

**President Theodore Roosevelt's 1892 Winchester Authentication:
A Comparison Approach to the identification of Engraved Winchester & Firearm's by the
Ulrich Family of Engravers. Identifying Maker Mark Hidden Initials and symbolism by the
Ulrich's.**

by

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Figure 1. President Theodore Roosevelt's rediscovered 1892 Winchester from the Soter rifle Collection. Roosevelt's Cowboy Rifle with Native American Indian panel themes.

The Ulrich Engraving Dynasty & Firearms

Having spent over five years of research on the study and identification of the Soter collection Great Seal Eagle printing plates by the Paul Revere of New Haven Connecticut, Amos Doolittle. This researcher was given another challenging task by the historical rifle and relic collector CJ Soter. The authentication of a purchased 1892 Winchester, custom 44-40 rifle that was sold as being a commemorative rifle. Dedicated to President Theodore Roosevelt that has the President's name fully engraved in gold-inlay. The objective of this article is to educate Winchester scholars with decades of knowledge that the Ulrich family of engravers all placed hidden letter initials of their name in their art designs of many guns they engraved.

This method of identification of the Ulrich makers marks and punches, compared to documented Ulrich, Winchesters. Allows this believed to be a commemorative Theodore Roosevelt 1892 to be authenticated as an original Ulrich hand engraved Winchester that would only have been engraved for the President of the United States. Where on the rarest of occasions, you do not need a written letter saying this was the Presidents rifle. Teddy was known for having many Winchester's and often gave his rifles to friends and people he admired.

One such person Roosevelt admired and gave one of his personal Winchester's was the Rodeo Queen, dubbed America's first cowgirl, Lucille Mulhall. Roosevelt was awestricken by this talented young girl who would out perform some of the best ropers and riders.



Figure 2. Lucille Mulhall standing on the back of a horse at the Miller 101 Ranch.

Teddy Roosevelt's Personal Engraved 1873 Winchester Rifle; chambered in 38-40, octagon barrel, stylishly engraved with scroll centered around a cowboy roping a longhorn steer, along with a "TR" engraved on the bottom side of the frame. It is in nice original condition showing a thinning original blue fading to plumb, light colored wood and smooth functioning action. This rifle is the second of two in a set. Lucille Mulhall, "America's first cowgirl", and performer in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, owned the twin to this rifle. It had been given to her as a gift by President Roosevelt along with a presentation saddle from his "Rough Riders". She had a rifle made to match hers and then presented it to Teddy as a gift. Her matching rifle and the inscribed silver mounted saddle belonging to Teddy was handed down to Lucille's niece, Ann Mulhall Robinson, and has been owned by the family until recently. Lucille and Teddy had a very close friendship which is well documented and talked about in many books such as "The Wild West" by Don Russell. An opportunity to own a piece of history owned by



Figure 3. Teddy Roosevelt's engraved Winchester 1873 rifle, sold by New Frontier Auction in 2012 for \$22,500 USD. Believed to be Roosevelt's Winchester from Lucille.

one of history's most important cowboys.

Here is a typical example of a rifle that has no documented provenance of the rifle belonging to the President. Because of no documentation, the hammer price was a reflection of a situation called buyers beware! Unfortunately only three images of this rifle exist with permission to show them. Fortunately these images do yield simplistic makers marks that belong to the Ulrich brothers, John and Conrad that now give great credibility that this could have been President Roosevelt personal 1873 rifle with an out of the Ulrich box engraving of a Cowboy riding up on a steer.

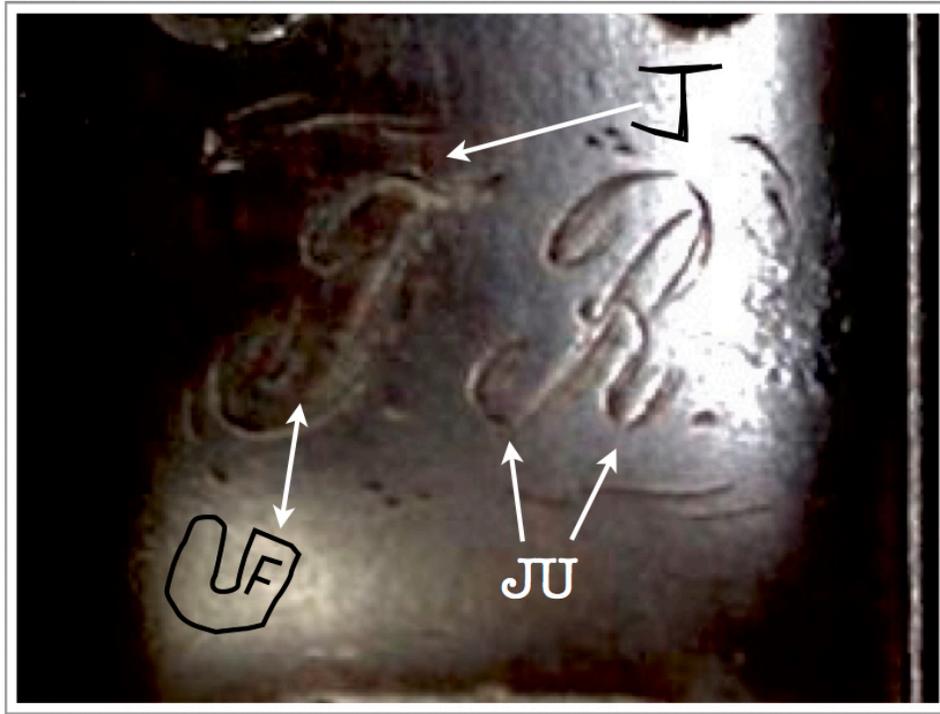


Figure 4. Roosevelt 1873 Monogram TR that is manipulated.

The monogram is somewhat crude in design, but maker's mark manipulation can be seen on the monogram lettering. The lower part of the letter T shows that the curl transforms into a fat letter C with a letter F that is the maker's marks of Conrad F. Ulrich. The lower left part of the R is a J and to the right side of the R is a U that stands for John Ulrich. The very top of the T monogram shows a superb letter J for John Ulrich. Seen on many rifles that are documented as his work. Also note to the right of the UF example I drew, you can see a large shaded J.

Experts on Ulrich engravings would have no clue to the advanced design you're seeing here. Regardless if this engraving is not to the higher quality standard of their work. Where this rifle would be a working gun, other than being a gem quality rifle, which is a big difference in understanding why we are not seeing the traditional Ulrich high quality engraving here.

This engraving is 100% engraved by the Ulrich's and based on these sophisticated maker's marks found. The story of this rifle being the Mulhall 1873 twin rifle is believable at the time in the early 1900's. Where people were wanting engraving designs that were not your standard Winchester smoke plate designs by the Ulrich's. Where we see that this panel has a cowboy riding up on the steer in a simple outline style engraving. Which John Ulrich used several shape designs of the Letter "J" for his letter initial as part of the outline design with the bull and rider on the horse. The flower burst to the right of the R has several letter symbols of CU for Conrad Ulrich. Note that there are other symbols in the image!



Figure 5. Right Side Panel

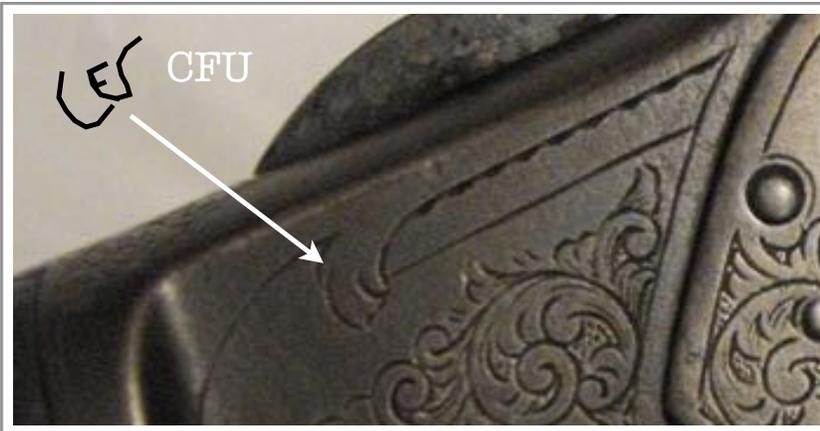


Figure 6. Conrad Ulrich's CFU Makers Mark



Figure 7. Three of John Ulrich's J Makers Marks

The engraving is a simple western scene that is just an outline. Many of John Ulrich's scenery art with figures of people hunting and Native American's are often as equal or less in quality than this panel to the left.

Image figure 6. shows one of Conrad Ulrich's unique ways of placing an inconspicuous makers mark of CFU. Where the letter C flows into a shaded F on the left edge of the U. Please pay close attention to the flow of the U. later in this document I will present the famous Cowboy, C. B. Irvin's monogram and you will see the same U design below the letters C.B. on the underside of his misidentified rifle.

Figure 7. has the image inverted so you can see how John Ulrich commonly and cleverly incorporates his prominent letter initial letter J as part of the image design. This brilliant way of hiding his identification mark has been seen in this style and manor dozens of times. Especially on the standard Winchester smoke plate engraving designs, hidden within the scenes of exposed rock formations. Where Winchester engravers not in the Ulrich click, would have been clueless that they were leaving the Ulrich makers marks on engravings the Ulrich's never touched from smoke plate copies.

Knowing the difference between John and his son doing this is tricky to identify. They would leave smaller marks often around them often.

Conrad's large C is also found between the last screw and scroll on the stock.



Figure 8. Annie Oakley's famous Winchester. Known to have been engraved by the young Leslie B. Ulrich in 1905.

The only rifle documented by the Winchester scholars that attributes this rifle as being engraved by Leslie B. Ulrich.

The rifle resides in the permanent collection of the Buffalo Bill Center of the West. Just two week prior to this section being written, I had communications with the great granddaughter of Leslie B. Ulrich. Barbara O'Grady, said on the phone that there had been mention in the family that Oakley wanted Leslie to engrave her rifle. The story goes that he was too young to do the work or lacked the experience to do the job by himself.

Having support from the Center of the West, who provided hi-resolution images of Annie's rifle. You can now see the new evidence that proves Leslie Ulrich did engrave some of the rifle, with Ulrich family members.



Figure 9. Annie with her rifle in 1922.

Leslie's had his own prominent makers mark, similar to his father John. Where Leslie used an letter that is a capital T with a slash to form the L for Leslie. Example is shown below.



The basic understanding of a prominent mark is that sections of engravings were done by an individual. Regarding Winchesters, even though we find stamped names of an Ulrich. Evidence shows that majority of the engraving were a family affair.

The amount of work just on one ornate rifle was immense and nearly impossible for one person to carry the work load alone. Consistently on dozens of documented Ulrich engraved rifles, we find numerous makers marks, punch marks and prominent makers mark letter initials.

Unique to Annie's rifle, it appears Leslie's father work along side him. Due to the fact of his age or lack of experience. You will see Leslie's prominent mark inverted with John's J crossed on Leslie's makers mark L.



Figure 10. Oakley Rifle Inverted, Leslie Ulrich's Makers mark L. (Enhanced)



Figure 1a. Second Lesile Ulrich rifle rediscovered showing the L

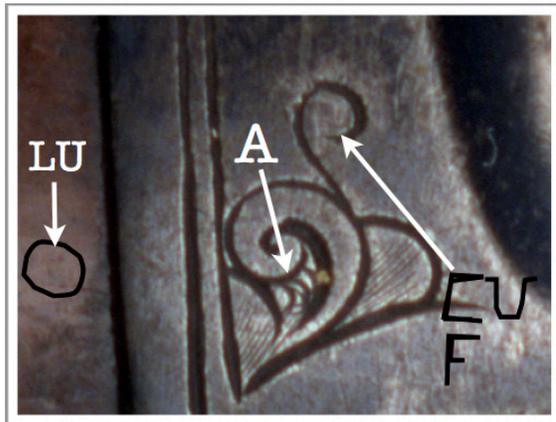


Figure 2a. Conrad & Alden Ulrich's Makers marks CFU & A in the scroll. Leslie LU punch marks in the wood

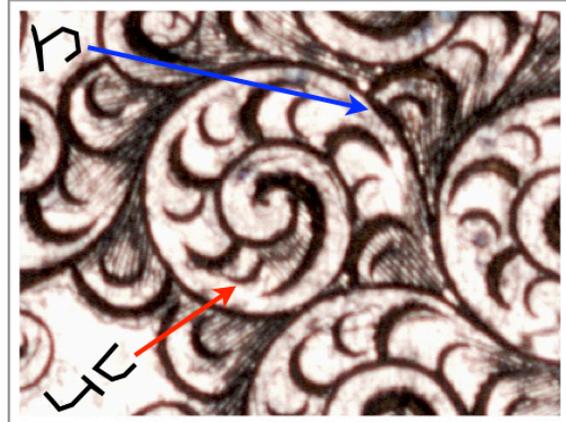


Figure 3a. JU makers Mark indicating who made this flawless Masonic All-Seeing Eye with a perfect eyebrow

Figure image 10 show's Leslie Ulrich's prominent makers mark L that allows you to know that he was the main artist of the panel section.

Figure image 1a is a second rediscovered Leslie Ulrich Winchester. Upon the owners request, he wishes to not be named, until the rifle is further studied and documented by this author. Figure 2a and 3a are from Oakley's rifle that show a variation of Ulrich family members placing their letter initials on areas they engraved. This is common to see with the 18th century engravers from Philadelphia, working a team to accomplish one job. John Ulrich left his makers marks to indicate he is the artist of the Masonic All-Seeing Eye. Just to the right of the eye we find part of the scroll forms a number seven and the eye is part of a large number. Hidden symbolism 79 represents the Masonic Lodge number that the Ulrich's were members.

Figure 3b. Oakley rifle left panel



Figure 4b. Ram with exceptional micro-symbols, some shaded. The dark area of the mouth to the top of the head show symbols and on the hind area.

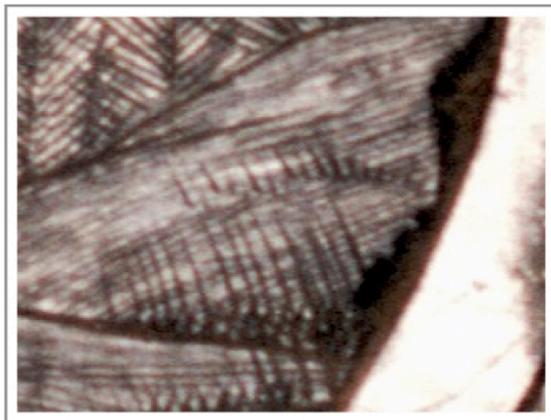


Figure 5b. You can see amazing symbols, where this is believed to be Herman Ulrich's hand. Being the shading specialist. Herman and Ulrich's did ciphers.

Custom Ulrich Engravings With Their New Haven Masonic Lodge Number 79

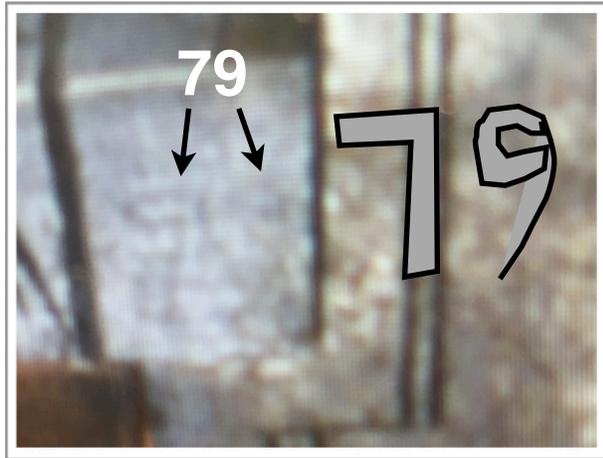


Figure 7a. Oakley Barrel #79 & C or U



Figure 8a. Sam Laomboonmi's "Yellow Boy" 79

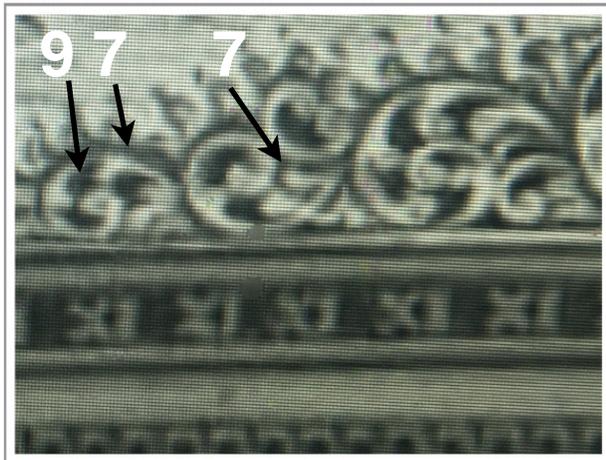


Figure 9a. Pres. Diaz of Mexico, documented Ulrich "Colt Lightning" & again the #79 found.

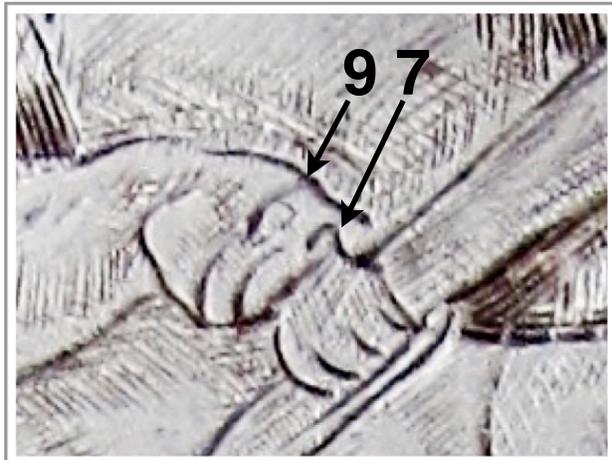


Figure 10a. Roosevelt "Apache" panel where 9 is also a C for Conrad and the bent U on the cuff is the Ulrich "U Mark" note many symbols all around.

The imaging evidence confirms that the Ulrich's were Mason's, who subtly incorporated symbolism of Freemasonry into their engraving art.

Conrad Ulrich is documented in the "Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Mason's" stricken from the meeting roll for not attending in 1879. Most likely due to residing and working in New Haven at Winchester.

Last April, I contacted the Masonic Grand Lodge of Connecticut who confirmed that Leslie Ulrich was a member of the New Haven Wooster Lodge 79.

Following with correspondence from the Lodge Historian Mr. O'Neil who said "Leslie was a 50 year member. Who received his 50 years membership pin. Other than this other information, nothing has yet to be found on Herman or John. Except, its obvious that they were Mason's and a more in depth study needs to be conducted in the archives of New Haven.



Figure 1b. Oakley left panel with two sets of #79's and a John Ulrich makers mark. Blue arrow points to a 2nd "Eye" with an almost Inverted C or U above it on the large center scroll.

Conrad's youngest brother George does have written accounts of his "Deep Interest" in fraternity and membership with secret societies.

Found in the "ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY GENEALOGICAL— MEMORIAL REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS"

Compiled with assistance Samuel Dean D.C.L. Dean of Berkeley Divinity School; President of Connecticut Historical Society.

States George Ulrich was a Banker and a member of several secret societies. Being a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Improved order of Red Man.

Georges great grandson, Sergei Troubetzkoy said that his grandfather was the only brother who was not an engraver. George was a banker who stayed in Hartford.

Sergei said that George Ulrich was very active with politics. George with his political party ties in Hartford, Connecticut, did run the political campaign for Presidential Candidate Theodore Roosevelt.

Sergi, mentioned that all the brothers were buried in Hartford and he made one very important statement about Herman Ulrich. Sergi said he saw some of the bank notes that Herman engraved and they were just exquisite works art.

Freemasonry did influence the Ulrich's enough that they did incorporate Masonic symbolism in their engraving art with rifles. The following page will help you better understand why the Ulrich's used hidden makers marks and where it originates with them being taught.

Authors R. L. Wilson and Herb Houze both mention that in the 1880's. Herman Ulrich was working for the American Banknote Company.

Robert Scot, the first official engraver of the young U.S. Mint, began the company that would eventually grow into the nation's premier high security engraving and printing firm, the American Bank Note Company.

Founded in 1795 as Murray, Draper, Fairham & Company (after Scot's three partners), the company prospered as the young United States population expanded and financial institutions blossomed. Its products included superior quality stock and bond certificates, paper currency for the nation's thousands of state-chartered banks, postage stamps (from 1879 to 1894, and a wide variety of other engraved and printed items.

As an authority on the history of Robert Scot and his hidden art engraving, who founded the American banknote Company. Now we can shed light on Herman Ulrich and what he learned while working for the American Banknote Company.

Rifles by the Ulrich prior to Hermans employment with the note company, did have hidden makers marks that are very primitive and are easy to find on the early rifles they engraved.

Robert Scot and artists associated to him in the 18th century did incorporate their makers marks in most of all their art work and this includes them doing this on US Mint coins, paper money, printing, stamps, flag making, portrait painting, seals and for official parchments for government document's that were pressed with engraved plates with symbols that were a form of anti-counterfeit devices.

One of the earliest and most basic forms of placing anti-counterfeit devices on coins, paper money and on sovereign seals is the simple method of incorporating makers marks of the artist with in the art itself.

Herman Ulrich learned this method from the master engravers at Colt, while he was an apprentice. Knowing that Herman did engrave notes, he learned how to refine the method of incorporating his letter initials on his engravings that he taught to his family. Which is using several different variations or letter initial designs and in different sizes.

Example, Conrad Ulrich has four of five designs of his letter initials C.F.U that are hand cut. Conrad also used a few different size letter initial punch marks. Oliver Winchester frowned upon engravers putting their name on factory engraved guns, which is well known with Winchester historians. But the Ulrich's did it anyhow, in a manor that the untrained eye would never see, unless it was pointed out by a person who studies this method of what is an anti-counterfeiting device or devices placed within the artists art. When an engraving artist signs their name on a particular work or in the case with Winchester rifles. Where they punched their larger initials or punched their name. This only reflects who the person was commissioned or in charge of that work.

When finding other makers marks on different parts of the engraving, reflects the specific area that person was engraving. What's so unique for future Winchester researchers is the fact that we can now trace any aspect of any Ulrich's work with any rifle they engraved.

Engraving guilds were very secret with doing this because engraving was a major part of the creation of the nations infrastructure. All of this points right back to Robert Scot a secret son of a Jacobite Master Mason who founded the Artist's Masonic Lodge in Connongate, Scotland. Who's royal aristocrat grandparents generations before controlled the guilds and who are associated to the earliest foundation's of Freemasonry with its origins.

ULRICH TOUCH MARKS & PUNCH MARKS



Figure 2b. Rock Island Auction Sale, Stamped C.F. Ulrich Signature on Winchester(Sept-13th-15th 2013) Model 1866 Serial #7994

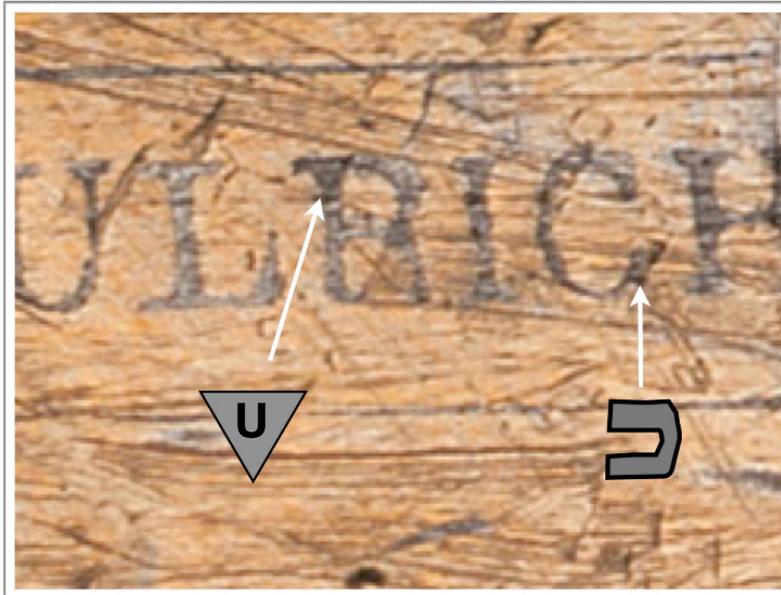


Figure 3b. Rock Island Auction Sale, Stamped C.F. Ulrich Signature on Winchester(Nov-30th-Dec-2nd 2012) Model 1866 Serial #79860

Figures 2b & 3b show excellent detail that the Ulrich's did use makers mark punches that were exceptionally small, proving that they were practicing hidden makers mark art that the naked eye could not even see. These very small punches are just an additional anti-counterfeiting device. There are additional symbols in the L & C. The evidence here showing a letter C inside of a U proves that Conrad did variations of the C placed inside of a U or a U inside of a letter C that represents the letter initials of his name. The Uj found, is one of John Ulrich's variations of punch marks. One like this is found on the Roosevelt 44-40 above the saddle ring.

Figure 3b. shows a U in the C and a triangle with a U. Colt used a triangle as a factory mark, which is Masonic in origin. This newly discovered e,documented Ulrich evidence has to be accepted by Winchester historians as "Factual" and can not disprove that your seeing a series of makers mark punches in, on or around the signed name stamp. We can thank Rock Island Auctions and Winchester Historian Mr. Wilson for this evidence that they presented on these documented Ulrich engraved rifles. Its apparent that the Ulrich's selected serial numbered rifles for hidden art that reflected Masonic numerology that represented Lodge numbers. Seen on five rifles to date.

One of the most perfect John Ulrich touch marks ever found is located on the lever of the rediscovered Roosevelt 1892 44-40. You can see that the strike was near perfect that shows the letter J with a clean outline of the punch on figure image 4b.

Figure 5b. has another version of Leslie Ulrich's makers mark with either a small cut letter "C" or a U and a shaded U in the eye socket of the buffalo. Over the years of research with the Philadelphia engravers, this is common to see up to three makers marks on a specific section or area the artists worked. The Ulrich's were practicing the same method. The general belief for why this is done, is so that there would be no mistake in identifying the person who engraved a specific area.

Keep this in mind, this buffalo is no bigger than two of the screw heads on this rifle of about 1/5 the size of a modern US ten cent coin. The work in making these letters that the naked eye can not even see is very hard to do. My theory is that I have found several fully written out "Ulrich" names that the naked eye can not see. Where most of them look like they could be the name "Ulrich" and in attempting to cut the name that small, they could not achieve a perfect name that you can clearly see under magnification. Only one Ulrich name in the smallest detail has been found to date. Which makes it the smallest full name Ulrich ever identified in Ulrich engraving history.

ULRICH TOUCH MARKS & PUNCH MARKS

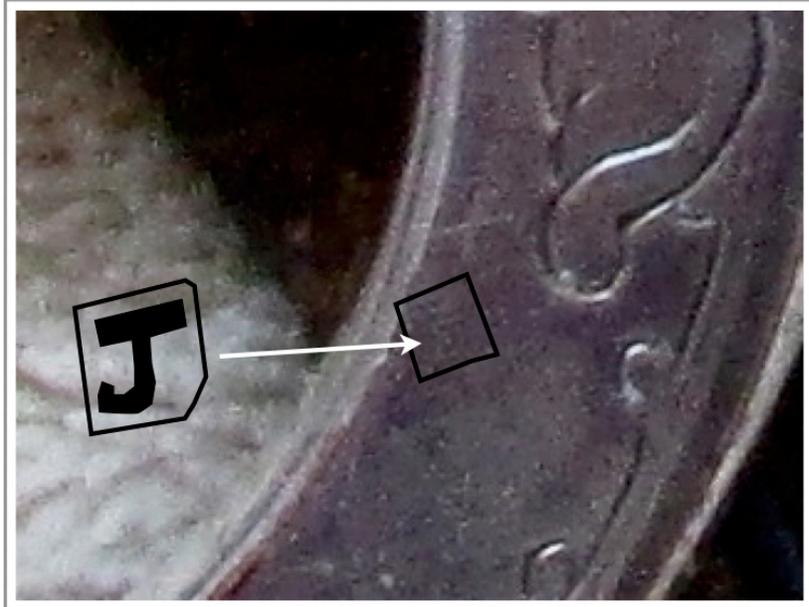


Figure 4b. Roosevelt's 44-40, John Ulrich's Touch Mark. The Strike is exceptional and the finest ever seen.

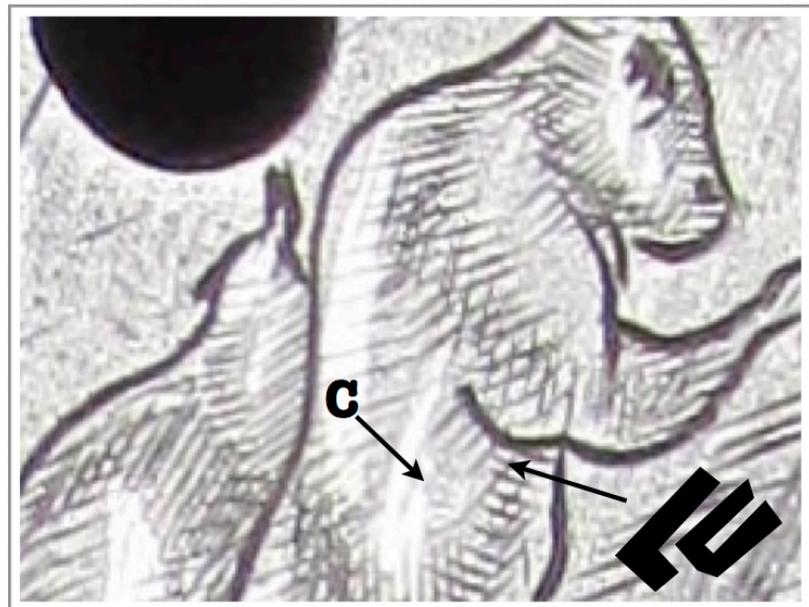


Figure 5b. Roosevelt's 44-40, Plain's Indian Panel showing Leslie Ulrich's Makers mark with the additional letter C or U. Much like the one seen on figure 3b.



Figure 6b. Roosevelt's Model 1892 showing Conrad's Stirrup CU Mark.



Figure 7b.



Figure 8b



Figure 9b.

Figure 6b. is Conrad's personal horse stirrup makers mark "CU" found on the Roosevelt Model 1892. There are two of these Conrad stirrup makers marks, one on each horse on the model 1892, Apache Scout panel. Figure 2b shows a variation of Conrad's documented punch style C found within a U and also seen with the the U in the C. The evidence presented can not be disputed and has to be fully accepted as 100% AUTHENTIC by Winchester engraving historians, researchers, collector's and especially the auction houses selling these rifles.

Figure 7b. shows the lion's eye "CU" on an early documented Ulrich rifle and figure 8b showing the C in a U horse stirrup. Figure 9b. shows an Conrad's mark on the person's ear. These makers marks are found on many Winchester's



Figure 10b. Sam's Yellow boy full image view



Figure 1c. Conrad's hand engraved makers mark.

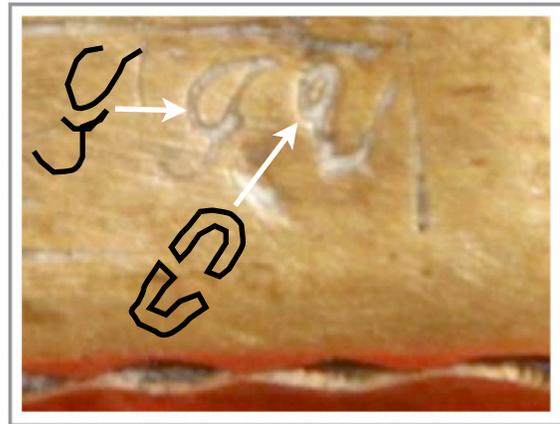


Figure 2c John and Conrad's early makers marks.

The owner of this rifle had been told time after time that this rifle was a fake Ulrich engraving. This paper should be titled "The Ulrich Family Identification Marks for Dummies". The 1759 serial number is found on the butt plate, frame and on the wood stock. The numbers are different than the factory number which I believe is the number of custom works the Ulrich's had done.

The number 5 is Conrad's "CU" punch. Found on many documented Ulrich rifles. Also the same symbol mark is found hand engraved on most all of these rifles in this document. John did an odd "S" that is a JU connected to make that identification mark.

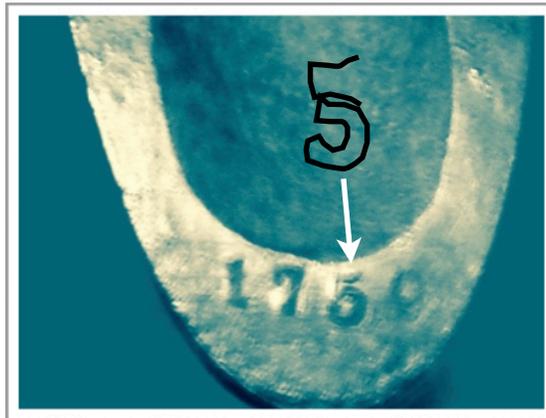


Figure 3c. #5 is Conrad's "CU" Mark

Figure 2c. shows a simple method of making the Ulrich marks look like two large letters. When they are factually two sets of makers marks initials that you can see, when they are pointed out. This rifles two sets of serial numbers were significant with numerology association to the Ulrich Lodges of Hartford 88 and New Haven 79. Factory S/N 156588 and custom work number 1759.

When referring to the alternative title for dummies! Figure 1c. will let the experts who dismissed this rifle as not being an authentic Ulrich custom engraved rifle. Know that they studied rifles for years and have had no clue of an existing art by the Ulrich's . The very large "CU" is a mark that lets you know that Conrad engraved this area. Why put the most ginormous makers mark? Because he is telling you he engraved the cross hatching area to the left that is a Masonic Pigpen Cipher. You can read "Masons for Dummies" to learn about simple secret Freemason's cipher writing that is seen on figure1c.

General Don Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico's-Colt Lightning Magazine Rifle



Figure 4c. Engraved By Herman Ulrich & His Brothers As Makers Mark Evidence Clearly Shows on this Right Side Panel.



Figure 4d. Herman Ulrich's 10 Centavo's while employed with American Banknote for the Republic of Argentina. Templar Crosses that is a Cipher on rider's clothing.

Located in the Royal Military Collage of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, Douglas Collection. This rifle's panel designs were designed after Herman Ulrich's art design's with the American Banknote Company. Note the near identical tails of the horses, the identical hoofs of the buffalo's back right leg and the back right leg of the banknote. This rifle has some of the most important Masonic hidden art and Masonic Association. Diaz was a Masonic Grandmaster and this rifles art reflects history that has been over looked by scholars.

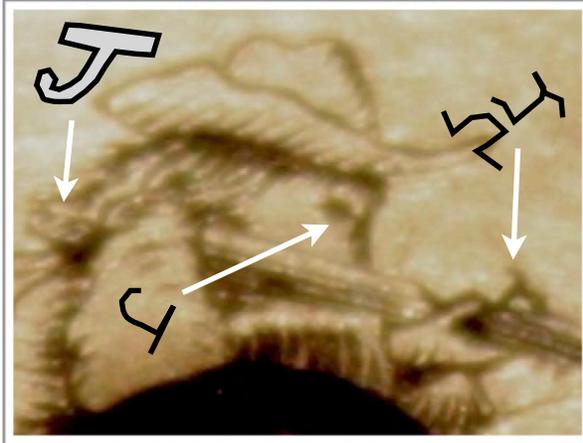


Figure 5d. John Ulrich makers marks

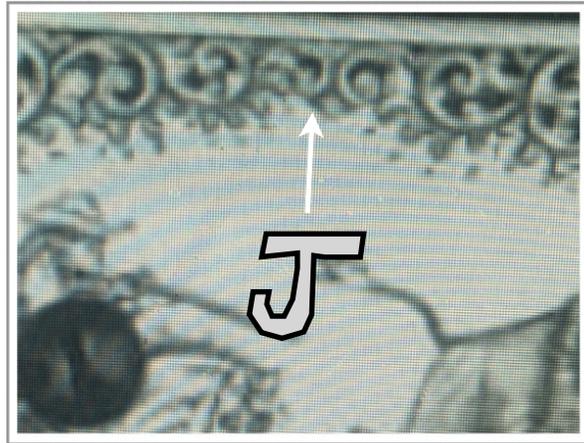


Figure 6d. Joh Ulrich "J" In the Scroll

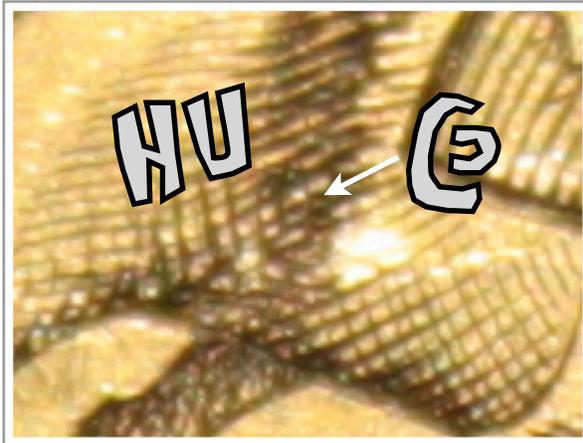


Figure 7d. Herman & Conrad makers marks.

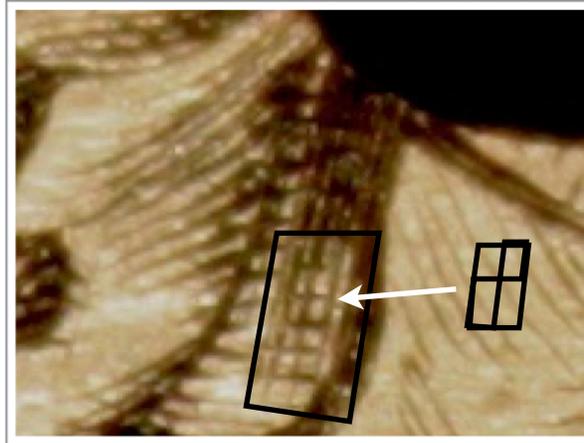


Figure 8d. Masonic Pigpen ciphers.

Figure 5d. shows three variations of John Ulrich's makers marks. Note that the shoulder where the "J" is almost upside down. The Shoulders to the elbow is a women's face. This is common to see in 18th century engravings, this just shows that the Ulrich's were creative and were practicing this form of engraving art.

Figure 6d. is clear and simplistic, where John infused his initial letter J in the scroll art. Figure 7d. show Herman and Conrad's makers marks.

The next paragraph's will change the entire way gun engraving scholars view how brilliant the Ulrich's really were. Figure 8d. is a variation of what is called a Pigpen cipher, sometimes referred to as a Masonic cipher.

Also known as Freemason's cipher, or a tic-tac-toe cipher that is a geometric simple substitution cipher, which exchanges letters for symbols which are fragments of a grid. Records show that this system date back at least to the 18th century.

The Templar cipher is a method claimed to have been used by the Knights Templar. It uses a variant of a Maltese Cross and this can be found on figure image 4d. Herman added the Templar cipher to the clothing design of the rider, which displays two crosses. Where you can just make out symbols around or to the side of the cross points. Look very close at figure 7d. at the belly of the horse. The Cross hatching is the tic-tac-toe grid with symbols found on the grid, scattered all over. Think how many Ulrich guns have been sold with this art going un-noticed?

The Diaz Colt Lightning rifle is part of the collection of arms that was amassed by General Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, in the period 1870-1880 and 1884 to 1911. It consists of over 400 pieces, many of significance. The Collection was purchased in 1938 from the Diaz family by ex-cadet, #249 Walter Douglas, who acquired it specifically for the Royal Military Collage of Canada.

Walter Douglas attended RMC from 1887 to 1890 but, in order to join his father's mining company, withdrew to attend the Columbia School of Mining in the United States. Douglas held various positions in this company which grew to become the Phelps Dodge Corporation. He served as it's President from 1918 to 1930. On retirement from Phelps Dodge, Douglas became Chairman of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico and it was at that time that he acquired the Diaz collection.

The Douglas knightly bloodlines are directly married to the royal families of Scotland as far back as the 13th and 14th century. The ancient line was married to the Sinclair's, the builder of Roslyn. The United States can thank this ancient line, dating back to Sir James "The Good" Douglas who fought at the famous battle of Teba, who carried the heart of Robert the Bruce on that Crusade in battle. It is from their ancient coat arms and the association with the history of the "Way of St. James" that the United States National Flag's blue canton field of stars originates. The Lords Douglas and their families are very much a part of the origins of modern Freemasonry in Scotland and the royal families with history connected to "Santiago de Compostela" in Spain.

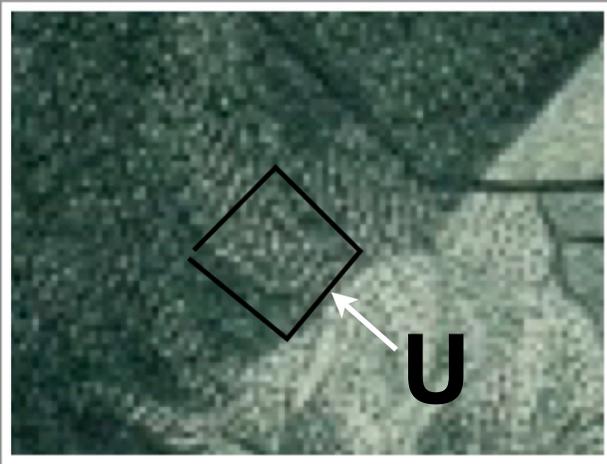


Figure 9d. Ulrich "U" on the Banknote

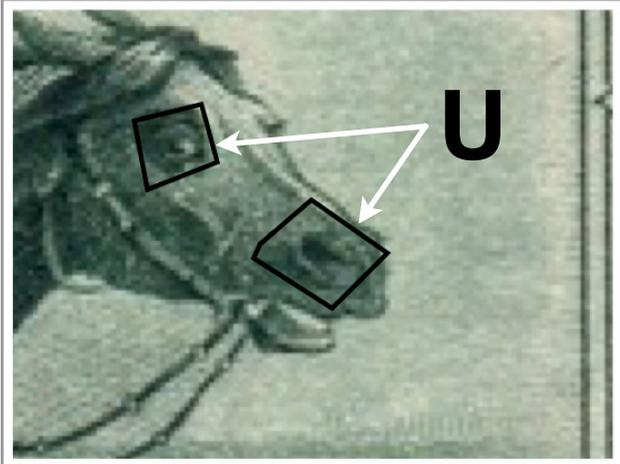


Figure 10d. Two Ulrich "U" makers marks.

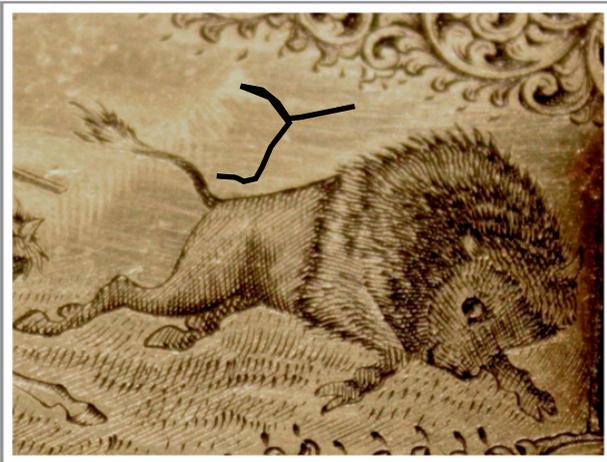


Figure 1e. John's "J" found on the back of the buffalo. The front hoofs are made to look a snake and a toucan bird.

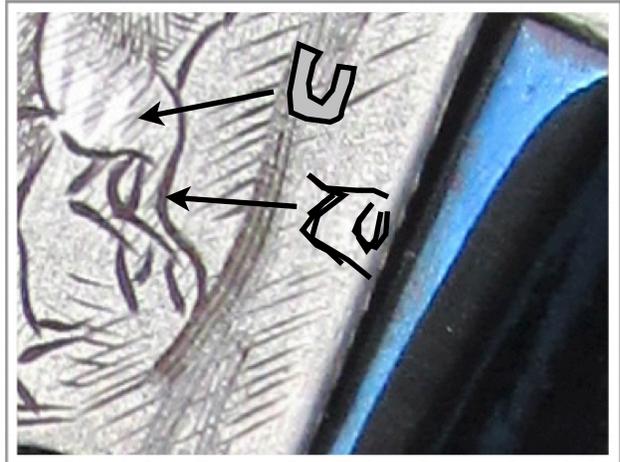


Figure 2e. Roosevelt 44-40 showing Leslie Ulrich fusing his initials as part of the buffalo's hind leg design of a LU & U

FREEMASONRY CIPHER SECRET'S UNVEILED!

Many Colt & Winchesters Engravings Are Documents Themselves!



Figure 3e. Conrad Ulrich Engraved Winchester Model 1866 Lever Action Rifle, #80490, .44 Henry RF cal., 24" octagon barrel. Sold at "Carol Watson's Orange Coast Auctions" on Sept 22, 2012. Conrad's tic-tac-toe cipher is located on the butt plate scrolling. Letter cut and shaded are found.



Figure 4e. Gustave Young's cipher found on a Colt Model 1849 Pocket Revolver, #79447 for Captain J. J. Comstock. Sold at Rock Island Auction. Nov 30th-Dec 2, 2012. The Ulrich's obviously followed Young's practice of placing ciphers on weapons.



Figure 5e. Herman Ulrich, Colt 45 for display at the Worlds Fair in 1876. S/N 8926 shows Hermans Cipher found on the trigger guard. Sold at James Julia in Oct 5th, 2009. Note that the broad chest design is identical in design style as the Plains Indian horse on the Roosevelt 1892.



Figure 6e. Conrad Ulrich's Cipher found on Sam Laaboonmi's Winchester model 1866, S/N 156588. Sam's rifle has two large cipher boards and two smaller ones found on the left panel. These are the only two Winchester that I have found to date that show authentic cipher boards. Sam's are exceptional and I would think very rare to find, as well as the rare animal panel design's.

Herman Ulrich's Makers Marks on Teddy Roosevelt's Winchesters!



Figure 6e. The Roosevelt Winchester Apache panel tree holds Herman Ulrich's "HU" makers mark with in the "Pigpen Freemason's Tic-Tac-Toe Grids" itself. There are more ciphers on the entire gun that are not just in the pigpen grid designs. So many that I can say the Apache Panel with this hidden writing and symbolism surpasses any Ulrich rifle I have yet seen to date. The entire rifle was an Ulrich family project for a Masonic Brother that was President.



Figure 7e. Underside scroll work on Roosevelt's 1876, showing Herman Ulrich's "IDENTICAL" "HU" makers mark that is found on the Roosevelt Model 1892, seen on Figure 6e. The top left "HH" is a cipher and the "HH" is found on many standard Winchester engravings. Found on trees and in the cuts that fill scenery panels as tall grass and ground shading. The Oakley rifle is a great example to see vast ciphers on the panels.



Figure 8e. The Laoboonmi Yellowboy's largest of the four Conrad Ulrich Cipher's. The scale being greater in scale size to most all of the many ciphers found. Could allow the cipher to be translated by scholars who translate codes. The size would allow the letter of symbols to be seen better for translation, than any Ulrich Cipher found.

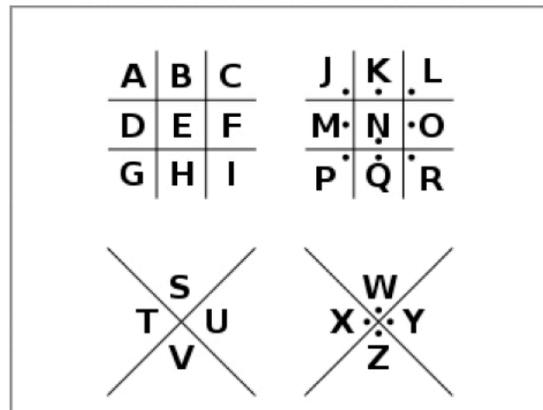


Figure 9e. Examples of basic Pigpen or Freemason's Cipher grid layout or designs. There are other forms of engraved ciphers on the Ulrich rifles. The Freemason's Pigpen designs presented are just simple to show researchers basic engraved variations of these grid design's. Why have experts missed this important art the Ulrich's left? Not just art, but written information that makes certain rifles important documents.

Roosevelt's Winchester Model - 1876 - Engraved by the Ulrich's



Figure 10e. A Young Teddy holding his Winchester Model 1876.

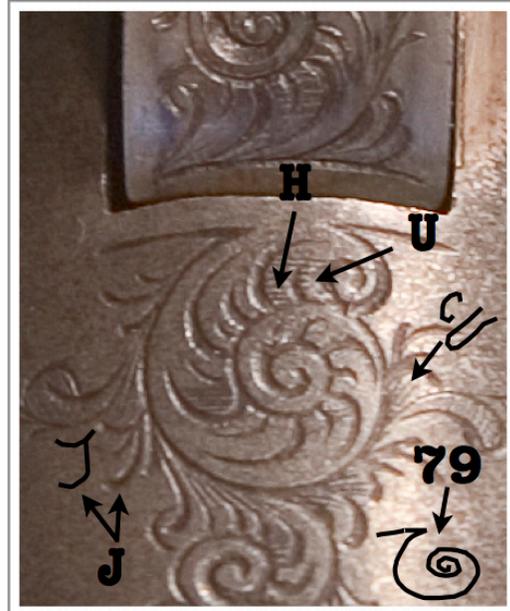


Figure 1f. Lodge 79 Scroll Herman & Johns Makers Marks side ways.

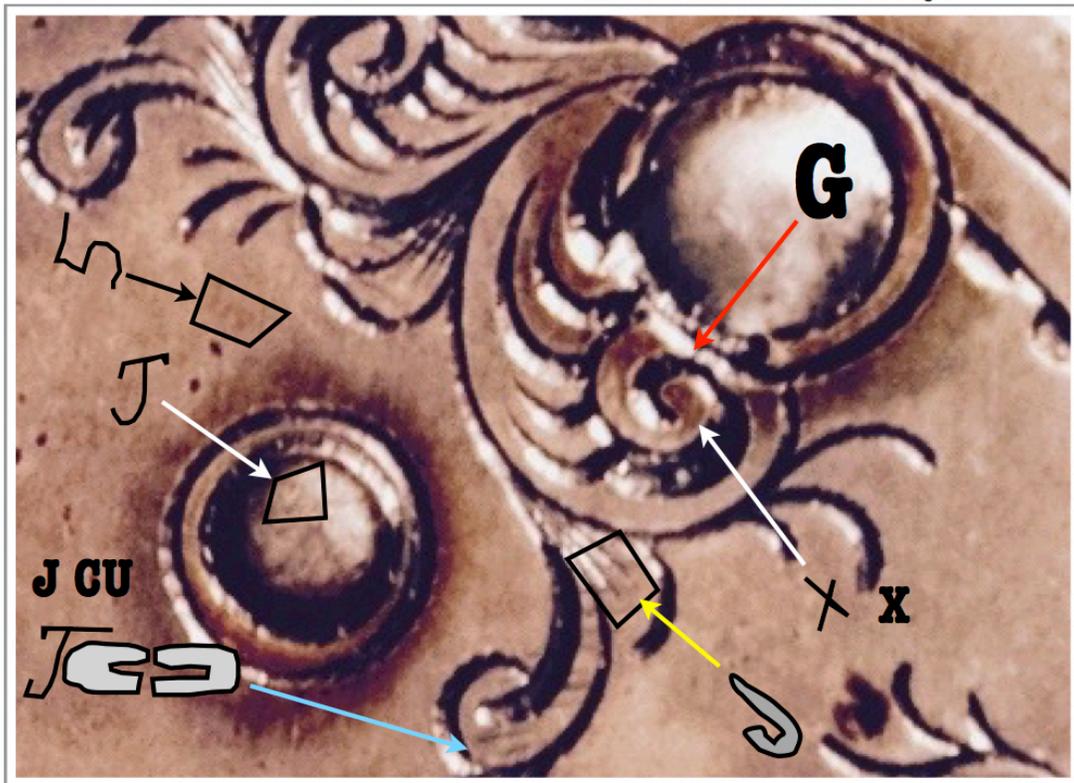


Figure 2f. Left Upper Receiver, Makers Marks of John & Conrad. "G" found that represents Masonic for Geometry or even Great Architect with X Mark in the dark shading or a Y. Conrad's unique reversed CU joined that shapes a number 5 as seen on the Yellow Boy, Ulrich custom serial number makers Mark. The C & circles around the mechanism Pins (Celestial Masonic Symbolism).



Figure 3f. Roosevelt's 1876, showing the Masonic cipher grids. Zoom in to see symbols in each of the grid boxes. This is an excellent detailed image of a Herman Ulrich Cipher.

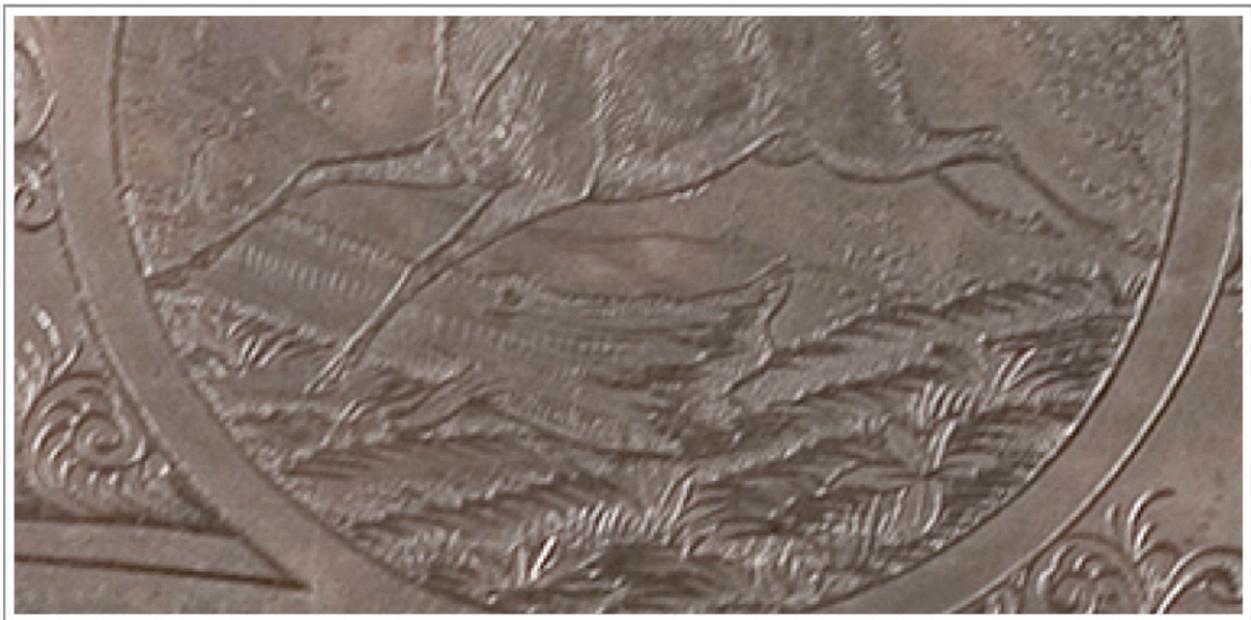


Figure 4f. Same image location on the left panel, different image captures the “shaded” cipher letter type symbols. Not the symbol lettering in each grid box.

This is the finest examples of showing the Ulrich's doing a tic tac toe cipher found on the tree. When zoomed in on the grid image above, you can see the cut symbols in the grid boxes that is one set of many symbol letters. Image figure 4f. shows an addition cipher that is in three lines. Shading cipher art, where you can see the top line, center line and bottom line of symbol writing going the length of the tree. Compare to the grid and you will see that the grid symbols and those shaded symbols are separate cipher sets. Note the black line box on figure image 3f. with the identical UH and other identical symbols for Herman Ulrich as seen on page 19. with figure 6e. Compared to Roosevelt's 1892 UH and the sets of lettering symbols, they are virtually identical.

Figure 5f. is found fwd left panel on Roosevelt's 1876 Winchester. The tree is riddled with many symbols found on the trunk, tree branches and on the hind of the animal.

The art is another variation is cipher art that is more in one of the old fashion styles of guild art. The best way to help you visualize how to see the images. Think of a Pacific American Totem Pole art, instead of heads of animals or persons. Just look for stacked blocking type letters and symbols.

Special treat for you the reader to see a basic guild artist's, art magic! The arrow to the right points at the finest of all Conrad Ulrich's magical number 5's. Conrad cut the lined #5 that shows a reversed C & U joined together that form the 5. You can see I drew the black five.

This is how and why a top scholar Mason historian can not debate this finding. Where it would be questioned. This could be a tree of life number 5 or even a Masonic number 5? The "5" that is cut, is outlined by two clearly seen blocking cut's that the lower part looks like and "L" and the top is block design "L" inverted. When joined it makes a letter U for Ulrich or Conrad. Not the sideways "U" on the five. Distinctly shaped like the "5" on the Yellowboy.

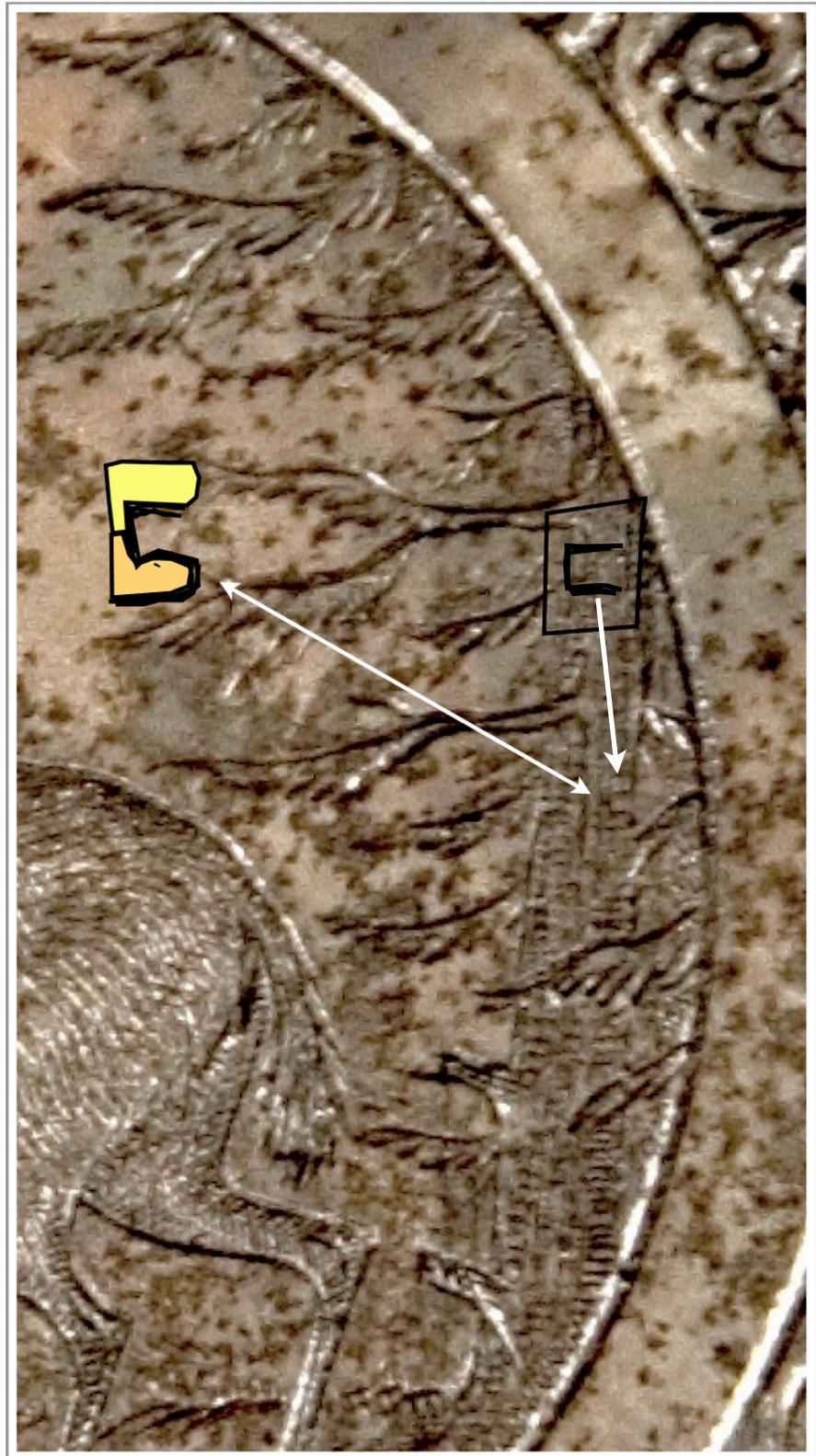


Figure 5f. Tree cut with vast symbols in the true styles of ancient guilds and the early American engravers.

Figure 6f. Presents one of the finest hi-resolution images of TR's right side engraved panel with a buffalo that you can zoom into the image and see the marks I pointed out in clear detail.

If you the viewer had years of looking at images of such. You would be able to see dozens of symbols on the buffalo. Arrows point to two symbols, one is a number two (2) and the other is an off set looking letter "V". Which are identical to the 1782 proposed great Seal design. My research had proven the fire pillar symbolism seen is identical to one sculpted on Robert Scots, great grandfathers fireplace in Scotland.

Remember, Scot founded an engraving school in America and found the American Banknote Company where Herman Ulrich was associated. Its important for you to understand that Guild engraving artists were privy to ancient symbolism writing for thousands of years.

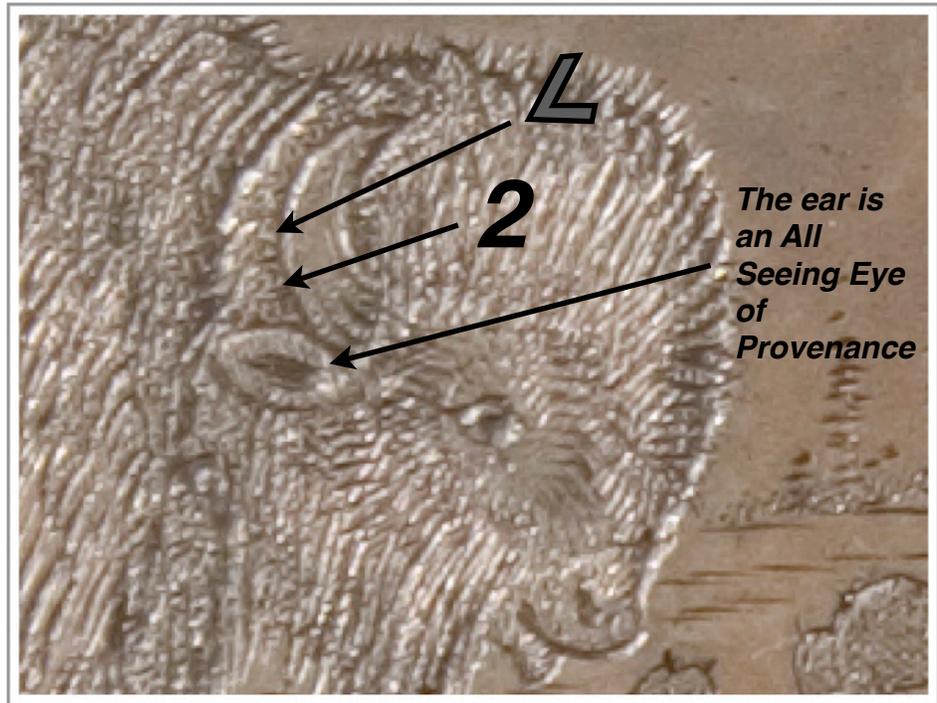


Figure 6f. TR-1876-Left panel showing vast Masonic symbols & An All-Seeing Eye.

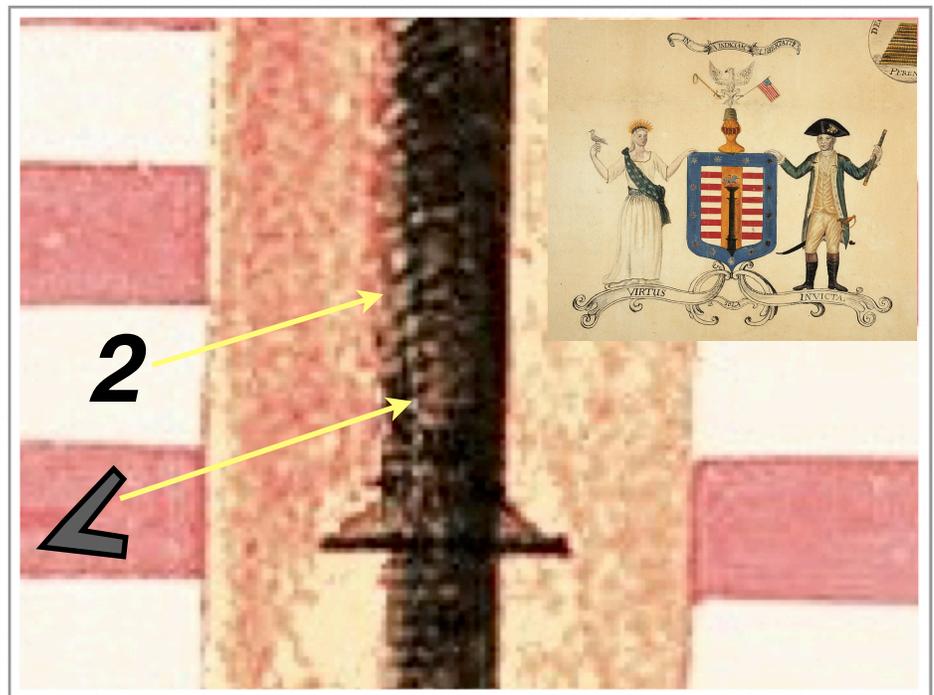


Figure 7f. The United States proposed 1782 Great Seal design. Showing the same identical Masonic symbols with similar meanings that is ancient in origins. This ancient art in this odd style has been being done by the guilds for thousands of years.



Figure 8f. Apache Scout's wearing traditional clothing, posing for an image with rifles in hand. Apache Scout's have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.



Figure 9f. Roosevelt's Model 1892 panel showing Apache Scout's with rifles in hand with horses in the scene.

Roosevelt's engraved Native American scenery panels do reflect a history to his experiences with the Apache and Plains Indians. Roosevelt wrote about the Dakota encounter with plains people. Indian Chiefs and Apache Chief Geronimo attended Roosevelt's inauguration with a plead to be released from custody of the US Army. Roosevelt was not happy with Geronimo's past action and refused to grant his release. Figure image 9f. would not be associated with Geronimo, it would associate the Presidents relations with the White Mountain Apache Scout's who captured Geronimo, including the Roosevelt school with Fort Apache and Indian Affairs.

Figure 10f. The Right panel has a Plain's Indian hunting a buffalo. The horse standing on its hind legs shows the identical engraved breast work that Herman did on figure 5e.



We can see distinct differences of the left and right side of the panel scene. Herman Ulrich engraved the left side panel with the horse, rider and buffalo. Several makers marks and shaded letters are found on this panel. The right side scene I believe is John Ulrich the younger. Where above the riders head is a large slash going from the left of the upper buffalo's hoof, to the left. When zoomed in on several different images. This appears to be a very large letter "J" and the large shadow around the riders head, maybe an inexperienced Johns attempt to make an Natives head portrait free floating. The rock formation on the right. Have the Ulrich hidden letter initial "J" in the rocks crack formation. This is seen on all the factory smoke plates with rock formations. Leaving leaving historians clueless to a standard markers mark location on rock formation for custom and factory Ulrich engravings.

The buffalo skull has several shaded letter symbols, near identical to symbols found on one of the earliest John Ulrich documented rifle tang, which you can see on the following page. The red arrow points to the sideways "AWM or WW or AVWM" which is mentioned in an article by Robert Kassab, a Winchester Association historian who discredited this rifle as not being an authentic Ulrich engraved Winchester.

The rock formation has a rather unique shaded symbol with a number "4" on the letter formation that I would "STATE AS MASONIC" symbolism to one of the Ulrich's associated Lodges. The St. Johns Lodge number 4 of Hartford that Sam Colt was a member. This symbolism I will again "STATE" goes hand in hand with the number "4" punched on the underside of the rifle where Alden Ulrich's makers mark is also found. Blue arrow points to the "4" with the letter symbols.

Figure 1g. Tang shows a variation of symbols of “W’s” “M’s” with “A & V’s” on one of the earliest Winchester’s by John Ulrich. The rifle was sold by Rock Island who made no mention of this engraved information or the massive letter “B” by the serial numbers. Where I believe the “B” thats over 1/2 an inch in size, represents a markers mark of the Ulrich’s teacher from Colt, Herman Bodenstein.

Mr. Kassab produced a very interesting online pdf document “The Other Martial Henry” #4144lb that shows what he calls “Government Inspectors marks” punched into the wood of the butt stock “AWM” on a Henry rifle. Mr. Kassab mentions if a collector would come fwd or would know about this “AWM” mark.

Seeing these similar same marks on two Ulrich rifles and on a Henry, does not mean this represents and inspector or a person or an Ulrich. The Ulrich marks on the Model 1866 and the Roosevelt 1882 are of the same origins by the Ulrich’s. Regarding the Kassab mark and the Ulrich marks, some of the meaning can be symbolic with the ancient symbolism associated to the Masonic Guilds with “AVM” or followings of Holy Mary. Many variations of this ancient cult following were done. Even boxed with X’s and specifically “W” that form an “M” in the centers. The Ulrich rifles showing some of these styles would definitely fit with some of the symbols. No question these symbols have meaning and it would not be inspectors marks on the Ulrich rifles or on the tang. Here is Mr. Kassabs link to his document [The Other Martial Henry - Guns](#)

Figure 1g. John Ulrich’s Mystery Marks That Are Shaded as “W” & “A” Found On The Earliest Documented Ulrich Rife & Roosevelt’s 1892 “Apache Scout” Rifle. The upper rifle John Ulrich Serial # 36481 Model 1866

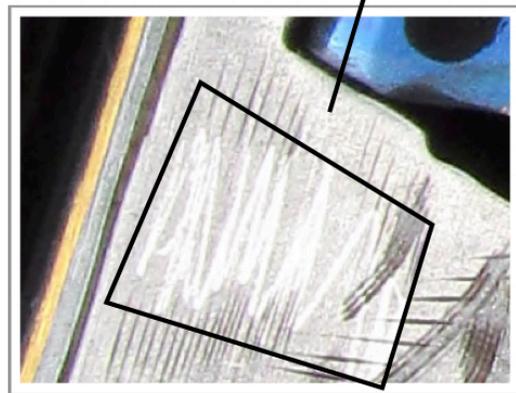
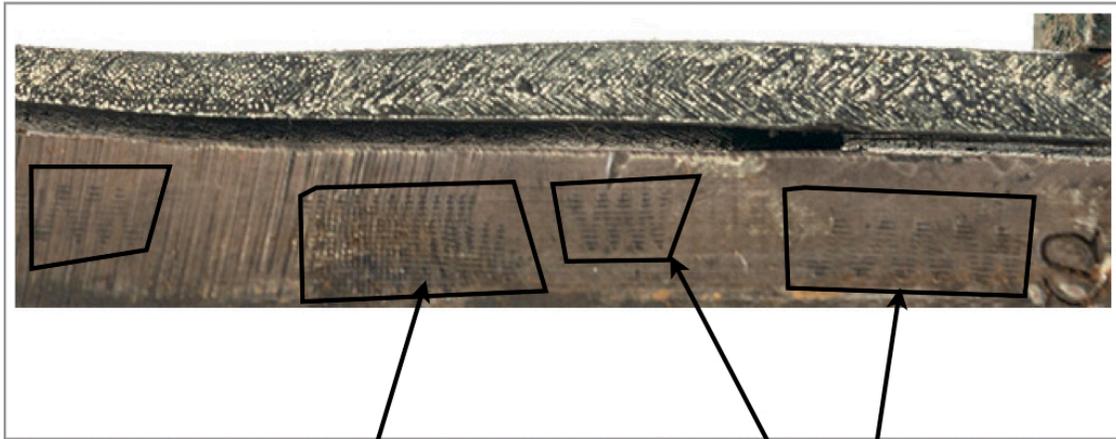


Figure 2g. 1892 Plains Indian panel showing “AVMW” or “AMW”.

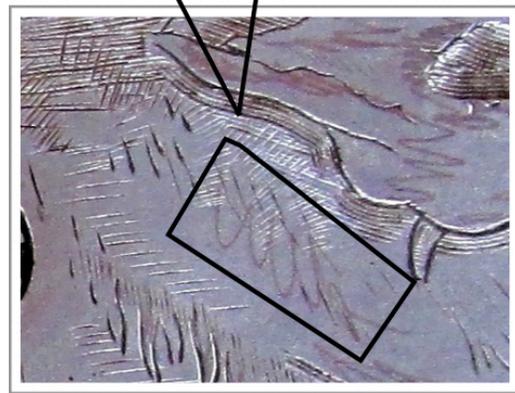


Figure 3g. 1892 Plains Indian panel showing “WW”.

Figure 4g. shows a remarkable likeness of a pattern of symbols much alike. The red arrow points out an "X" which has been found on several locations of both Ulrich Roosevelt rifles. My theory is that its to mark important locations with significant symbolism art in the area. On several occasions, makers marks have been found by them on the Roosevelt 1876 & 1892 models. The model 1866 tang is shown again, for a very specific identification mark. The rather large "S" was told to be a factory inspectors mark on the 1866 tang. This mark is very ancient in origins that the symbol confirms the Ulrich's were part of the Ancient Masonic Engraver's Guild that goes right back to the history with Robert Scot's engraving empire in America.

The symbol is seen on millions of relics that date back to more than a thousand years. Which represents a history with a story in the Bibles Book of Revelation's. A symbolic mark used that symbolizes the marks used in a way to represent the control of everything of value. The "S" is a SIMPLE "ST" that stands for sigma tau. Seen on most all ancient guild art, from coin, paper money, paintings, engravings, seals and even seen on the sword of King Robert the Bruce. The top end of the "S" has the letter "T" sideways and connected to the "S".

If any historian or Winchester rifle authority ever entertained the thought that this is not a "ST" Sigma Tau symbol that represents a mark of the ancient engraving guilds. Which is found on millions of relics of Europe and on countless millions of relics in America, for more than a thousand years ago and from the very founding of engraving in America. Would jeopardize the future credibility of the persons authority in the Winchester and Firearms engraving community. Especially if this person is authenticating Ulrich rifles as a service for money for Museums, Auction Houses and as a private service. This researcher can provide hundreds of digital picture images showing the "ST" on the most important relics with sovereignty that always connects the ancient artists guilds with the Sovereigns of the UK and Europe with their ancient occult symbolism beliefs with the control of infrastructure through engraving and art. Which goes right back to Ancient Stone Mason's of Europe and with the UK. Linking right to Freemasonry and the control of the crafts and guilds by one family for nearly 300 years.

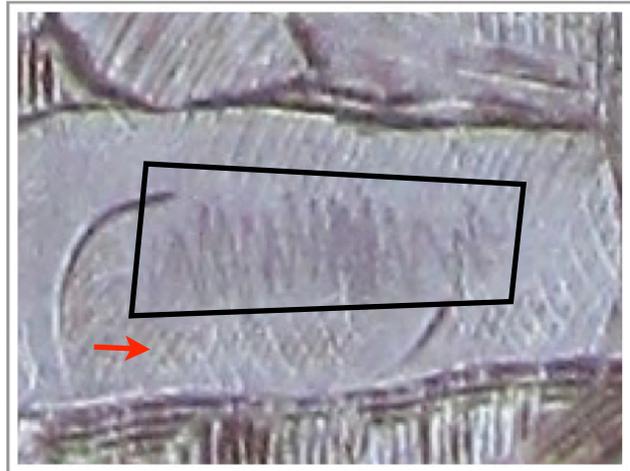


Figure 4g. TR 1892 Apache panel shading.

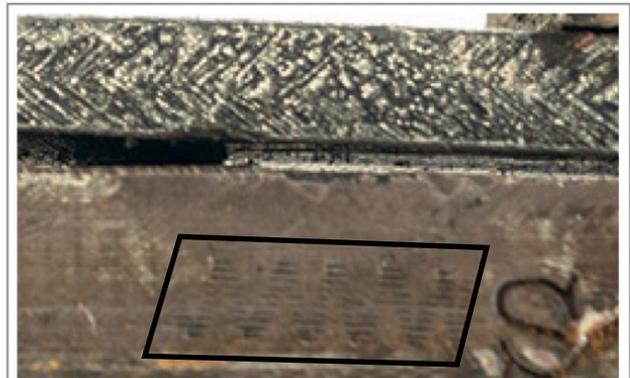


Figure 5g. 1866-SN36481 Johns shading. Note: ST & "T" is sideways attached to S

Europe and with the UK. Linking right to Freemasonry and the control of the crafts and guilds by one family for nearly 300 years. The famous Sinclair family was given the chartered right of this control of the guilds by King James II. Again, we link directly to the direct families of Robert Scot the engraver of Philadelphia.

The Scot family has been married to the Stuarts, Sinclair's and royal families. Mason Historian, Ronald McCandless with my inquires and leads found the evidence that proved in 1745. The founder of his Masonic lodge of Cannongate, Scotland was founded by Robert Scot the US Mints Chief engravers father George. Known as the Scot's Lodge, the artist Lodge of the most important artists and engravers of the time. The Scot's family before name changes as Fleming, were part of the Royal House hold of the Sinclair's and were maternal St. Clair's of Herdmanston named change to Acheson. Heads of the Royal Mint and founders of a Lodge with the oldest Masonic records in the World.

MASONIC LODGE NUMBERS & MARK MASTER MASON 4TH DEGREE SYMBOLISM



Figure 6g. TR-1892 #4 Stamped on frame next to lever. Stamped, representing the Masonic Degree level of TR with the York Rite and or for Wyllys-St. Johns Lodge 4.

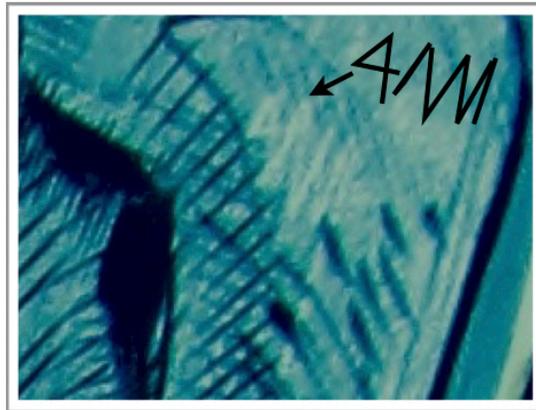


Figure 7g. TR-1892 Plains panel lower rock fwd. Shaded 4 AVM. This shows the Ave Maria symbol letters. Representing the Holy Bloodlines of Jesus. No. 4 Wyllys Lodge.

The Ulrich's did select rifles with serial number that are significant with Freemasonry. figure 6g. shows the #4 that may very well represent the Presidents degree level in Masonry with the York Rite. Figure 7g. were can see three letters connected that form "AVM" which is very much a part of Templar history that represents their Christian occult following of the Bloodlines of Christ(Ave Maria). The York Rite through their higher degrees has the American Templar degree. My theory is that one of the Ulrich's was a York Rite Templar. This is the 3rd Templar Symbol found on this rifle. Several Ulrich documented rifles sold at Rock Island have serial numbers with 79 on them. Such as the Model 1866 serial number 79860 sold at Rock Island Auctions.



Figure 8g. TR-1892 serial # 800823 representing two lodges, 23 is the Presidents Lodge in DC. The first zero has a #1 for the 801Street Address of the Temple in DC TR is associated. 88 is the Hartford Lodge of the Ulrich's.



Figure 9g. Laoboome 1866 serial # with 88 representing the Ulrich Hartford Lodge 88. Conrad Ulrich is documented as a member of the Hartford Evergreen Lodge 88. The other Hartford Lodge is #4. Sam Colt was a member of the Wyllys-St. Johns Lodge #4.



Figure 10g. Model 1866 SN 7980 shows Herman Ulrich style Mark with "UR".

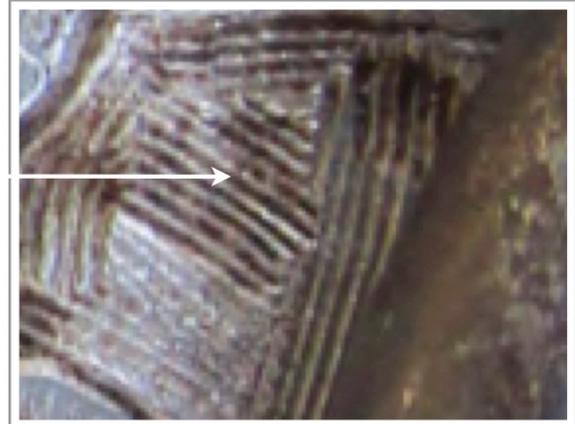


Figure 1h. TR's 1892 has similar "UR" which looks like "UHR".



Figure 2h. Herman Ulrich Colt

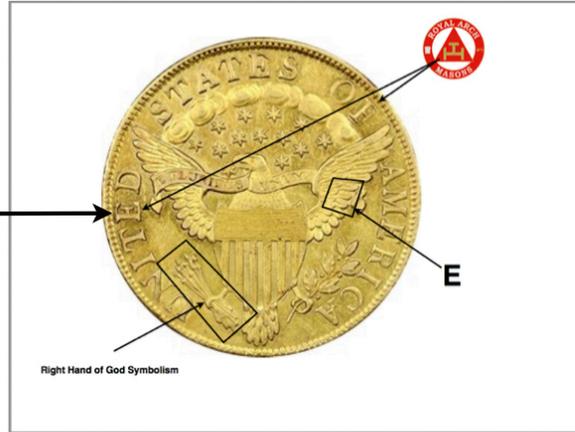


Figure 3h. US \$10 Gold Piece by Scot

Following up on figure 6g. is the punched number four a factory marking? It is now apparent that guns were selected with serial numbers that do in fact represent numerology symbolism with the Ulrich's and their practice with Freemasonry art that is applied to their engraving. Regarding figure 6g. how many 1892's have a 4 punched on the bottom of the frame? Could it be an inspectors mark? Does the evidence show its symbolic of the Royal Arch 4th degrees of the Ulrich's and even association to the St. Johns Lodge of Hartford?



Figure 4h. Masonic "E" for God or specifically for Emmanuel.

Figure 2h. & 3h. presents a history that I have studied in depth. 3h is a US \$10 Gold coin where the die was sunk by Robert Scot who founded the American Banknote Co. Unique in the design, it's obvious to see is the letter "E" on United and the "F" for Of. Both letters are cut to symbolize the York Rite, Royal Arch Order. The Wing design holds the perfect letter "E" that symbolizes the great creator or God. The clouds form an arch of the heavens called a "Stargate" and Hermans gate on the Colt with the "E" has never been interpreted by or to Firearms engraving catalogers.