

AUTO MAG

AUTOMATIC MAGAZINE

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC PISTOL COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

BOX 15738 • TOWER GROVE STATION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63163

VOLUME XLI - ISSUE 3

JUNE - 2008

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS AND OLD FRIENDS

Ronald J. Clarin - Minnesota

Thomas M. Davis, Jr. - Georgia

Francis A Martin, Sr. - Virginia

Allen J. Neal - Iowa

Scott A. Walters - Georgia

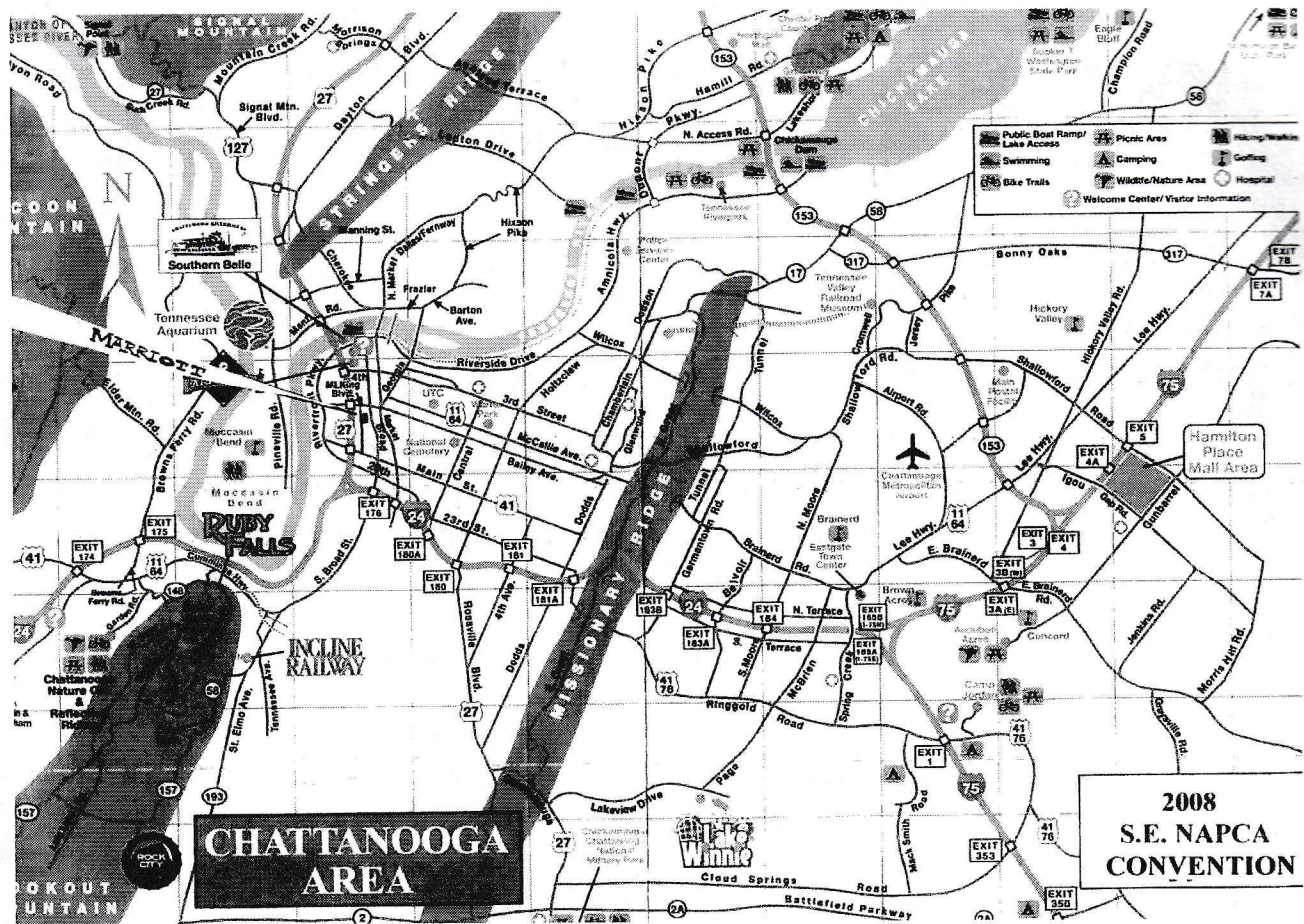
EDITOR'S NOTES: As of this writing, 185 members have not renewed from last Volume. Please remind every member you know to send in their dues.

- Just want you to all know how much I appreciate your kind words at renewal time. However material is getting sparser and sparser so it would be nice to hear from you more often. Waiting for the "other guy" to do it just isn't working. With the publishing of this issue, I have used up virtually every piece of material I had on hand, leaving me nothing to fall back on for future issues. Several members have suggested re-running old articles, and that is exactly what I will have to do if you all don't get enthused. With the ability to email at most of your fingertips, you can surely spare me a few lines now and then.
- Found Rich Engel's comments in this issue, most interesting. Believe his idea of members soliciting members at shows, just great. Although I don't have a big surplus of back issues, I am certainly willing to ship what I can, and I don't believe the \$100 expense reimbursement is unreasonable. As for cutting down on the issues per year, I suppose it makes fiscal sense, but it just isn't appealing to me. However, I will abide with whatever the membership decides.

AUTO MAG is published each month by the National Automatic Pistol Collectors Association: Thompson D. Knox, Sr., President/Editor; Thompson D. Knox, Jr., Secretary; Jeffrey T. Knox, Treasurer; Daniel M. Byrne, John R. Carlson, Donald G. Crews and Ernest J. Lang, Founders. Executive and Editorial address: Post Office Box 15738, Tower Grove Station, St. Louis, Missouri 63163. Manuscripts and art material will be carefully considered, but will be received only with the understanding that the Editor shall not be responsible for loss. Photographs submitted should be black and white, no larger than 8 X 10. Unless return is requested, all photographs become the property of NAPCA. Material must be received by the 20th of the month in order to appear in the next monthly issue. The AUTO MAG will not knowingly insert any text from other than reliable persons. Membership rates: \$50.00 per year for the United States; \$55.00 per year for Canada and Mexico; \$65.00 per year elsewhere. All memberships expire yearly on the 31st of March. Reproduction in any manner, in whole or part, in English or other languages, is prohibited. All rights reserved throughout the world. Reprinting, in whole or part, not permitted except by special authorization. Membership mailing list is not, nor will ever be sold, traded or given to any person and/or organization. First class postage paid at St. Louis, Missouri.

THE 2008th S.E. NAPCA CONVENTION - CHATTANOOGA

AUGUST 1, 2 and 3



Dial 1-800-841-1674 to reserve your room at the 15th S.E. National Automatic Pistol Collectors Association's convention, or you can book online at www.marriott.com/chadt (chadt is correct) and under the code enter NAPNAPA. Sleeping room rates are \$108 per night. John James will be our banquet speaker this year. We are looking forward to John's presentation on holsters.

Directions to the convention are below:

From Birmingham or Huntsville you will be arriving on I-24, but take the Downtown 27-127 exit and then at the second exit turn right onto M.L.King. Turn right at the first traffic light. The Marriott hotel will be in the second block on the left.

From Knoxville or Atlanta you will be arriving on I-75. Get onto I-24 at the I-75/24 split and go into the city on I-24 until you see the Hwy 27-127 signs. Once on 27 exit off on the second exit, M.L.King. At the first traffic light turn right. The Marriott hotel will be in the second block on the left.

NOTE: Call or email Freddy Greer for convention and table reservations. Tables are \$75 in advance or \$100 at the door. Admission and banquet charge is \$45 per person in advance or \$50 at the door. Fgreerp38@aol.com / 1-478-825-3570

Freddy Greer, 194 Nicholas Drive, Fort Valley, GA 31030

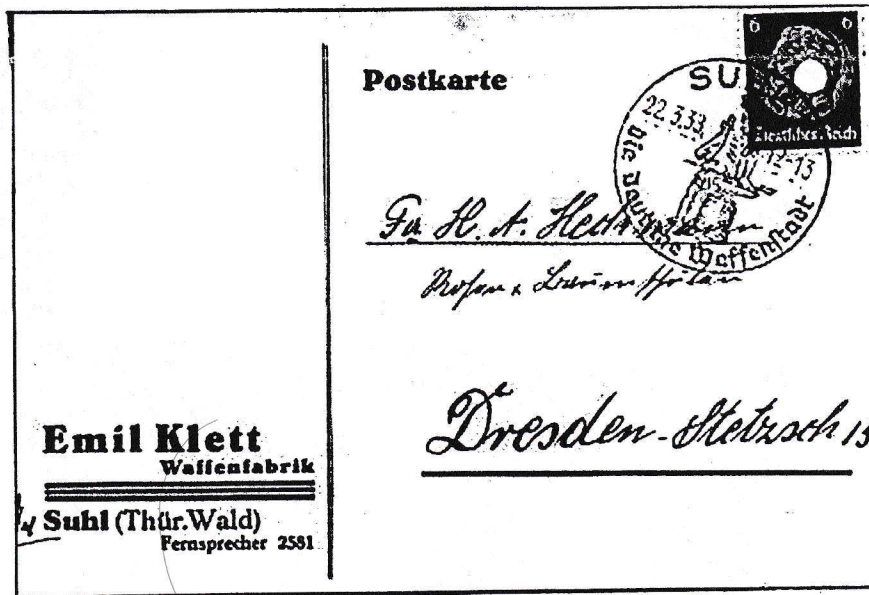
More information on H.C. (Hermann) Klett

by Jim Cate

So who was Hermann Klett? In November 2003's issue of AUTOMAG, Nico VanGijn and I documented that Klett was operating a contract business within Simson/BSW during August, 1940. By this time the firm was officially named Gustloff. That Klett was operating within Gustloff was confirmed by the "fictional results of an air-raid on Gustloff." The document from which this information came from was obtained by me from Ebay (German). I was searching for anything having to do with SUHL, Germany during the war and quite by accident found this document. In its original purpose the document was to direct immediate repairs to Gustloff's different departments, put out fires, help personnel, etc. should a real air-raid take place during the war. Nico helped me translate it and offered some ideas about Klett.

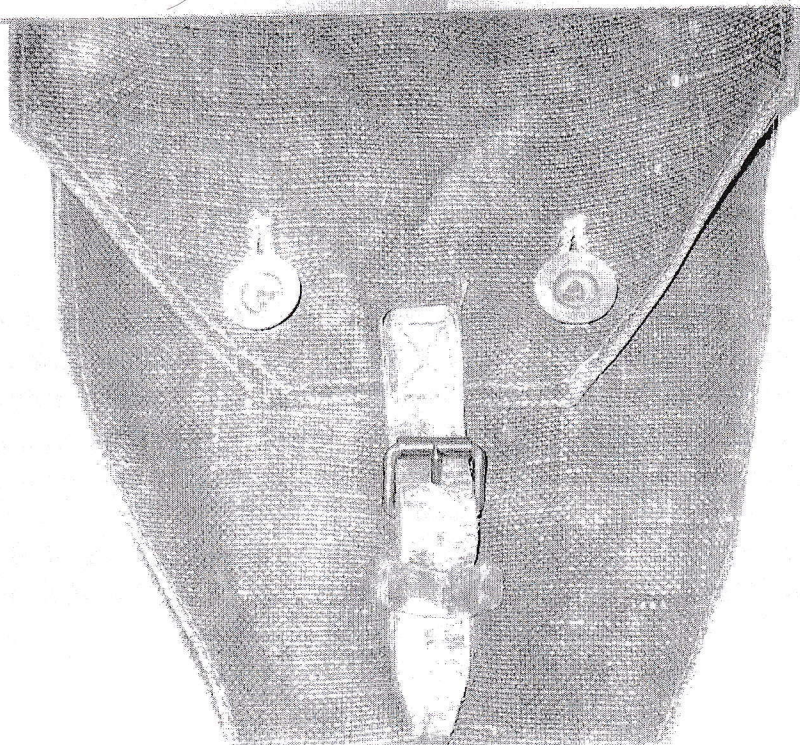
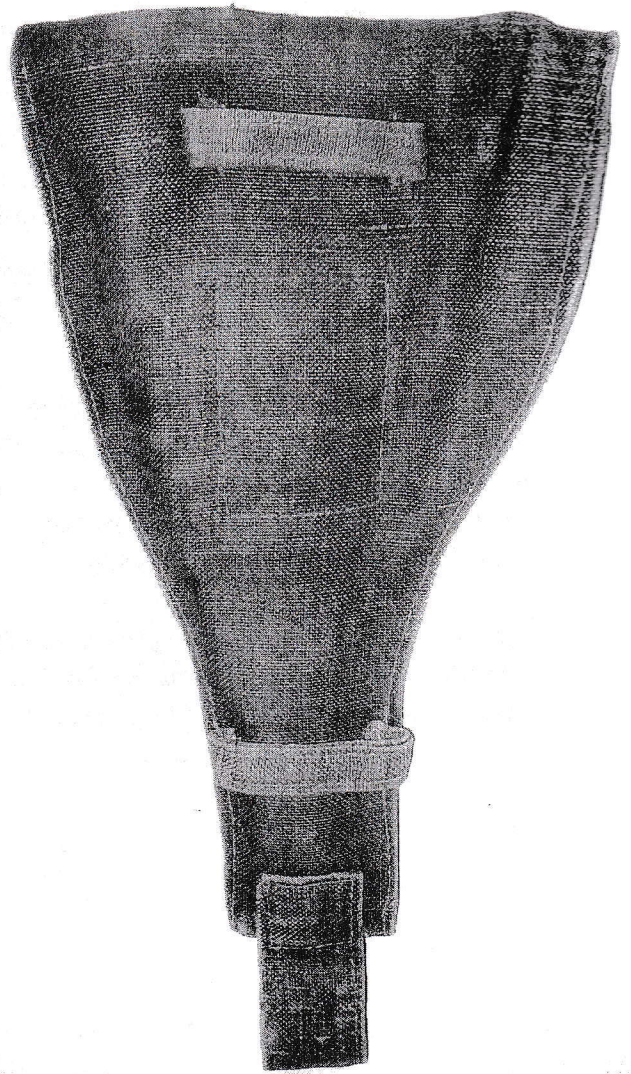
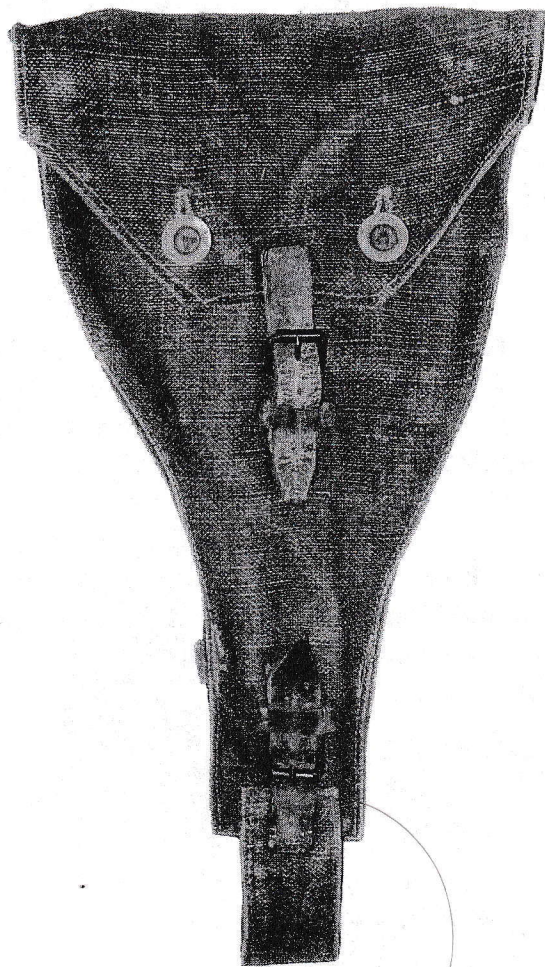
Next, I presented a little bit more evidence in the March 2007 AUTOMAG that mentioned that H.C. Klett was documented as being a barrel maker having a weapons factory in Suhl during 1920. It is my opinion that he was probably an independent sub-contractor working for Simson at that time probably making barrels or small parts for hunting/sporting guns. Economically "times" were getting very difficult in Germany by 1920.

And now I want to show a postcard I found on German Ebay that was mailed to a company in Dresden by the firm of Emil Klett, and not H.C. (Hermann) Klett, also located in Suhl. It is post-marked March 22, 1933. The postcard shows Emil Klett is a weapons company in Suhl.



So who was Emil Klett? As it turns out he was the brother of Hermann Klett, which is rather exciting because it offers another possibility that one or the other of these two brothers was the owner of the firm that reworked the Lugers that are marked Kl.1933. I have not been able to place Emil Klett inside of Simson or Gustloff, or as an independent contractor of Simson so far. What does the postcard prove? Nothing, but the real answer is still waiting on someone to find in the basement room of the Suhl Archive. And I'm betting one of the brothers had the contract to rework those Lugers, and had to mark them (and date them because of military regulations) so they could be identified by the military in the future. So far I have not found any other firm in Suhl or Zella-Mehlis having the letters "Kl" as the first two letters of their last name.

FROM MIKE OKLESON: The accompanying trio of photos, show a green canvas pouch/holster presumably for a WWI snail drum P08 magazine. Does anyone out there have any further information regarding this item?



To: Members and Mauser Pocket model collectors From: Burgess Mason

I have been gathering images of USE MARKINGS on 1910, 1914 and 1934 model Mausers for a future publication. I have compiled the following list of known markings, their location on the pistol and noted the ones I have good images of. If anyone has an example with a marking, listed or not, that I do not have an image of and would be willing to provide a high resolution image of the marking or provide the example of photography it would be greatly appreciated and acknowledged, if desired, in the publication. I have also provided a survey for anyone who is willing to provide data on an example they have. Thank you! Please contact me at 1911 NE CR 234, Gainesville, FL 32641, 352-372-4413, fxdx21@hotmail.com

"VON LENGERKE AND DETMOLD", RS, (image)
"GERMANY", various locations, (image)
"MW" Intertwined, rework mark?, BF (image)
"SK" Intertwined, BF
"HD" Intertwined, BF, (image)
"Circle triangle" Portuguese?, BF, LS on Sidelatch (image)
Austrian proofs, RF
British proofs, various locations, (image)
Czechoslovakian proofs, LS, (image)
Austrian Police, RF above trigger
Rotterdam Police, RF
"Made in Germany", various locations, (image)
A.F.Stoeger, RF and TOS (image)
"L.K. #", RFMP, (image)
Bavarian Crest, SP
Imperial acceptance, TOS, (image)
Prussian Eagle, TG and FS, (image)
Norwegian Police, LS and LF, (image)
"1920", various locations, (image)
Hamburg Police, RFMP, (image)
Altona Police, RFMP, (image)
Wiemar Police, FS, (several images)
"PPK #", RFMP, (image)
Anchor/M, RF, (image)
Eagle/M Wiemar type 1, FS
Eagle/M Wiemar type 2, FS or LS or RF,
Large Eagle/M Wiemar type 3, SP, (image)
Eagle/M KM type 1, SP and FS, (image)
Eagle/M KM type 2, SP and FS, (image)
Eagle/M KM type 3, RF and FS, (image)
Eagle/M KM type 4, RF, (image)
Thailand Police, FS
Made in Germany, RF, (3 Chinese characters)
Eagle/655, LF (image)
Eagle/L, LF or RF, (image)
Eagle/C, LF, (image)
Number (possible French Police?), LF, (image)

(RS= right slide, BF= back frame, RF= right frame, TOS= top of slide, RFMP= right frame milled panel, SP= side plate, TG= trigger guard, FS= front strap, LS= left slide and LF= left frame)

FROM LEW CURTIS: I'm trying to locate an FN M1899 pistol (short side plate version of the M1900) that was once owned by Ernie Lang. The SN was 205. I need to confirm the markings on the slide and sideplate. Any help is appreciated. If anyone else has FN M1899 pistols with SNs under 1000, please let me know so I can document them. 404-248-9468/210-286-4470 or email: lcurtis@msn.com.

**AN ARTICLE FOR "BANZAI" AND "AUTOMAG"
ALSO FOR "ASSEMBLY"**

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO RANDOLPH SCOTT

While I detailed a George Taylor reproduction sling for a Murata Pattern, 1880-1889, Type 22 Rifle, my CD player was playing the Statler Brothers "Farewell Concert." The tune "Whatever Happened to Randolph Scott" generated some preservation/restoration questions. Leather and metal, whether brass or steel, have their own unique maintenance challenges.

Whatever Happened to Neatsfoot Oil, RIG, Mink Oil, WD-40, Saddle Soap, Brasso, Pecard, Wenol, Griffin & Kiwi Polishes, Flitz, Blitz Cloths, Break Free, Meltonian Shoe Cream & Properts Polish, Liquid Rouge & Rouge Cloths, Silicon Powder & Grease, GOKEYS Original Indian Waterproof Dressing , & NIKWAX, Ghurka Leather Care Formula #1, & Rolls Royce & Bentley Motor Cars Hide Food?

Even before '54 when George S. Patton IV was my Camp Buckner TAC Officer & '56 when he was my Annapolis Exchange Trip Officer, I knew "What is the definition of Leather?" TARBUCKET "Fried Egg" brass always got a final Rouge Cloth wipe before P-rade & Inspection.

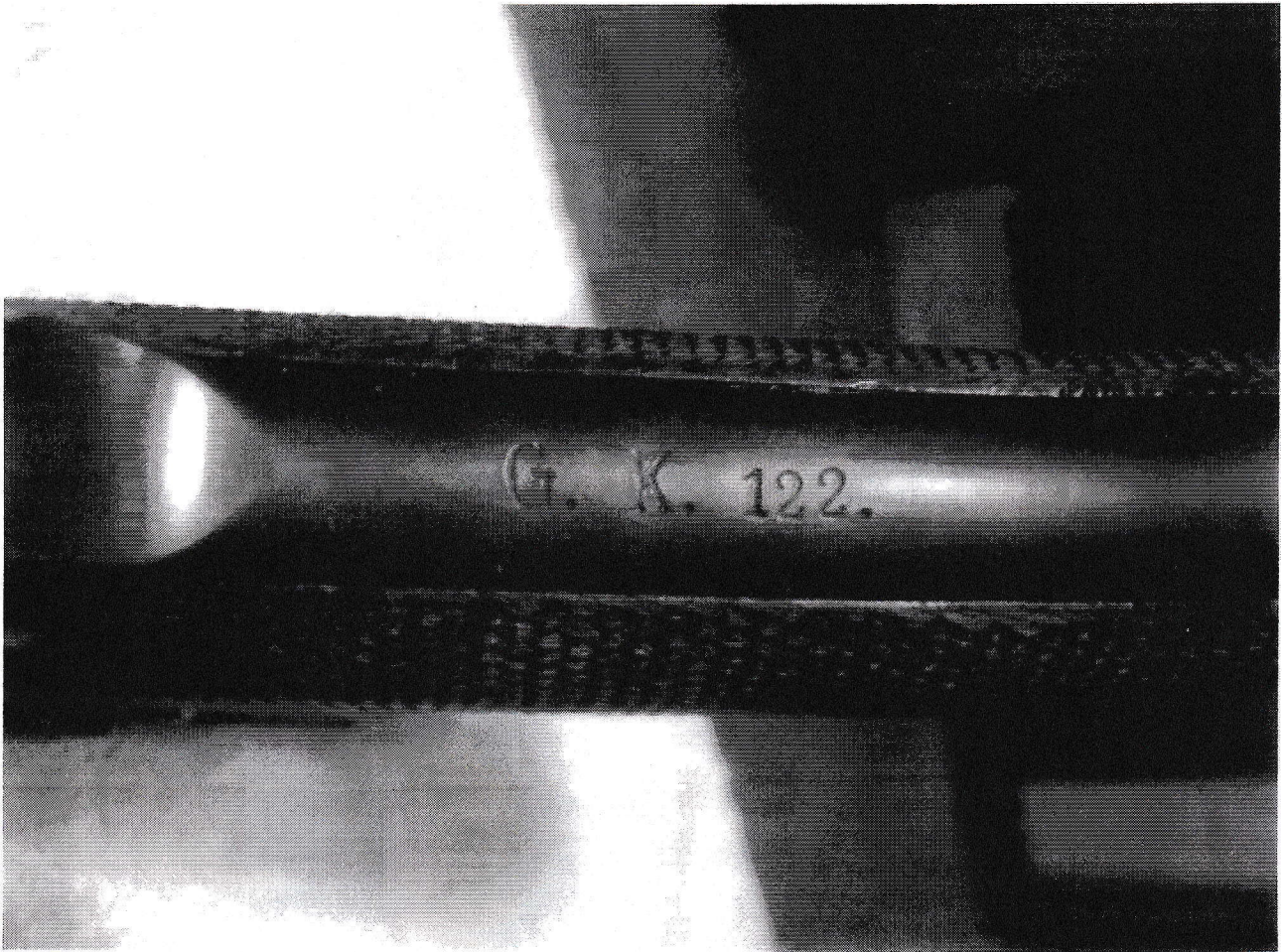
So what do I recommend for collectors & curators? For metal, Isopropyl Alcohol 91% followed by boiling hot water if the article is small enough to be immersed. Next is an application of Break Free for a shield. (You may want to experiment with EEZOX or ZEP 45). For leather, it's Ghurka Leather Care Formula #1 hands down for its ease of application, lustre, & durability. (You might want to try Rolls Royce and Bentley Motor Cars Hide Food). For those challenged by stiff surfaces & crumbling adhesive associated with Japanese Military WW2 Rubberized Canvas holsters, belts, & slings, forget soaking them in WD-40 or ironing on waxed paper. The only tonic is an application of Silicon Grease for softening & lustre. It's an old scuba diving remedy.

REMEMBER RUST NEVER SLEEPS!

4-23-8 JIM HENTHORNE AOG 21402-1957, "Banzai" August 1984 to date,
NAPCA April 1998 to date.

To: Don Maus
From: Herman Kafura

Concerning your recent request for grip strap markings, I have a 1914 dated Erfurt, military proofs, serial 2446ns, with grip strap marking: G.K. 122. Luger also has a sear safety, no mag safety. Hope this helps.



4/25/2008

TO TOM GLASER FROM PAUL YEAGER: Re 1923/1930 Bayards. There is not much in the literature on Bayard pistols. Zook and Weeks both note only minor changes between the models without giving details. In my notes on the 1930 model I have [7.65mm], is the comment that the only visible differences between the 1923 and the 1930 are in the magazine catches. In my "Wanted" list notes there is a reference that the 1923 has a "pivoting mag release".

Q/1105 Hd 1000 7-44

FROM WAYNE WARREN: This is an actual size copy of a one-page brochure printed for Steyr in July 1944, for the VIS (Radom) pistol. I had not seen it before so thought the membership might enjoy a peek.



PISTOLE Modell „VIS“

Kal. 9mm

STEYR-DAIMLER-PUCH
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
S T E Y R

HANDHABUNG der PISTOLE Modell „VIS“

Kal. 9mm

LADEN

Herausnehmen des Magazins durch Niederdrücken des Magazinhalters mit dem rechten Daumen.

Füllen des Magazins mit 9mm-Parabellum-Patronen „08“ durch Niederdrücken auf den Zubringer und Unterschieben unter die Magazinslippen. (8 Patronen)

SCHIESSEN

Gefülltes Magazin in den Griffteil der Pistole einstecken. Schloß ganz zurückziehen (mit linker Hand repetieren) und loslassen. Vorschnellendes Schloß schiebt eine Patrone in den Lauf. Pistole ist schußbereit. Nun können 8 Schüsse abgegeben werden.

Bei leergeschossenem Magazin bleibt das Schloß geöffnet. Magazin herausnehmen, aufladen und wieder einstecken.

Jetzt mit dem rechten Daumen auf den Schloßhaltehebel drücken, womit das Schloß zulällt und die Pistole schußbereit ist.



SICHERN

Hahn entspannen, durch Druck mit dem rechten Daumen auf den Entspannungshebel des Schlosses. Der Hahn schnell dabei vor, ohne einen Schuß zu lösen. Die Waffe ist gesichert.

Entsichern durch neuerliches Spannen des Hahnes mit dem Daumen, wenn eine Patrone im Lauf ist, sonst durch Repetieren des Schlosses.

ENTLADEN

Magazin herausnehmen (wie oben), repetieren des Schlosses; die im Lauf befindliche Patrone wird dabei ausgeworfen. — Die Waffe ist entladen. — Das gefüllte Magazin entleeren.

ZERLEGEN

Magazin herausnehmen. Schloß ganz zurückziehen und durch Verschußfanghebel feststellen. (Rechte Hand hält die Pistole und der Daumen drückt den Verschußfanghebel nach oben, linke Hand schiebt das Schloß zurück.) Herausziehen der Schließfederstange (unter dem Lauf vorstehend), wobei Schloßhalter heraussällt, bei nach unten gehaltener linker Pistolenseite.

Abschieben des Schlosses nach vorn. Schließfederstangen-Teller um 180° verdrehen und herausziehen, anschließend Lauf herausheben.

REINIGUNG

Durchwischen des Lautes mit Bürste und ölen.

ZUSAMMENSETZEN

Einlegen des Lautes und der Schließfederstange (Teller um 180° gedreht) in das Schloß und aufschieben auf das Griffstück. (Schloß dabei nach unten halten.)

Einrasten des Verschußfanghebels, einstecken des Schloßhalters (Zapfen voraus mit Flügel nach hinten), ausrasten des Schlosses. Waffe ist montiert.

FROM RICK ENGEL: Tom Knox has been doing it alone for a long time. I hope to see his work for as long as we all shall live, but he has some very legitimate concerns. Here's some ideas:

- 1) At major gun shows there should be a NAPCA table with application blanks, sample issues of AM, and a member to take the money. NAPCA should pay a flat \$100 to the working member who mans the table. He uses the \$100 for table rent and keeps the change.
- 2) Save postage. Eliminate two or three issues per year. Tome says the summer months are dead because of vacations, so drop August. Let him select the other month or two. In return, each issue will be a bit larger, but we'll save 8/15% a year in postage and keep our dues down. Let's all think about six issues per year, but go for larger issues with color.
- 3) As Joe Schroeder said, "You can't catch any fish if you don't bait the hook!" We should ALL take NAPCA application with us to each show. What if WE paid for a new member and that new member got a first year dues discount; if the AUTO MAG went to a different address than the sponsor.

PLEASE EVERYBODY, our passion is worth the input!

TO DAVE NOLL FROM FINN NIELSON: I had a Luger holster not that long ago, which had been covered with the same thin khaki as my P08. The seller had no idea where this modification came from. Well, now we know that there were more than one out there.

FROM GUS STEELE: In the year of 2000, I purchased a Walther PP, .22, #988259. The PP was equipped with rounded checkered wood magazine extension and two-piece, finely checkered wood grips. A brown colored holster with no company marking came with it. Printed in ink, under the flap, is SCHPER. I was also given some photos identifying where the pistol and holster were found. I was told that they were made at the Dachau prison. The photos were quite graphic, showing GIs after liberating the camp. I was not interested in the PP due to the fact that it was in really bad condition, however I was very interested in the grips and mag extension after I discovered where it came from.

FROM REINHARD KORNMAYER

The various notes on the Norwegian Luger holsters caused me to have a look in my archive, and besides of several photos, I found the following informations:

- In AM of August 1992 John Batt informed that at a Toronto gun show many Lugers with holsters were for sale which had just arrived in Canada as surplus from Norway and he gave some interesting informations.
- With a letter from a Norwegian Ministry to me, dated 28 February 1991, I was informed that the Norwegians tested in 1904 self-loading pistols and also the Luger pistol. As test-gun they had a 1900 Luger in Cal.7,65 mm with the serial number 19765.
- the Haermuseet Oslo wrote to me on 7 May 1968 : " After WW II the Norwegian Army was partially armed with Luger pistols from captured material. These were common German military Lugers in Cal.9 mm with 10 cm barrels. These pistols were not reworked and not marked with Norwegian proofs and inscriptions. As these Lugers were still in use by the army, we cannot give further informations.
- In 1988 an armorer-artificer official of the Norwegian Home-Guard wrote to my friend Joachim Görtz " I don't know what will happen to all the P 08`s we have, but a few hundred will be kept by the military museum in Oslo and some will be sold to the members of the Norwegian Historical Arms Society. All the holsters have been converted by removing the two loops for the belt and replaced with a steel hook that attaches to the American belt we have.

FROM JURGEN SCHONEBECK: Thanks a lot for the quick renewal. If an increase in membership fee is necessary, I think, you should go ahead. I'm willing to pay an additional 5,-USD, though right now I have to say, that I'm getting very upset about the ongoing "discussion" on whether certain .22 PP/PPKs have been used for mass killings in concentration camps. Looks like some people seem to enjoy the idea, which - to me - is rather sick, because there is nothing special on these guns except for the unproven hypothesis mentioned above! And finding a gun more desirable/collectible just because it was supposedly used to kill many people to me is sick! (EN: I TOTALLY agree with Jurgen - I believe we have devoted enough space to this morbid subject).

- Another reason I'm writing is to look for the advice of the membership: I'm looking for a trustworthy source in the US to sell me a P. 38, Police, eagle-F, dual tone and /or Star B Wehrmacht/Kriegsmarine for a decent price, and who can also handle the export business to Germany! Any ideas??

FROM JOHN JAMES: In last Friday's edition, Rock Island Auction placed a full page advertisement in the Wall Street Journal about its upcoming auction next month. How much of a percentage in increase in prices/sales do you suppose this will create? The Boy's at RIA didn't spend nearly \$135,000 just on notoriety here !!

FROM TOM KNOX: Any info out there on the Melior .32? New model #61942 with grip safety, walked into the shop today. Did they really make that many? Any info would be appreciated.....

FROM DEAN GIZZI: Does anyone know the approx serial number range for FN Vest Pocket Model 1906 and Baby pistols made during the German occupation (1940-1944)?

FROM RON CLARIN: For those of you that do not know me, I am also a moderator over on the P.38 forum along with Mark, Leon, and Orv. I have been collecting P.38's for more then 20 years now. Recently my friend Jan Balcar (from the Czech Republic) and I conducted extensive research on the question of whether there was an actual late war code change from "cyq" to "cvq", or whether this could be attributed to a worn or broken die. This research took several months and involved an examination of over 400 pistols, and macro close-up photos of the markings. I am posting a link to the research over on the forum for those that might be interested:

<http://forums.p38forum.com/forums/viewtopic.php?t=14249&start=0&postdays=0&postorder=asc&highlight=>

I was also told by Orv Reichert that he remembers an article in AUTOMAG from 25-30 years ago talking about this subject. According to Orv a NAPCA member actually interviewed the descendent of someone from the firm of Jos. Rathgeber. That company had the code "cvq" and what they were known for was producing rail cars. Orv seems to remember that this guy said that for sure they had that code for the entire war, and that there would have been no way for them to be involved with pistol production. Does anyone here remember this article or when it might have been from? I sure would like to get a copy to read.

Kansas City Speech

Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

I am Jon Miller. I come to you from the High Standard Collectors Association and I am your entertainment tonight. I have been a member of the association for about ten years. I currently serve as the vice president. I am also proud to say that I am finally one of the newest members of the National Automatic Pistols Collectors Association although I am somewhat put off by the initiation process. Whereas I agree that it is a good idea to have the new members stand up and give a short talk about their areas of interest or expertise, which is why I am standing here now, I do question the requirement of buying all members present a round of drinks. At least that is what Chuck Samuel tells me.

I do have a couple of ground rules for this discussion. And I do mean discussion. I hope there is interaction between us. If at any time you have a question, comment or correction please feel free to raise your hand or just shout it out. I will do my best to make up an appropriate response. If I do not know the answer I'll tell you so. I would appreciate it if you would then write down you question and e-mail address and give them to me so I can find the answer and get back to you.

If at some time during the discussion you remember that you have to let the dog out or take out the trash or that you have to leave because it is time to take the kids to church, please feel free to take care of those matters. I will not be offended. You see I have an ego the size of Kansas and I am in love with the sound of my own voice. So I will continue to talk until I run out of material and all the questions are answered.

The announced topic for tonight's discussion is the High Standard USA Model HD M/S and my relationship with it. My familiarity with M/S goes back to 1967. At about that time I knew several people who used the M/S. Several of them are now dead and I don't know where the rest are. It really isn't any of my business.

My first pistol was a High Standard series 104 Citation issued to me by the Tampa Police Pistol and Rifle Club to be used in Bullseye competition. I used it for several years with some success. I eventually became worried that the club would ask for it back or that I would wear it out as I was running a case of ammunition through it each month. As it happens I was wrong on both counts. But I had already bought my own back up pistol and then another and an another and the rest is history. I am sorry to say that I no longer use that original pistol. My sons do. Each have won 4H State championships using it. Although it does show some wear it is probably good for another couple of generations.

I'd like to go back in history a ways and discuss the pedigree of the M/S. Lets go back almost a century to around 1920. At that time there was a gun designer named Lucius Diehm. He worked for Colt, Marlin and probably other manufacturers as well.

He designed the Fiala (also known as the Schall, Columbia and Botwinik) pistols. In 1925 Hartford Arms was established to produce two pistols designed by Diehm.

The first is the Hartford Target pistol. It is an extremely accurate single shot pistol. It resembles the Colt Woodsman outwardly but can be easily distinguished by the case hardened slide and lack of magazine well. About 400

of these were produced. The pistol was basically a dead end in the evolutionary chain.

The second pistol was the Hartford Model 1925 Automatic pistol. It is a semi automatic .22 caliber magazine fed pistol. It is both accurate and reliable. The balance of about 5000 pistols were produced in this configuration.

While the pistols were moderately good the timing was really bad. The company became a victim of the Great Depression of 1929. It went belly up.

Enter a new character in the form of a Swedish immigrant. His name was Carl Swebilius. He was born in 1879, one of five children of a watch maker in Vingaker, a village in Sweden. He wasn't the eldest son and most small towns don't need more than one watch maker. In 1897, at age 16 Carl immigrated to the US and lived with a sister. He landed with the Marlin Firearms company sweeping floors. When Carl immigrated he brought with him a love of precision machinery. At Marlin he adapted that interest and developed it into an aptitude for firearms. He progressed through barrel drilling to the design department. After some diversions he was Marlin's chief engineer in 1921. From 1923 through 1939 he was a designer with Winchester. In 1926 he and Gustave Beck established High Standard Manufacturing Company for the production of barrels.

In 1930 they purchased the bankrupt Hartford Arms company for \$800. Included in the inventory were parts for 800 assembled and partially assembled pistols as well as all the machinery for their production.

As Swebilius assembled those pistols he sold them literally out of the trunk of his car to hardware stores, sporting goods shops, Sears and Western Auto stores up and down the East coast for three dollars apiece. He netted a profit and still had the tools to produce more firearms. This was in addition to the deep boring business. This was a pattern of shrewd enterprise he followed through his life.

The Hartford Arms pistols assembled by Swebilius can be identified by the letter "S" preceding the serial number on the forestrap.

The Hartford Arms Model 1925 pistol evolved into the High Standard Model B with the type 1-A takedown. When held side by side the two are practically indistinguishable except for the names.

The High Standard Model B is prominently marked on the left side of the slide. On the 1-A the takedown lever is on the left side of the frame and at top left of the rear of the slide is a round retracting rod which re-engages the recoil spring after assembly. That round rod is the identifier of the 1-A takedown. The round pin of the 1-A was also the weakest link of the first Model B as it was rather easily broken. Only the Model B and Model C have the 1-A takedown.

In 1938 the round retracting rod was replaced with a stronger rectangular retracting rod. The rectangular rod identifies the Type 1-B takedown. The internal mechanism remains the same, just the shape of the rod is modified. This variation lasted only one year. Although 14,000 were produced the short run and relative rarity make it premium.

In 1939 the takedown lever was moved from the left to the right side of the frame. The rear rod made its final move to the top of the slide. This configuration is the Type II takedown. The HS logo was also seen for the first time on the hard rubber grips of this model.

The Model B is famous for its accuracy which in part is due to the deep lands and grooves in the barrel's rifling. The reputation for accuracy was maintained throughout Swabilius' career.

The next new model High Standard was the Model C. It was the Model B frame with the barrel rifled for the .22 short caliber cartridge. It was meant for indoor gallery shooting and pest control. About 5,000 were produced and they came in all three takedowns.

Only about 100 were Type 1-B. It therefore commands a premium among collectors.

The Model C is a disappointment to me. It will not cycle with modern ammunition. The short cartridge doesn't have enough energy to drive back the slide, eject the empty shell, strip a new cartridge from the magazine and ram it into battery.

There was another interesting modification to the Model B at about the same time. It was the Model S. The Model S is a Model B frame with a smooth bored shot barrel meant for pest control. The "S" never went into production as it was never functional. It suffered the same short coming as the Model C only moreso. There isn't enough energy in the shot shell to cycle the slide.

Five pistols marked Model S were produced in 1939. Seven were later produced from left over parts. Some of those slides were stamped Model S others were marked as Model C. The Model C stamped guns are known as the Model C/S. Serial numbers of all known examples are listed in the ATF Curios and Relics catalogue.

The guns stamped with "Model S-22 SHOT ONLY" on the slide are easily recognized as Model Ss. The others are flagged by the ivory bead (as would be seen on a shot gun) at the top rear of the front sight. The rear sight has a "U" rather than a squared notch. Although the slides are marked Model C, the "B" frames are marked .22 long rifle. A smooth bore confirms the identity of the Model S. It is unlikely to find one of these for sale outside an estate auction.

A hallmark of High Standard was customer satisfaction. To that end, Swabilius responded to criticism of the relatively short frame of the Model B. It is, indeed, awkward to wrap an average American hand around the relatively small grip. In response the frame was elongated and the Model A was born.

The Model A is mechanically identical to the B and has the same tapered 4.75" or 6.75" barrel. Simple hand checked walnut grips were introduced as were adjustable sights and the slide hold back lever.

The Model A becomes the Model D with the addition of a medium barrel and the Model E with the heavier "bull" barrel. The Model D and E also have custom walnut thumbrest target grips and a deep lustered blue finish. The D and E originally came in custom fitted boxes.

The A, D and E come with either type II or 1-B takedowns.

As response to customer requests the B, A, D and E models were modified by the addition of an exposed hammer in 1939. The letter H was added to the model name connoting the exposed hammer. Hence the A became an H-A and so forth. The H series came in Type II takedown. Up to this time none of the early models had external safeties.

It was about this time that hostilities broke out in Europe. England needed firepower to fight the Nazis. Swebilius had an established reputation with machine guns as he had devised a working cam which allowed bullets to pass between (rather than through) moving aircraft propeller blades during W.W.I. Indeed Chinn states in his authoritative text that Swebilius was second only to Browning in the design of machine guns.

Although the US was officially neutral Swebilius manufactured 12,000 .50 caliber machine guns for the British Purchasing Commission. He also designed a working silencer for the M-3 grease gun, and the United Defense Model 42 submachine gun which was manufactured by Marlin. The UD was to go to the Dutch for the defense of their homeland and colonies. Unfortunately the Germans got there first. The UD went instead to the OSS for covert action and missions behind enemy lines in Europe and the South Pacific. All 15,000 were issued. Few made it back to the states. In fact they are much more common overseas especially in the Scandinavian countries than here.

When the NRA show was in Kansas City a Norwegian chap came to my table and noted a UD on display. In a thick accent he said that at age 15 the UD was his first gun. He used it to "chute Chermans." He told how the machine guns and ammunition were parachuted in behind enemy lines for use by the resistance. He said that he still had that same gun stuck away somewhere.

High Standard made barrels for the 1911 Colt .45. Swebilius also landed the War Department contract to provide all the .22 pistols to be used by the military.

The first 14,000 pistols were the Model B-US. These were the Model B with an modified grip for the webspace to more closely resembling the .45. US Property was roll stamped on the top of the barrel and on the right side of the frame in front of the trigger guard. Crossed cannon ordnance stamp is also found there. All had the light 4.5" tapered barrels and ten round magazines. Production began in 1942 and lasted well into June 1943

The Model B-US was supplanted by a modified Model HD, the USA Model HD. The Model HD had its adjustable rear sight replaced by a fixed sight. An external safety was added. All barrels were 4.5" to more closely resemble the .45. US Property and ordnance marks were placed like on the B-US. This "new" pistol was dubbed the USA Model HD. About 44,000 were produced between 1943 and 1946. There was some cross over in the delivery of the B-US and the USA HD. Early guns had the typical High Standard deep blue finish while later ones were Parkerized. Grips were all hard rubber.

While these pistols were being produced the OSS had need of a suppressed (silenced) pistol for use on clandestine missions. They contracted with Bell Laboratories for the design. Bell chose the Kulikowski (Polish) silencer as its model. Several pistols including the Colt Woodsman, High Standard Model B, C, D, E and USA-HD were tested at Aberdeen. The USA-HD was selected. High Standard assembled and delivered 2620 pistols to the War Department during World War II. The classified pistol was named the USA Model HD M(ilitary)/S(ilenced).

The first batch had blued frames with anodized suppressors. The second order came out with both frame and suppressor anodized. These were all shipped in black High Standard boxes. There have been several runs since then. One batch went to CIA in plain brown Kraft boxes.

Most of the early guns were serial numbered and entered into the shipping books although there were some missed numbers and blanks in the records. OSS/CIA

reportedly had some special made without any markings. These were referred to as "sterile".

The MS has had an exciting career. Soon after production was completed the head of the OSS "Wild Bill" Donovan took a sand bag and an MS into the Oval Office. The story goes that upon his arrival President Roosevelt was doing some work. Reportedly Donovan emptied the ten round magazine into the sand bag unnoticed by either the President or the guard outside the door. Whereupon Donovan offered the empty gun to the President with an explanation of what has just transpired. Roosevelt reportedly said, "Donovan, you are the only () Republican I would trust to do that." Roosevelt kept the pistol on display for some time at Hyde Park until it was discovered that it was a classified weapon. It was promptly returned to the War Department.

Isn't that a charming story? Something like it probably did happen. But I'm here to tell you that even a slightly hard of hearing sixty plus year old man can hear a suppressed pistol go off in a closed room or at close range. The firearm reports are suppressed not entirely and completely silenced.

Guns make noises. The break of the trigger, fall of the hammer, movement and stopping of the slide all make sounds. The escape of burning propellant gases into the atmosphere and the crack of a bullet breaking the speed of sound make even louder noises. How can they be controlled?

Well, on the M/S the slide can be locked in place by a disabled slide safety. The sound of the trigger break and hammer fall while unavoidable are fortunately negligible.

The .22 is ideal for this application as it is subsonic. No sonic crack as it never exceeds the speed of sound.

The last and greatest problem is the escaping burning propellants. In the M/S most of the expanding gases are vented and captured in the first stage of the suppressor. The barrel has been turned down to ___ and ported with four rows of eight holes in the early versions and eleven holes in the final model. Gases behind the bullet escape through the ports and are captured in a roll of zinc plated bronze mesh. The mesh acts as a heat sink and cools and slows the gases before they escape.

The suppressor is divided into that first and then a second chamber by a brass washer. The front chamber is beyond the muzzle of the barrel. It is filled with stacked brass or bronze wire doughnuts which capture gases escaping the muzzle. (See handout for exact measurements.)

For maximum efficiency the weapon is prepared thusly several minutes prior to deployment.

The weapon is cleared. A liquid such as oil, water or optimally Burma-Shave is introduced into and allowed to fill the suppressor through the muzzle opening. Allow excess fluid to drain by gravity to prevent barrel blockage. The magazine is inserted and gun is fired. The muzzle is then quickly sealed with a piece of masking or cello tape. The chamber end will be sealed by the next bullet. This excludes oxygen from the tube thus preventing combustion of any propellant trapped in the tube. The liquid serves the same purpose and also acts as a heat sink as it absorbs energy while passing from liquid into gas phase. The tape on the muzzle acts as a wipe making maximum contact with the bullet and reducing any remaining gas escape.

To maximize effect the muzzle should be in direct contact with the target. In that fashion the inevitable escaping gases will follow the tract of the bullet penetrating the skin and hopefully skull. The cavitation and tissue disruption of the bullet will be multiplied by the expanding gases trapped inside a closed container.

There was little worry of fouling the mesh in the suppressor. It was meant to be replaced after a couple of hundred rounds. Extra rolls were included in the box along with assembly instructions and special wire brush meant for use in cleaning the weapon. It was usually discarded.

While researching the M/S I have come in contact with many interesting people, Rex Applegate among them. Now he was a character. He says that the M/S is effective out to "a hundred feet against sentries." He did complain that at that distance the bullet didn't always penetrate the thick layers of wool worn by Germans in the middle of winter.

He also complained that he never figured out whether to shoot the sentry or the dog first. "If I shot the dog the guard sounded the alarm. If I shot the guard the dog was all over us."

John Brunner used the M/S for a different purpose. During World War II John was a communications officer behind Japanese lines in China. He often found himself monitoring the radio all night for emergency messages. He tells the story that he would amuse himself by shooting the rats off the rafters while his buddies slept in the same room undisturbed. John says the rats were often the size of possums. He would then use the rats for barter with the Chinese. He says he always watched the menu on days that he traded.

In the Phillipines and French Indo-China the M/S was often used to kill small game without alerting the Japanese to the proximity of our allied troops.

There was a small problem with the M/S. Seems that the .22 bullets were in contravention to the Geneva convention. They were not jacketed ammunition. As such they were not supposed to be used in war time. A communiqué was sent out to all troops to stop use of the M/S until proper ammunition in the form of the T-42 could be supplied. The order was of course ignored. If you were captured by enemy troops with this type weapon Geneva Convention would understandably be ignored regardless of what type ammunition was in the gun.

Many M/S made it back state side after the war inside duffel bags and back packs. Several more disappeared after the war because there was no accountability when the OSS was disbanded. At least two of those were converted back to USA Model HDs. I am aware of possibly ten to a dozen that were Amnesty registered and legal for civilian ownership.

Some people have come across them while decommissioning navy ships. Another story is that they are included in the survival pack of the B-52 bombers. Somebody came across an M/S during the salvage operation. Dozens spilled out of a 55 gallon oil drum at an American air base in Thailand in 1966 or 67.

High Standard wasn't the only people making the M/S. Armorers in Viet Nam reverse engineered the pistol and produced an untold number of copies for use by troops and Special Ops. What better way to silence dogs (Hush Puppies?) when entering a village in the middle of the night to snatch some body?

Then there's the story of a young Viet who, while standing guard, was using a Playboy centerfold to satisfy himself when his life was cut short by a M/S. His buddies were taken by surprise as well.

After OSS was dissolved the CIA and military operations inherited most of the remaining stock.

As late as a couple of years ago there were still about 400 of the original guns on inventory at CIA Langley. Several had been issued to Special Ops in Kosova. I don't know about the Middle East.

In the early years the Russians were aware of the M/S and requested samples. As we were at that time fighting a common enemy the request could not be ignored. Churchill suggested the guns be shipped without the screens and that is what happened.

The Russians had more experience with the M/S later when they shot down a U-2 piloted by Francis Gary Powers over Swerdlorsk on the First of May 1960. Powers was on what was already scheduled to be the last flight over Russia taking recon photos. The integrity of his plane was interrupted when a surface to air missile exploded in his immediate vicinity. He ejected from the aircraft with several survival items including a sheath knife, poison pack disguised as an American silver dollar and a High Standard USA Model M/S serial number 120046. Much to the disappointment of the CIA he was captured alive.

The pistol, items listed and others as well as parts of the plane were used in a propaganda trial meant to embarrass the USA.

The pistol and all those like it became known as the "Power's Pistol".

The Powers Pistol along with other evidence is still on display in the KGB Museum in Lubyanka Prison on Lubyanka Square in Moscow. The Lubyanka Prison is notorious in Russia. It was KGB headquarters. It is also where people were taken for interrogation, torture and execution. Friends say they would cross the street and look away if they had to pass it.

At the first national NRA gun show held in Opry Land a friend, Stefe Schrott and I were walking the aisles looking at the exhibits. One booth was totally packed with what looked like the linemen of a foot ball team. I could not imagine getting in there. Steve is larger than me and did manage to squeeze in. He came back out with an ear to ear grin saying "Man you gotta see this." He managed to make a path wide enough for me to get into the booth. There under glass was the Holy Grail of all High Standard collectors. There was an M/S. I managed to elbow my way back to the other side of the booth to talk to the exhibitor. He had left the booth about the time I entered it but his wife was there. She told me he was out pursuing a new toy but that he expected to be right back. Well we got to know each other pretty well in the hour or so it took him to return. He finally got there and I introduced myself and explained my interest in the gun. I asked to see it more closely. He graciously explained its history and rarity confirming my own impressions. I swallowed all pride and asked to please be allowed to hold the gun. He unlocked and opened the box. He lifted the gun, cleared it and handed it to me. I felt like I would probably need to change my underwear or better yet just throw them away I was so excited. I asked him to take a picture of me holding the gun which he did. I still have that photo. It was about then that he asked me the ultimate question...."YOU KNOW IT IS FOR SALE DON'T YOU?"

Now I knew I needed new underwear but that I probably would not be able to afford them any time soon. All I could choke out of my parched mouth was "How much did I spend?"

He told me and my heart dropped. It was as much as I had spent on college and medical school combined! But I was determined to do anything, and I meant anything to keep that gun, short of running out of the hall clutching the prize and then only because the box wasn't there that day. I had \$2000 with me. I offered it as a down payment. He didn't take all of it. We settled on terms and shook hands on the deal. I made payments for two years before I drove from Louisville to Tampa to pick the gun up in person.

Last year I met him at the Orlando show. He said that he considered selling me that gun to be one of the biggest mistakes of his life. He offered to buy it back for twice the price. I politely smiled and firmly declined. It looks great between the other two in my collection.

But that is not the end of the story. I got the bug bad. I wanted the REAL Powers Pistol. The one in KGB hands. Yeah Mission Impossible.

Well the Soviet Union collapsed. Everything was for sale. I made a move. I made contacts. I had a gun to substitute for the one on display. I could get a lock box in a Swedish bank vault and an escrow account. I had friends with a diplomatic pouch. I researched legal ownership of this relic of the Cold War.

Everything overseas was a go. I could get it out of Russia and back into the USA. But then I could never tell a single soul about it. Our government forbade the repatriation of the gun. "It will take an act of Congress or the signature of the President of the United States to bring that gun in legally." "If you are caught with that gun you will go to Federal prison for 15 years and be fined \$250,000. And you know we will find out."

As far as I know THE Powers pistol resides in the KGB museum and will remain there. I have recent photos taken by a KGB Major showing it in that museum display.

I have an award winning collection of High Standard pistols. Yet the jewel of the crown eludes me.

Questions?

FROM RICK ENGEL: The preceding speech was presented by Jon Miller at a Kansas City NAPCA dinner several years ago. Mr. Miller was kind enough to give us permission to print it for the benefit of the entire membership.

FROM RICK POWELL: Being new to serious collecting, I'd like to learn what are the ways some of you store your pistols? Do those single pistol cases use non-colored fleece with I assume would be the safest and most inert for not hurting finishes for grips?? Does anyone wrap holsters in Mylar? And for pistols does anyone just use acrylic stands that hold them on a shelf in the safe?

FROM MARK RENDINA



Walther PPK factory CUTAWAY. Only one existing from factory. Fire blue parts inside...must be seen in color to appreciate. Mint factory condition. Have letter from veteran who took it from Factory after war.





FOR SALE / TRADE

SKN	Make	Model	Serial #	Blue	Price	Notes
FG074	Kobra		993	85%	\$400	
FG075	Victoria	Model 1911	58568	98%	\$300	German Crown N Proofed
FG076	Zehna		21987	80%	\$275	
FG078	Mauser	WTP I	33063	90%	\$525	Factory Nickel, Broken/Repaired Grip
FG079	Royale		384	90%	\$350	Factory Plated, Gold Washed (15%), Engraved, Pearl Grips (One Chip)
FG080	Pieper	Model 1907	9561	90%	\$300	Scrape on Left Grip
FG082	Czech	Model Z	235927	90%	\$275	Dated 1954
FG083	Kommer	Model 2	2935	90%	\$350	Minor Chip on Left Grip
FG084	Jieffeco	Old Model	6138	70%	\$125	Replacement, White, Plastic Grips; Electric Pencil on Left Slide "Patn C. W Kuehn, Normandv PB"
FG085	Allobroge	Model 2	8457	70%	\$250	Horn or Bone Grips; Thin
FG086	Liberty	Model 1924	1260	90%	\$300	9-Shot
FG087	Stosel	Model 1	309	90%	\$325	Belgian Script L in Ordnance Bomb Proofs
FG088	Bayard	Model 1908	80975	80%	\$300	
FG089	Webley & Scott	Model 1906	93622	90%	\$375	
FG090	Langenhan	Model 3	14737	60%	\$300	Browning
FG091	Jieffeco		41604	85%	\$300	
FG092	Langenhan	Model II	10834	85%	\$300	Marked "Germany"
FG093	Melior	New Model	75009	90%	\$300	
FG094	Ideal		8621	95%	\$275	
FG095	Selecta	Model 1918	50 (Internal)	80%	\$325	Factory Nickel, Gold Plate, Pearl Grips
FG097	Excelsior		60	90%	\$275	
FG098	Walther	Model 7	60782	95%	\$400	
FG101	Melior	Old Model	9338	85%	\$300	Minor Cracks/Nicks in Grips
FG103	Czech	Duo	39644	85%	\$400	Lion/N, 1942
FG104	Seecamp	Model LWLS	4006	95%	\$350	Phosphate
FG105	OWA		17901	90%	\$350	Date 1922
FG106	Steyr	Model 1909	93329A	85%	\$350	Dated 1921
FG108	Colt	Model 1908	280919	95%	\$400	
FG109	Melior	Vest Pocket	15968	95%	\$325	Broken/Repaired Right Grip
FG110	Menz	Liliput Model 1925	13223	95%	\$425	Factory Nickel
FG111	Looking Glass		67628	90%	\$350	Marked "Spain", Extended Grip
FG112	Francotte		2716	80%	\$200	Minor Crack in Slide Rear of Ejection Port
FG113	Beretta	Model 1919	600207	95%	\$400	1933, With Holster
FG114	Clement	Model 1909	36944	85%	\$350	German Crown N Proofed, Bbl Marked "Weisback Norma"
FG115	Harrington & Richardson		3175	88%	\$350	
FG116	Colt	Model 1908	258018	95%	\$500	Factory Nickel
FG117	Clement	Model 1912	42114	85%	\$300	British Proofed - "Not English Made"
FG119	Kommer	Model 3	6A	85%	\$350	
FG120	Omega		31810	75%	\$250	
FG120	Budischowsky	TP-70	2617	95%	\$350	Stainless Steel
FG121	FN	Model 1906	962664	95%	\$425	
FG122	Clement	Model 1907	857	75%	\$300	Pencil-Eraser-Sized Chips in Both Grips

Tom Knox, 716 Lemay Ferry Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63125 314-638-6505 tomknox@napca.net

Photos emailed on request

FOR SALE / TRADE

For Sale - All prices are *F*I*R*M*!!! (S&H on ALL FIREARMS \$25.00 ea.)

Walther 9mm pistols:

P4 #605074 with holster, 98-99% \$400.00

Colt .45 automatic:

Colt Mfg. Co. Government Model Series 1980 Stainless with papers and
original box, #SS36995, 99% + \$1,250.00
Argentine, Sist. 1927, blued, heavily refinished #108827, exc. Shooter \$ 400.00

Ruger (.22 Collector guns; all are out of production):

(All include boxes and papers)(All are 99%+ condition or better)

Bisley, Revolver, 6" barrel, #261-01389 \$250.00
KP514 (22/45), Stainless, #220-02834 \$250.00
KMK4, Stainless, #212-47461 \$250.00
MK4 (NRA Endowment) #NRA-05475, NIB \$275.00

Paper items:

Charles W. Clawson's Colt .45 Government Models (Commercial Series)
1912 through 1920: Including Super .38 and .22 Models,
Plus Norwegian and Argentine Copies. Mint condition \$350.00 + \$5.00 (S&H)
William H. D. Goddard The Government Models: The Development of
Colt Model of 1911. Mint condition \$60.00 + \$5.00 (S&H)
Auto-Mag. Complete issues (12 / year) for years 1986 through 2007. \$12.50 per year
(first come, first serve); complete collection \$200.00 Shipping included.

FFL (for all firearms) and cashiers check to: Hugh A. Hornstein, 995 Hendrick Road, Muskegon MI
49441-5867 NO PHONE CALLS, Please. E-mail: hornsth@gte.net

Volume II of J. P. Sauer & Sohn, Suhl - A Historical Study of Sauer Pistols

Price to NAPCA members is \$50 shipped. I don't have many left, so order quickly.

Jim Cate, 406 Pine Bluff Dr., Chattanooga, TN 37412

FOR SALE / TRADE

1) TWO MATCHED MAG AC 42 P-38 with 42 Dated HARDSHELL holster. Stunning as new and unissued P-38 Rig, last P-38 issues with numbered mags. Incredible Walther blue. Cannot be improved with pretty mint red grips. \$3500. 2) Near mint Japanese Nambu TYPE 14's. Matched mags. These are getting hard to find in this condition. Remember that the entire 20 year production of the Type 14 does not amount to one year of German P-38 production...that means these pistols are a rocket getting ready to take off. Get them in top condition. I have four. Two Rigs with **TWO matched mags** Each and holsters \$1600. I also have two War time pistols with one matched mag. Minty \$1000. 3) ULTRA RARE SIMPSON made DSM 34, 22 cal K-98 trainer. This is not the small size rifle trainer, THIS IS THE BIG EXACT copy of the size of the actual K-98. Superb 97% condition as manufactured by Simpson in the 1920's. 100 times more rare than the MAUSER and WALTHER trainers. Never seen before in AUTOMAG for sale. \$3000. 4) Rare Commercial "Germany" stamped Pre War 1896 Mauser Broom with matched stock. Superb 95% condition. Wood perfect. Matched!! Commercial's are hard to locate. \$3000. 5) Original "GL" signed Luger Swiss Patent Drawings for Swiss Luger. Sent to BERN Switzerland Patent office in early 1900's. Nothing fake about these original blue prints. Perhaps only two complete copies in the world - one in Switzerland, one in Germany. 22 Separate Drawings of first Swiss Luger Bound in book with patent office stickers. Reduced to \$8,000. 6) Ultra Rare Haenel Schmeisser (Lorenze) Whermann's Rifle. Made before Mauser made their own version in late 1920's. The Breech has the same ARROW logo as found on later WW2 Luger mags made by Haenel Schmeisser. Superb hand made condition. You have to see it to believe it. A must for all Mauser collectors. Serial number on stock. Mirror bore and about mint. \$4000. 7) Condor Legion Air Force Star pistol carried by pilots and marked by S. air force. In original box with two matched mags. Reduced \$700. 8) "A" Prefix CYQ. Stone mint. Mint red grips...pretty. \$1200. 9) Ultra Rare "KAL 7.65" Stamped Barrel Swiss 06/24 Luger. This pistol is the one displayed in the Kenyon's Book with the KAL 7.65 stamped in large letters on barrel. Barrel still has factory pink paper rolled and attached to barrel "Kontrolliert". This is the first 06/24 variation that **STILL has the Swiss Starburst shield** on the breech. How rare is that? Incredible addition to a Luger collection. Never before offered for sale in AUTOMAG. One of a kind and documented with Swiss paper. About mint. \$7000. 10) Ultra Rare O Series first VAR. CONCEALED EXTRACTOR. 06XX. Most are dull and ugly and spotty. This one is bright and stunning. about 97/98%. But super bright and pleasing to look at. All Matched, \$12000. 11) "A" Suffix prototype O series P-38. First military gripped P-38. Minty. \$10,000. 12) Factory Walther P-38 display pistol. Mint as new - but original finish. POR. Lots more if you can track me down in Germany. Mark Rendina. Call 816-941-2275 in USA. Cell 816-830-2391

Mauser pocket model questioner

Caliber: .25 or .32

Serial number:

(if serial numbers do not match please note)

Condition: Excellent, Very good, good, fair, restored or poor

Left slide marking: WAFFEN FABRIK MAUSER... or MAUSER WERKE....

Right slide marking:

(.25 models):

none, GERMANY, VON LENGERKE & DETMOLD, MAUSER - 6.35, Cal - 6.35 or Cal - 6.35 D.U.R.U.A.P.

(.32 models):

none, Mauser - 7.56, MAUSER - 7.56, Cal - 7.56 or Cal - 7.56 D.U.R.U.A.P.

Grip material: wood or plastic

Grip shape: straight or curved back

Side plate banner: yes or no

Milled panel on right side of frame above grip: yes or no (.32 cal models only)

Number of slide serrations: 9 or 7 (.25 cal models only)

Finish: cold/rust blue or hot/salt blue

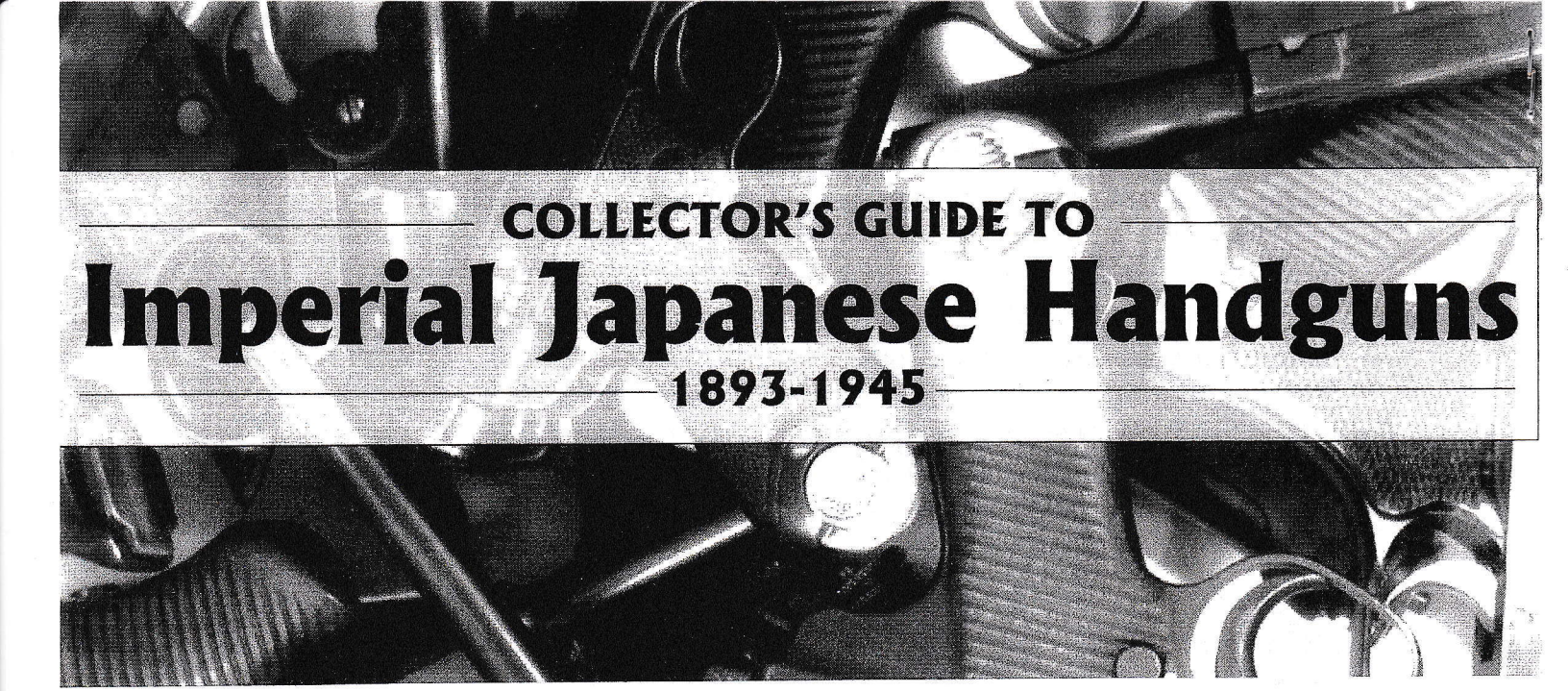
(please note if appears refinished)

Fire blued small parts: yes or no

Proof mark: crown/U or eagle/N

(if .25 cal please note vertical or horizontal)

Other markings or comments:



COLLECTOR'S GUIDE TO
Imperial Japanese Handguns
1893-1945

Collector's Guide to Imperial Japanese Handguns 1893-1945
Now Available

Jim Brown

This volume, a soft-cover informational companion to *Japanese Military Cartridge Handguns 1893-1945*, is now available from Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. It contains 64 pages, with black-and-white illustrations, and retails for \$19.95. NAPCA members may purchase signed copies directly from the author, post-paid in the U.S., by mailing a check or money order to:

James D. Brown
3595 Mystic Drive
Buford, GA 30519

Foreign orders will require additional postage; contact the author by e-mail at NambuKenju@hotmail.com or by telephone at (678) 546-4831. A discount can be arranged for those wanting to purchase multiple signed copies for resale.

The new volume is NOT intended to be an updated replacement for *JMCH-1893-1945* by Derby and Brown (although it does contain some updated material), but is an inexpensive handbook that can be carried to gun shows, auctions, or similar events for easy reference. It is in an 8½" x 11" format, is slightly less than ¼" thick, and weighs a bit less than one lb.



JAMES D. BROWN



A SCHIFFER MILITARY HISTORY BOOK