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**NOTE NEW AREA CODE**

**Magazine list number 013.** This list is only five pages so I was able to get it printed and mailed for **\$8.00** each. Please send that amount. Those of you who may be six or seven payments behind might consider getting caught up in order to keep this Luger magazine function floating. This mailing went to everyone on my magazine list because of the new book offer. In the event you have no need for the magazine list, do not return the copy to me. Take it to the next gun show you attend and present it to a luger collector, friend or dealer. Thanks.

## **GREAT NEW BOOK JUST PUBLISHED. SEE BACK OF THIS SHEET.**

Hot off the press and still in the shipping process is Joachim Gortz and Don Bryans new **HARD COVER** book on German small arms markings. This includes grip strap markings on Imperial Lugers in addition to other German small arms. This book is not available anywhere in the U.S. at this time. I have agreed to help Mr. Gortz and Mr. Bryans distribute this book in the U.S.

Prior to any agreement with the authors, I did insist upon one advance draft copy of this book for evaluation. I can assure each of you at least one thing, this book is a must for Luger collectors. Mr. Gortz lives in Munchen Germany and is a long standing P-08 author, researcher and Luger expert. Mr. Bryans lives in Salem, Oregon and has been a student of the P-08 (Luger) for many years.

The book will have a maximum retail price of \$31.95. On the other hand, once all of the dust is settled, it could be a couple dollars less. You can order an advance copy for \$25.00 plus shipping, \$2.25 book, \$4.00 1<sup>st</sup> class. The book will be retailed in the near future by many of the major book dealers and of course, most of the Luger dealers.

If interested in the book, send your check to Don Bryans at 1133 Lansford Dr. Salem, OR 98302 or to myself. Thanks.

# GERMAN SMALL ARMS MARKINGS

FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES



JOACHIM GÖRTZ & DON L. BRYANS

# This months thoughts

## Luger magazine base, acceptance marks

- K-S/42 Luger magazine bases were marked in the beginning with 0:37 and ended with the B:90 acceptance. No suffix into early **a** block. There never was a 154, 211, or drooped Eagle 63 acceptance mark on any original K date magazines. (Only WaA USA magazines) The last K-S/42 **Luger** had B:90 S:91 acceptance marks. There seems to be more variations of the K-S/42 luger than Still Vol. 111 would indicate. I have five K-dates, few compare to Still Vol. 111. In the interest of knowledge, I would appreciate the data on your K date for my research.
- G-S/42 Luger magazine bases started with a B:90 acceptance mark in the early **a** block. Went to 154, 211 and drooped Eagle 63. Guns are found in the early **a** block through the **f** block., A few guns are found in the **g** block, however, most of the **g** block will be 1936 dated. The first G-S/42 **Luger** in the **a** block had B:90 S:91 acceptance marks. Last G-S/42 **Luger** had the drooped eagle 63 acceptance marks. I have been tracking G date acceptance marks for many years. The end result being , I own 19 G-dates, (Military, Police and Navy) no duplicate guns with the same acceptance mark and/or letter suffix. I would appreciate the data on your G date for my research..
- 1936-S/42 Luger magazine bases will all have the drooped eagle 63 acceptance mark. Prior to the **m** block they will be nickel plated magazine bodies. After the **m** block the magazine body will be mostly blue. A few Nickel bodies slipped into the 1937-S/42 and even 1938-S/42. the 1936 guns are found with drooped Eagle 63 marks in the **f** through **o** block with a few scattered into the **p** block.
- 1937-S/42 Luger magazines will have the drooped eagle 63 acceptance changing to the stick eagle 63 in the later production (around the **t** block). Most magazines will have a blue body, however a few will be found with a nickel plated body. I have noted a 1937 rig with one blue body and one nickel body magazine correctly numbered/matched to the same gun. Guns are found in the late **o** block through the no suffix range into the **a** and **b** block of the 1938 guns. Think!!!!!!!!!!!! If I list a, **a** block gun as 1938, it could well be a 1937-S/42. Reference the transition. The 1937-S/42 lugs are a very interesting lot. I could write a book on just this production year.

1938-S/42 Luger magazines will usually have a blue body with the stick Eagle 63 acceptance. However, it was during the 1938 production the stick **Eagle 83** appeared. Very few, drooped Eagle 63 acceptance marks in 1938. Here is "buyer beware time". Should some fancy Luger dealer want to sell you a 1938 rig with two drooped Eagle 63 matching magazines. **You get to make the call.** One thought, if the gun were in the very early 1938 production, maybe **a** or **b** block, what the hell!!!!, **maybe** it could be correct. Still your choice. Chances are, you will have forgotten these notes and purchased the rig even if it were in the **z** block which is the end of the 1939 production. The end of the 1939-42 production will all have **655** acceptance marked magazines.

There will be no 1938 dated lugers with 655 marked magazine bottoms. Kiss your loot good bye, when you purchase a 1938-S/42 luger with two matching 655 acceptance marked magazine bases.

Mr. Kenyon (lugers at random-1969) indicates these 1938-S/42 guns are very rare. Actually as far as statistics and production records indicate, they are the most common. They are recorded in the no suffix through the **n** block or approximately 135,000 to 140,000 guns. They must have all went to the Eastern front because they are still hard to find. Think, if I would list a no suffix magazine as 1937 it could well be a 1938. Should I list a stick eagle 63 magazine as 1939 in the **n** block, it could well be a 1938 **n** block luger magazine. Once again keep the transition suffix between dates well in mind.

1939-S/42 All of these magazine will have a rolled tin blue body just like the 1938 magazine. They will have a stick eagle 63 acceptance mark on the magazine base. However, during this period the small stick eagle 63 became a large stick eagle 63 on some magazine bottoms. The 1939-S/42 is the third most rare of the German Mauser military luger. They are only found in the **n**, **o**, & **p** with a few in the **q** block. A few are reported in the **r** block.

As far as rarity is concerned, think K-date, 42-41, 1939-S-42 and then the G-date. Should you have 5555q with a stick eagle 63 acceptance mark for example, and I state this magazine to be a 1939-42 magazine, it could well be a 1939-S/42 magazine due to the overlap in the suffix ranges. Think serial number and suffix ranges.

1939-42 All magazines will have a blue rolled tin body. The early 1939-42 magazines will have a stick eagle 63 acceptance mark on the magazine

base. The later 1939-42 magazines will have the stick eagle 655 acceptance mark. Although I believe the C.G. Haenel extruded 122 code magazines were born in the very late 1939-42 production, I have never observed a Type 3-MM-122 with a 1939-42 serial number to prove my assumption. The 1939-42 marked guns will be found in the **p** through the **z** block with a very few in the 1940 no suffix block., I might list serial number 555t with a stick Eagle 63 as a 1939-42 magazine. In reality it could be a **t** block, blue body, stick eagle 63 1937-S/42 magazine. People send me magazine descriptions, serial numbers and suffix letters. I put it in the computer where it fits. In some cases it fits in two or three places.

Therefore, it becomes your responsibility to figure out what fits your gun. All you have to do is, be aware of the transitions and think about the concept and it will fall into place.

1940-42 Here we really find a very large can of worms. To understand the early 1940 magazine production, we will need to get into a little discussion.

1. Three combinations of luger magazines may be found in the no-suffix through **d** block. The rolled tin blue body magazine with the solid aluminum based marked 655 will be the same as the late 1939-42 production.
2. In addition to the rolled tin blue body 655 marked magazines, the first of the extruded magazines with the 122 code began to appear. These magazines will have the stick eagle 37 mark on the magazine body. **HOWEVER**, (pay attention) many 122 extruded CG Haenel magazines will be found with the stick eagle 37 acceptance mark on the magazine **BASE** as well as the magazine **BODY**. These oddball marked magazines will only be found in the no suffix through the **d** block.
3. The standard **extruded 122** code magazine will also be found during the no suffix through the **d** block (no SE-37 on magazine base) After the **d** block all **1940-42** luger magazines will be the standard type-3-MM-122 extruded magazines (no **fxo** magazines in 1940-42 lugs).

The 1940-42 production lugs will be found in the no suffix range through the **n** block. The **n** block is a very confusing block. We can find 1940-42, 41-42 and 41-byf lugs in this suffix range.

Now its really thinking time. If, I should list 7777n as a 41-byf. You might have 41-42 number 7777n or 1940-42 number 7777n. "MY GOD" you found your magazine.

Again, while putting magazine serial numbers into the computer, I really would have no idea if that particular magazine was issued with a 1940-42, 41-42 or 41-byf...Like the old guy said, "if the shoe fits, wear it". In this case, they all fit.

All 42-41 lugers in the **n** and **o** block will have 122 code magazines. fxo magazines were not released until the late **o** block of the 41-byf production. If you have a very late **o** block 42-41 a 4-MM-fxo magazine certainly would fit the time frame. No FACTORY original black plastic grips or black plastic magazine bottoms on 42-41 lugers or early 41-byf lugers. Contrary to common belief, some factory **original brown plastic** grips were issued with the 1940-42 lugers, probably the same ones found on HK lugers. The reason for these grips is really self evident, if I ever write a book I will go into some detail.

41-42 These lugers are most common to the **n** and **o** block of the 1941 (41) production. Don't mis-understand me at this point. There will be some 41-42 lugers found in later suffix ranges. I'm only saying the **n** and **o** block are the originals. In my opinion most of these guns will have a 122 code magazine (3-MM-122). It may be possible that a few 41-42 lugers in the very late **o** might have fxo magazines (4-MM-fxo). This is due to the fact that the first of the fxo magazines (4-MM-fxo) appeared near the end of the **o** block of 41. A few 42-41 lugers are reported beyond the **o** of the 41 production. These are simply "bottom of the barrel", left over parts guns. Reference the **n** and **o** block, obviously, any collector could have a **n** block gun and a **o** block 42-41 luger. But, why is the early **n** block gun more rare than the other two????? Because the early **n** does not have a P-08 mark on the frame whereas the late **n** does.

41-byf The **n** block was the first month of production for the 41-byf. I feel it would be safe to assume this was near January of 1941. During the **n** block all recorded magazines were the type 3-MM-122 code magazines. These were the concave pinned, extruded, blue body magazines with a stick eagle 37 and 122 mark on the magazine **body** (no stick eagle 37 on the magazine **base**) These magazines were common well into the **o** block. Near the end of the **o** block the concave pinned, extruded, blue body magazine with the upside down P 08 appeared (4-MM-fxo).

As indicated previously, the type 4-MM-fxo magazine appeared in the late o block. of the 1941 production. This magazine for some reason was very short lived. By the end of the p block the extruded magazine with the rightside up P-08 was also available (5-MM-fxo). This magazine was followed by the extruded magazine with the black plastic base (6-MM-fxo). These magazines became available sometime after June 1941.

As a matter of interest, the first of the original black plastic grips were authorized for issue on the 41-byf in June of 1941.

### COMMENTS ON NUMBERING OF LUGER MAGAZINES AFTER THE U BLOCK OF 1941.

I doubt very many 41-byf luger magazines were numbered after the u block. One thought may be that the black plastic bases were so difficult to number that the whole idea was scrapped. I have recorded enough serial numbered black plastic base magazines to believe that were numbered initially for a very short period of time.

For many years I have made a study of luger magazine serial numbers, suffix ranges, type of construction, magazine base construction, acceptance marks and related data. For what it's worth, I have never recorded a v suffix concave pinned, extruded Military type 4 or 5-MM-fxo magazine number. In addition, only two are recorded in the w block of which, one was a police magazine. Keep in mind these are only my records, someone else may have serial numbers and suffix letters that I do not have. Very few x, y, and z. Lots of no suffix magazines. In my opinion there were a lot of blank concave pinned aluminum magazines issued after the u block of 1941. I would be happy to discuss this issue with any luger collector. Especially the numbered black plastic concept.

42-byf        These lugers will have the same magazines as the 41-byf production. About any combination of magazine and grips would be correct. Very few of the concave pinned aluminum base magazines were numbered. None of the black plastic base magazines were numbered in 1942 with the exception of the KU lugers. Nearly all black plastic base magazines will have the right side up P-08. Most with concave pinned aluminum bases will usually be un-numbered. Some concave pinned aluminum base (CCPA) numbered magazines will/may be found in the g block with CCPA numbered magazines. I have a (2) 42-byf rigs for which I paid a minimum of \$2000.00 each. Both have two matching magazines, holster and 135 tool. Your choice for \$2000.00. Does that tell you anything (my opinion) about matching magazines after the u block of the 41-byf production.

## ENDING THOUGHT

I DID NOT SAY ALL MAGAZINES WERE NOT NUMBERED AFTER THE U BLOCK OF 1941. I DID INDICATE, IT WAS MY PERSONAL OPINION THAT ONLY A SMALL (VERY FEW) PERCENTAGE OF THE 41-BYF LUGERS AND 42-BYF LUGERS LEAVING THE FACTORY HAD MATCHING MAGAZINES AFTER THE u BLOCK OF THE 41-byf PRODUCTION..

**Send your magazine numbers for list 014,** Also send your dues to help me keep this luger magazine service going. I'll try to type up a bunch of data on the Police lugers and magazines for the July 1998 list number 014.

**Quiz time. Only because there is some space left on this page.**

1. You just purchased a 1938-S/42 with two beautiful rolled tin blue body matching numbered magazines. Each magazine is numbered to your gun, one magazine has a + mark and both have the stick eagle 655 acceptance mark.
  - A. Stay away from Lugers
  - B. Read the text again
  - C. you were robbed
  - D. All three are correct.
  
2. B 90 acceptance marks are only common to.
  - A. 1936 and 1937-S/42 lugers
  - B. G date and 1936-S/42 lugers
  - C. K and G date lugers.
  - D. All three are correct.
  
3. The stick eagle 83 appeared in 1938 while the large stick eagle 63 first appeared in early 1939 and the stick eagle 655 acceptance marked appeared during late 1939.

True or False.
  
4. The first luger to leave the factory with black plastic grips was.
  - A. 41-byf in the N block
  - B. 41-byf after June of 1941
  - C. 1939-42
  - D. No factory issue, all were replacements.



5. The Mauser 41-42 is most common to the **n** and **o** block of early 1941. Why is the early **n** block 41-42 luger more rare/different than the late **n** block 41-42 luger.
  - a. Early guns had Mauser type-4 magazines with the code 122.
  - b. Early guns did not have a P 08 mark on the frame.
  - c. Early guns had original black plastic grips.
  - d. Early guns were the first with black plastic magazine bases.
  
6. The type-6-MM-fxo magazine appeared near the **t** block of 1941. Some of these magazines may have been numbered at the factory.
  - a. possible
  - b. A few were numbered however the process was so time consuming that all magazine numbering was greatly reduced after the **u** block of 1941.
  - c. Mauser numbered all aluminum base magazines until the end of the luger production in late 1942.
  - d. Mauser numbered all luger magazines, K-date through 1942.
  
7. According to old Donald, there were no matching magazines after the **u** block of the 41-byf production.
  - a. That's what he said.
  - b. He never said that.
  - c. Only a few may have been numbered after the **u** block.
  - d. Both b and c are correct.
  
8. Brown plastic grips are only common to which of the follow lagers.
  - a. Krieghoff lagers for the Police
  - b. Krieghoff lagers for the Luftwaffe.
  - c. Mauser lagers in the 1940-42 production.
  - d. b and c are correct.
  
9. The 41-42 luger was the beginning of the 41-byf production. At this point, Mauser was very simply using up spare parts. We all know, the 41-42 is most common to the **n** and **o** block of 1941. Which of the following is the most correct.

- a. All 41-42 code Military lugers had a fox type 5-MM-fox magazine.
  - b. Approximate production was between 13 and 14,000. The 41 lugers will not have a P 08 mark on the frame.
  - c. A few 42-41 lugers will be found beyond the o block, the correct magazine for these guns would be any extruded 122 or fox code extruded magazine.
  - e. b and c are both correct.
10. Sometime after June of 1941 another luger magazine appeared. This magazine had the "extruded" blue body and a black plastic magazine base.
- a. They are also found in the 1939-42 lugers and are not correct factory (WaA) issue.
  - b. They are often found in 1940-42 and 42-41 weapons as replacement for a lost original magazine.
  - c. These magazines are only factory original to 41-byf lugers manufactured after June of 1941 and any of the 42-byf production.
  - d. All are correct.
11. There will always be a few "oddball" magazines which do not follow the standard specifications. For example, nickel plated 122 code magazine, black plastic base magazines with the upside down P 08 and many WaA USA originals.

True or False

12. During the luger production for WW 1, many parts were found to be out of tolerance but functioned correctly. They were marked with a Crown over RC and shipped out. There is no Crown over RC found on any Mauser Luger. This is because.
- a. Mauser made perfect parts so they never had a need for the Crown RC.
  - b. The real junk parts were saved to make "KU" lugers.
  - c. The not so bad parts were turned into Mauser banners for the Police or commercial sales.
  - d. b and c are most correct.

I am waiting for 200 magazine numbers, these will be on list 014 which I have scheduled for July of 1998. Please send your spare or odd magazine numbers for 014. Prior to the next mailing of mag numbers, I will prepare a quiz on Police magazines.