

“Fremdengerate” Handguns:

German “Foreign Equipments” Handguns in WWII

Presentation at the

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Fremdengerate??

- Why Fremdengerate (foreign equipments)?
- How was the Fremdengerat number applied?
- Review: What handguns did Germany manufacture and/or use in WWI? In WWII?
- What types of markings were used?
- Which handguns were used -- how many and from which countries?
- What did the handguns look like and what made each special? (“show and tell” from my and from others’ collections)
- Where can you find information on Fremdengerate?

Fremdengerate??

“Fremdengerate (foreign equipments) was the [Nazi era] German Army term for weapons acquired from conquered or assimilated countries and taken into military service. Each foreign weapon was given an identity number and letter, the letter indicating the country of origin” (Ian Hogg)

How Was the Fremdengerat Number Applied?

- A country designation letter was assigned – for ALL countries!
- An identity number was assigned -- for nearly ALL armaments, including one-of-a-kind railway guns!
- “640(b)” is the Fremdengerat for the Belgian FN High Power Model 1935.
- Scope of this presentation: Fremdengerate pistols acquired or captured from conquered or assimilated countries and pistols acquired from neutral nations (1935 until 1945).

German-made Handguns in WWI

Model	Caliber	Quantity Acq.
P-08 (Luger)	9MM Para.	1,300,000+
Mauser M/96	9MM Para.	140,000+
Beholla	7.65 Browning	30,000+
Dreyse	7.65 Browning	100,000+
Langenham	7.65 Browning	67,000+
Walther Modell 4	7.65 Browning	250,000+

German-made Handguns in WWII

Model	Caliber	Quantity Acq.
P-08 (Luger)	9MM Para.	940,000+
P-38	9MM Para.	1,100,000+
Mauser 1934	7.65 Browning	95,000+
Mauser HSc	7.65 Browning	225,000+
Sauer Behor	7.65 Browning	135,000+
Sauer 38H	7.65 Browning	200,000+
Walther PP	7.65 Browning	200,000+
Walther PPK	7.65 Browning	150,000+

Three WWII Martial Groups

- 1. NSDAP (National Socialist German Labor Party)
 - SA (Storm Section) : small after June 1934
 - SS (Protection Squad)
- 2. Wehrmacht (Military)
 - Heer (Army)
 - Kriegsmarine (Navy)
 - Luftwaffe (Air Force)
 - Waffen SS (Weapons SS): started in 1938

Three WWII Martial Groups

- 3. Police (Under Himmler and SS control starting in 1936)
 - Regular Police: Uniformed
 - National, Rural, and Local Police forces
 - Waterways Protection
 - Fire Protection
 - Air Raid Protection
 - Technical Emergency Corps
 - Security Police: Civilian-clothed
 - State Criminal Police
 - State Secret Police (Gestapo)

Acceptance Stamps & Proof Marks

- Military Acceptance Stamps
 - Waffenamt number only
 - Waffenamt number and an eagle (most common)
 - Waffenamt number with an eagle and swastika
- Police Acceptance Stamps
- Military Test Proof Marks
- Commercial (Civil) Test Proof Marks

Military Acceptance Stamps

MILITARY ACCEPTANCE STAMPS

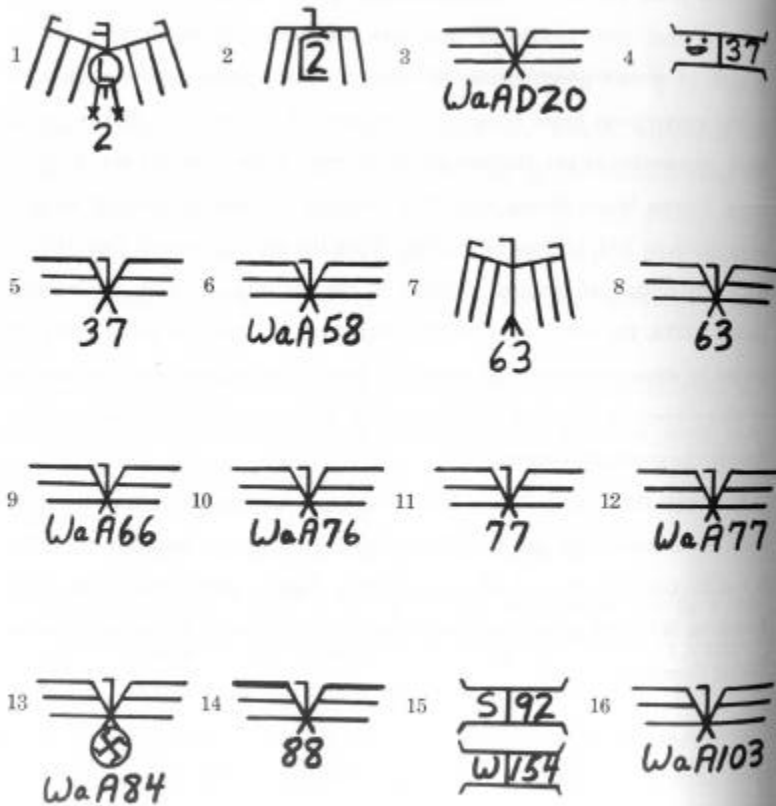


Figure 1: Military acceptance stamps—refer to this page when military acceptance stamps are discussed in Sections II, III, and IV.

MILITARY ACCEPTANCE STAMPS

Pistols listed below exhibited the military acceptance stamps illustrated on the opposite page.

1. The German P.08 (Krieghoff manufactured variations). The design of this stamp identifies it as being applied by an acceptance office of the Luftwaffe Waffenamnt, which was subordinate to the Heereswaffenamt.
2. The German P.08 (Krieghoff manufactured variations—1939 and later). This is another design of a Luftwaffe Waffenamnt acceptance stamp. The office number is the same as that of stamp #1.
3. The Spanish Astra 300, the Spanish Astra 600, the Spanish Star Model B, the French Model 1935A, the French Unique Model 17, the French Unique Kriegsmodell, and the French MAB Model D. The design of this stamp identifies it as being applied by an acceptance office of the Heereswaffenamt—design utilized from 1939 until May 1945.
4. The German P.08 (Mauser code K variation). This stamp was applied by an acceptance office of the Wehrmachtswaffenamt, the predecessor of the Heereswaffenamt until 1936.
5. The German Sauer Model 38(H) and Haenel manufactured P.08 magazines.
6. The Hungarian Model 1937.
7. The German P.08 (Mauser code G variation and Mauser S/42 variation with four digit year of manufacture). The design of this stamp was utilized by the Wehrmachtswaffenamt and the Heereswaffenamt from 1935 to 1939.
8. The German P.08 (Mauser 42 variation with four digit year of manufacture).
9. Reworked P.08s—see remarks on the P.08, Section II.
10. The Czechoslovakian Model 1927, the Czechoslovakian Model 1938, and P.38 barrels manufactured by Boehmische Waffenfabrik.
11. The Polish VIS Model 1935.
12. The Polish VIS Model 1935.
13. The Norwegian Model 1914. This is a variation in design of a Heereswaffenamt acceptance stamp.
14. The German P.38 (Spreewerk manufactured variation).
15. The German P.08 (Mauser code K variation and Mauser code G variation). This stamp applied by the Wehrmachtswaffenamt. The number 91 will also be encountered.
16. The Belgian Browning High Power Model 1935 and the Belgian Browning Model 1922.

Military Acceptance Stamps

MILITARY ACCEPTANCE STAMPS (cont)

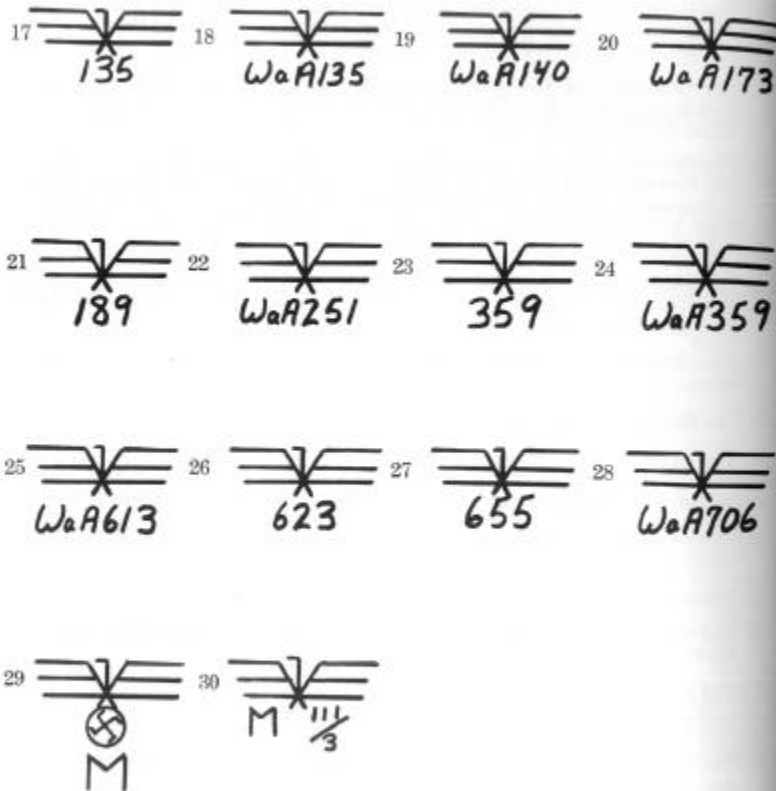


Figure 2: Military acceptance stamps (cont)—refer to this page when military acceptance stamps are discussed in Sections II, III, and IV.

MILITARY ACCEPTANCE STAMPS. (cont)

Pistols listed below exhibited the military acceptance stamps illustrated on the opposite page.

17. The German P.08 (Mauser code byf variation), the German P.38 (Mauser code byf variation), and the German Mauser Model HSc.
18. The German P.38 (Mauser code byf and SVW variations) and the German Mauser Model HSc.
19. The Belgian Browning High Power Model 1935, the Belgian Browning Model 1922, and P.38 slides and frames manufactured by Fabrique Nationale (WaA may not be on FN parts).
20. The Hungarian Model 1937.
21. The Polish VIS Model 1935 (magazines).
22. The Spanish Astra 300, the Spanish Astra 600, the Spanish Star Model B, the French Model 1935A, the French Unique Model 17, the French Unique Kriegsmodell, and the French MAB Model D.
23. The German P.38 (Walther zero serial number variation, Walther code 480 variation, and Walther code ac variation), the German Walther HP, and the German Walther PPK.
24. The German Walther PP and PPK.
25. The Belgian Browning High Power Model 1935 and the Belgian Browning Model 1922.
26. The Polish VIS Model 1935 (parts manufactured by Steyr).
27. The German P.08 (Mauser 42 variation with four digit year of manufacture, Mauser 42 variation with two digit year of manufacture, and Mauser code byf variation), the German Mauser Model 1934, the German Mauser Model HSc, and the French Model 1935A.
28. P.38 magazines manufactured by Erste Nordboehmische Metallwarenfabrik.
29. The German Mauser Model 1934, the German Mauser Model HSc, and the Polish VIS Model 1935. The design of this stamp identifies it as being applied by an acceptance office of the Marinen Waffenamt, which was subordinate to the Heereswaffenamt.
30. The German Mauser Model HSc. This is another Marinen Waffenamt acceptance stamp that came into use during 1944. It was applied on the left side of the trigger guard.

Police Acceptance Stamps

POLICE ACCEPTANCE STAMPS



Figure 3: Police acceptance stamps—refer to this page when police acceptance stamps are discussed in Section IV.

POLICE ACCEPTANCE STAMPS

Pistols listed below exhibited the police acceptance stamps illustrated on the opposite page.

1. The German P.08 (Mauser trademark on forward toggle).
The German Walther PP.
The German Walther PPK.
The German Sauer Model 38(H).
2. The German P.38 (Walther code ac and Mauser code byf).
The German Walther PP.
The German Walther PPK.
The German Sauer Model 38(H).
3. The German P.08 (Mauser trademark on forward toggle).
The German P.38 (Mauser code byf and SVW).
The German Mauser Model 1934.
The German Mauser Model HSc.
The Austrian Steyr Model 1912.

Military Test Proof Marks

MILITARY TEST PROOF MARKS

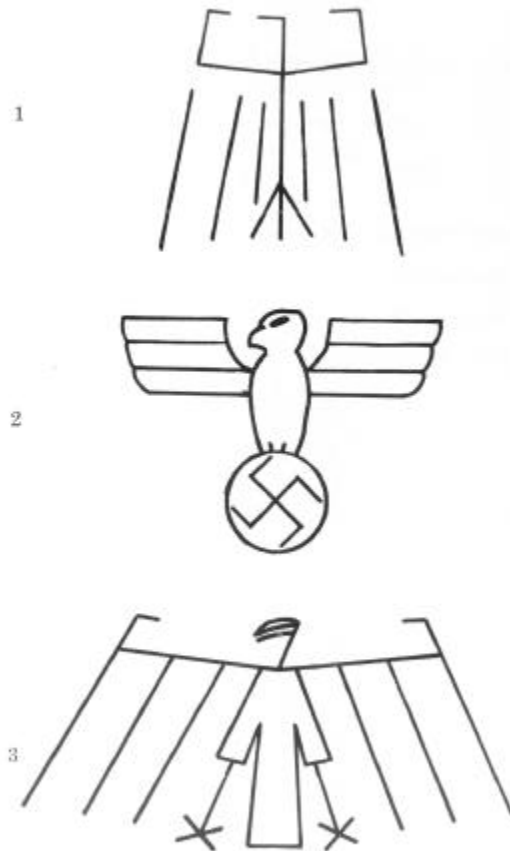


Figure 4: Military test proof marks—refer to this page when military test proof marks are discussed in Sections II and III.

MILITARY TEST PROOF MARKS

Pistols listed below exhibited the military test proof marks illustrated on the opposite page.

1. (Wehrmachtswaffenamt 1934-1936) (Heereswaffenamt 1936-1939).
The German P.08 (Mauser code K variation, Mauser code G variation, and Mauser S/42 variation with four digit year of manufacture).

2. (Heereswaffenamt 1939-1945)

The German P.08 (Mauser S/42 variation with four digit year of manufacture, Mauser 42 variation with four digit year of manufacture, Mauser 42 variation with two digit year of manufacture, and the Mauser code byf variation).

The German P.38 (all variations procured for the Military).

The German Mauser Model 1934.

The German Mauser Model HSc.

The Norwegian Model 1914.

The Belgian Browning High Power Model 1935.

The Polish VIS Model 1935.

The French Model 1935A.

The Belgian Browning Model 1922.

The Hungarian Model 1937.

The Czechoslovakian Model 1927.

The Czechoslovakian Model 1938.

The French Unique Model 17.

The French Unique Kriegsmodeil.

The French MAB Model D.

The Belgian Armand Gavage.

3. (Luftwaffe Waffenamt 1935-1945)

The German P.08 (Krieghoff manufactured variations).

Commercial (Civil) Test Proof Marks

COMMERCIAL TEST PROOF MARKS

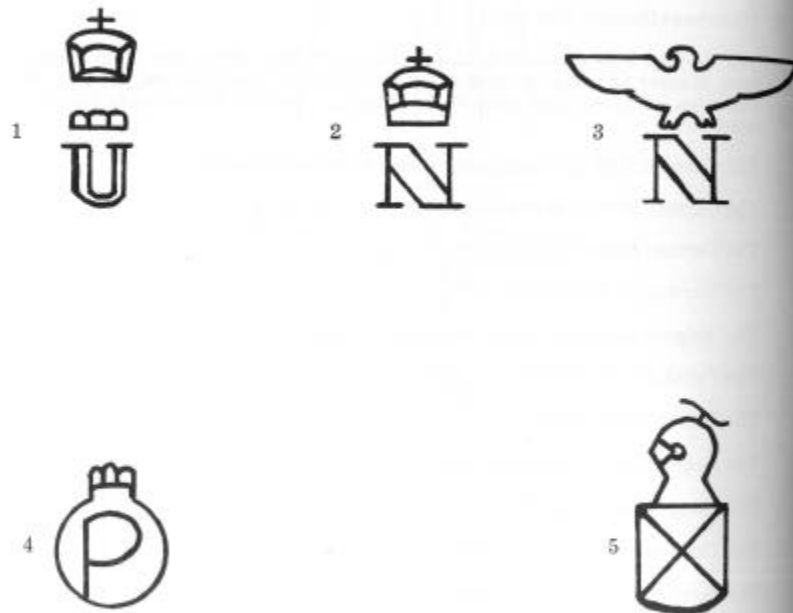


Figure 5: Commercial test proof marks—refer to this page when commercial test proof marks are discussed in Sections II, III, IV, and V.

COMMERCIAL TEST PROOF MARKS

Pistols listed below exhibited the commercial test proof marks illustrated on the opposite page.

1. (Germany—design set forth in the National Proof Law of 19 May 1891, which became effective 1 April 1893. The “U” was the abbreviation for Untersuchung, meaning tested).
The German P.08 procured for the Police.
The German Mauser Model 1934 procured for the Military and Police.
2. (Germany—design set forth in the National Proof Law of 19 May 1891, which became effective 1 April 1893. The “N” was the abbreviation for Nitro, meaning smokeless powder).
The German Walther PP procured for the NSDAP.
The German Walther PPK procured for the NSDAP.
3. (Germany—design set forth in the National Proof Law of 7 June 1939, which became effective 1 April 1940. The “N” was the abbreviation for Nitro, meaning smokeless powder).
The German P.08 procured for the Police.
The German P.38—Mauser and Walther variations procured for the Police.
The German Walther HP procured for the Military.
The German Walther PP procured for the Military and Police.
The German Walther PPK procured for the Military, Police, and NSDAP.
The German Mauser Model 1934 procured for the Military and Police.
The German Mauser Model HSc procured for the Military and Police.
The German Sauer 38(H) procured for the Military, Police, and NSDAP.
The Austrian Steyr Model 1912 procured for the German Police.
4. (Spain—design set forth in the Royal Decree of 14 December 1929—proof mark for self-loading pistols).
The Spanish Astra 300 procured for the German Military.
The Spanish Astra 400 procured for the German Military.
The Spanish Astra 600 procured for the German Military.
The Spanish Star Model B procured for the German Military.
5. (Spain—design set forth in the National Order of 9 July 1931—admission to the Proof House of Eibar).
The Spanish Astra 300 procured for the German Military.
The Spanish Astra 400 procured for the German Military.
The Spanish Astra 600 procured for the German Military.
The Spanish Star Model B procured for the German Military

Countries “Supplying” Handguns to WWII Germany

- Austria (o)
 - Belgium (b)
 - Czechoslovakia (t)
 - France (f)
 - Hungary (u)
 - Italy (i)
 - Norway (n)
 - Poland (p)
 - Spain (purchased) (*)
 - USA (captured) (a)
 - USSR (captured) (r)
- * Spanish acquisitions did not carry a Fremdengerat number

Fremdengerate -- Austria, Belgium & Czechoslovakia

Country	Frem.	Model	Caliber	Quantity
Austria	12(o)	Steyr 1912 **	9MM Para.	50,000+
Belgium	641(b)	FN 1922 **	7.65/9MM Browning	350,000+
Belgium	640(b)	FN 35 HP **	9MM Para.	300,000+
Czech.	24(t)	CZ 24 **	9MM Browning	185,000+
Czech.	27(t)	CZ 27 **	7.65 Browning	400,000+
Czech.	39(t)	CZ 38	7.65 Browning	20,000+

**= on display

Austria: Steyr 1912

Cal.	9MM P
Frem.	12(o)
Quan	50,000+

- Converted from 9MM Steyr and re-marked
- Rotating barrel, locked breech
- Police use only
- Stripper clip loading – no detachable magazine
- Front pin for disassembly



Belgium: HP

Cal.	9MM P
Frem.	640(b)
Quan	300,000+

- Some had tangent sights
- Some had slot for shoulder stock



Belgium: FN 1922

Cal.	7.65/9MM Brown
Frem.	641(b)
Quan	350,000+

- Model 1910 with extended barrel and grip



Czechoslovakia: CZ-24

Cal.	9MM Brown
Frem.	24(t)
Quan	185,000+

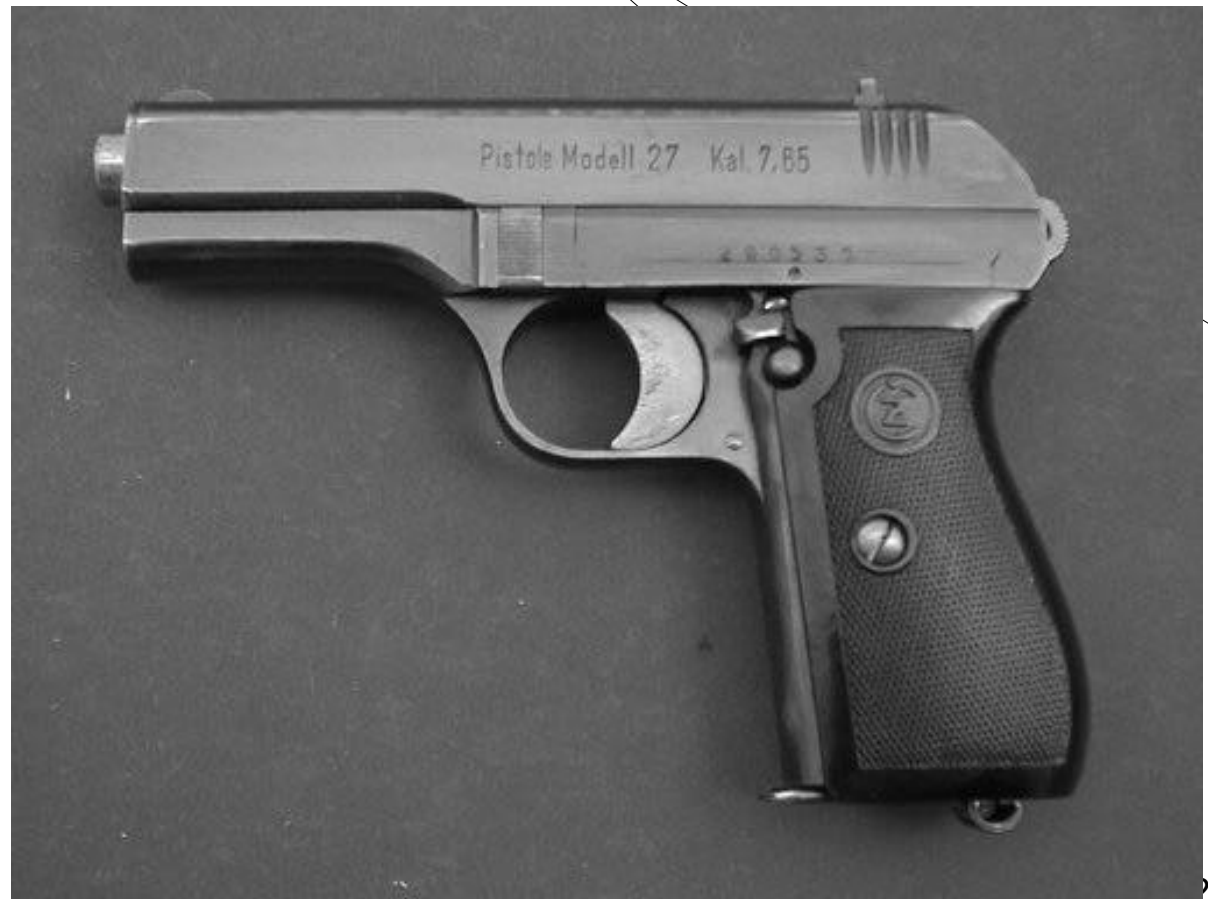
- Locked breech
- No Nazi markings



Czechoslovakia: CZ-27

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	27(t)
Quan	400,000+

- Blow back
- Very popular with troops



Czechoslovakia: CZ-38

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	39(t)
Quan	20,000+

- Double action only
- Hinged barrel



Fremdengerate -- France

Country	Frem.	Model	Caliber	Quantity
France	625(f)	1935A **	7.65 French	25,000-
France	?	Unique 17	7.65 Browning	56,000+
France	?	Unique Kriegsmodell **	7.65 Browning	24,500+
France	?	MAB Model A **	6.35 Browning	(small #)
France	?	MAB Model C	7.65 Browning	2,600+
France	?	MAB Model D **	7.65 Browning	50,000+

**= on display

France: Model 1935A

Cal.	7.65 FR
Frem.	625(f)
Quan	25,000-

- Locked breech
- Mild cartridge
- Design later used for SIG 210
- Slide rails run inside of the frame
- Nazis did not continue making the 1935S



France: Unique 17

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	?
Quan	56,000+



France: Unique Kriegsmodell

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	?
Quan	24,500+

- “War model”
- Updated Unique 17
- Designed under Nazi control
- Design continued after war in both 7.65 (Rr) and 9MM Browning (Fr)



France: MAB Model A

Cal.	6.35 Brown
Frem.	?
Quan	(small)



France: MAB Model C

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	?
Quan	2,600+



France: MAB Model D

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	?
Quan	50,000+

Similar design and
appearance to FN
1922



Fremdengerate -- Hungary, Italy, Norway & Poland

Country	Frem.	Model	Caliber	Quantity
Hungary	37(u)	Femaru 1937	7.65 Browning	95,000+
Italy	671(i)	Beretta 1934/1935	9MM/7.65 Browning	134,000+
Norway	657(n)	1914 (Colt) **	11.25 Colt (45 ACP)	7,000+
Poland	35(p)	Radom VIS 35 **	9 MM Para.	385,000+

**= on display

Hungary: Femaru 1937

Cal.	7.65 Brown
Frem.	37(u)
Quan	95,000+



Italy: Beretta 1934/1935

Cal.	9MM/7.65 Brown
Frem.	671(i)
Quan	134,000+

Italy initially an ally and
later Nazi-occupied



Norway: Model 1914 (Colt 1911)

Cal.	11.25 Colt
Frem.	657(n)
Quan	7,000+

- Licensed Colt 1911 copy
- Many of the 33,000 pre-Nazi models also captured and reissued
- .45 ACP



Poland: VIS 1935 (Pre-war Polish Made)

Cal.	9MM
Frem.	35(p)
Quan	385,000+

VIS 35 PISTOL



Poland: VIS 1935 (Made Under Nazi Control)

Cal.	9MM
Frem.	35(p)
Quan	385,000+

Three Grades:

- With and without shoulder stock lug
- With and without take-down lever
- Different finishes and quality



Fremdengerate – Spanish Purchases

Country	Frem.	Model	Caliber	Quantity
Spain	N/A	Astra 200 **	6.35 Browning	1,500+
Spain	N/A	Astra 300	7.65/9MM Browning	85,000+
Spain	642(f)	Astra 400 **	9 MM Largo	6,000+
Spain	N/A	Astra 600/43 **	9 MM Para.	10,400+
Spain	N/A	Astra 900	7.63 Mauser	1,000+
Spain	N/A	Astra 903	7.63 Mauser	2,000+
Spain	N/A	Star Modelo B **	9 MM Para.	34,000+

**= on display

Spain: Astra 200

Cal.	6.35
Frem.	N/A
Quan	1,500+



Spain: Astra 300

Cal.	7.65/9MM Brown
Frem.	N/A
Quan	85,000+



Spain: Astra 400

Cal.	9MM Largo
Frem.	642(f)
Quan	6,000+

Blow back action

9MM “magnum”

Note French Frem. ID



Spain: Astra 600/43

Cal.	9MM P
Frem.	N/A
Quan	10,400+

Blow back

Smaller Astra 400

Three Lots:

1. 10,400+ made it to Ger.
2. 28,000+ made it to France and returned
3. 21,500+ stayed in Spain

Lots 2 and three re-sold to W. German Police after war!



Spain: Astra 900 and 903

Cal.	7.63 Mauser
Frem.	N/A
Quan	1,000+ Semi-auto (900) 2,000+ Full Auto (903)

Mauser c/96 clone



Spain: Star Modelo B

Cal.	9MM P
Frem.	N/A
Quan	34,000+



Current imports billed as “Nazi-marked” have counterfeit Waffenamts! Actually from a lot (in the middle of the correct Nazi serial # range) that were originally shipped to Bulgaria.



Countries “Supplying” Handguns to WWII Germany

- Austria (o)
 - Belgium (b)
 - Czechoslovakia (t)
 - France (f)
 - Hungary (u)
 - Italy (i)
 - Norway (n)
 - Poland (p)
 - Spain (purchased) (*)
 - USA (captured) (a)
 - USSR (captured) (r)
- * Spanish acquisitions did not carry a Fremdengerat number

Where to Get More Information

● Books

- German Pistols and Holsters 1934/1945 (Whittington)
- German Handguns (Ian Hoog)
- AXIS Pistols (Jan Stills)
- Germany's Infantry Weapons 1939-45 (Terry Gander)
- Military Handguns of France, 1858-1958
- Handguns of the World (Ezell)

● Internet Sites & Forums

- The German Military Handgun Forum
- AuctionArms and GunBroker auction sites