
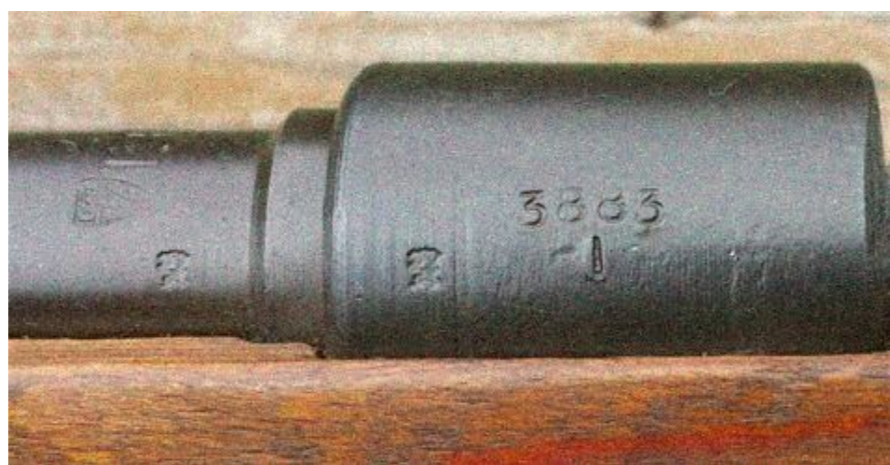


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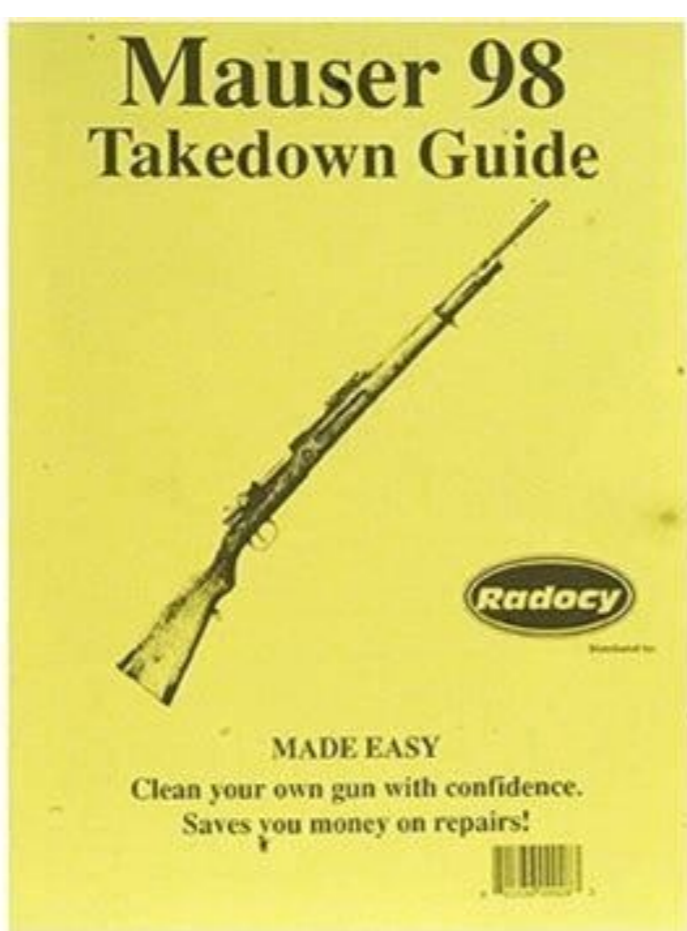
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Waffenfabrik mauser serial numbers. Mauser serial number. Mauser markings list. 8mm mauser serial numbers.

The Mauser Model 1914 is a notable firearm in the history of handguns, as detailed in the work of Baudino and van Vlimmeren. Paul Mauser, the founder of Mauser, envisioned a 7.65 mm automatic pistol that would rival the well-established Browning Model 1900 in terms of size and weight. Despite initial efforts to develop a 9 mm variant, the company shifted focus to the 7.65 mm caliber after the C06/08 model, which featured a locked-breech design, did not perform as well as Luger's Parabellum in official tests. The subsequent Model 1909, designed for the 9 mm Parabellum cartridge, was found lacking due to its unlocked breech and recoil buffer spring. This led to the scaled-down Model 1910, which was chambered for the 6.35 mm Browning cartridge and excluded the recoil buffer spring.



Initially dominated by Fabrique Nationale (FN) with its reliable and precise Model 1899/1900, the market expanded as Colt began producing their .32 ACP in 1903. However, due to an agreement with FN, Colt's .32 ACP was not available in Europe. Spanish manufacturers attempted to replicate Colt's design, but these variants were typically subpar. The French Bernardon-Martin, introduced in 1907, was a handmade firearm with limited production and distribution. In contrast, the Dreyse 7.65 mm pistol, released the same year, gained popularity among German police departments despite its less ergonomic design. The Pieper Bayard, introduced in 1908, catered to the demand for compact firearms.



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The Pieper Bayard, introduced in 1908, catered to the demand for compact firearms. For those interested in the historical significance and identification of Mauser pistols, a **serial number Mauser markings chart** can be an invaluable resource. Such a chart provides detailed information on the various models and their distinguishing features, aiding collectors and enthusiasts in recognizing and dating these classic firearms.

Waffenfabrik Mauser, initially focused on military firearms, shifted its production to cater to the police sector, which was largely utilizing the 7.65 mm Browning cartridge at the time. The first variant of the Model 1914, known as the Mauser "Humpback" Pistol, is characterized by its unique slide design. This design feature led to its nickname, derived from the slide's reduced width and thickness above the ejection port, extending down the slide's front arms. The oldest surviving 7.65 mm Mauser Humpback pistol, bearing the serial number 22, features a hand-engraved inscription on the left side of the slide, which reads: "WAFFENFABRIK MAUSER OBERNDORF A. N. MAUSER'S PATENT, 1912." This inscription references German patent number 279890, applied for on September 20, 1912, and granted on October 30, 1914. The patent describes a mechanism that locks the slide open when the magazine is empty and allows it to close upon inserting a new magazine, also preventing discharge when the magazine is removed. Despite the absence of the humpback design in the patent illustrations, Mauser's archives contain a glass plate negative (no. 18932) depicting a schematic of the Humpback pistol. Moreover, early Model 1914 manuals feature the Humpback, and its schematic continued to appear in Mauser's manuals and advertisements well into the 1930s. The production chart for the Humpback 1914 and the New Model 1910 Pocket Pistol, allegedly based on data from August Weiss, was published by John LaCroix in 1999. Although there is no concrete evidence confirming the chart's origin, Weiss, who joined Mauser in 1930 and later oversaw pistol production, is cited as the source. For enthusiasts and collectors seeking detailed information on the Mauser Humpback's production and design evolution, a 'serial number mauser markings chart' can provide valuable insights into the historical significance and technical aspects of these firearms. The serial number Mauser markings chart is a detailed record that provides insights into the production of Mauser pistols during the early 20th century. According to this chart, the production of Model 1910 Side Latch pistols began in 1909 with 1,000 units and increased annually, reaching 24,000 units by 1913. This accounts for the known production of approximately 61,000 Side Latch pistols. Additionally, the chart indicates the manufacture of 3,000 Model 1914 pistols in 1912, aligning with the known existence of Humpback pistols within a similar serial number range. In 1913, production expanded to 10,000 Model 1914 pistols. The Mauser archives typically offer more information on sales than production, often reflecting fiscal rather than calendar years.



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This accounts for the known production of approximately 61,000 Side Latch pistols. Additionally, the chart indicates the manufacture of 3,000 Model 1914 pistols in 1912, aligning with the known existence of Humpback pistols within a similar serial number range. In 1913, production expanded to 10,000 Model 1914 pistols. The Mauser archives typically offer more information on sales than production, often reflecting fiscal rather than calendar years. For instance, a report from 1911 highlights the successful introduction and sale of over 11,000 Mauser pocket pistols within eight months, despite sales commencing in February of that year. Notably, the first sale was to the Rottweil powder factory, followed by a significant order from Gustav Genschow & Co. Jon Speed's "The Mauser Archive" provides sales data for 6.35 mm pistols between 1911 and 1913, with a total production close to 61,000 units for the period of 1909-1913. However, Speed's figures specifically cover the years 1911-1913. The Mauser annual report for 1913 further corroborates these numbers, offering a glimpse into the company's operations and output during that era. Incorporating the keyword 'serial number Mauser markings chart' into the text helps to optimize it for search engines, ensuring that individuals researching the historical production of Mauser pistols can easily find this summarized information. [niwonumowahu](#) An oversight in Jon Speed's "The Mauser Archive" suggests full production until July 1914. However, a document dated January 1, 1914, indicates the reference should be to July 1913. The decline in 6.35 mm pistol production is attributed to a halt in manufacturing since July for a model upgrade. The new model's market introduction was delayed due to incomplete changes, with resumption expected in December. Meanwhile, the new 7.65 mm pocket gun's production was anticipated for spring 1914. "The Mauser Archive" lists an unfulfilled order of 1550 self-loading 7.65 mm pistols as of October 31, 1913. Early promotions for the Model 1914 Mauser, found in Otto Maretsch's "Moderne Gewehrfabrikation" and Albert Preuß's "Das Flintenschießen," mention the upcoming small pocket models in both calibers, available from January 1914. Weaver, Speed, and Schmid's "Mauser Pistolen" features an introduction to the Model 1912 Armeepistole, highlighting Paul von Mauser's design of an automatic pocket pistol for the 7.65 mm cartridge and improvements made to both the 6.35 mm and 7.65 mm automatics after extensive testing with the 9 mm military pattern. For enthusiasts and collectors, understanding the historical context and evolution of Mauser pistols is essential. A detailed ["serial number Mauser markings chart"](#) can provide valuable insights into the production timeline and features of various models, aiding in the identification and dating of these firearms. Such a chart is a key resource for tracing the lineage and authenticity of Mauser pistols, reflecting the meticulous craftsmanship and innovation that define the Mauser legacy. The German patent office granted the patent for the 6.35 mm Model 1910 Side Latch by September 1910, aligning with the first reported sale in February 1911. The significant patent for both the New Model 1910 and the Model 1914 was filed in September 1912. However, the 1913 annual report reveals that the New Model 1910's delivery commenced in December 1913, and the Model 1914's production was scheduled to start in 1914, likely delayed due to pending patent approval. [tesiharone](#)

Mauser began producing both models before securing the patent, a rare move for the company. The 1913-dated Humpback Mauser drawing suggests an anticipation of patent approval within that year. It's believed that the initial Humpback prototypes were crafted in 1912, as creating a working prototype was customary before filing for a patent, despite the lack of concrete evidence besides the patent date. The Humpback's design shares the core design and internal mechanisms with the 1910 New Model, with minor variations in the Humpback version. Patent 279890 details a mechanism that locks the slide open upon magazine removal, prevents firing without the magazine, and closes the slide when a magazine is inserted. The 1912 Humpback prototypes might be the first firearms featuring this innovative mechanism. Unlike the 1910 New Model, the Model 1914 has a distinct semi-circular raised area with vertical triangular serrations on the slide's rear side, providing a secure grip for slide retraction. This design, more costly due to the larger steel bar stock needed, remained a consistent feature throughout the Model 1914's production. The earliest Humpback pistols displayed the serial number atop the slide, near the rear sight. For enthusiasts and collectors, understanding the nuances of these markings is crucial. A comprehensive 'serial number Mauser markings chart' can offer valuable insights into the production timeline and authenticity of these historical firearms. For enthusiasts and historians, understanding the ["serial number mauser markings chart"](#) is essential for identifying and dating Mauser Humpback Pistols. The serial numbers on these firearms are typically found on the top of the slide, just in front of the rear sight, and can range up to 300. Additionally, the serial number is stamped on the frame's rear above the grip and may also appear on the sideplate's bottom next to the trigger. The Humpback's distinctive sideplate features a rectangular cutout near the safety lever, differentiating it from the 1910 models. The iconic Mauser logo is strategically placed above this cutout.

On the frame's right side, a milled rectangular depression is present above the grip. The pistol's grip, crafted from a single walnut piece, is designed to fit the frame snugly, secured by screws and adorned with a criss-cross diamond pattern. The firearm's finish is a rust blue, with specific parts like the trigger and safety lever finished in nitrate or fire blue. [lijeteyadi](#) The magazine, featuring a nickel plating, includes slots for cartridge viewing and a rectangular floor plate. The slide inscription, found on the left side, is formatted in sans-serif characters across three lines, reading: "Waffenfabrik Mauser A.G. Oberndorf a.N. Mauser's Patent." The pistol's extractor resembles the bottle-neck design seen in the 1910 Side Latch model, and the striker, complete with an integral guide rod, indicates its cocked status by protruding through the frame's rear. There are variations of the Mauser Humpback Pistol, with the first variant sporting a 3.4-inch barrel and the second variant featuring a 4.25-inch barrel. The positioning of the serial number also differs, with some models displaying it on the slide's left arm. These variations, along with barrel length differences, contribute to the rich history of the Mauser Humpback Pistol.

Understanding these details not only aids in the identification of individual pistols but also enriches the knowledge of firearm evolution and design. Collectors and historians alike can refer to a detailed ["serial number mauser markings chart"](#) to trace the lineage and characteristics of these remarkable firearms. The Mauser Humpback pistols, recognized for their distinctive design, featured an 86 mm barrel with the sight adjusted 8 mm from the muzzle. Versions with a 132 mm barrel were also produced to accommodate the 4 mm German M20 rimfire cartridges used for practice. Some variants came with an additional barrel and special cartridges for the 4 mm ammunition. [kebumumajore](#) The third variant, known as the Humpback, introduced a long, straight extractor beginning from serial number 2000. The fourth variant, starting from serial number 2590, saw the removal of the cutout at the sideplate's bottom and a new two-line slide address in sans-serif characters: "Waffenfabrik Mauser A.G. Oberndorf a. N.

Mauser's Patent." These pistols often bore distinctive markings, such as the Bavarian crest and an inventory number prefixed with "L.K.," likely associated with the Württemberg Landjägeri Korps. [fegumidisipufu](#) The second variant of the Mauser Model 1914, with serial numbers ranging from 2850 to approximately 13500, resembled the late Humpback pistols but featured a heavier, un-milled slide. This variant is relatively rare, with just over 10,000 units produced. During World War I, the third variant of the Mauser Model 1914, with serial numbers from 13500 to 290100, became the most produced version. It had a one-line slide inscription in sans-serif characters and was referred to as the Wartime Commercial 1914. Some models between serial numbers 68000 and 70500 had a 4.25 inch barrel. Around serial number 162500, a new slide legend appeared: "Mauser-7.65." For enthusiasts and collectors, understanding the nuances of these serial numbers and markings is crucial. A detailed 'serial number Mauser markings chart' can provide valuable insights into the history and authenticity of these historical firearms. The evolution of Mauser firearms is evident in their serial numbers and associated markings, which serve as a historical ledger for each weapon. The Mauser logo, a staple of the brand, disappears on some models starting with serial number 172000, likely a result of accelerated wartime production demands. A notable change occurs around serial number 277000, where the milled depression above the right grip is removed, streamlining the manufacturing process. The firearms are finished with a traditional rust blue, while smaller components like the trigger, extractor, safety release, and others may feature a nitrate blue finish. Walnut remains the primary material for grips, though the introduction of checkered rubber grips bearing the Mauser-Werke MW monogram for the 7.65 mm pistol marks a shift in design. Magazines are left unblued with three slots on one side to allow cartridge visibility. The magazine base evolves from a split "T" tail on earlier models to a half-moon cut on later ones. [galelequili](#) Distinctive markings can be found within certain serial number ranges, such as the Hamburg Police mark "P.B. Hbg. mesuxobellfo Number," the German imperial proof mark, and the Prussian eagle, each indicating a unique historical context or ownership. The 1920 stamp signifies German government possession post-World War I, while Weimar Police and Norwegian police markings point to specific law enforcement use.

The fourth variant of the Mauser Model 1914, with serial numbers between 290100 and 467700, emerged post-World War I. Despite the German military's significant acquisition of this model during the conflict, it was not the standard military-issue pistol, thus avoiding the post-war limitations set by the allies. For collectors and enthusiasts, understanding the 'serial number Mauser markings chart' is crucial for tracing the lineage and authenticity of these historical firearms. Each marking tells a story, linking the weapon to a specific time, place, and owner, enriching the firearm's value and significance. Between 1923 and 1929, around 178,000 units of the fourth variant Model 1914 were produced. This model is characterized by a two-line slide address in uppercase sans-serif letters, reading: "WAFFENFABRIK MAUSER A.G. OBERNDORF A.N. MAUSER'S PATENT." Notably, some early models lack the Mauser banner on the sideplate. The inscription on the right side of the slide, also in uppercase sans-serif letters, states: "MAUSER - 7.65." Subsequent models after serial number 461000 were inscribed with "Cal. 7.65." The front sight of this variant is typically a round half-moon shape, although earlier versions may feature a ramp front sight. [pehinoyu](#) The finish and grip options, available in wood or plastic, remain consistent with previous models. However, around serial number 460000, the finish was updated to a salt blue. Magazines were left unblued with a blue base plate featuring a slot for the magazine spring to secure the plate. Some firearms from this series included an additional barrel for 4 mm M20 rimfire practice ammunition. These barrels were sold separately, but when included with the firearm, they were numbered to match the gun.

Firearms within this serial range often bear export markings such as "Germany" or "Made in Germany." Other notable markings include "A. F. [xudoxipisega](#) Stoeger Inc. New-York" engraved on the frame or slide, Reichsmarine and Weimar navy markings, Weimar Police inscriptions, Kriegsmarine and Norwegian police marks, and post-World War II Japanese oval markings. The fifth variant, known as the 1914/34 Transitional Model, spans serial numbers 467700 to 526000. In 1922, the manufacturer, Waffenfabrik Mauser AG, underwent a name change. For collectors and enthusiasts seeking to identify and verify the authenticity of their Mauser firearms, a detailed 'serial number Mauser markings chart' can be an invaluable resource. It provides historical context and helps trace the lineage and originality of these classic firearms. The Mauser-Werke A.G. Oberndorf A.N. inscription on the 7.65 mm pistol, introduced in 1929, marked the company's expansion beyond its original focus post-World War I. This variant, known as the Fifth Variant Mauser Model 1914 or the 1914/34 Transitional Model, was produced from 1929 to 1933, with an estimated 58,000 units. The initial change was the left side slide inscription, but around serial number 488000, the right side also received a new inscription: "Cal. 7.65 D.R.P.u.A.P.," indicating German and foreign patents. Around serial number 475000, changes included intermittent use of stamped barrel pin release catches, which were simpler spring steel pieces bent and tempered. Similarly, stamped magazine release catches with triangular grooves for ease of use appeared around serial number 476000. By serial number 496000, serial numbers were displayed within a milled depression on the slide.

Typically, magazines featured the Mauser logo and a blue baseplate. [fadijn](#) In the serial number range of 475000 to 526000, firearms with black grips and lanyard rings were produced, sometimes referred to as Scandinavian police pistols by Pender. Markings in this range included Weimar navy insignias and, post-World War II, East German Police symbols. The Sixth Variant, known as the Model 1934 or 1914/34, spanning serial numbers 526000 to 617000, is distinguished by its curved-back grip, attributed to August Weiss's design. For enthusiasts and collectors, understanding the nuances of these markings is essential, and a detailed 'serial number Mauser markings chart' can provide valuable insights into the historical and manufacturing aspects of these firearms. The Mauser Model 1910's later iterations, specifically the Fifth Variant Transitional Model, are distinguished by their curved grips, which are crafted from either walnut or Troit plastic, the latter produced by RWS. Standard features now include a stamped barrel pin catch and a magazine release. [capeba](#) Notably, black grip firearms with lanyard rings sporadically appear within the serial number range of 529000 to 539000. A significant change occurs around serial number 532000, where the D.R.P.u.A.P. patent inscription on the right side is halved in size compared to the caliber marking. Subsequent models may display a marginally larger patent inscription, yet it remains smaller than the caliber marking.

As we approach serial number 577000, the firearms bear the crown over U proof mark. Beyond this number, the proofing transitions to the Nazi eagle over N mark. Firearms within this serial range often exhibit various use markings, including the Weimar navy's eagle over M on the side plate, and frequently, a N or O alongside a fleet number on the front grip strap. The phrase "Made in Germany" is inscribed in three Chinese characters on the frame's right side. Additionally, there are four distinct Kriegsmarine (Nazi navy) patterns featuring an eagle clutching a circled swastika above the letter M. The Waffennam (Nazi army) markings include eagle/655 and eagle swastika on the frame's left side, while the Nazi Police markings showcase an eagle swastika C or L on either side of the frame. Post-war East German Police firearms are identified by a sunburst and Roman numerals on the front grip strap.

For those interested in the disassembly of the 1914 Mauser, it's crucial to ensure the firearm is not loaded. Insert an empty magazine and pull the slide back to engage the slide lock. Depress the button or spring located beneath the barrel pin's front plate—this may require a tool. Rotate the barrel pin sideways to remove it, then lift and detach the barrel from the frame. To release the slide lock, insert the empty magazine again, then carefully slide off the frame. [zonapehq](#) It's important to handle the slide with caution due to its spring tension. Note that wear and tear over time can affect the mechanism, and there have been instances of accidental discharge when a new magazine is inserted and the slide closes.

Always point the firearm in a safe direction. This article also serves as a guide for enthusiasts and collectors seeking to understand the nuances of Mauser serial numbers and markings. The 'serial number Mauser markings chart' is an essential tool for identifying and dating these historic firearms, providing insights into their production and service history. For further exploration, the Mauser Model 1910, Mauser WTP, and Mauser H5C are discussed in subsequent parts of this series, each detailing the legacy and design of these iconic weapons.

The term "Mauser" is synonymous with the renowned German arms manufacturer, Mauser-Werke Oberndorf, whose precision engineering and innovation have left a lasting imprint on the history of firearms. Understanding the heritage and model of a Mauser rifle is essential for enthusiasts and collectors. The Mauser-Werke company, known for its bolt-action rifles supplied to the German military, also exported its designs globally. [sazitilofe](#) Recognizing a Mauser's origin can be straightforward when examining the rifle's import stamp, typically found on the barrel. This stamp indicates the weapon's caliber, model, and country of origin, complying with federal regulations. Further identification can be made by inspecting the receiver and stock for any distinctive markings that denote the manufacturing facility. Such details are crucial in determining the history of surplus rifles. Additionally, matching the ammunition type to a potential country of manufacture can aid in pinpointing the model.

For instance, Mauser rifles have been produced in various nations, each with characteristic ammunition, such as the 7.65x53mm used in Argentine/Belgian models or the 7x57mm in Spanish/Chilean variants. Particularly, if your rifle chambers the 7.92x57mm round, it may be a Gewehr 98k or Karabiner 98k, which are 8 mm Mauser rifles.

These models served as the primary infantry rifles for Germany during both World Wars. A two- or three-letter alphanumeric code atop the receiver often identifies these rifles, representing the German ordinance codes. [hemihapiguxa](#) For those looking to delve deeper into the specifics of their Mauser rifles, a 'serial number Mauser markings chart' can be an invaluable resource. It provides detailed information on the various serial numbers and factory markings, which are key to accurately identifying and dating Mauser firearms. Whether you're verifying the authenticity of a rifle or simply curious about its background, such a chart is a must-have for any Mauser rifle owner.