounding was that this may be the most accurate revolver I have ever fired. It would pile the huge bullets into 2 inches or less at

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**"...ample powder capacity gives us 1,500 fps with a 385-grain Sledge Hammer...."**

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50 yards every time I did my part. When I grew bored with group shooting I pointed my chronograph at an 18-inch square of steel on the 200-yard range. As long as I had the courage to manage the trigger and follow through, the gun hit the steel. This kind of accuracy seemed uniform throughout its performance range.

Again, relating to the standard Linebaugh cartridges, my opinion is that their recoil levels are at the very limit of any normal human being's tolerance. The thought of actually firing the Maximum cartridges at their full potential seemed unreasonable to all of us who have been involved with the originals. We of course applied the superb Ruger Bisley grip frame to the Maximum. Firing the rounds with a standard single-action grip would have been unpleasant at best. As I worked my way up the loading ladder and watched the chronograph climb, the recoil became monumental but not murderous. I did not notice any marked change in the pain in wrist or palm from the standard rounds. I have to concentrate to keep the standard .475 from hitting me in the face under recoil. The same is true with full-power Maximums, but I do not note any greater tendency to try to crack my forehead. The .500 did rip the web of a practically new P.A.S.T. glove. No

fault of the leather; just the extreme recoil velocity was more than it could stand. I did get a real "blindfold" test one afternoon when I fired a standard 1,200-fps-velocity round, thinking it was a 1,500-fps load. It felt so mild I thought the gun had misfired. I fired 47 full-power rounds one day. My right hand swelled some and was too tender to happily shoot for the next two days, but no real damage. After that I held the shooting to 20 rounds a day and I think I could take that pace for a long time. All other tests aside, I can hit extremely well with the big guns.

Yes, the "Maximum" recoil is greater, but it does not seem that much more difficult to deal with than the standard .475. There are two facets here. Recoil is greatly mental. I had to shoot the guns and became fascinated with their potential. I wouldn't let them hurt me. Secondly, even though I lack the scientific apparatus to prove it, I am sure the longer Maximum gun is changing the moment of the recoil. This may alter both the speed and direction of the recoil motion. This in turn must somehow decrease the percentage of increase in *perceived* recoil. That is, even though the .500 is almost 20 percent more gun we don't feel a 20-percent increase in recoil. Finally, one of the guns came equipped with Mag-na-port. Using equal bullet weights at the same velocity in both ported and unported guns, I could not detect any difference in recoil behavior. The holes in the barrel did help keep the front sight black.

Possibly the most important performance characteristics of these revolvers is penetration. Because they are designed to be used against big, heavy game animals, penetration is their prime objective. When we have bullets that leave the muzzle as large or larger than most *expanded* soft-nose rifle bullets, we don't need to worry about expansion. We have a big hole; now, to be effective, that hole must be deep. The bullets used in the .475 and .500 would probably go through both shoulders of most deer at 600 fps. They *will* go through both shoulders of Cape buffalo at 1,300 fps (and lengthwise most 900-pound beasties).

The major question was, Would the 100 or 200-fps velocity increase give us more penetration? The answer is almost no. The .475 remains the penetration king. It will slam a 1,350-fps 430-grain lead bullet at least 40 inches deep in wet paper. At 1,450 fps the same bullet penetrates only an inch or so more. The 385-grain Sledge Hammer bullet at 1,500 fps drives through an astounding 47 inches of my test media. (Most high-velocity, jacketed, soft-nose rifle bullets stop between the 15



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and 24-inch marks.) The same bullet at 1,600 fps again has an inch or so more penetration. Our .500 Maximum, with its greater frontal area and reduced sectional density, has penetration in the 33-to-35-inch range. The additional 200 fps of the Maximum version added very little to penetration. The original 1,250-fps loads went 30 inches deep.

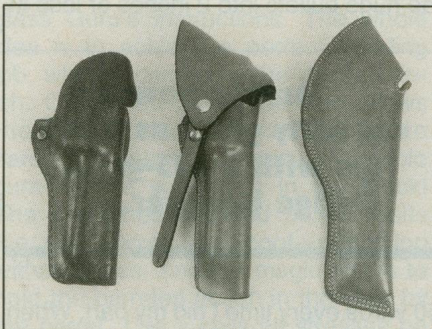
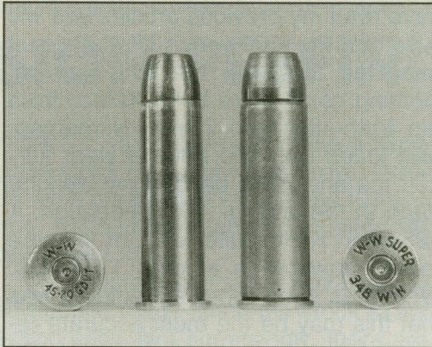
The long .475 case makes the bronze Trophy Bonded bullet effective and reliable. This, we can say, is a major improvement in penetration. Not because of the increased velocity, but because we can use this bullet that absolutely preserves the integrity of its shape. At very short ranges, with lead bullets, the higher velocities might even be a negative factor. A heat-treated bullet at 1,200 to 1,400 fps is nudging the limits of the tensile strength of the material when heavy bones are struck. Another 100 fps might be the straw that breaks the camel's back. A 100-fps-faster bullet that rivets or shatters will not penetrate as deeply as the slower version that holds its shape. The obvious plus to the higher velocity is some increased tissue destruction. This has some applications that I will get to in a moment.

Reloading the Maximum rounds, with a few humps and bumps, is pleasantly straightforward. As mentioned earlier, case forming is very simple. Case life is excellent. I purposely did all of my load development using a limited number of cases. There are some that have been fired with 20 full-power loads. When a case fails it is almost always from a mouth split. Annealing every four or five shots might make case life indefinite but would reduce crimp strength. I left the mouths hard and can't complain about case life.

The increased case length also lets us use the excellent Federal .45-70 brass for the .475. The Federal case is much thicker than the WW brand. The heavy case walls and reduced internal capacity made them almost unusable in the 1.4-inch round. However, they adapt perfectly, without reaming, to the 1.6-inch cartridge. Their internal capacity is 3 grains less than a WW's. This means virtually identical ballistics in the Federal case with about 2 grains less powder. **CAUTION: YOU MUST REDUCE MAXIMUM LOADS WITH FEDERAL CASES OR DANGEROUS PRESSURES MAY OCCUR.**

I did encounter some spooky ballistic characteristics when I worked up the loads for the .500. Using WW296 powder, I began with a base velocity of 1,220 fps. The next grain added 50 fps to the initial velocity, but the next grain

lowered the speed 100 fps! Adding still another grain of powder brought the velocity back to where I was 2 grains before! I didn't believe that, but a rerun, this time weighing each individual bullet and double-checking each powder charge on my RCBS digital scale, duplicated the earlier results. All of my velocities were fired over a twin chronograph arrangement. Using five sky screens, a P.A.C.T. and an Oehler 35-P



The immense horsepower of these revolvers fits into tidy holsters by (left to right) Sparks, Waltner, Murray.

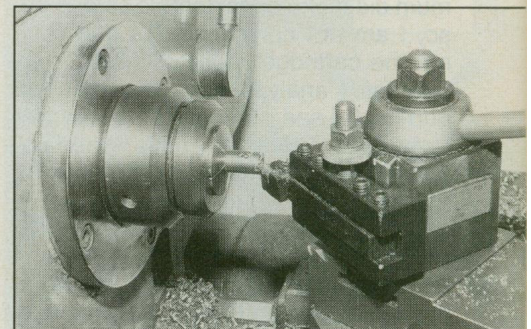
chronograph gave me three readings on each bullet. They were the same; in my opinion, they were showing extremely reliable velocities. I won't try to explain why. It's just part of the alchemy of ballistics. When you think you have the answers, something will prove you wrong. Conversely, the "experts" who know "everything" about ballistics may know nothing at all.

I used the same bullets that I use in the standard versions. My pick for the .475 is a .430-grain LBT bullet. It is a full .950 inch long with plenty of frontal area. It has weight coupled with outstanding sectional density by handgun standards. Just behind this is a 400-grain NEI truncated cone. It goes faster, with a little less recoil. The aforementioned Trophy Bonded Sledge Hammer cut to .950 inch long is dimensionally identical to the 430-grain lead bullet but weighs 385 grains. This is a special-purpose bullet for elephant, buffalo, rhino, or hippo. Lighter lead bullets of 350 to 385-grain weight are okay but tend to defeat the big gun's purpose. They would be more than ad-

equate for most animals.

The .500 thrives on an LBT 450 grain fitted with the NEI gas check. I like the gas-checked one best only because it seems to go a bit faster at lower pressure than an identical plain-based version. Bullet weights up to 480 grains will work but start to get a bit frightening in the recoil department. A 440-grain Keith or 425 grain (same mold with linotype) is accurate and effective for the traditionalist. I use a 385-grain NEI truncated-cone bullet in the .500s some. Like most big-bore revolvers, the .475 and .500 will push a heavy bullet almost as fast as a light one. If your desire is for fast, light bullets you are probably looking in the wrong place. These are big guns for big jobs, and I prefer big bullets.

Here is a .475 Maximum cartridge and parent headstamp (l) and a .500 Maximum and parent headstamp (r).



Trophy Bonded Sledge Hammer solids made for .470 Nitro are cut from 500 gr. to 385 gr. for the .475 Maximum.

The use of a cast soft-nose bullet is extremely devastating on light and medium game animals. The bullets cast with the front half of their length pure lead and the base of hardened metal are the best performers on sub-1,000-pound animals I have seen. Before I talk about powders, I will tell you that you will not get specific loading data here. I will show you the revolver's performance capability. The point being that you will get loading data with a gun when you buy it. If you don't have a gun, you don't need the data. I don't want to be responsible for someone putting loads designed for a Linebaugh or Bowen revolver in some "Brand X" gun of doubtful ancestry.

As seems to be the case with the .357 Max and the .445 Supermag, WW680 powder is probably the best propellant at full velocity with heavy bullets. Here I depart from the normal use of magnum handgun primers and use standard large rifle caps. The Federal 210 lights the heavy charges of slower propellant perfectly. The usual magnum powders H-110 and WW296



worked very well but seemed a bit more apt to show elevated pressures once maximum levels were reached. With both the 680 and 296/110 propellants there is a very abrupt pressure and velocity increase as the powder charge begins to touch the base of the bullet in the case. A 1-grain powder increase can take a normal working load to danger levels. Especially with the 296/110 powders. For this reason it will be very important for you to adhere to your gunmaker's loading data.

In answer to several requests, I've developed reduced loads for these guns. There is the valid consideration to not want all the power these revolvers are capable of all the time. The obvious answer for hunting deer-size animals is a .45 Colt/.44 Magnum, not reduced .475/.500 loads. However, if you have a \$1,000-plus investment in a revolver, you might want to use it for everything. Or you might be wise enough to want to learn to hit with all of this power. The way to do this, unless you have an identical Bisley .44 Mag or .45 Colt, is with reduced loads. Hercules Blue Dot powder seems to be tailor-made for the job. Roughly 48 percent of the full H-110/WW296 load by weight, of Blue Dot, pushes the same bullets 1,000 to 1,100 fps. While these aren't quite the same as .38 Specials, they do offer a considerable reduction in noise and recoil from full-power loads. Also, a 430 to 450-grain bullet at 1,000 fps will be totally adequate for anything less than brown bear and moose.

Are the Maximum calibers worthwhile? The answer will be greatly dictated by your point of view. The Ruger Maximums are not in production. This makes the base gun hard to find and relatively expensive at \$450 to \$500. As the supply dries up, the price will climb. Both makers charge extra for the Maximum conversion. This is due mostly to the extra labor and expense of adding the Bisley parts. A basic Bowen will cost \$1,695, plus the cost of the base gun. Linebaugh's more-mass-produced revolver isn't far behind. The *real* advantage over the 1.4-inch rounds is very difficult to prove. Yes, they will go faster, or produce standard ballistics at lower pressure. The .475 bore will continue to be king of the hill where heavy, thick-skinned game is concerned. It probably will do this best at standard velocity and reduced pressure. The faster bullets will offer more "splash" when they hit thin-skinned game. The .500, at peak velocity, will be a tremendous slapper. Against big bears, lions, and the like, it will not have a peer in the handgun world.

Owning one of the .475 or .500 re-

volvers in either standard or Maximum length remains "useful" only to the dedicated specialist. A high-velocity .45 Colt is far more realistic in general terms. For those who truly enjoy big, big guns, the .475 and .500 are just right. If you are hunting heavy-bodied or dangerous game and can shoot them well enough to place the horsepower, they are better than any other handgun for the purpose. If you are a guide, they have enough punch to break down and stop most things that might try to bite you.

I know a few dedicated fellows who regularly hunt deer and pigs with regular .475s and .500s. They love it, but they live just a few clicks off center. The Maximums are one more step. If you want one of them, no logic will stop you. I have commissioned Hamilton Bowen to make the ultimate hunting revolver. It was originally ordered in .475 x 1.4 inch. I have the opportunity to change that to a Maximum; it will remain standard.

I will own a Maximum "something." Right now my heart leans toward a .500, with judgment reserved until I can experiment with a .475 and a different cylinder. I do have a Maximum-length cartridge on the drawing board *with a neck...stay tuned.* 🐾

## DIRECTORY

### BOWEN CLASSIC ARMS

(revolvers)  
Dept. GA, P.O. Box 67  
Lewisville, IN 37777  
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### BEN FORKIN

(.475 and .500 cases and bullets)  
Dept. GA, P.O. Box 444  
White Sulphur Springs, MT 59645  
(Send stamped envelope for info.)

### LBT (bullet molds)

Dept. GA  
HCR 52, P.O. Box 145  
Moyie Springs, ID 83845

### JOHN LINEBAUGH (revolvers)

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### MILT SPARKS (holsters)

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