

Gerhard Bock

# Moderne Faustfeuerwaffen und ihr Gebrauch

Dritte Auflage

(1941)



Verlag J. Neumann · Neudamm

Die Platziffern in den drei Wettbewerben wurden addiert. Der Schütze mit der niedrigsten Platzziffer errang die Meisterschaft. In diesem Wettbewerb siegte der Verfasser mit sechs Punkten vor W. Fitzkow mit acht Punkten.

1921 wurde statt der Militärscheibe eine 10kreisige schwarze Figurscheibe (Abb. 336) eingeführt. Die „Armeepistolen“ wurden aus politischen Gründen

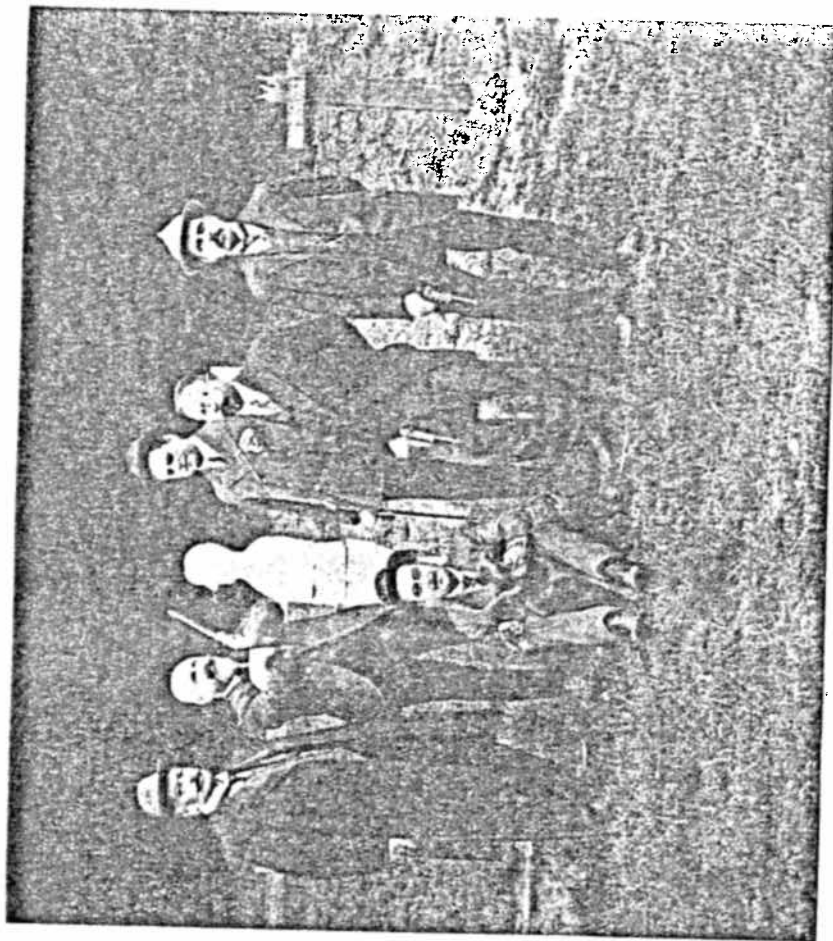
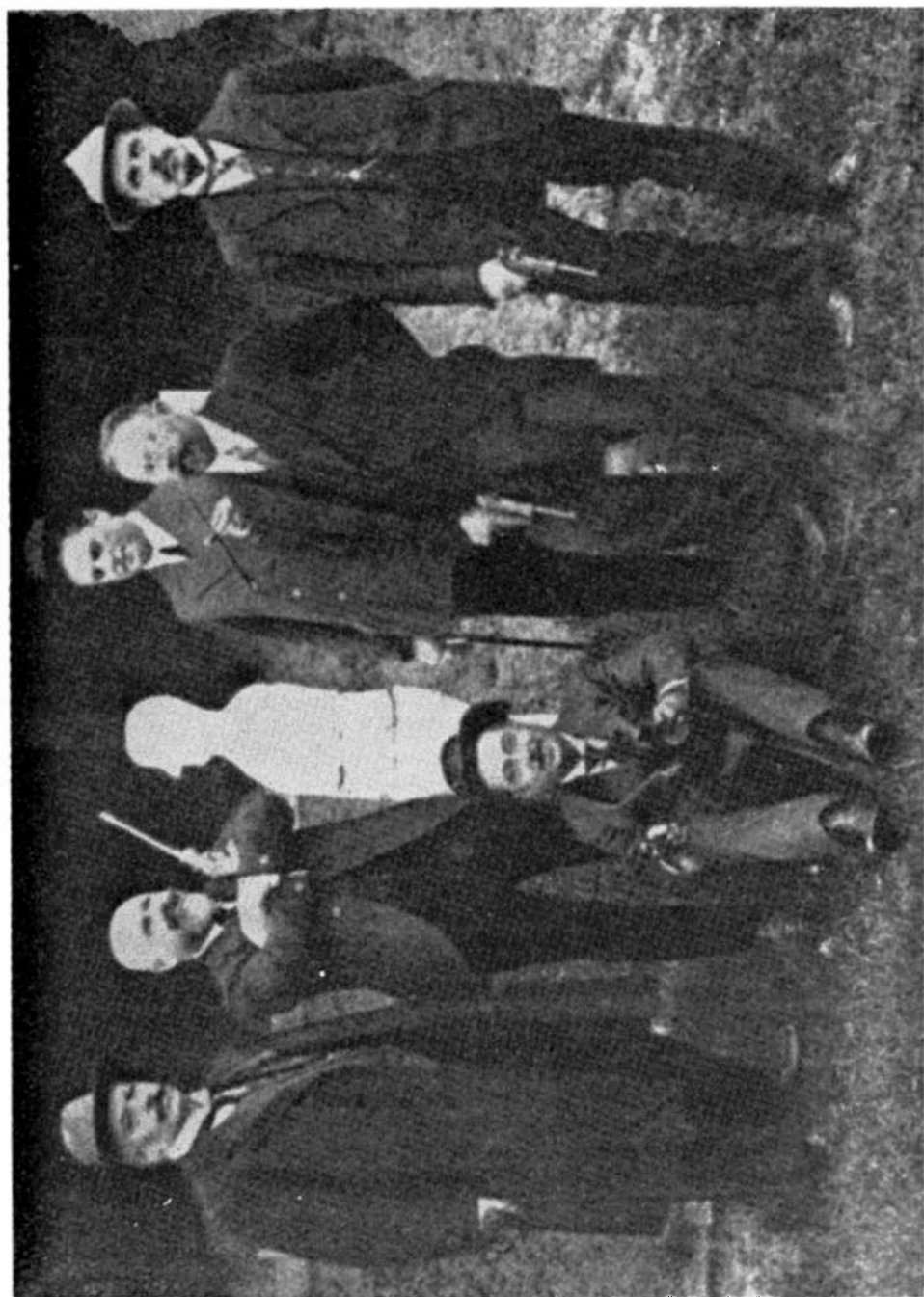


Abb. 335. Bärenzwinger-Schützen auf dem alten Pistolenstande in Halensee  
Von links nach rechts: G. Luger sr., R. Tschöepke, Baurat Meyer (sitzend), Prof. Rauch,  
H. Hoffmann, G. Luger jr.

(Versailler Diktat!) in „beliebige Mehrlader“ ungetauft. Als Ringscheibe wurde die internationale 10kreisige Pistoleuringscheibe genommen und auf 50 m beschossen.

Jeder Schütze gab zehn Schuß mit beliebigen Pistolen (Scheibenpistolen) auf 50 m ab, darauf zweimal fünf Schuß in 25 Sekunden auf 30 m auf die neue Figurscheibe mit Armeepistolen und dann drei Serien von beliebig vielen Schüssen in zehn Sekunden auf die Figurscheibe auf 20 m mit Taschepistolen ab.

Die Meisterschaft errang Felix Jaenisch mit  $3 + 3 + 9 = 15$  Punkten.



In the latter part of 1898, November 24 to December 8, to be exact, a series of pistol trials were held at Bern, Switzerland. Chairman of the Board was Colonel of Artillery Von Orelli. Cavalry, Infantry and Engineering representatives were also present. The pistols entered were:

Mauser with 10-shot magazine, Mauser with 6-shot magazine

Bergmann with 10-shot magazine

*Borchardt-Luger* with 8-shot magazine

Roth with 10-shot magazine

Mannlicher with 7-shot magazine

All entries, except Roth and Mannlicher, supplied 2 specimens.

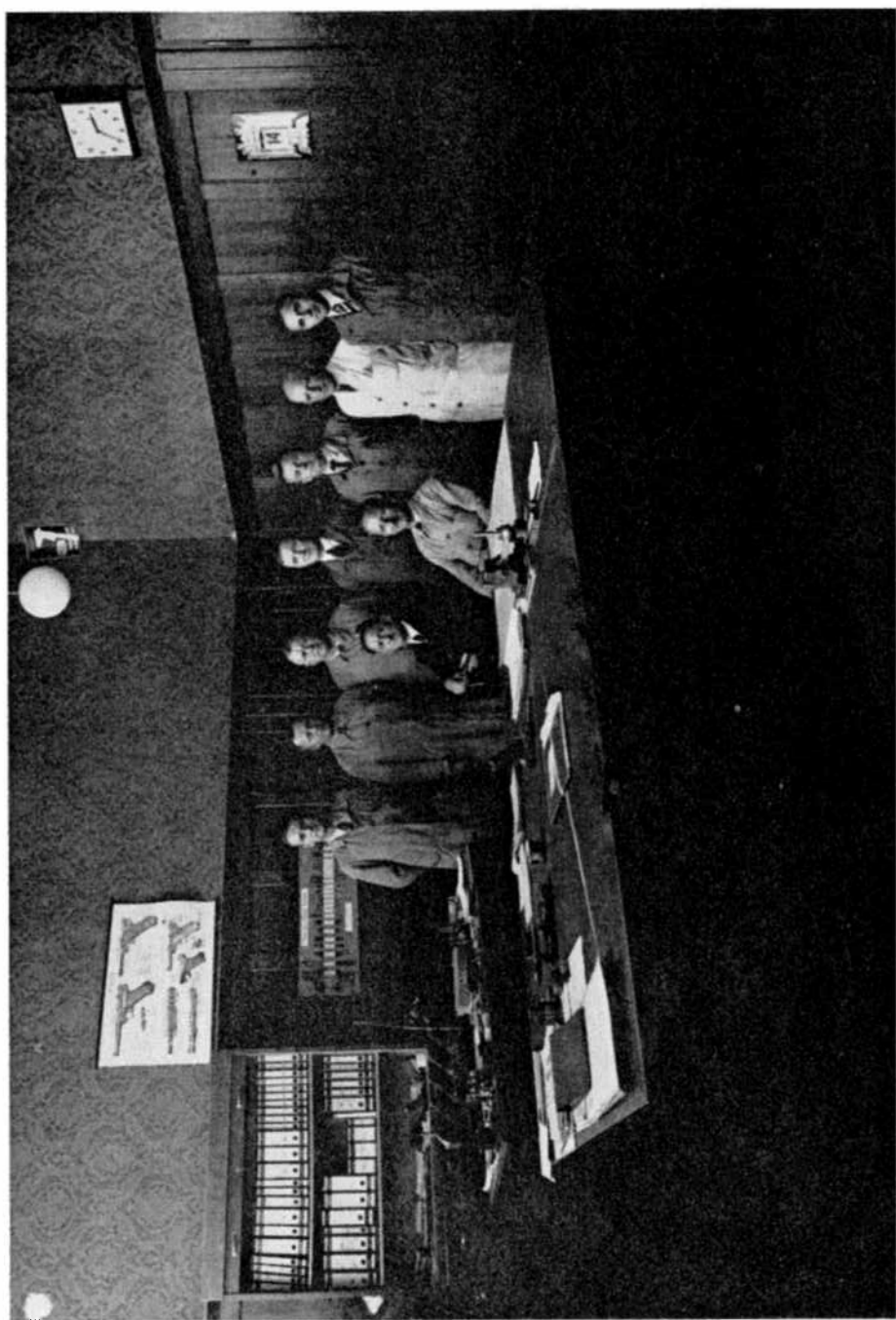
Explanation, assembly and firing of 50 rounds, in 2 series followed; then timing per firing of each weapon; target shooting, 3 frames each at 50 meters; endurance of 400 rounds without cleaning or cooling, etc. The Borchardt-Luger was noted as the only weapon in the endurance test to perform satisfactorily. Then followed dust and water tests, the firing of 20 rounds each weapon, wherein the Borchardt-Luger is again the only weapon without malfunction. Next occurred penetration into 8m/m iron plates at 10 meters to determine velocities with the various powder charges. Finally a discussion of performances without evaluation.

Of course the portion of the greatest interest is the fact that the pistol is referred to as the "BORCHARDT-LUGER."<sup>1</sup> A powder charge of .42 gram of Walsrode powder giving a muzzle velocity of 418 meters per second (1379 feet per second) listed in the above report would indicate that the pistol in question could have been either a Borchardt or possibly a transition piece chambered for the Borchardt cartridge. To further indicate that it could have been a true Borchardt Pistol, the barrel is described as being "longer" than that of the Mauser entered in the same tests.

A second series of tests were conducted by the Swiss. They were held at Thun on May 1 to 3, 1899. The same officers with one addition were presiding. The Mauser, Bergmann, Roth and Mannlicher Pistols of the previous trials were retested. New models of the Mauser, Hauff and Browning were listed as were the new Mannlicher and a new Borchardt-Luger — these latter 2 having been modified according to the wishes of the Board. The 1899 tests were conducted in a manner similar to the ones of the previous year. The Borchardt-Luger of the latter tests was described as "made lighter in weight and fitted with a new safety." It is more than likely that this was the transition piece shown in Luger's patent drawings on page 54 of this book. You will note that this patent was applied for (in the United States) on April 29, 1899, TWO days before the second Swiss tests! (The exact same patent was applied for in Great Britain on the same date.) The powder charge listed for the newer pistol was .31 gram, with a velocity given as being 323 meters per second (1066 feet per second). From these figures we may assume that the later pistol was chambered for the 7.65m/m Luger cartridge or its experimental counterpart. These tests



Oberingenieur  
Heinrich Hoffmann



LUGER  
BERLIN-TEMPELHOF  
MANUFACKTUEB 676

Berlin-tempehof, May 16, 1947  
Mantuffelstr. 4 b

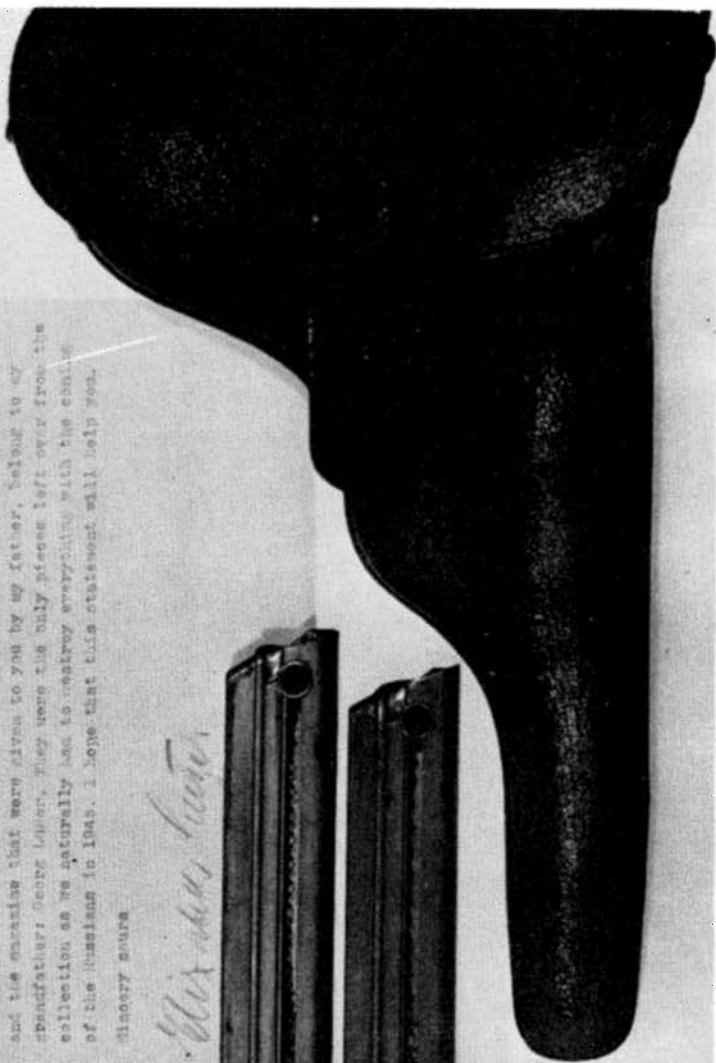
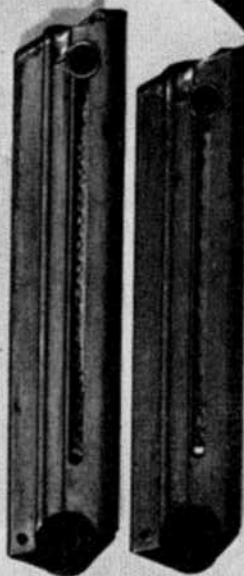
Mr. Fred A. Batig  
Box 5183, Olympic Station  
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Mr. Batig:

Concerning your letter, dated April 4, I let you know that the holster and the magazine that were given to you by my father, belong to my grandfather: George Luger. They were the only pieces left over from the collection as he naturally had to destroy everything with the coming of the Russians in 1945. I hope that this statement will help you.

Sincerely yours

*Willy Luger*







Überdorf a. N. den 11. Mai 1962

Lieber Herr Helson!

Hierdurch danke ich Ihnen herzlich für Ihren  
lieben Brief vom 5. Mai, mit dem 25 Heller aus  
meiner Hand zu Ihnen überbracht wurde, für  
den von Ihnen liebenswürdiger Weise über  
Scheck von 25 Heller.

Ich habe mich sehr darüber ge freut.

Für Ihre kleine zierliche Profile werde ich  
Material verwenden, wie für die normale  
Parabel von 68 Pistolen.

Ich werde vorzugsweise an nächster Fe  
sttag kommen, Ihnen eine genaue  
Aufstellung von diesen Materialen  
zusammenzustellen, und Ihnen per  
Luftpost zukommen zu lassen.

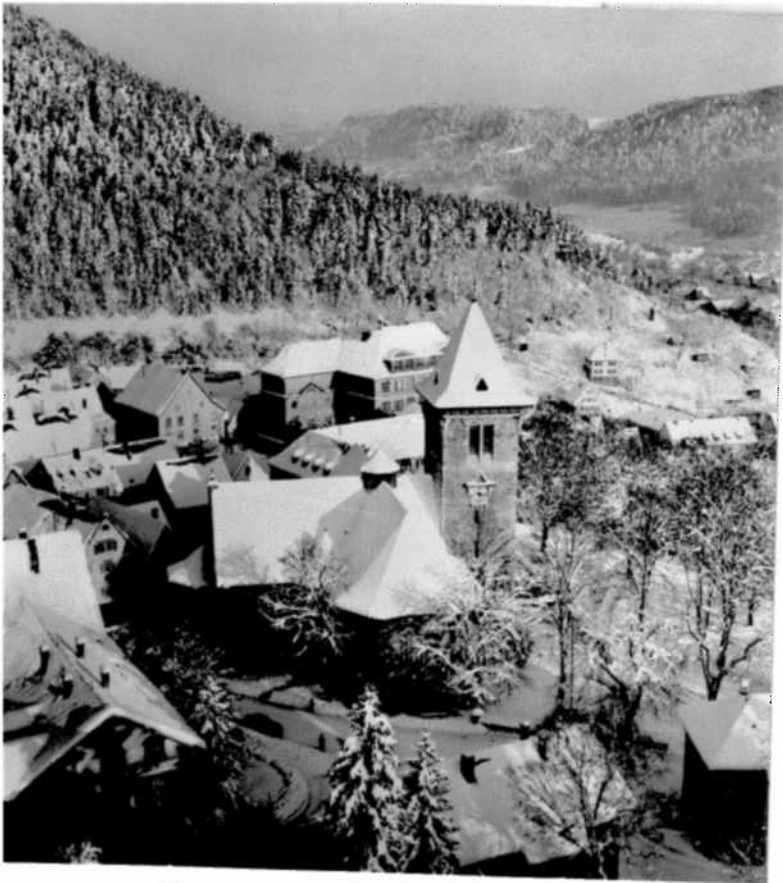
Im August und September bin ich in  
Berlin, und will auch dort meine alte  
Küppelkiste mit einer neuen  
Pistole mit 156 um 1/2 gen. Lauf, aus  
Herr Müller wird Ihnen die Pistolen  
auch vernünftiger von mir zugesandt  
bei einige kleine Unterlagen für Ihre  
Sammlung.

Auch mein Brief ist heute leider nur  
aber es ist heute Pfingsten, und ich  
wird es morgen früh gleich per Luftpost  
abschicken.

In der Hoffnung, Ihnen sehr  
fröhlich auch hierher etwas gesandt  
zu haben,  
verbleibe ich mit den herzlichsten

größen  
Ihr August Weis.





Frohe  
Weihnachten  
und  
ein  
glückliches  
Neues Jahr



The first photograph of the Baby Luger returned by August Weiss, dated November 5, 1961. Translation of the message on the back of the picture is as follows:

"The bottom Luger is a redesigned or smaller Parabellum Pistol that is a model that was manufactured in the year 1925/26 in the amount of 4 or 5 pieces by the DWM Berlin, Berlin-Kartsruher Industry Works. It was constructed under the supervision of Head Engineer, Heinrich Hoffman, who was the foreman of the P.08 Pistol.

A picture of H.H. is found in the Bock Book, the 3rd Chapter, page 288.

This document at Oberndorf A.N. d. 5-11-61."

August Weiss, Works Manager, I.R.  
(In Retirement)

This is the second photograph of the Baby Luger returned by August Weiss, dated December 18, 1961. The translation of the message on the back of this picture is as follows:

"This Luger is a redesigned or smaller parabellum pistol, serial number 4 that is a model that was manufactured in the year 1925/26 in the amount of 4 of 5 pieces by the DWM Berlin, Berlin-Kartsruher Industry Works. It was constructed under the supervision of Head Engineer, Heinrich Hoffman, who was the foreman of the P.08 Pistol.

A picture of H.H. is found in the Bock Book, page 288.

This document at Oberndorf A.N. d. 12-18-61

August Weiss, Works Manager, I.R. (In Retirement)

This message from August Weiss, dated March 5, 1962, was also written on the back of a photo. Translation:

"The redesigned smaller Luger or Parabellum Pistol Serial Number 4 is one of 4 or 5 pieces made in the year 1925/26 by the DWM Berlin, Berlin-Kartsruher Industry. This was constructed under the supervision of the Head Engineer, Heinrich Hoffmann who was the foreman of the P.08 Pistol.

A picture of Mr. Hoffmann is in the third chapter, page 288 of the Bock Book.

This is confirmed. Oberndorf a Neckar, 3rd of March 1962."

August Weiss

Notarization:

"This is confirmation of the Recorder that the undersigned in Oberndorf a N, and Mr. August Weiss confirms this."

Oberndorf a N. 3-5-1962  
State Recorder

On May 24, 1962, August Weiss sent a photo of himself to Carl Wilson who had acquired the Baby Luger with the following message on the back:

"Dear Mr. Wilson:

Hearty greetings to you, a Parabellum collector and lover in the new world, from the town of Oberndorf in old Europe where the Parabellum Pistol originated from.

I feel myself very close knit with you because you have so much love for the before mentioned pistol and because it brings back the only special time period which I have spent more than thirty years of my life on.

Very truly would I say you have good luck to own one of the rarest Parabellum Pistols. It was finished in 1925/26 by DWM. Constructed model one was made as a smaller Parabellum experimental pocket pistol. There were only 4 or 5 pieces made at that time and to date only your example number is known."

Heartily yours,  
August Weiss

# SHOOTING TIMES

CCC

SEPTEMBER, 1962

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★ ★ ★

*On Gun Collecting . . .*

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**Shoot Crows**

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**Basic Training  
For Your Dog**

*World's Rarest  
Luger!*



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