

1 ROB BONTA  
 Attorney General of California  
 2 MARK R. BECKINGTON  
 Supervising Deputy Attorney General  
 3 CHRISTINA R.B. LOPEZ  
 Deputy Attorney General  
 4 CAROLYN DOWNS  
 Deputy Attorney General  
 5 TODD GRABARSKY  
 Deputy Attorney General  
 6 State Bar No. 286999  
 300 South Spring Street, Suite 1702  
 7 Los Angeles, CA 90013-1230  
 Telephone: (213) 269-6044  
 8 Fax: (916) 731-2124  
 E-mail: Todd.Grabarsky@doj.ca.gov  
 9 *Attorneys for Governor Gavin Newsom and*  
*Attorney General Rob Bonta in their official*  
 10 *capacities*

11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 12 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 **ADAM RICHARDS, et al.,**  
 16  
 Plaintiffs,  
 17  
 v.  
 18 **GAVIN NEWSOM, in his official**  
 19 **capacity as Governor of California, et**  
 20 **al.,**  
 Defendants.

Case No.: 8:23-cv-02413 JVS (KESx)

**DECLARATION OF DEPUTY  
 ATTORNEY GENERAL TODD  
 GRABARSKY IN SUPPORT OF  
 DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
 DISMISS**

Date: June 17, 2024  
 Time: 1:30 p.m.  
 Courtroom: 10C  
 Judge: The Honorable James V.  
 Selna  
 Action Filed: 12/19/2023

23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28

1 I, Todd Grabarsky, hereby declare as follows:

2 1. I am a Deputy Attorney General with the California Department of  
3 Justice and serve as counsel in this action for Defendants Governor Gavin Newsom  
4 and Attorney General Rob Bonta, in their official capacities. I make this  
5 declaration in support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. I have personal, first-  
6 hand knowledge of the matters set forth below and, if called as a witness, I could  
7 and would testify competently thereto.

8 2. Attached hereto to this declaration are true and correct copies of the  
9 following exhibits:

10 **Exhibit 1:** Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Constitutions, Ordained,  
11 Made and Established, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of  
12 the City of New York, Convened in Common-Council, for the Good  
13 Rule and Government of the Inhabitants and Residents of the Said City,  
14 pages 18-19 (1763);

15 **Exhibit 2:** 1771 N.H. Laws 64, ch. 52: An Act about Powder Money;

16 **Exhibit 3:** Minutes from a Committee from the Town of Portsmouth, J.  
17 of the House, 15 (Colony of New Hampshire, 1776);

18 **Exhibit 4:** 1776 Records of the Colony of Rhode Island 428-30: An  
19 Act for encouraging the manufactures of saltpeter and gunpowder;

20 **Exhibit 5:** 1776-1777 N.J. Laws 6, ch. 6, § 1: An Act for the Inspection  
21 of Gunpowder;

22 **Exhibit 6:** 1782 Mass. Acts 119, ch. 46: An Act in Addition to the  
23 Several Acts Already Made for the Prudent Storage of Gun Powder  
24 Within the Town of Boston;

25 **Exhibit 7:** 1786 N.H. Laws 184;

26 **Exhibit 8:** Laws and Ordinances Ordained and Established by the  
27 Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in  
28

1 Common-Council Convened, for the Good Rule and Government of the  
2 Inhabitants and Residents of the Said City, 10 (1786);

3 **Exhibit 9:** 1798 R.I. Laws 85-86: An Act relative to keeping Gun-  
4 Powder in the Town of Providence;

5 **Exhibit 10:** 1811 N.Y. Laws 225-26: An Act to regulate Gun-Powder  
6 Manufactories and Magazines within this state;

7 **Exhibit 11:** 1814 Mass. Acts 464-65, ch. 192, § 2: An Act in addition to  
8 an act, entitled “An act to provide for the proof of Fire Arms,  
9 manufactured within this Commonwealth”;

10 **Exhibit 12:** 1820 N.H. Laws 274-76, ch. 25: An Act to provide for the  
11 appointment of Inspectors and regulating the manufactory of  
12 Gunpowder;

13 **Exhibit 13:** 1821 Me. Laws 546, ch. 162, § 3: An Act to provide for the  
14 proof of Fire Arms;

15 **Exhibit 14:** 1821 Me. Laws 99, ch. 25, § 5: An Act for the prevention of  
16 damage by Fire, and the safe keeping of Gunpowder;

17 **Exhibit 15:** 1825 N.H. Laws 461, ch. 61: An act to regulate the keeping  
18 and selling, and the transporting of gunpowder;

19 **Exhibit 16:** 1826 Conn. Pub. Acts 494-95, ch. 25, § 3: An act relating to  
20 the city of New Haven;

21 **Exhibit 17:** 1831 Ga. Laws 619: An Act to regulate the transportation of  
22 gunpowder, and to authorize the forfeiture of such as shall be  
23 transported in violation of the provisions of this act;

24 **Exhibit 18:** 1835 Ohio Laws 57-59: An ordinance to regulate the  
25 keeping of Gun Powder;

26 **Exhibit 19:** 1835 Conn. Pub. Acts 104-06, ch. 1, § 20: An Act  
27 incorporating the Cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London,  
28 Norwich, and Middletown;

1           **Exhibit 20:** 1845 Iowa Acts 726-27, § 12;

2           **Exhibit 21:** 1847 Ind. Acts 93, ch. 61, § 8, pt. 4: An Act to Reduce the  
3           Law Incorporating the City of Madison, and the Several Acts  
4           Amendatory Thereto Into One Act, and to Amend the Same;

5           **Exhibit 22:** 1856 Pa. Laws 752-53;

6           **Exhibit 23:** 1859 Conn. Pub. Acts 61-2, ch. 82, § 7: An Act in addition  
7           to and in alteration of “An Act for forming and conducting the Military  
8           force”;

9           **Exhibit 24:** 1865 Vt. Acts & Resolves 213, § 10;

10          **Exhibit 25:** 1881 Ill. Laws 73-74, § 3: An Act to regulate the traffic in  
11          deadly weapons, and to prevent the sale of them to minors;

12          **Exhibit 26:** 1885 Ill. Laws 771, ch. 38;

13          **Exhibit 27:** 1890 S.C. Laws 431, § 490;

14          **Exhibit 28:** 1898 Ala. Laws 190;

15          **Exhibit 29:** 1900 Miss. Laws 51-52 ch. 49: An Act to amend chapter 32  
16          of the acts of 1894 related to personal assessment rolls;

17          **Exhibit 30:** 1911 Colo. Sess. Laws 408-09, ch. 136, § 3: An Act relating  
18          to the sale, rental and giving away of firearms in the State of Colorado;  
19          and providing a penalty for the violation thereof;

20          **Exhibit 31:** 1911 N.Y. Laws 444-45, ch. 195, § 2: An Act to amend the  
21          penal law, in relation to the sale and carrying of dangerous weapons;

22          **Exhibit 32:** 1917 N.H. Laws 727-30, ch. 185: An Act for the Regulation  
23          of the Sale and Use of Explosives and Firearms;

24          **Exhibit 33:** 1925 W. Va. Acts 24, 32, ch. 3;

25          **Exhibit 34:** National Firearms Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 1236;

26          **Exhibit 35:** National Firearms Act of 1938, 52 Stat. 1250;

27          **Exhibit 36:** Sen. Comm. on Pub. Safety, Apr. 19, 2022 hearing on SB  
28          1384;

1           **Exhibit 37:** Assem. Comm. on Pub. Safety, June 8, 2022 hearing on SB  
2                           1384; and

3           **Exhibit 38:** Crime Guns in California, Mandated Reporting Statistics  
4                           AB 1191 Leg. Rep., June 30, 2023; and

5           **Exhibit 39:** Excerpts from William J. Novak, *The People's Welfare,*  
6                           *Law and Regulation in Nineteenth Century America* (1996).

7

8           I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California  
9           that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on April  
10           18, 2024, in Los Angeles, California.

11

12

/s/ Todd Grabarsky  
Todd Grabarsky

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

# **EXHIBIT 1**



Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and  
Constitutions, Ordained, Made  
and Established, by the Mayor,  
Aldermen, and Commonalty, of  
the City of New York,  
Convened in Common-  
Council, for the Good Rule and  
Government of the Inhabitants  
and Residents of the Said City  
Page 18-19, Image 19-20 (1763)

# available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.

**YEAR:** 1763

**CATEGORY:** Registration and  
Taxation

**JURISDICTION:** Colonial,  
State

[Ordinances of the City of New York, § XII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Prices and Rates to be taken by Cart-Men for the carriage of firewood, goods, wares and merchandise, and other things within this city, be according to the rates and prices hereafter mentioned, with out any exactions. . . For every load of gunpowder, to or from the powder-house, not exceeding four casks, two shillings and six pence. If less than four casks eighteen pence. If more than four casks three shillings.]



# **EXHIBIT 2**

ACTS AND LAWS

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE

OF

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

IN

NEW-ENGLAND.

With fundry Acts of Parliament.

Decorative separator line

*By Order of the General Assembly.*

Decorative separator line

To which is prefix'd the

COMMISSIONS

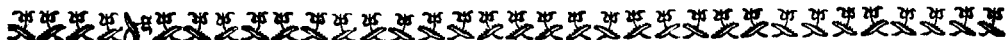
OF

President JOHN CUTTSS, Esq;

And His EXCELLENCY

JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq;

PORTSMOUTH, Printed by DANIEL and ROBERT FOWLE,  
And Sold at their Office near the State-House.



C H A P. LII.

An Act about Powder Money.

BE IT ENACTED by His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, COUNCIL, and REPRESENTATIVES, in GENERAL-ASSEMBLY, convened and by the AUTHORITY of the same, That every foreign ship or vessel above thirty tons, coming into any port or part of this province from over the sea to trade or traffick, all or the major part of the owners whereof are not actually inhabitants of this province, shall, every voyage they make, pay *two shillings* in money *per* ton, or one pound of good gun-powder, for the supply of his Majesty's fort and fortifications within this province, to be received by the treasurer, or such other person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same.

Two shillings per ton, or one pound of gun powder.



C H A P. LIII.

An Act to prevent Trespasses in cutting down Trees upon Land without Fence.

BE IT ENACTED by his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, COUNCIL and REPRESENTATIVES, convened in GENERAL-ASSEMBLY, and it is hereby ENACTED by the AUTHORITY of the same, That whosoever shall cut down any tree or trees without leave from the owner or owners, shall pay to the party damnified *twenty shillings* for each tree or more; according to the value of the trees: And the owner shall be accounted those, or such as derive a right from those to whom the land upon which said trees grow, is laid out, and bounded by the layers out of land chosen in each town, or others legally appointed thereto; unless in such case where the right of timber belongs to one, and the right of land whereon said timber grows belongs to another, and then the damage accruing by such trespasses, shall be paid to him to whom the right of timber belongs.

Twenty shillings damage for cutting a tree without leave.

Who are owners of land.

A penalty of 40 s. on him that cuts down a bound mark tree.

And whosoever shall cut down any bound mark trees, shall pay a fine of *forty shillings* to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, towards the support of this his Majesty's government.

Justices power to hear. No reference to mast-trees.

And that every justice of the peace within this province, shall have power to hear and determine the causes aforesaid. Always provided, that this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not be understood to intermeddle with such trees as his Majesty hath been pleased to reserve for masts, bowsprits, and yards, for supply of his royal navy.

**EXHIBIT 3**

Ninth, Because it appears to us too much like Setting up an Independence on the Mother Country. January 10<sup>th</sup> 1776. [Signed]

North Hill, LEVI DEARBORN,	Kensington EZEKIEL WORTHEN,
Newington RICHARD DOWNING,	Stratham BENJAMIN BARKER,
Portsmouth SAM <sup>l</sup> SHERBURNE,	Rochester JAMES KNOWLES,
Dover STEPHEN EVANS,	Sandwich, & Moultonborough—
Portsm <sup>o</sup> PEIRCE LONG,	DANIEL BEEDE.
Rye NATHAN GOSS,	Lee HERCULES MOONEY.
Dover, OTIS BAKER,	

Entered according to the original on file.

Attest NOAM EMERY, Clerk D. Rep<sup>a</sup>

[P. 11.] A Committee from the Town of Portsmouth bro't into the House a request from the Town of Portsmouth, which was read and is as Follows—Viz<sup>t</sup>

Colony of } At a Town meeting held at Portsmouth this 12<sup>th</sup> day  
New Hamp<sup>s</sup> } of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1776,

Voted Unanimously That Ammi R. Cutter Esq<sup>r</sup> George King Esq<sup>r</sup> and Cap<sup>t</sup> George Wentworth be a Committee to write a Letter to the Congress—requesting to be favored with the Original of an Anonymous Letter, read in Congress this day.—The said Committee accordingly returned with the Following Draught, which was Voted to be forthwith Sent to the Congress—and is as follows—Portsmouth 12<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1776. To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Congress at Exeter.—May it please your hon<sup>s</sup>—The Committee appointed to Prefer the Petition of this Town, of the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant having acquainted us, That after they had Prefer'd the Same & had retired, they were Informed that a Letter Subscribed, VERITAS, was read before your hon<sup>s</sup> Purporting that it was Voted at a very thin meeting, with other Assertions Utterly False, Scandalous, and Derogatory to the Honour of the Town. It is our Duty to Acquaint your Hon<sup>s</sup> that there were upwards of Two hundred Persons Present, who Unanimously Voted therefor, and we Earnestly request That your hon<sup>s</sup> will indulge us with a Sight of the Original Letter of which that was a Copy, in order that the author who has been guilty of this Scandalous Falsehood, may receive the reward of his Just Demerit. Portsmouth Jan<sup>y</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1776.

A true Copy attest John Penhallow Town Clerk.

Entered according to the Original, attest N. Emery C<sup>s</sup> D. Rep<sup>a</sup>

The Petition of the Principal Inhabitants of Southhampton, relating to the Estates of Elijah Brown & Moses Brown, Praying that this House would make Some Effectual Act or lay some barr so they may not squander away their Estates without the knowledge of the Town, &c. Being read, ordered that it lay for further consideration.

The Committee to draw a Plan for Providing fire arms for a Colony Stock Report as follows viz.

That for every good firearm Manufactured in this Colony, made after the following manner (viz) a Barrell, three feet nine Inches long to carry an ounce ball, a good Bayonet, with blade Eighteen inches long, Iron

ramrod with a Spring to retain the Same, the makers name Engraved on the Lock, Which Shall be delivered at Exeter to Nicholas Gilman Esq<sup>r</sup> receiver General on or before the first of May next, the owner of Such firearms, receive Three pounds for Each, of said receiver General, after having Tryed said gun in the Presence of the said receiver General with four Inches & a half of Powder well wadded, at his the owner's own Risque, and that there be appointed one Good man well approved, [p. 12.] in Each County to receive any firearms so made in said County on the Same Condition (as before mentioned for the rec<sup>d</sup> General to receive them) and the Persons so appointed, to receive the money for the Number of Guns so Delivered;

Which report being read & Considered, Voted that the Same be received and Established as a resolve of this house—and Voted That Col<sup>o</sup> Evans for the County of Strafford, Samuel Emerson for the county of Grafton, Major John Bellows for the County of Cheshire & Deacon Nahum Baldwin for the County of Hillsborough, be receivers of fire-arms agreeable to the afores<sup>d</sup> resolve. Sent up Jan<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>.

The Memorial & Remonstrance of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the Town of Portsmouth, being bro't into the house was read, and is as follows—

Colony of New Hampshire, Portsmouth Jan<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1776—

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Congress now Sitting at Exeter in and for said Colony—

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Portsmouth in Legal Town meeting Convened, Humbly Shews :—That your memorialists are Greatly Alarmed by the Information of their Delegates—That they together with the other Delegates of the Several Towns in said Colony were about to Dissolve their Existence as a Congress & assume that of a House of Representatives, and to proceed to an Election of Twelve Counsellors, who are to act as another Branch of Legislation for the future Government of this Colony, Which measure your Memorialists with all Decency, Tenderness & respect, beg Leave to Remonstrate against for the Following Weighty reasons.—

First as we are of opinion that the Inhabitants of the Colony, do not Generally approve of this measure, We would Therefore have wished to have had the minds of the People fully Taken on Such a Momentous Concernment, and to have Known the Plan. before it was Adopted, & carried into Execution, which is *Their* Inherent right.

Secondly we humbly conceive that Such a measure is an Open Declaration of Independency, which we can by no means Countenance untill we Shall know the Sentiments of the British Nation in General— We have hitherto Viewed the Controversy as with the Ministry & Parliament only, and our Enemies are Stiled the Ministerial Army & Navy, and we have considered them as Acting Contrary to the Voice of the Nation.—We have just received Certain Advices That our Friends in Great Britain are at this very Time Exerting themselves & Uniting in their Petitions for a redress of our Grievances, and in all Probability will make a Powerfull Division in our Favour, and will Finally Prevail

**EXHIBIT 4**

shall be appointed to any military command, and be under pay as such ; and shall accept such office, and receive his commission, his seat shall thereupon be immediately vacant ; and if a member of the lower house, a warrant shall thereupon be issued by the speaker, to the town which elected such member, ordering such town to elect a deputy in his place ; and if a member of the upper house, the General Assembly shall proceed to elect a member in his place.

And be it further enacted, that in any future choice of magistrates or members of the lower house, no person, being a military officer, under pay as such, shall be elected to serve in either house of the General Assembly.

Provided, nevertheless, that this act shall not extend to militia officers, or officers of minute companies, and who may only receive pay upon particular and special occasions.

Whereas, Mr. John Lawton exhibited unto this Assembly, an account, by him charged against the Hon. William Bradford, Esq., for sundries provided for General Lee, and the Guards who went with him to Rhode Island, during their stay at Newport, keeping their horses, &c. ; and the said account being duly examined,—

It is voted and resolved, that the same be, and hereby is, allowed ; and that £30 1*l*., lawful money, being the amount thereof, be paid to the said John Lawton, out of the general treasury.

#### **An Act for encouraging the manufactures of saltpeter and gunpowder.**

Be it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that there shall be given and paid out of the colony treasury, a premium or bounty, of £10, for every hundred pounds weight of good and merchantable salt peter or nitre, that hath been made or manufactured in this colony, since the 1st day of September last past, or that shall be made or manufactured therein, before the 1st day of January, 1777 ; and so in proportion, for a greater or less quantity.



Provided always, that in case any proprietor of saltpeter works, or manufacturer of saltpeter, shall, upon application and request made to him by any person or persons, neglect or refuse to communicate a full account of the materials out of which, and the process by which, such saltpeter or nitre is made, such proprietor or manufacturer shall not be entitled to have or receive the aforesaid bounty or premium, for any saltpeter or nitre he shall make ; any thing herein contained, notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that a suitable number of inspectors of saltpeter or nitre, be appointed by this General Assembly ; and that the claimants of the premium or bounty, given by this, or any former act, for the manufacture of saltpeter or nitre, shall procure the saltpeter or nitre, by them made, to be examined by one or more of said inspectors ; and shall also make oath before such inspector, that such saltpeter or nitre, was made and manufactured in this colony, out of materials collected therein, by him or them, or for his or their account, and that no other certificate hath been had or given for the same ; which oath, such inspector is hereby enabled to administer.

And that thereupon, said inspector shall give to the claimant or claimants a certificate of the quantity and quality of such saltpeter or nitre ; and that proof hath been made, as aforesaid, that the same was manufactured in this colony, by such claimant or claimants, and draw an order on the colony treasury, to pay such claimant or claimants the amount of the aforesaid bounty or premium on such nitre or saltpeter, out of the colony treasury, and charge the same to the colony's account ; who shall accept and pay such order, accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every town in this colony, in which saltpeter or nitre works are not, or shall not be erected, and the manufacture of saltpeter is not, or shall not be, carried on by some private person or persons, shall be, and hereby are, enjoined as soon as may be, to erect one set of such works, and carry on the manufacture of nitre or saltpeter, in the same.

And that it shall be the duty of the town council of each town in this colony, and they are hereby authorized and enjoined, at the expense and for the benefit of said town, to cause such works to be erected ; and the manufacture to be carried on in the same, accordingly.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no saltpeter, nitre or gunpowder, made and manufactured in this colony, or that shall be made or manufactured in this colony, shall be exported out of the same, by land or water, without the license of the General Assembly, or His Honor the Governor and committee of safety, under the penalty of £20, for every hundred weight of such saltpeter, nitre or gunpowder ; and proportionably for a greater or less quantity so without license exported ; to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, in any court of record in this colony, by law proper to take cognizance thereof.

And whereas, it is necessary that one powder mill be immediately erected in this colony, for manufacturing gunpowder,—

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that a bounty or premium of £30, shall be paid out of the colony treasury to the person or persons who shall erect a powder mill in this colony, and shall make and manufacture therein five hundred pounds weight of good and merchantable gunpowder.

And whereas, it is expedient that such powder mill should be so situated as to accommodate the public in the best manner,—

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no powder mill shall be erected in this colony, for the manufacture of gunpowder, without the license of the General Assembly ; or in their recess, of the general committee, appointed to act during the recess of the General Assembly, first had and obtained, under the penalty of £30, for every such offence ; to be recovered in manner as the aforesaid penalty in this act as above directed.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inspector or inspectors, who shall inspect and give a certificate for any quantity of saltpeter, as before directed, shall

# **EXHIBIT 5**

Justices to tender the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance to suspected Persons.

4. AND BE IT ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That any two Justices of the Peace shall, and they hereby are empowered and directed to convene by Summons or Warrant any Person whatsoever, whom they shall suspect to be dangerous or disaffected to the present Government, and to tender and administer to him the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance, set forth in an Act, entitled, *An Act for the Security of the Government of New-Jersey*, passed the nineteenth of September One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six. And if any Person, to whom the said Oath shall be tendered, shall neglect or refuse to take the same, the said Justices shall bind him over with sufficient Sureties, to appear at the next Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and to be in the mean-while of good Behaviour; and in Default of sufficient Sureties, or on Refusal to be bound, the said Justices are hereby empowered and directed to commit such Offender to close Gaol, and certify the same, with the Cause of Commitment, under their Hands and Seals, to the next Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, where, if such Offender refuse to take the said Oaths, he shall continue bound to his good Behaviour, or be fined, or imprisoned, as the said Court shall deem necessary.

Passed at Princeton, October 4, 1776.

C H A P. VI.

An ACT for the Inspection of Gun-Powder.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the vending of damaged or bad Gun-Powder within this State, especially in the Time of War, may be of the most dangerous Consequence;

No Gun-Powder to be sold without Inspection, &c.

SECT. I. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That any Person who, from and after the Publication of this Act, shall offer any Gun-Powder for Sale, without being previously inspected and marked as is herein after directed, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Shillings a Pound for every Pound weight so offered for Sale, and so in Proportion for greater or lesser Quantity; to be recovered in any Court where the same may be cognizable, and applied the one Half to the Person who shall prosecute therefor, and the other Half to be paid to the Treasurer for the Use of the State.

Penalty.

Inspectors;

2. That Jacob Zabriskie of Bergen County, Jonathan Sears of Essex, Samuel H. Sullivan of Middlesex, Kenneth Henkinson and Jacob Cook of Monmouth, Abraham Staats of Somerset, Samuel Day and Daniel Lindfly of Morris, William Perine of Suffex, David Cowell of Hunterdon, Josiah Foster and John Leek of Burlington, Joseph Hugg, John Somers and Thomas Clark of Gloucester, Curtis Trenchard of Salem, Enos Seeley of Cumberland, and Joseph Ludley and Abraham Bennet of Cape-May, be, and they hereby are appointed Inspectors of Gun-Powder; who are directed to pass or mark no Gun-Powder but such as is good as to its Quickness in Firing, Strength, Dryness, and other Qualities; and who, before they

their Duty,

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, GOVERNOR.

they do any Thing in the Execution of their Office, shall severally take, before any Justice of the Peace for the County in which they reside, the following Oath or Affirmation, *I A B will well and truly execute the Office of Inspector of Gun-Powder for this State, according to the best of my Skill and Understanding, and agreeable to the Directions of an Act, entitled, An Act for the Inspection of Gun-Powder.* and Qualification.

3. That every Inspector shall mark each Cask of Gun-Powder, by him approved, with the Letters S N I, and such other Marks as are necessary to distinguish the several Sorts of Gun-Powder. Inspector to mark.

4. That every Maker of Gun-Powder shall pack his Powder in dry well-seasoned Casks, and mark every Cask in which he shall pack the same with the initial Letters of his Name. Maker to pack, &c.

5. That every Inspector who shall neglect or refuse to do any of the Duties enjoined by this Act, shall forfeit for each Offence the Sum of *Five Pounds*, to be recovered and applied in like Manner and Form as the Fines and Penalties herein before-mentioned. Penalty.

6. That every Inspector shall be allowed the one Eighth Part of a Dollar for every Hundred Weight of Gun-Powder he shall examine, to be paid by the Owner of said Powder; provided, that no Inspector shall be obliged to ride more than ten Miles to inspect any Quantity of Gun-Powder less than one Thousand Weight, without being allowed by the Owner thereof the Sum of *Three-pence* a Mile for going, and *Three-pence* a Mile for returning, over and above the Fees of Inspection allowed by this Act. PROVIDED ALSO, That Powder inspected by Order of the Continental Congress, or by any Person legally authorized for that Purpose, in any of the neighbouring States, shall be subject to Inspection by Virtue of this Act, any Thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. Inspector's Wages.

7. That in case of the Death, Removal, Disability or Resignation of any Inspector, the Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the County where the same shall happen, are hereby authorized to appoint an Inspector to supply such Vacancy, who shall take the Oath or Affirmation, perform the Duty, and be subject to the Forfeitures in and by this Act prescribed. Inspector dying, &c. who to appoint another.

*Passed at Princeton, October 4, 1776.*

C H A P. VII.

*An A C T for establishing a Court of Admiralty and Custom-Houses within the State of New-Jersey.*

SECT. I. **B**E IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, with the Consent of the Council, any  
E three

**EXHIBIT 6**

# ACTS

AND

4394

# L A W S

OF THE

# COMMONWEALTH

OF

# MASSACHUSETTS.

---

BOSTON:

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES and SONS,

Printers to His Excellency the GOVERNOR, the COUNCIL  
and SENATE of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

M,DCC,LXXXII.

---

Reprinted by WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY, State Printers.

1890.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That a Sum not exceeding Two Thousand Pounds be raised by a Lottery or Lotteries, for and to the Purpose of re-building the said Mills; and that John Pitts and John White, Esquires, and Mr. William Paine, or any two of them, shall be Managers of the said Lottery or Lotteries, who shall be sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust; which said Managers shall make and publish in such News Papers as they shall judge proper, a Scheme for the said Lottery or Lotteries, as soon as may be; and they shall also publish therewith all necessary Rules and Regulations for the Management thereof. And all Prizes which may be drawn in the said Lottery or Lotteries, shall be paid without any Deduction, provided they are demanded within Six Months after the Drawing of the said Lottery or Lotteries, otherwise the Money arising from such Prizes, shall be appropriated to the Purpose aforesaid.*

£2000 to be raised by Lottery.

Names of the Managers.

*And be it further enacted, That if any Person shall forge, counterfeit, or alter any Lottery Ticket issued by Virtue of this Act, or shall pass or utter any such forged, counterfeited or altered Ticket, knowing the same to be false, forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall advise or assist in forging, altering, or counterfeiting the same, every Person so offending, and being thereof convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, shall be punished by being set on the Gallows for the Space of one Hour, with a Rope round his Neck, or shall pay a Fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, to the Use of this Commonwealth, or suffer not more than Twelve Months Imprisonment, nor less than Two, or be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes, at the Discretion of the said Supreme Judicial Court, according to the Nature and Circumstances of the Offence.*

Persons guilty of Forgery.

Penalty.

*February 26, 1783.*

## 1782. — Chapter 46.

[January Session, ch. 13.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE SEVERAL ACTS ALREADY MADE FOR THE PRUDENT STORAGE OF GUN POWDER WITHIN THE TOWN OF BOSTON.

*Chap. 46*

*Whereas the depositing of loaded Arms in the Houses of the Town of Boston, is dangerous to the Lives of those who*

Preamble.



are disposed to exert themselves when a Fire happens to break out in the said Town :

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same,* That if any Person shall take into any Dwelling House, Stable, Barn, Out House, Ware House, Store, Shop, or other Building within the Town of *Boston*, any Cannon, Swivel, Mortar, Howitzer, Cohorn, or Fire Arm, loaded with, or having Gun Powder in the same, or shall receive into any Dwelling House, Stable, Barn, Out House, Store, Ware House, Shop, or other Building, within the said Town, any Bomb, Grenade, or other Iron Shell, charged with, or having Gun Powder in the same, such Person shall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, to be recovered at the Suit of the Firewards of the said Town, in an Action of Debt, before any Court proper to try the same; one Moiety thereof to the Use of the said Firewards, and the other Moiety to the Support of the Poor of the Town of *Boston*.

*And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That all Cannon, Swivels, Mortars, Howitzers, Cohorns, Fire Arms, Bombs, Granades, and Iron Shells of any Kind, that shall be found in any Dwelling House, Out House, Stable, Barn, Store, Ware House, Shop, or other Building, charged with, or having in them any Gun Powder, shall be liable to be seized by either of the Firewards of the said Town: And upon Complaint made by the said Firewards to the Court of Common Pleas, of such Cannon, Swivels, Mortars, or Howitzer, being so found, the Court shall proceed to try the Merits of such Complaint by a Jury; and if the Jury shall find such Complaint supported, such Cannon, Swivel, Mortar, or Howitzer, shall be adjudged forfeit, and be sold at public Auction; and one Half of the Proceeds thereof shall be disposed of to the Firewards, and the other Half to the Use of the Poor of the Town of *Boston*. And when any Fire Arms, or any Bomb, Grenade, or other Shell, shall be found in any House, Out House, Barn, Stable, Store, Warehouse, Shop, or other Building, so charged, or having Gun Powder in the same, the same shall be liable to be seized in Manner aforesaid; and on Complaint thereof, made and supported before a Justice of the Peace, shall be sold and disposed of as is above provided for Cannon.

*Be it further enacted,* That Appeals shall be allowed in Prosecutions upon this Act as is usual in other Cases.

*March 1, 1783.*

Persons prohibited taking into their Dwellings, &c. any piece of Ordnance loaded with Gun Powder.

Penalty.

Pieces of Ordnance charged with Gun Powder found in any Dwelling House, &c. liable to be seized.

How disposed of in Cases of Forfeiture.

Appeals allowed.

**EXHIBIT 7**

Constables  
abconding,  
others may  
be appointed  
to collect  
taxes.

And be it further *enacted*, That when any constable or collector shall abscond, without having collected the taxes to them committed, other constables or collectors may be appointed in the manner aforesaid, to complete the collection, and shall have all the power and authority given to other collectors of taxes by the laws of this state.

Passed Feb.  
28, 1786.

AN ACT to prevent the keeping of large quantities of gun-powder in private houses in Portsmouth, and for appointing a keeper of the magazine belonging to said town.

Preamble.

*WHEREAS* the keeping of large quantities of gun-powder in private houses in Portsmouth, aforesaid, or in merchant ships, or vessels lying at the wharves in said town, would greatly endanger the lives and properties of the inhabitants thereof, in case of fire; which danger might be prevented, by obliging the owners of such powder, to deposit the same in the magazine provided by said town for that purpose.

Therefore,

Gunpowder  
not to be  
kept in dwell-  
ing houses,  
&c.

**B**E it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, That if any person or persons, shall keep in any dwelling-house, store or other building, on land, within the limits of said Portsmouth, except the magazine aforesaid, more than ten pounds of gun-powder at any one time, which ten pounds shall be kept in a tin canister properly secured for that purpose, such person or persons shall forfeit the powder so kept, to the firewards of said *Portsmouth*, to be laid out by them in purchasing such utensils as they may judge proper for the extinguishing of fire: and the said firewards are hereby directed and impowered to seize, and cause the same to be condemned in any court of law record proper to hear and try the same, to be disposed of for the purchase aforesaid. And the offender shall also forfeit and pay a fine for the use of the poor of said *Portsmouth*, equal to the value of the powder so kept in any store, dwelling-house, or building; which fine, shall be sued for and recovered by the overseers of the poor of said *Portsmouth*, for the use of said poor, in any court of law proper to try the same.

Fine.

*And*

# **EXHIBIT 8**

L A W S  
A N D  
O R D I N A N C E S,

ORDAINED AND ESTABLISHED

BY THE

MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY

OF THE

C I T Y

OF

N E W - Y O R K,

In COMMON COUNCIL convened;

For the good RULE and GOVERNMENT of the INHABITANTS  
and RESIDENTS of the said City.

PUBLISHED the Twenty-Ninth Day of *March*, 1786, in the Tenth Year of  
our Independence,

And in the MAYORALTY of

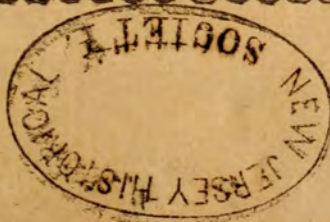
J A M E S D U A N E, Esq.



N E W - Y O R K :

Printed by SAMUEL and JOHN LOUDON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

M,DCC,LXXXVI.



Powder to be Turned every Month.

Keeper's Fees.

Penalty on the Keeper for Neglect.

IV. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, *by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Store-Keeper for the Time being shall, once in every Month, cause all the Gun-Powder in the Magazine or Powder-House aforesaid, to be well Turned, for which Services and for Receiving and Delivering the same, he shall have and Receive, to his own Use, over and above the Rates aforesaid, from the Owner or Owners of the said Gun-Powder, the Sum of *One Shilling and Four-pence* for every Barrel : the Sum of *One Shilling* for each Half-Barrel ; and the Sum of *Eight Pence* for each Quarter-Barrel or lesser Cask : And if the said Store-Keeper shall Neglect to give due Attendance at the Magazine or Powder-House aforesaid, at the Times aforesaid, when thereunto Required, or shall Neglect Turning the Gun-Powder therein Stored and Kept, or shall take or exact any greater Sums of Money for Storage, Receiving and Delivering and for Turning such Gun-Powder as aforesaid, than are herein before limited and appointed, within the Hours before-mentioned, he shall Forfeit and Pay the Sum of *Forty Shillings* for every Offence.

Bags to be provided.

No Gun-Powder to be removed but in Bags,

nor carried in Carts with Iron-Shod Wheels.

V. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, *by the Authority aforesaid*, That for the more safe Conveyance of Gun-Powder to and from the said Magazine or Powder-House, the said Store-Keeper shall procure and provide good Tow-Cloth or Leather Bags or Covers, in Order to Cover all Casks of Gun-Powder that may hereafter be conveyed to or from the said Magazine or Powder-House : And that no Cart-Man or other Person or Persons whomsoever shall carry any Gun-Powder to or from the said Magazine or Powder-House or through any Street of this City, unless the same shall be covered with such Tow-Cloth or Leather Bags as aforesaid, under the Penalty of *Forty Shillings* for every Offence : And that no Person or Persons whomsoever shall carry any Cask of Gun-Powder through any Street of this City in any Cart or other Carriage Shod with Iron, under the Penalty of *Four Pounds* for each Offence.

Fees for the Use of the Bags.

VI. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, *by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Store-Keeper of the said Magazine for the Time being, to have, Receive and take of and from every Person or Persons, who shall Use any of the aforesaid Tow Cloth or Leather Bags or Covers, *Three-Pence* for each Bag or Cover so by him or them to be used.

A L A W to Appoint SURVEYORS for this CITY.

Surveyors to be Appointed.

BE IT ORDAINED, *by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, and it is hereby Ordained by the Authority of the same*, That there shall be such and so many Surveyors Appointed for this City, as the Common Council of the said City shall from Time to Time think proper, whose Duty it shall be to assist the said Common Council in the Laying Out and Regulating of all the Streets, Wharfs and Slips of the said City, and to Lay Out and Survey all Ground for the Purpose of Building on, and to Advise and Direct concerning the same : And that the said Surveyors so to be Appointed as aforesaid, do, before they respectively enter upon the Execution of the said

Generated on 2024-04-05 19:28 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nnc2.ark:/13960/t3mw5605w Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd

**EXHIBIT 9**

# PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE STATE OF

## RHODE-ISLAND

AND

### PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.



*An Act made and passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May, A. D. 1798.*

*An Act relative to the catching of Lobsters.*

Section 1. **B**E it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is enacted, That no person shall set or keep, or cause to be set or kept, within any of the rivers, bays, or harbours, or upon or within three miles of any of the shores, of this State, more than two pots or nets for the catching of Lobsters ; and that if any person shall set or keep, or cause to be set or kept, more than two pots or nets for that purpose, at any one time, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars : one half to and for the use of the informer, and the other half to and for the use of the State.

Penalty for setting more than two pots or nets for the catching of lobsters.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* if any person shall lift or raise any net or pot, set for the catching of lobsters, without permission of the owner or owners thereof, he shall pay as a fine the sum of ten dollars ; one half to and for the use of the informer and the other half to and for the use of the State

For raising them without permission



*Fishery. Gun-Powder.*

may be recovered by warrant of distress, to be issued by any Justice of the Peace of the town in which the offence shall be committed, upon the complaint of any freeholder in such town, one moiety thereof to the use of the complainant, and the other moiety to the use of the State ; and the decision of the Justice in every such case shall be final : *Provided, Proviso,* that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to any part of the south branch, so called, of said Pawtuxet river.

---

*An Act relative to keeping Gun-Powder in the Town of Providence.*

*Whereas great danger arises to the town of Providence from the practice of keeping gun-powder in the compact part of said town,*

Section 1. **B**E it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That no person or persons shall hereafter keep or deposit gun-powder, in a greater quantity than twenty-eight pounds, in any shop, building or other place, in the town of Providence, except such place or places as the Town-Council of said town shall allow and designate for that purpose. *Gun-powder not to be kept in greater quantities than 28 pounds. Except.*

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every person and persons whomsoever, who shall hereafter keep or deposit gun-powder, in a greater quantity than twenty-eight pounds, in any shop or shops, building or buildings, or in any other place or places in said town, except only such place or places as the Town-Council of said town shall allow and designate for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, for each and

*Gun-Powder.*

and every such offence, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, before one or more of the Justices of the Peace for said town, and for the use of the poor of said town.

To be kept in tin canisters.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said quantity of twenty-eight pounds of gun-powder, shall be kept in tin canisters, and in no other vessels; and if any person or persons whomsoever, shall keep the same in any vessel or thing, except said tin canisters, the person or persons guilty thereof, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

**EXHIBIT 10**

may be, of such boat or boats which may have been seized as aforesaid under the law aforesaid of the state of New-York: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to have any operation against any patent, right, or privilege, obtained under the constitution, or any law of the United States, or to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, or so as to authorize any detention of any boat or boats with their appurtenances aforesaid, seized in virtue of this act, after there shall have been a full delivery of such boat or boats, with their appurtenances aforesaid, which may have been seized or forfeited under color of the act aforesaid of the state of New-York, in as ample and complete condition as they had been at the time when such boat or boats may have been seized or forfeited as aforesaid, to such person or persons as may then have been the owner or owners thereof.

---

AN ACT to regulate Gun-Powder Manufactories  
and Magazines within this state.

*Passed February 7, 1811.*

Sec. 1. BE IT ENACTED *by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of May next no person or persons whatsoever, shall be permitted within this state to erect or establish, or cause to be erected or established, any manufactory which shall be actually employed in manufacturing gun-powder, either by himself or any other person, either on his own land or

the land of another, within the distance of a quarter of a mile from any town or village or house of public worship; or within the distance of a quarter of a mile from any dwelling house, barn or out house, without the consent under hand and seal of all and every the owner or owners of such dwelling-house, barn or out house, as aforesaid; and any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the completing, rebuilding or repairing any powder mill now erected or erecting in this state on the site on which the same shall be now erected or erecting.

2. *And be it enacted*, That no person or persons hereafter shall be permitted to erect or cause to be erected any powder magazine within this state, either upon his own land or the land of any other person, and actually deposit gun powder therein, within the distance of half a mile from any town or village, house of public worship, dwelling-house or out house. And any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars.

---

AN ACT to ratify an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

*Passed February 13, 1811.*

Sec. 1. BE IT ENACTED *by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is*

# **EXHIBIT 11**

464 COMMONWEALTH FIRE ARMS. Feb. 28, 1814.

Town incor-  
porated.

county of Essex, by the name of Lynnfield," be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town, by the name of Lynnfield, with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, and liable to all the duties and requisitions of other towns in this Commonwealth.

[Approved by the Governor, February 28, 1814.]

---

## CHAP. CXCII.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the proof of Fire Arms, manufactured within this Commonwealth."

Manner of  
proving.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, all musket barrels and pistol barrels, manufactured within this Commonwealth, shall, before the same shall be sold, and before the same shall be stocked, be proved by the person appointed according to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the proof of Fire Arms, manufactured within this Commonwealth," to which this is an addition, in manner following, viz: with a charge of powder equal in weight to the ball which fits the bore of the barrel to be proved; and the powder used in such proof one ounce thereof in a howitzer of four and a half inch caliber, at an elevation of forty-five degrees, shall be of sufficient power to carry a twelve pound shot one hundred and thirty yards; or one ounce thereof in a howitzer of five and a half inch caliber, at an elevation of forty-five degrees, shall be sufficient to carry a twenty-four pound shot eighty yards, and the ball used in such proof shall be suited to the bore of the barrel to be proved as aforesaid.

Restrictions.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall manufacture, within this Commonwealth, any musket or pistol, or shall sell and deliver, or shall knowingly purchase any musket or pistol, without having the barrels first proved according to the provisions of the first section of this act, marked and stamped according the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is an addition; or if

LYNN MECHANICKS BANK.

Feb. 28, 1814.

465

any person or persons shall sell, stock or finish, or shall knowingly purchase any musket barrel or pistol barrel manufactured within this Commonwealth, which shall not have been first proved, marked and stamped according to the provisions aforesaid, the person or persons who shall so manufacture, sell and deliver, or knowingly purchase any musket or pistol without causing the same to be first proved, marked and stamped as aforesaid, and the person or persons who shall sell, stock or finish, or shall knowingly purchase any musket barrel or pistol barrel, which shall not have been proved, marked and stamped as aforesaid, shall severally forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt before any court proper to try the same, by any person who shall sue for and recover the same, to his own use: *Provided however*, That the foregoing provisions and penalties shall not extend to any muskets or pistols, or musket or pistol barrels, manufactured in any armoury of the United States, for their use, or in execution of any contract made or to be made with the United States, for the manufacture of fire arms.

Forfeitures.

Proviso.

Sections repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the second and third sections of the act to which this is in addition, and also so much of the first section thereof as prescribes the mode of proving musket barrels and pistol barrels, and the power of the powder to be used in such proof, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, February 28, 1814.]

---

CHAP. CXCIII.

An Act to incorporate The President, Directors and Company of the Lynn Mechanicks Bank.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Daniel Silsbe, Joseph Fuller the third, John D. Atwell, Thomas Rich, Samuel Brimblecum, Micajah Burrill, Parker Mudge, Oliver Fuller, Jonathan Conner, John Alley, jr. Stephen Oliver, John Mudge, and Jonathan Bachellor, their associates, successors, and assigns shall be, and hereby are created a Cor-

Persons incorporated.



**EXHIBIT 12**

A. D. 1820.

CHAP. XXV.

Passed June  
21, 1820.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and regulating the manufactory of Gunpowder.

Inspectors of  
gunpowder to  
be appointed.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, That his excellency the governor by and with the advice of council, be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint an inspector of gunpowder for every public powder magazine, and at every manufactory of gunpowder in this state, and at such other places as may by him be thought necessary; and his excellency the governor by and with the advice of council is hereby further authorized and empowered to remove said inspectors or any of them at pleasure, and may by new appointments from time to time fill any vacancy or vacancies which may happen.

Proportion &  
quality of ma-  
terials for the  
manufacture  
of gunpowder.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July next, all gunpowder which shall be manufactured within this state, shall be composed of the following proportions and quality of materials, that is, every one hundred parts of gunpowder shall be composed of fourteen parts of fresh burnt coal, made from wood which forms the least ashes, and which has been carefully and well prepared and made into coal, after being stripped of its bark; ten parts of pure sulphur, and seventy-six parts of purified nitre.

Duty of in-  
spectors.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each of said inspectors to inspect, examine and prove all gun powder which after the first day of July next shall be deposited at any public powder magazine, or manufactory in this state, before the same shall be removed from the manufactory or received into such public powder magazine, and if upon inspection and examination it shall appear to the inspector that such gunpowder is well manufactured and composed of pure materials, and such gunpowder shall be of the proof hereinafter mentioned, the inspector shall mark each cask containing gunpowder by him inspected, examined, and proved as aforesaid, with the words "*New-Hampshire inspected proof,*" and with his christian and surname, and shall also in figures mark upon each cask the quantity of powder contained therein, and the year in which the inspection is made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no gunpowder within

*Inspection of Gunpowder.*

this state shall be considered to be of proof unless one ounce thereof, placed in the chamber of a four and an half inch howitzer, with the howitzer elevated so as to form an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon, will, upon being fired, throw a twelve pound shot seventy-five yards at the least.

A. D. 1820.

Proof of quality of gunpowder.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any of said inspectors shall discover any gunpowder, deposited at any public powder magazine, or any other place within this state, which is not well manufactured, or which is composed of impure materials, or of any improper proportion of materials, and which shall not be of the proof herein before mentioned, the inspector in such case, shall mark each cask containing such impure, ill manufactured, or deficient gunpowder, with the word "Condemned," on both heads of the cask, and with the same words on the side thereof, with the christian and surname of the inspector on one head of the cask.

Inspectors to mark bad powder.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall knowingly sell any condemned gunpowder, or shall fraudulently alter or deface any mark or marks, placed by any inspector upon any cask or casks containing gunpowder, or shall fraudulently put any gunpowder, which shall not have been inspected, or which has been condemned, into any cask or casks, which shall have been marked by any inspector agreeably to the provisions contained in the third section of this act, every such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered in an action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction, one half thereof to the use of the state, the other to the use of him or them who shall sue and prosecute for the same.

Penalty for selling condemned powder.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That each inspector who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall, before he acts as inspector, be sworn to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office, and each inspector shall be allowed one cent for each pound of gunpowder, by him examined, inspected and proved, whether the same be by him approved or condemned, to be paid by the owner or owners of the gunpowder.

Inspector's fees and oath of office.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any manufacturer of gunpowder shall sell or dispose of, or shall cause or per-

Penalty for selling uninspected powder.

# **EXHIBIT 13**

## CHAPTER CLXII.

An Act to provide for the proof of Fire Arms.

**SEC. 1.** **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Governor, by and with the consent of the Council, be, and he hereby is empowered to appoint suitable persons, to be provers of the barrels of all new, or unused fire arms; and it shall be the duty of each person so appointed, to prove and try the strength of the barrels of all fire arms which shall be offered him for that purpose, in such manner as to satisfy himself of the strength of the same; and shall in a permanent manner, mark and number every barrel by him so proved, and make, and deliver to the person applying to have the same proved, a certificate for each barrel proved, and found good in the form following:

I certify that on this        day of        A. D. 18        I proved for       , a musket, pistol, or rifle barrel, (as the case may be,) and which is numbered and marked as in the margin, and that the same is good and strong.

A. B. Prover of fire arms.

**SEC. 2.** *Be it further enacted,* That each prover shall be entitled to receive from the person applying to have such barrel proved, twenty-five cents, in addition to the expense of the powder necessary for that purpose for each barrel so proved; whether the same shall stand the proof and be marked or not.

**SEC. 3.** *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall sell or offer for sale within this State, any new, or unused musket, rifle or pistol barrel, without having the same first proved, marked and certified according to the provisions of this Act, he shall forfeit for each barrel so sold, the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt before any Court proper to try the same; to the use of any person who shall sue for and recover the same, or by indictment to the use of the State.

**SEC. 4.** *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely alter the stamp or mark or the certificate of any prover of fire arms, appointed as aforesaid, and be convicted thereof before any Court proper to try the same, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence, for the use of the State.

[Approved March 10, 1821.]

—:0:—

## CHAPTER CLXIII.

An Act regulating the packing and selling of Paper within this State.

**SEC. 1.** **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That all paper, excepting

Paper made or offered for sale

**EXHIBIT 14**

cial Court, to parties and witnesses, as are allowed in the regular Courts of law ; and that the said two Justices, *quorum unus*, shall have the same fees, and be allowed the same sums for the trial aforesaid, as are allowed to Justices in the process of forcible entry and detainer.

[*Approved March 8, 1821.*]



CHAPTER XXV.

An Act for the prevention of damage by Fire, and the safe keeping of Gunpowder.

Selectmen to make regulations as to the keeping of gunpowder in certain towns.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Selectmen of each town within this State, containing not less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to make rules and regulations, from time to time, in conformity with which, all gunpowder which is or may be within such town, shall be kept, had or possessed therein ; and no person or persons shall have, keep or possess within such town, any gunpowder, in any quantity, manner, form or mode, other than may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Penalty for violating such regulations.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any person or persons who shall keep, have or possess any gunpowder, within any town, contrary to the rules and regulations which shall be established by the Selectmen of such town, according to the provisions of this Act, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court proper to try the same.

Mode of recovery.

Powder kept contrary to regulations may be seized and libelled.

Proceedings on such libel.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all gunpowder which shall be had, kept or possessed, within any town, contrary to the rules and regulations which shall be established by the Selectmen of such town, according to the provisions of this Act, may be seized by any one or more of the Selectmen of such town, and shall within twenty days next after the seizure thereof, be libelled, by filing with any Justice of the Peace in such town, a libel, stating the time, place and cause of seizure, and the time and place when and where trial shall be had before said Justice, and a copy of said libel shall be served by the Sheriff, or his deputy, on the person or persons, in whose possession the said gunpowder shall have been seized by delivering a copy thereof to each such person, or leaving such copy at his or her usual place of abode, seven days at least, before the time which shall be specified in said libel, for the trial thereof, that such person may appear, and show cause why the gunpowder, so seized or taken, should not be adjudged forfeit ; and if any person shall appear to show cause why the same should not be adjudged forfeit, such ap-

FIRE.—GUNPOWDER.

pearance shall be entered on record, by said Justice ; and if the gunpowder, seized as aforesaid, shall be adjudged forfeit, the person or persons, whose appearance shall have been recorded as aforesaid, shall pay all costs of prosecution, and execution shall issue therefor : *Provided however,* That the person or persons, whose appearance shall have been recorded, may appeal from the judgment rendered by said Justice of the Peace, to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden for the County where such town is situated : and the party so appealing, before such appeal shall be allowed, shall recognize, with sufficient surety or sureties to the libellant, to prosecute his said appeal and to pay all such costs as may arise after said appeal ; and no further proceedings shall be had upon the judgment appealed from ; and in case the party appealing shall neglect to enter his appeal, the Court appealed to, may, upon complaint, proceed to affirm the judgment of the Justice, with additional costs.

Appeal from Justice's judgment,

after proceedings.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That any person who shall suffer injury by the explosion of any gunpowder, had or possessed, or being within any town, contrary to the rules and regulations which shall be established in such town, according to the provisions of this Act, may have an action of the case in any Court proper to try the same, against the owner or owners of such gun powder, or against any other person or persons, who may have had the possession or custody of such gunpowder, at the time of the explosion thereof, to recover reasonable damages for the injury sustained.

Persons damaged by explosion of powder illegally kept, may obtain redress.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall, and may be lawful for any one or more of the Selectmen of any town to enter any building, or other place, in such town, to search for gunpowder, which they may have reason to suppose to be concealed or kept, contrary to the rules and regulations which shall be established in such town, according to the provisions of this Act, first having obtained a search warrant therefor according to law.

Selectmen may enter buildings to search for powder.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when any stove, chimney or stove pipe, within any town containing not less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, shall be defective, or out of repair, or so constructed or placed, that any building, or other property shall be in danger of fire therefrom, the Selectmen of said town shall give notice in writing, to the possessor or possessors of such stove, chimney or stove pipe, to remove or repair the same ; and if such possessor shall for the term of six days after the giving of such notice, unnecessarily neglect to remove, or effectually repair such stove, chimney or stove pipe, such possessor shall, for each and every such neglect, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of the case, in any Court proper to try the same.

Penalty for suffering stoves, chimnies or stove pipes to be defective, &c.

Action of case.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the fines, forfeitures



**EXHIBIT 15**

## [CHAPTER 61.]

*State of* }  
*New Hampshire.* }

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE KEEPING AND SELLING, AND THE TRANSPORTING OF GUNPOWDER.

[Approved July 2, 1825. Original Acts, vol. 29, p. 61; recorded Acts, vol. 23, p. 139. Session Laws, 1825, Chap. 61. See also acts of February 18, 1794, Laws of New Hampshire, vol. 6, p. 152, and June 21, 1820, id., vol. 8, p. 907. Repealed by act of July 6, 1827, *post.*]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That there shall not at any time be kept in any warehouse, store, shop, or other building in the compact part of any town or village in this State, a greater quantity of gunpowder than three quarter cask or seventy-five pounds; and any person or persons so keeping a greater quantity shall forfeit and pay for every day during which such greater quantity of gunpowder shall be kept as aforesaid a sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in an action of debt before any Justice of the Peace, or Court proper to try the same with costs of suit, one half for the use of the prosecutor, and the other half for the use of the town in which such gunpowder is kept; or, if sued for by the firewards or selectmen of any town, then the whole of said forfeiture shall be kept for the use of said town, to be expended by said firewards or selectmen in purchasing materials necessary and proper for extinguishing fires; and the said firewards or selectmen are hereby authorized and empowered to seize any gunpowder kept as aforesaid in a greater quantity than one quarter cask and cause the same to be condemned in any court proper to hear and try the same, the avails of which shall be expended for the purposes aforesaid.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That every person keeping gunpowder to sell by retail in less quantity than seventy-five pounds, and who shall not at all times keep the same in a tin canister or canisters, or other incombustible vessel or vessels, covered and secured from fire, or in casks which shall be enveloped in substantial and close leathern bags or sacks, shall forfeit and pay for each and every day he, she or they shall so keep it a sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit in the manner, and for the uses and purposes aforesaid.

Section 3. And be it further enacted That gunpowder shall not be transported or carried through the compact part of any town or village, in any cart, wagon, or other open carriage in a greater quantity than one hundred pounds at any one time, nor unless the casks containing the gunpowder so transported, if more than twenty-five

# **EXHIBIT 16**

A. D. 1826

CHAP. XXIV.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act to secure the cities of Hartford and New-Haven from damage by fire, by regulating the mode of building.

Extension of limits for building with solid materials.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the provisions and regulations of the first section of the act to which this is an addition, from and after the first day of November, A. D. 1826, shall take place, and be established in all parts of the city of Hartford, comprehended within the following limits, to wit—Beginning at a point where the centre line of school-street intersects main-street; thence proceeding southerly, and including all the extent from said place of beginning, within fifteen rods of either side of main-street, as far southerly as the south line of the brick house heretofore built and owned by Barzillai Hudson, deceased; also, all the extent between the West line of Trumbull-street, and a line fifteen rods west therefrom, and parallel with said street; also, all the extent, within the following lines, to wit—beginning at main street, thence running in the centre of Village street, and of Meadow-lane, to Front-street, thence due east to the bank of Connecticut river, thence on the bank of said river to the centre of Morgan-street, thence on Morgan-street to the place of beginning.

CHAP. XXV.

An act relating to the city of New Haven.

Term of Mayor's office limited.

SECT. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the Mayor of the city of New Haven shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until another be chosen and sworn; subject always, however, to be removed by the General Assembly.

Partial repeal.

SEC. 2. That so much of the Act, entitled "An Act incorporating the cities of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Norwich and Middletown," as requires the officers of the city of New Haven, other than the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, to be elected by ballot, be, and the same is hereby repealed: and the said officers, other than the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, may hereafter be chosen by the freemen thereof, in the same manner as town officers are or may be elected.

Mode of election of city officers, other than mayor and aldermen.

Generated on 2024-03-23 09:08 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.35112105063525  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

SEC. 3. That the Court of Common Council of the <sup>A. D. 1826</sup> city of New Haven shall have power, by a major vote, to make Bye-Laws, with the approbation of said city,—prohibiting the storing, keeping, or selling of gun-powder within the limits of said city, by any person or persons whatever, except such as shall be, by said Court licensed for that purpose, and to fix penalties for the breach thereof—and may require for the use of the treasury of said city for each license, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Power to make certain bye-laws.

SEC. 4. That if it shall be necessary in constructing the Farmington Canal, Basin, or works connected therewith, to remove any building in said city, having a chimney, fire place or stove therein, the same may be removed, with the consent and under the direction of the Court of Common Council of said city, and refitted with the original number of fire-places, chimnies or stoves, any thing in the act to secure the cities of Hartford and New Haven from damage by fire, by regulating the mode of building, and in the acts in addition thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Buildings may be removed to a certain case, and refitted with the original number of fire-places, &c.

SEC. 5. The Court of Common Council of said city shall be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to designate lines on the lands of proprietors, adjoining the streets, highways, and alleys both public and private, already laid out or hereafter to be laid out in said city, between which lines and such streets, highways or alleys, no building or part of a building shall be erected: provided such lines be not more than fifteen feet distant from such street, highway or alley.

Building lines on streets, &c. to be designated.

SEC. 6. And every person who shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, erect any building or part of a building, between any such line and any such street, highway or alley, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the county of New-Haven, a fine not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars; and in addition to such fine, all such buildings shall be annually assessed four-fold in the list of polls and rateable estate of the town and of the city of New Haven; and it shall be the duty of the assessors to set the same accordingly in the lists of said town and city, and all such buildings shall be ever afterwards rated accordingly in all taxes whatever.

Fine.

Four-fold assessment.

SEC. 7. That the damages done to the proprietors of land by designating such line or lines as aforesaid be appraised and paid in the manner provided, in the act entitled "An act in addition to an act regulating the streets and buildings in the city of Hartford, and for preserving the health of the inhabitants thereof," and all the provisions of said act are hereby extended to the city of New-Haven, *mutatis mutandis*, as fully as though the same were here re-enacted as applicable to said city of New-Haven.

Damages how appraised and paid.

16  
 5  
 80  
 160  
 240

Generated on 2024-03-23 09:09 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.35112105063525 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

**EXHIBIT 17**

sittings; and it shall be the duty of the officer prosecuting for the State in the said court, on the first day of the said term, or as soon thereafter as he can be heard, to move the judge or judges presiding in the said court to take the same into consideration, and it shall be the duty of the said judge or judges, when the case is so presented to him or them, to examine the evidence so returned and presented, and if thereupon he shall be of opinion that there was no sufficient ground for requiring such bond, or for the imprisonment of such person or persons, then and in such case the said judge or judges, are hereby required to cause the bond or bonds so taken to be cancelled, or to discharge the said person or persons from confinement, as the case may be; and if he shall be of opinion that there was no reasonable ground for requiring such bond or bonds, to order and direct that the prosecutor shall pay all the costs and expenses of the said proceedings, which costs shall be collected and recovered in the same manner as fees of witnesses are provided; that if the said judge or judges shall have any doubt upon the evidence presented, he or they may receive additional affidavits from either of the parties touching the conduct of the parties in relation to the causes from which such proceedings originated.

If not sufficient grounds for such bond or imprisonment, the persons to be discharged at the cost of the prosecutor.

Additional affidavits may be received.

*An Act to regulate the transportation of gunpowder, and to authorize the forfeiture of such as shall be transported in violation of the provisions of this act.*—Approved Dec. 26, 1831. Pam. 171.

20. Sec. I. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of all owners, agents and others, who may or shall have any gunpowder, exceeding in quantity five pounds, transported upon the waters or within the limits of this State, to have the word gunpowder marked in large letters upon each and every package which may or shall be so transported.

Gunpowder to be marked on each package.

22. Sec. II. All gunpowder exceeding five pounds in quantity, which shall hereafter be transported or engaged for transportation upon any of the waters or within the limits of this State, without being marked as directed in the first section of this act, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture—one half to the informer, the other for the use of the volunteer companies most convenient or contiguous to the place of seizure or forfeiture.

On pain of forfeiture.

Sec. III. All laws or parts of laws militating against this law, are hereby repealed.

PENAL CODE.\*

*An Act to reform, amend, and consolidate the penal laws of the State of Georgia.*—Approved Dec. 23d, 1833. Pam. 143.

23. Sec. I. The existing code of the penal laws of this State, shall continue and remain in full force until the first day of June next; at

In force from June 1, 1834.

\* The first penal code, (Vol. III. 540.) never went into operation. That of 19th Dec. 1816, (Vol. III. 564,) went into effect on the 24th Feb. 1817, by proclamation of the executive, and operated until the date (Dec. 20th) of the code of 1817, and afterwards (when not incompatible with the code of 1817) till its repeal by act of 19th Dec. 1818, Vol. III. 657. The code of 1817 continued in force till it was superseded by the present, on the 1st June, 1834.

**EXHIBIT 18**



animal, rode or led, and not attached to a vehicle as aforesaid, including the persons riding or leading such animal, twenty-five cents; for each and every foot passenger, not included as above, twelve and a half cents; and for all animals or other property, not herein specified, such sum or price as may be agreed upon between the keeper of such ferry, and the person or persons applying for conveyance as aforesaid.

Passed 30th of August, 1826.

---

## GRADES.

(See Streets and Side Walks.)

---

## GUN POWDER.

An ordinance to regulate the keeping of Gun Powder.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Cincinnati,* That no person or persons in the city of Cincinnati, shall keep, have, or possess, in any house, warehouse, shop, shed, or other building, nor in any street, side walk, lane, alley, passage, way, or yard, nor in any cellar, wagon, cart, or carriage, of any kind whatever; nor in any other place, within said city, Gun Powder, in any way or manner, other than as provided for by this ordinance; nor in any quantity exceeding twenty-five pounds, to be divided into six equal parts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell gun powder by retail within said city, without having first obtained a license from the city council for that purpose; and every person obtaining a grant for a license to sell gun powder, shall receive a certificate of such grant from the city clerk, and pay into the city treasury, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars; besides fifty cents to the mayor for issuing the same: *Provided,* that license be granted to not more than four persons in any one ward, and so that they be separated from each other, by at least two entire blocks or squares; and all applications for such license, shall be in writing, stating the situation where such gunpowder is to be kept.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That every person who obtains a license as aforesaid to retail gun powder, shall keep the same in tin cannisters, well secured with good and sufficient covers; and shall place on the store or building containing the same, a sign, with the words, LICENSED TO SELL GUN POWDER; *Provided,*

that nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prevent any person from carrying gun powder through the streets in its exportation, or to some place of deposit, without the limits of the corporation, if the same be put up in tight and well secured kegs or vessels.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the city marshal and his deputies, and any of the fire wardens, on any day, (Sundays excepted,) between sun rising and setting, to enter into any house or building, or any other place within said city, where gun powder is kept or suspected to be kept, and examine the premises, and if they or either of them shall find any gun powder, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, they or either of them shall seize such powder, together with the vessel containing the same, in the name of the city of Cincinnati; and the officer making such seizure, if he be other than the marshal, shall forthwith report such seizure to the marshal, who shall immediately take charge of the gun powder so seized, as if in case of seizure by himself; and in either case he shall immediately cause the gun powder so seized, to be conveyed to some safe place of deposit without the limits of said city. And the marshal shall, moreover, forthwith report such seizure to the mayor, with the name of the person in whose possession such gun powder was seized, or with the name of the owner, if his name be known, whereupon the mayor shall issue a citation against the owner, if known and within his jurisdiction, and if not, then against the person in whose possession such gun powder was seized, citing the defendant to appear on a day to be named in such citation, and shew cause, if any he have, why the gun powder so seized should not be forfeited to the city, and a fine imposed agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance; upon which citation proceedings shall be had as in other cases upon the city ordinances, and if a final judgment of forfeiture be pronounced against the gun powder so seized, the marshal shall proceed to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of said city, after having given three days notice of such sale, by advertisement in at least three public places in the city, and at one of the market houses on market day, to the highest bidder; and the net proceeds thereof shall be credited on the execution against the person fined for keeping the same contrary to the provisions of this ordinance: *Provided,* that, of any lot of powder seized according to the provisions of this ordinance, not more shall be sold by the marshal than will pay the fine and costs of suit and expense attending the seizure.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That any person resisting the marshal or his deputies, or any of the fire wardens, in entering into the house or building, or other place as aforesaid, for the pur-

pose of searching for gunpowder as aforesaid, or shall refuse to open any house, building, or other place, where Gunpowder is suspected to be kept, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, with costs of suit.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That any person or persons offending against the provisions of this ordinance, (the 5th section excepted) shall, for each and every offence, on conviction thereof before the mayor, forfeit and pay a fine of *one hundred* dollars, with costs of suit; one half of such fine, when recovered, (deducting costs and expenses as aforesaid) shall be paid into the city treasury, and the other half to the person giving information of the offence: *Provided*, that all sums received by the city for fines and licenses under this ordinance, shall be appropriated to the benefit of the fire department.

Passed 3d of January, 1835.

---

## HAY.

An ordinance to regulate the sale of Hay.

SEC. 1. *Be it and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the city of Cincinnati*, That hereafter no person shall keep Hay Scales for the use of the public, until he or they have first obtained a license from the city council, and taken an oath or affirmation before the mayor, faithfully to discharge the duties of weigher, and the owner or tender of such hay scales, shall give a certificate of the net weight of each load or parcel by him weighed; the wagon, sled, or cart, having been separately weighed, and reweighed as frequently as the weigher shall deem necessary, and the proper deduction being made for the weight of poles, ropes, and other rigging, the weight of the cart, sled or wagon, shall be marked in paint, on the same by the weigher.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to deliver any hay sold, or for any person to receive any hay purchased, until the same has been weighed, and the certificate of the weight thereof has been received from some person authorised as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That every person licensed to keep hay scales, shall be entitled to receive the following fees, viz: for weighing and marking each wagon, cart or sled, thirteen cents, for each draught, if not exceeding ten hundred, nineteen cents; for each and every ten and not exceeding seventeen hundred, twenty-five cents; and for each draught over seventeen hundred, thirty-seven cents.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That no person owning or using such scales, shall interrupt the free passage of any side

**EXHIBIT 19**

THE PUBLIC  
STATUTE LAWS  
OF THE  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
PASSED AT THE  
MAY AND DECEMBER SESSIONS, 1836,  
AND THE  
MAY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1837.  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
ERRATA FOR THE PUBLIC STATUTES, COMPILED IN ONE VOLUME IN 1835.  
ALSO,  
SOME PUBLIC ACTS,  
THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN SAID VOLUME, (BUT ARE INCLUDED IN THE VOLUME  
OF PRIVATE ACTS ATTACHED TO THE CHARTERS TO WHICH  
THEY PARTICULARLY REFER.)

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (BY A SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF  
SAID ASSEMBLY,) UNDER THE DIRECTION AND SUPERINTENDENCE  
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE.

HARTFORD: PRINTED BY JOHN L. BOSWELL.  
1837.

## ERRATA

### IN COMPILED STATUTES OF 1835.

☞ Acts omitted and not included in the volume of public acts compiled in 1835—and which, with the *errata* to said compilation, were by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in 1836, directed to be published in this pamphlet, to wit:

#### TITLE XV.—CHAPTER I.

REVISED STATUTES 1821.

An Act incorporating the Cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Middletown.

Limits of the city of Hartford.

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all the inhabitants, being electors of the state, dwelling in the town of Hartford, within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a place called the Dutch ground, upon the high land, on the bank of the great river, on the southerly side of said river, as it now runs in the lot belonging to Thomas Seymour, Esq. and from thence, a straight line to the north-west corner of Joshua Hempstead's dwelling-house; thence a westerly line to the north-west corner of James Steele's dwelling-house; from thence a north-westerly course to the south-west corner of James Shepard's malt house; from thence northerly, a straight line to the upper mills, so called, including said mills; thence northerly in a straight line to the northwest corner of Capt. John Olcott's dwelling-house, including said house; and from thence turning and running due east, a straight course to Connecticut river: be, and the same are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be, from time to time, and forever hereafter, one body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "The Mayor,

Certificate to be given and recorded. either of the aldermen of the city, provided they have been first sworn according to this act. And the person administering the oath, prescribed by this act, shall give a certificate thereof, to the person to whom he administered it, which certificate shall be recorded in the records of such city, before the person to whom it is given, shall be capable of executing the office to which he is chosen.

Power to make by-laws. SECT. 20. There shall be a court of common council of each city, to be composed of the mayor, aldermen, and common council, who, by a major vote, shall have power to make by-laws, relative to markets and commerce, within the limits of said cities; relative to persons summoned to attend as jurors at city courts, and neglecting to attend, or refusing to serve; relative to the streets and highways of said cities; relative to nuisances; relative to the wharves, channels, anchoring and mooring of vessels; relative to trees, planted for shade, ornament, convenience, or use, public or private, and to the fruit of such trees; relative to trespasses committed in gardens; relative to the sweeping of chimnies; relative to the forms of oaths to be taken by the treasurers of said cities, and the inspectors of produce brought to said cities for sale or exportation; relative to the manner of warning meetings of said cities, and the courts of common council, and the times and places of holding them; relative to the qualifications, in point of property, of the mayor and aldermen; relative to the bonds to be given, by the sheriffs of said cities, for a faithful discharge of their duty; relative to the penalties to be incurred by those, who, being chosen to any city office, shall, (not being excused by the city,) refuse to serve; relative to a city watch; relative to the burial of the dead; relative to public lights and lamps; relative to restraining horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and geese, from going at large within the limits of said cities; relative to the mode of taxation, as to taxes levied by said cities; relative to preserving said cities from exposure to fire; and to prevent the future erection of any building or buildings, in the most compact and populous parts of said cities, or the alteration, or appropriation of any buildings already erected, to be used for baker's shops, blacksmith's shops, hatter's shops, or tallow-chandler's shops, or any other buildings, for those or similar purposes, which in the opinion of the common council of said cities, respectively, shall more immediately expose said cities to injury, and destruction from fire. And the court of common council

CITIES.

106

of each city, shall have power to designate and assign the limits to their said cities, within which no person or persons shall be permitted in future to erect, use, or occupy any building or buildings of the kind, or for the use mentioned in this act, without license from the court of common council; and to make by-laws relative to licensing and regulating cartmen, or truckmen, butchers, petty grocers, or hucksters, and common victuallers, under such restrictions and limitations, as to them shall appear necessary; and relative to raising and collecting a revenue, by duties and indirect taxes, within said cities; relative to the assize of bread, crackers, and biscuits, and other manufactories of flour, made and sold within said cities; and for securing to the inhabitants of cities, and other persons, the exercise of their rights, in the use of the public squares, streets, and highways within said cities, free from obstruction and molestation; for designating the place or places for military parades in or near said cities; for laying out and regulating public squares and walks; for regulating military parades and rendezvous, within the limits of said cities; and the marching of military companies with music in the streets of said cities; for preventing and punishing trespasses on public buildings; for defining the powers and duties of the city watch, and carrying them into effect; and relative to preserving the health of the inhabitants of said cities; relative to prohibiting and regulating the bringing in, and conveying out, or storing of gun-powder in said cities; and to inflict penalties and forfeitures of goods and chattels, for the breach of such by-laws; which penalties and forfeitures, shall be to the use of said cities respectively, or to such person or persons, as the by-laws shall direct, to be recovered by the treasurers of said cities, for the use of the same, or by the persons to whom forfeited, in an action on such by-law, brought to the city court, in said city where the offence is committed; in which action no appeal shall be allowed. *Provided*, that no penalty shall exceed the sum of thirty-four dollars; and no forfeiture of goods and chattels, shall exceed the value of thirty-four dollars; *and provided*, that such penalties shall not exceed thirty-four dollars, for a quantity of gun-powder not exceeding twenty-five pounds, and for each and every further amount of twenty-five pounds, an additional penalty not exceeding fifteen dollars. And all penalties not exceeding seven dollars, may be sued for, before the mayor or aldermen of the city, in which the offence is committed; and the defendant shall have

To inflict penalties.

How recoverable.

Limitation of penalties and forfeitures.



liberty to appeal, when judgment is rendered against him, to the next city court, to be holden in and for said city, in the same manner as in other cases. *Provided*, that no by-laws shall be made repugnant to the laws of the state; and that all by-laws made by the court of common council, shall be approved by the cities, in legal meeting assembled, and shall be published at least three weeks successively, in some newspaper in, or nearest the cities where made, before the same shall be of any validity. And all the by-laws of said cities, shall, at any time, within six months after they are made, be liable to be repealed by the superior court, or supreme court of errors, in the county to which the city belongs, if, on hearing, they shall be judged to be unreasonable or unjust.

By-laws to be published.

May be repealed.

Mayor, &c. to lay out, alter, and exchange highways.

SECT. 21. The mayor, aldermen, and common council of each city, shall have power to lay out new highways, streets, and public walks for the use of the cities, or to alter those already laid out, and exchange highways for highways, or to sell highways for the purpose of purchasing other highways, taking the same measures, in all respects, as are directed by law, in case of highways to be laid out by the selectmen, for the use of their towns; and the party aggrieved, by the laying out of such streets or highways, may have the same remedy, by application to the county courts, as is by law provided, in case of highways laid out by selectmen.

Inspectors of produce.

SECT. 22. Each city shall have power to appoint inspectors of every kind of produce, of the United States, brought to such city for sale and exportation.

Grants and leases.

SECT. 23. All grants and leases of any real estate belonging to either of said cities, signed by the mayor, and sealed with the city seal, and approved by the city, in a legal meeting, and recorded in the town where the lands granted or leased lie, shall be effectual to convey such estate.

Vacancies in office, how supplied.

SECT. 24. Whenever the mayor of either of said cities, or any other officer eligible by the freemen, shall resign, or be removed, by death or otherwise, another shall be elected in his place, and (if the appointment be annual) shall continue in office for the same time as the person whom he succeeds would have done, had he not resigned, or been removed.

Mayor, &c. to be moderator of meetings; which may adjourn.

SECT. 25. The mayor of each city, or in his absence, the senior alderman present, at any meeting of the city, or any court of common council, shall, *ex officio*, be moderator thereof. A meeting of the city may be adjourned,

# **EXHIBIT 20**

# LAWS OF IOWA

PASSED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

WHICH COMMENCED ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER,  
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE

---

JAMES CLARKE, Governor  
JESSE WILLIAMS, Secretary  
STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, President of the Council  
GEORGE W. McCLEARY, Speaker of the House of Representatives

---

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

---

IOWA CITY:  
A. H. & G. D. PALMER, PRINTERS  
1846

ordinances of said city, to be put in [118] force and duly executed. He shall keep the seal of said city, and all of the records, papers and official documents thereunto belonging. He shall sign all by-laws and ordinances adopted and passed by the city council, and see that the same are published six days before they go into effect. He shall preside when present at the meetings of the city council and be denominated president of the same, and when there is a tie shall give the casting vote. He shall do and perform such other duties as the city council may prescribe and determine, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter.

**SEC. 9. Oath of treasurer, marshal, recorder, etc.** That the treasurer, marshal, recorder, assessor, and all other officers under the government of said city, shall before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially to perform the several duties of the offices to which they may be respectively elected or appointed, and when required shall give such bond to the city with good and sufficient security in such sum or sums, and with such conditions thereto as the city council may from time to time direct, and in all cases not herein provided for shall respectively be allowed and receive such fees and compensation for their services, and be liable to such fines, penalties, and forfeitures for negligence, carelessness, misconduct in office, and positive violation of duty, as the said city council shall order and determine.

**SEC. 10. Meetings of the board.** That the city council shall provide the times and places of holding their meetings not herein otherwise provided for, which shall at all times be open to the public, they shall provide by ordinance for the election by the qualified voters of said city, of such other city officers whose election is not herein otherwise provided for, as shall be necessary for the good government of said city and the due exercise of its corporate powers, and which shall have been provided for by ordinance, and all city officers whose term of service is not prescribed and whose powers and duties are not defined in and by this act, shall perform such duties, exercise such powers, and continue in office for such term of time not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

**SEC. 11. Vacancies, how filled.** That whenever the office of mayor, councilmen, treasurer, marshal, recorder, or any other officer in and by this act, specified and provided for shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the city or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the council as soon as may be, to appoint some suitable person having the requisite qualifications to fill such vacancy, and the person so appointed shall continue in office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected or temporary absence of the mayor, the duties of his office during such [119] sickness or temporary absence shall be discharged by the president *pro tem* who shall be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**SEC. 12. By-laws and ordinances.** That the said city council shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty to make and publish from time to time, all such ordinances as shall be necessary to secure said city and the inhabitants thereof, against injuries by fire, thieves, robbers, burglars and all other persons violating the public peace; for the suppression of riots and gambling, and indecent and disorderly conduct; for the punishment of all lewd and lascivious behavior in the streets and other public places in said city; they shall have power from time to time to make and publish all such laws and ordinances as to them shall seem necessary to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity and improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of said city, and the inhabitants thereof, to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties on all persons offending against the laws and ordinances of said city, and provide

for the prosecution, recovery and collection thereof, and shall have power to regulate by ordinance the keeping and sale of gun-powder within the city.

**SEC. 13. Organization of fire companies.** That the city council shall have power to establish and organize all fire companies and provide them with proper engines, and such other instruments as shall be necessary to extinguish fire and preserve the property of the inhabitants of said city from conflagration, and they shall have power to establish and constitute landing places, wharves, docks and basins in said city at or on any of the city property, and fix the rates of landing, wharfage and dockage of all steam-boats, boats, rafts and other water crafts, and of all goods, wares, merchandize, produce and other articles that may be moored at, landed on, or taken from any landing, wharf, dock, or basin belonging to said city.

**SEC. 14. Restrictions as to buildings.** That for the purpose of more effectually securing said city from the destructive ravages of fire, the said city council shall have power and authority on the application of three-fourths of the whole number of owners and proprietors of any square or fractional square in said city, to prohibit in the most effectual manner, the erection of any building or the addition to any building before erected more than ten feet high in any such square or fractional square, except the outer walls thereof shall be composed entirely of brick or stone and mortar, and to provide for the most prompt removal of any building or addition to any building which may be erected contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section.

**SEC. 15. To regulate taverns and tippling houses.** That the city council shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty to regulate by good and wholesome laws and ordinances all taverns, ale, beer, cider and porter shops, and places where spirituous liquors are sold in less quantities than one gallon, and all other houses of public entertainment in said city, all theatrical exhibitions, and public shows, and all exhibitions of whatever name, or nature to which admission is obtained on the payment of money or any other reward; to license and establish ferries across the Mississippi river from said city to the opposite shore, and to impose reasonable fines and penalties for the violation of any such laws and ordinances. And the said city council shall have full and exclusive power to grant or refuse license to tavern keepers, inn holders, retailers of spirituous liquors by less quantities than one gallon, keepers of ale, porter, cider, beer houses and shops, and all other houses of public entertainment, showmen, keepers and managers of theatrical exhibitions, and other exhibitions for money or other reward, auctioneers for the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, horses and other animals at public auction, keepers of billiard tables, ball and ten pin alleys, and keepers of ferries from said city across the Mississippi river to the opposite shore; and in granting any such license it shall be lawful for said city council to exact, demand and receive such sum or sums of money as they shall think reasonable and expedient; to annex thereto such terms and conditions in regard to time and place, and other circumstances under which such license shall be acted upon, as in their opinion the peace, quiet, and good order of society and said city may require, and for the violation of such terms and conditions as aforesaid the city council shall have power to revoke or suspend any such license whenever the good order and welfare of said city may require it, in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance: provided, that no power herein granted to the said city council shall be so construed as to impair, interfere with, or in any way affect any right or rights now existing by virtue of any acts heretofore passed by the legislative authority of this territory establishing ferries across the Mississippi river opposite the town of Dubuque, in Dubuque

**EXHIBIT 21**

#069

west quarter of section eight, in township eleven, range thirteen to Noah Tryon, be and the same is hereby legalized.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

---

## CHAPTER LV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a State Road on a portion of the dividing line of the Counties of De Kalb and Steuben;" approved January 2, 1847.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 14, 1848.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the county commissioners of Steuben county, in conjunction with the county commissioners of De Kalb county, shall order the supervisors of their respective counties, along the boundary of whose districts said road shall pass, to open the same to the usual width, in conformity to the 31st section of chapter 16, of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

---

## CHAPTER LVI.

An Act to reduce the law incorporating the City of Madison, and the several acts amendatory thereto into one act, and to amend the same.

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 14, 1848.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That so much of the county of Jefferson as is included within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at low water mark on the Ohio river, where the subdividing line of fractional section number three, in township number three north, range number ten east, would touch said river if extended south, thence north along said subdividing line to the centre of section thirty-four in township number four north, range number ten east; thence east with the subdividing line of said section number thirty-four, and through section

SEC. 7. The common council shall also meet annually on the the second Thursday in March, at which time they shall appoint an inspector or inspectors of elections, and appoint the place or places for holding the annual charter election, and at such other times as they by resolution may direct, or as the president, or in his absence a majority of the common council shall appoint; and in all cases of called meetings, notice thereof shall be given by the clerk to each member in writing, either personally served or left at his usual place of residence. If at any meeting of the common council a quorum do not attend at the time and place appointed, it shall be the duty of the clerk to adjourn such meeting to some future day, and give notice thereof as aforesaid, and to make such adjournment from time to time as often as it may be necessary, until a quorum shall attend.

SEC. 8. The common council shall have the custody and management of all the corporate property, real and personal, and all revenues belonging to the city within or without said city, and shall have power for and within the city to make, establish, publish, alter, modify, amend, and repeal ordinances, rules, regulations, and by-laws for the following purposes, and upon the following subjects, to-wit:

1. To restrain and prohibit all descriptions of gaming, and every kind of fraudulent device and practice in said city;

2. To regulate and license, or to refuse to license all taverns, coffee-houses, ale, porter, or beer shops, restaurants, eating houses, or houses for the sale or barter of spirituous or fermented liquors by a less quantity than a quart, or in any quantity to be drunk in or about the retailers house, out-house, yard, or garden, and to prohibit the selling, bartering, or giving away any spirituous or fermented liquor to any person already drunk or who is generally known to be frequently intoxicated, or to any minor, apprentice or servant, without an order from his or her parent, guardian, or master; and for any license to retail spirituous or fermented liquors by a less quantity than a quart the common council may charge any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for a license for one year, and require the person obtaining said license to give his bond with such security as they may deem sufficient, payable to the city of Madison, in such sum and with such conditions annexed as said common council may fix by ordinance. And it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to sell or barter any spirituous or fermented liquors by a less quantity than a quart, or by any quantity to be drunk in or about the retailers house, out-house, yard, or garden, without first obtaining a license from the common council of said city to do so; and for any violation of any ordinance in relation to retailing spirituous or fermented liquors, or in relation to selling, bartering, or giving away spirituous or fermented liquors to minors, servants, or persons who are generally known to be frequently intoxicated, it shall be lawful for the common council to fix penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every such offence.



3. To regulate and license or refuse to license all places of amusement, theatrical exhibitions, and all exhibitions where money or anything of value is charged or received for admission to the same, and to charge and receive for such license in all the foregoing cases such sum as the common council may deem proper, and annex such conditions in all respects as said common council may choose.

4. To regulate and license, or provide by ordinance for regulating and licensing, all ferrics to and from the city across the Ohio river; all carts, drays, wagons, coaches, and all other carriages or vehicles for transporting persons or things kept for hire, or for transporting persons or things in said city, and to punish by suitable penalties all persons who shall, without license, hire out any such vehicle, or transport any person or thing for hire or pay within the limits of said city: To regulate and license pedlars and hucksters, agents for foreign insurance companies, and the keepers of gun powder and other explosive compounds, and in all these cases to charge and receive for such license such sum as the common council may ordain.

5. To establish markets, market houses, and market spaces in said city; to prevent forestalling and regrating, and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as to the time, place, and manner of selling such provisions and commodities as may be sold or exposed for sale in any of said markets, market houses, or market spaces, as they may think will promote the interest, comfort, or convenience of the citizens; to prohibit the sale of fresh meats in small quantities, or any kind of marketing, on market days and within market hours, at any other place than at the proper market house or market space, and to declare any article sold or exposed for sale in any market, market house, or market space contrary to any ordinance, rule, or regulation, forfeited to the city, and authorize the market master or any other person that they may appoint, to seize and sell the same at public outcry forthwith and pay the proceeds into the city treasury.

6. To restrain and regulate the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, geese, and other domestic animals, by inflicting suitable penalties upon the owner or owners of any cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, or geese found running at large contrary to ordinance, or by authorizing the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same for any penalty incurred, and costs of proceeding.

7. To prevent and regulate the running at large of dogs, by inflicting suitable penalties upon their owners or persons who harbor them, where such dogs are found at large or off of the premises of their owners, or of the persons who harbor them; and to authorize the killing of any dog or dogs if found at large contrary to ordinance, or both at the pleasure of the common council.

8. To protect the inhabitants of said city from all malignant and contagious diseases; to cause to be filled up or drained all grounds whereon water has or may become stagnant at the expense of the owners of said ground, whether such stagnant pool has been pro-

**EXHIBIT 22**

IV. General provisions.

23 Jan. 1849 § 5.  
P. L. 686.

Ground-rent not to be divested by sale for taxes in Philadelphia.

17. The estate which may be held in a ground-rent in fee, issuing out of any real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall not be divested by the sale of the land out of which said ground-rent may issue, for the non-payment of any tax, charge or assessment imposed on said real estate; but said ground-rent shall be assessed as a distinct estate, and payment of any tax or assessment imposed thereon, shall be enforced in like manner as in other cases of real estate. (a)

27 April 1855 § 7.  
P. L. 309.

Limitation of claim for ground-rent.

Evidence of payment may be recorded.

18. In all cases where no payment, claim or demand (b) shall have been made on account of, or for, any ground-rent, annuity or other charge upon real estate for twenty-one years, or no declaration or acknowledgment of the existence thereof shall have been made within that period, by the owner of the premises, subject to such ground-rent, annuity or charge, a release or extinguishment thereof shall be presumed, and such ground-rent, annuity or charge shall thereafter be irrecoverable: *Provided*, That the evidence of such payment may be perpetuated by recording in the recorder of deeds' office of the proper county, the duplicate of any receipt therefor, proved by oath or affirmation to be a true copy of that signed and delivered in the presence of the payer, and witnessed at the time by the deponent, which recorded duplicate, or the exemplification of the record thereof, shall be evidence until disproved; and the evidence of any such claim or demand may be perpetuated by the record of any judgment recovered for such rent, annuity or charge, in any court of record, or the transcript therein filed of any recovery thereof, by judgment before any alderman or justice of the peace, which records and judgments shall be duly indexed: *Provided*, That this section shall not go into effect until after three years from the passage of this act.

(a) *Salter v. Read*, 15 Penn. St. R. 260.

(b) See *Hiestor v. Shaeffer*, 45 Penn. St. R. 537.

Gunpowder.

- 1. Storage of gunpowder, &c., in Philadelphia, regulated.
- 2. Mayor to grant licenses. Not more than 25 pounds to be kept. Sign of "licensed to sell gunpowder" to be put up. Price of license.
- 3. Carriages for conveyance of, to be marked "gunpowder."
- 4. On violation, to be subject to seizure.
- 5. When search-warrants may be issued.
- 6. How suits to be brought by owners. When gunpow-

- der to be forfeited. Damages. Sale of, *pendente lite*.
- 7. When firemen may seize without warrant.
- 8. Penalty for violations of this act. How recoverable. Appropriation of forfeitures.
- 9. Extended to saltpetre.
- 10. Limitation of suits for penalties.
- 11. Manufacture of fire-works, &c., in Philadelphia, prohibited.
- 12. Penalty. How recoverable.

20 March 1856 § 1.  
P. L. 137.

Storage of gunpowder, &c., in Philadelphia regulated.

Ibid. § 2.

Mayor to grant licenses.

Not more than twenty-five pounds to be kept.

Sign of "licensed to sell gunpowder" to be put up.

Price of license.

Ibid. § 3.

Carriages for conveyance of, to be marked "gunpowder."

Ibid. § 4.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to have or keep any quantity of gunpowder or gun-cotton in any house, store, shop, building, cellar or other place within the city of Philadelphia (except in the public magazines, or in a quantity not exceeding two pounds for private use), unless in the manner herein-after provided.

2. It shall be lawful for the mayor of the city of Philadelphia to grant licenses, under the official seal of said city, to any person or persons desirous to sell gunpowder or gun-cotton therein. The person or persons so licensed may have on their premises a quantity of gunpowder or gun-cotton, not exceeding in all twenty-five pounds at any one time. The person or persons so licensed shall not be protected against any of the penalties or consequences hereinafter provided for violations of this act, except while they have, on some conspicuous part of the front of each of the houses or buildings in which they may be licensed to sell gunpowder or gun-cotton under this act, a sign on which shall be distinctly painted in letters legible to persons passing such houses or buildings, the words, "licensed to sell gunpowder," or "licensed to sell gun-cotton," and shall pay into the city treasury the sum of five dollars for said license.

3. Every carriage used for conveying gunpowder or gun-cotton within the city of Philadelphia, in accordance with the provisions of the acts now in force relative thereto, shall, in addition to the requirements therein contained, have painted on each side thereof, in letters distinctly legible to all passers-by, the word "gunpowder," and any failure so to do, shall subject the offender or offenders to the penalties herein contained for violations of this act.

4. In every case of a violation of any provision of this act, relative to the

#974  
GUNPOWDER.

keeping of gunpowder or gun-cotton, or in every case of the violation of any of the provisions of the acts now in force relative to the introduction into the city of Philadelphia, of gunpowder or gun-cotton, it shall be lawful for any of the trustees of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, to seize such gunpowder or gun-cotton, in the day-time, and to convey, or cause the same to be conveyed, to any magazine used for the storing of gunpowder.

20 March 1856.  
On violation, to be subject to seizure.

5. Whenever any inhabitant of the said city shall make oath or affirmation, particularly describing as nearly as may be the place to be searched, and the things to be seized, before the mayor or any alderman, of any fact or circumstance, which, in the opinion of the said mayor or alderman, shall afford a probable cause of belief that any gunpowder or gun-cotton has been brought into, or is kept within the said city, or in the harbor thereof, contrary to the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts now in force relative to the introduction of gunpowder or gun-cotton into the city of Philadelphia, it shall be lawful for the said mayor or alderman to issue his warrant or warrants, under his hand and seal, to any sheriff, marshal, constable, or other fit person, commanding him or them to search for such gunpowder or gun-cotton, in the day-time, where-soever the same may be, in violation of said acts, and to seize and take possession of the same, if found, and to convey, or cause the same to be conveyed, forthwith to any magazine used for storing gunpowder.

Ibid. § 6.  
When search-warrants may be issued.

6. All actions or suits for the recovery of any gunpowder or gun-cotton, which may have been seized and stored in any magazine by virtue of the provisions of this act, or for the value thereof, or for damages sustained by the seizure or detention thereof, shall be brought against the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, and shall be commenced within three calendar months next after such seizure shall have been actually made; and in case no such action or suit shall have been commenced within such period, such gunpowder or gun-cotton shall be deemed absolutely forfeited to the said Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, and may be immediately delivered to the proper officers thereof for its use. No penal damages shall be recovered in any such action or suit; and such gunpowder or gun-cotton may, at any time during the pendency of any such action or suit, by consent of the parties thereto, be sold, and the money arising from such sale be paid into the court where such suit or action may be pending, to abide the event thereof.

Ibid. § 6.  
How suits to be brought by owners.

When gunpowder to be forfeited.

Damages. •  
Sale of, pendente lito.

7. If any gunpowder or gun-cotton, exceeding the quantity mentioned in this act, shall be found in the possession or custody of any person or persons, in violation of the provisions herein contained, by any fireman of any company belonging to the fire department of the said city during any fire therein, it shall be lawful for such fireman to seize the same, without any warrant, and to immediately convey the same, and report such seizure to the chief engineer of the fire department, or in his absence the acting assistant-engineer; and the said chief engineer or assistant shall convey, or cause it to be conveyed, to any magazine for the storing of gunpowder, there to be detained until it be decided by due course of law, in accordance with the provisions of this act, whether such gunpowder or gun-cotton be forfeited.

Ibid. § 7.  
When firemen may seize, without warrant.

8. Any violation of the provisions of this act relative to the keeping of gunpowder or gun-cotton, or of any of the provisions of the acts now in force relative to the introduction of gunpowder or gun-cotton into the city of Philadelphia, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of the gunpowder or gun-cotton as hereinbefore provided, also subject the offender or offenders to a fine of five hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in an action of debt in any court having cognisance thereof, by, to and for the use of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen. And all gunpowder or gun-cotton found within the city of Philadelphia, in violation of the provisions in this act contained, shall be forfeited to the use of the aforesaid Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Ibid. § 8.  
Penalty for violations of this act.

How recoverable.

Appropriation of forfeitures.

9. All and singular the provisions of this act relative to the recovery of any penalty, and the seizure and forfeiture of gunpowder or gun-cotton, be and they are hereby extended to the recovery of any penalty, and the seizure and forfeiture of all saltpetre introduced, stored, deposited or kept in said city, in violation of the acts relative thereto now in force in said city; and the said penalty and forfeiture shall be to and for the use of the aforesaid Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, against whom all suits or actions for its recovery shall be brought, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Ibid. § 9.  
Extended to saltpetre.

10. All actions for any penalty incurred for violation of any of the provisions

Ibid. § 10.

# **EXHIBIT 23**

PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1851.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, JULY, 1851.

22158

HARTFORD:

BOSWELL AND FAXON.

1851.

shall be forever precluded from claiming and showing that said taxes have not been paid, but it shall be taken as conclusively proved that said taxes have been paid.

*Provided, however,* that in all cases where the selectmen of any town in this state have heretofore returned to the town clerk a list of the names of persons whose state or town taxes have been by them abated, and have neglected to subscribe their names thereto, the same shall not, by reason of such neglect, be thereby invalidated, and may be proved by any other proper evidence.

Omission of signatures of selectmen, not to invalidate lists of abatements heretofore made.

SEC. 4. Any collector of taxes knowingly and designedly making a false certificate, and any selectman of any town knowingly and designedly making a false list of persons whose taxes shall be abated under this act, shall pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; said offence to be a crime, and to be prosecuted and proceeded with like other criminal offences.

Penalty for making false certificate or list.

SEC. 5. The fifth section of the act to which this is an addition, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 24th, 1859.

#### CHAPTER LXXXII.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SEC. 1. There shall be one parade annually, sometime in the month of May, for one day only, by company; also one parade annually, for one day only, by regiment or brigade, in the month of August or September, as the commanding officer of the division shall direct, with the approval of the commander-in-chief.

Parades.

SEC. 2. Chaplains, surgeons, paymasters, engineers and sergeant-majors, may appear on horseback only on days of general review; on all other occasions, they shall appear on foot.

What officers may appear on horseback, on days of general review, only.

SEC. 3. Every company that shall comply with the provisions of the military laws, shall be allowed, out of

Allowance for rent of armory and drill-room.

the state treasury, the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum, as rent for armory and drill-room, upon a certificate from the adjutant-general that such company is justly entitled to receive the same.

Allowance to  
governor's  
guards.

SEC. 4. Any company of governor's guards which shall do duty in accordance with the provisions of law, shall be allowed seventy-five dollars per annum for armory rent.

Temporary erec-  
tions for sale of  
liquors or gam-  
bling, near parade  
ground, may be  
abated as nui-  
sances.

SEC. 5. If any booth, shed, tent, or other temporary erection, within one mile of any military parade-ground, muster-field or encampment, shall be used and occupied for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or for the purpose of gambling, the officer commanding said parade-ground, muster-field or encampment, the sheriff or deputy-sheriff of the county, or any justice of the peace, selectman, or constable of the town in which such booth, shed, tent, or other temporary erection is situated, upon having notice or knowledge that the same is so used or occupied, shall notify the owner or occupant thereof to vacate and close the same immediately; and, if said owner or occupant shall refuse or neglect so to do, said commanding officer, sheriff, deputy-sheriff, justice of the peace, selectman or constable, may forthwith abate such booth, shed, tent, or other such temporary erection, as a nuisance, and may pull down or otherwise destroy the same, with the assistance of any force, civil or military.

Board of officers  
may be appoint-  
ed to prepare sys-  
tem of regula-  
tions.

SEC. 6. The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to appoint a board of officers to prepare a system of general regulations for the government of the militia, for which services no compensation shall be claimed or allowed.

Quarter-master-  
general to inspect  
armories, gun  
houses, &c., an-  
nually.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the quarter-master-general, annually, to inspect the armories and gun-houses of the several companies, and also the rooms occupied by the regimental bands; and, on or before the first day of November, to make to the adjutant-general a full report of the condition of the same, and what companies are entitled to the allowance for armory rent; for which services he shall be allowed the sum of nine cents for every mile of necessary travel.

Compensation.

Companies may  
adopt and en-  
force regulations,  
and by laws.

SEC. 8. Each company may adopt, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of its members, not inconsistent with the militia laws; and such rules, regulations and by-laws



**EXHIBIT 24**

ment and all legal fees, and who shall proceed in the same manner as collectors of town taxes are required by law to proceed in selling real estate at auction for the collection of town taxes.

SEC. 10. The fire-wardens shall have power, in times of fires, to suppress all tumults and riots, by force, if necessary; to direct the labor of all persons present during the continuance of such fires, to remove goods and effects endangered by such fires, and protect the same from waste and depredation, to pull down, or remove any house, store, or other building, when they may deem it necessary to prevent the spreading of such fires, for which neither they, nor their assistants, shall be made liable, and to require of the inhabitants of said village their aid and assistance for the several purposes aforesaid; and said fire-wardens may inspect the manner of manufacturing and keeping gun-powder, lime, ashes, matches, lights, fire-works of all kinds, and other combustibles, and the construction and repairs of fire-places, stoves, flues and chimneys, in said village; and a majority of said fire-wardens may, if they deem the same dangerous, order the persons manufacturing and keeping such gun-powder, lime, ashes, matches, lights, fire-works or combustibles, in what manner to manufacture and keep the same; and the occupants or owners of such fire-places, stoves, flues or chimneys, how to repair the same; and every person refusing or neglecting to obey such order, shall forfeit and pay a fine, not exceeding twenty dollars.

SEC. 11. Said village shall have power to make, establish, alter, amend or repeal ordinances, regulations and by-laws for the following purposes, and to inflict penalties for the breach thereof:

*First.* To establish and regulate a market.

*Second.* To suppress and restrain disorderly and gaming-houses, billiard-tables, and all descriptions of gaming, and for the destruction of all instruments and devices used for that purpose.

*Third.* To regulate the exhibition of common showmen, and of shows of every kind not interdicted by law.

*Fourth.* To abate and remove nuisances.

*Fifth.* To compel the owner or occupant of any unwhole-

**EXHIBIT 25**

CRIMINAL CODE.

DEADLY WEAPONS.

REGULATES TRAFFIC AND PREVENTS SALE TO MINORS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>§ 1. Forbids possession or sale of slung-shots or knuckles—penalty.</p> <p>§ 2. Forbids sale, loan or gift to minors, of fire-arms or other deadly weapons—penalty.</p> <p>§ 3. Provides for registry of sales by dealers in deadly weapons—Form of register—penalty for failure to keep same.</p> <p>§ 4. Penalty for carrying deadly weapons or display of same.</p> | <p>§ 5. Fines and penalties—how recovered—Increased penalty for second offense.</p> <p>§ 6. Exempts sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen or peace officers from provisions of this act.</p> <p>§ 7. Repealing clause for acts in conflict.</p> <p>In force July 1, 1881.</p> |
|---|---|

AN ACT to regulate the traffic in deadly weapons, and to prevent the sale of them to minors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That whoever shall have in his possession, or sell, give or loan, hire or barter, or whoever shall offer to sell, give, loan, hire or barter, to any person within this state, any slung-shot or metallic knuckles, or other deadly weapon of like character, or any person in whose possession such weapons shall be found, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

§ 2. Whoever, not being the father, guardian or employer of the minor herein named, by himself or agent, shall sell, give, loan, hire or barter, or shall offer to sell, give, loan, hire or barter to any minor within this state, any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon of like character, capable of being secreted upon the person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

§ 3. All persons dealing in deadly weapons, hereinbefore mentioned, at retail within this state shall keep a register of all such weapons sold or given away by them. Such register shall contain the date of the sale or gift, the name and age of the person to whom the weapon is sold or given, the price of the said weapon, and the purpose for which it is purchased or obtained. The said register shall be in the following form:

No. of weapon.	To whom sold or given.	Age of purchaser.	Kind and description of weapon.	For what purpose purchased or obtained.	Price of weapon.
----------------	------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------	---	------------------

Said register shall be kept open for the inspection of the public, and all persons who may wish to examine the same may do so at all reasonable times during business hours. A failure to keep such register, or to allow an examination of the same, or to record

therein any sale or gift of a deadly weapon, or the keeping of a false register, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

§ 4. Whoever shall carry a concealed weapon upon or about his person of the character in this act specified, or razor as a weapon, or whoever, in a threatening or boisterous manner, shall display or flourish any deadly weapon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

§ 5. All fines and penalties specified in this act may be recovered by information, complaint or indictment, or other appropriate remedy, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and, when recovered, shall be paid into the county treasury of the county where the conviction is had, and become a part of the current revenue of the county; or the said fines and penalties may be recovered by *qui tam* action, one-half to be paid to the informer, and the other half to be paid into the county treasury, as aforesaid. For a second violation of any of the provisions of this act the offender shall be fined in double the amount herein specified, or may be committed to the county jail for any term not exceeding twenty days, in the discretion of the court.

§ 6. Section four (4) of this act shall not apply to sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen or other peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, or to any person summoned by any of such officers to assist in making arrest, or preserving the peace, while such person so summoned is engaged in assisting such officer.

§ 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED April 16, 1881.

PENALTY FOR ADULTERATION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

§ 1. Manufacture of imitations or adulteration of butter and cheese prohibited—Penalty.

§ 2. Repealing clause.  
In force July 1, 1881.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of butter and cheese, or the sale or disposal of the same, or the manufacture or sale of any article as a substitute for butter or cheese, or any article to be used as butter and cheese.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whoever manufactures out of any oleaginous substances, or any compound of the same other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or cream from the same,*

**EXHIBIT 26**

*Presented to Harvard Law School*  
*Aug 16* Illinois. Laws, statutes, etc. *#985* *By Merritt Starr*  
Annotations

# ANNOTATED STATUTES <sup>cf</sup>

OF THE

# STATE OF ILLINOIS

IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1885

EMBRACING THE REVISION OF 1874, AND ALL GENERAL STATUTES EN-  
ACTED SINCE SUCH REVISION, SO FAR AS IN FORCE, WITH DIGESTED  
NOTES OF DECISIONS CONSTRUING OR ILLUSTRATING THEIR PRO-  
VISIONS BY THE COURTS OF ILLINOIS AND OF THE UNITED  
STATES, AND HISTORICAL NOTES COMPARING THE PRE-  
SENT STATUTES WITH PREVIOUS LEGISLATION

EDITED BY  
**MERRITT STARR**  
AND  
**RUSSELL H. CURTIS**  
OF THE CHICAGO BAR

VOLUME I

CHICAGO  
**CALLAGHAN AND COMPANY**  
LAW BOOK PUBLISHERS  
1885

*1885*  
*2000*  
*1885*

Generated on 2024-04-12 16:47 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.hl39ia  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

whoever shall offer to sell, give, loan, hire or barter, to any person within this State, any slung-shot or metallic knuckles, or other deadly weapon of like character, or any person in whose possession such weapons shall be found, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (§10) nor more than two hundred dollars (§200).

¶ 89. **Deadly weapons — Not to be sold minors.]** § 2. Whoever, not being the father, guardian or employer of the minor herein named, by himself or agent, shall sell, give, loan, hire or barter, or shall offer to sell, give, loan, hire or barter to any minor within this State, any pistol, revolver, deringer, bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon of like character, capable of being secreted upon the person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (§25) nor more than two hundred dollars (§200).

¶ 90. — **Register of sales — Penalty.]** § 3. All persons dealing in deadly weapons, hereinbefore mentioned, at retail within this State shall keep a register of all such weapons sold or given away by them. Such register shall contain the date of the sale or gift, the name and age of the person to whom the weapon is sold or given, the price of the said weapon, and the purpose for which it is purchased or obtained. The said register shall be in the following form:

NO. OF WEAPON.	TO WHOM SOLD OR GIVEN.	AGE OF PURCHASER.	KIND AND DESCRIPTION OF WEAPON.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE PURCHASED OR OBTAINED.	PRICE OF WEAPON.
----------------	------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------	---	------------------

Said register shall be kept open for the inspection of the public, and all persons who may wish to examine the same may do so at all reasonable times during business hours. A failure to keep such register, or to allow an examination of the same, or to record therein any sale or gift of a deadly weapon, or the keeping of a false register, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (§25) nor more than two hundred dollars (§200).

¶ 91. **Concealed weapon — Flourishing weapon.]** § 4. Whoever shall carry a concealed weapon upon or about his person of the character in this Act specified, or razor as a weapon, or whoever, in a threatening or boisterous manner, shall display or flourish any deadly weapon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (§25) nor more than two hundred dollars (§200).

¶ 92. **Penalties — How recovered — Second offense.]** § 5. All fines and penalties specified in this Act may be recovered by information, complaint or indictment, or other appropriate remedy, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and, when recovered, shall be paid into the county treasury of the county where the conviction is had, and become a part of the current revenue of the county; or the said fines and penalties may be recovered by *qui tam* action, one-half to be paid to the informer, and the other half to be paid into the county treasury, as aforesaid. For a second violation of any of the provisions of this Act the offender shall be fined in double the amount herein specified, or may be committed to the county jail for any term not exceeding twenty days, in the discretion of the court.

¶ 93. **Peace officers exempt.]** § 6. Section four (4) of this Act shall not apply to sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen or other peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, or to any person sum-

Generated on 2024-04-12 16:46 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.h391a  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google



**EXHIBIT 27**

gaged. Any person doing the business of an emigrant agent between the first day of January and the first day of July of any year without having first obtained such license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or may be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, for each and every offense, within the discretion of the Court.

**Sec. 489.** (1759.) Any person or persons, company or companies, representing publicly for gain or reward any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other entertainment of the stage, or any part therein, all fortune tellers, and those who exhibit wax figures, or shows of any kind whatsoever, and any circus or other show traveling in connection therewith, who shall give any exhibition without complying with the law imposing a tax or license therefor shall upon conviction in any Court of competent jurisdiction be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars and all costs and be imprisoned in the County jail for not less than one month nor more than three months, in the discretion of the Court.

**Sec. 490.** No person or corporation within the limits of this State shall sell or offer for sale any pistol, rifle cartridge or pistol cartridge less than .45 calibre, or metal knuckles, without first obtaining a license from the County in which such person or corporation is doing business so to do. The County Board of Commissioners of the several Counties of this State are authorized to issue licenses in their respective Counties for the sale of pistols and pistol and rifle cartridges of less than .45 calibre, and metal knuckles, upon the payment to the County Treasurer by the person or corporation so applying for said license of the sum of twenty-five dollars annually; and any person who shall sell or offer for sale any pistol, or pistol or rifle cartridge of less than .45 calibre, or metal knuckles, without having obtained the license provided for in this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

**Sec. 491.** Any person who solicits insurance in behalf of any insurance company not organized under or incorporated by the laws of this State, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance or any policy of insurance to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives

A. D. 1891.

Penalty.

Violation of law by persons representing public plays, shows, &c. 1875, XV., 845.

Sale of pistols, &c., without a license a misdemeanor. 1890, XX., 653; 1891, I D., 1101.

County Board of Commissioners to issue license. *Ib.*; 1893, XXI., 426.

Penalty.

Who are agents of insurance companies; not to solicit insurance without license; not to represent himself as agent. 1883, XVIII., 460.

**EXHIBIT 28**

# GENERAL LAWS

(AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS)

OF THE

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ALABAMA,

PASSED AT THE

SESSION OF 1898-9,

HELD IN THE CAPITOL IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY  
COMMENCING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

---

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, Governor.  
R. M. CUNNINGHAM, President of the Senate.  
CHARLES E. WALLER, Speaker of the House.

---

I, ROBT P. McDAVID, Secretary of State of Alabama, do hereby certify  
that this Volume is published by the authority of the State of Alabama, and  
in accordance with Law.

ROBT P. McDAVID,  
Secretary of State.

---

VANCE PRINTING CO.,  
STATE PRINTERS FOR ALABAMA,  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

State: Provided, That under this act there shall be no peddling of patent medicines.

#### PHOTOGRAPHERS.

65th. For each traveling photograph gallery going from county to county in railroad car, twenty-five dollars.

For each traveling photographer, traveling in any other way, ten dollars.

#### PISTOL, BOWIE OR DIRK KNIVES.

66th. For dealers in pistol, bowie or dirk knives, whether principal stock in trade or not, one hundred dollars.

#### PISTOL OR RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

67th. For wholesale dealers in pistol or rifle cartridges, in towns or cities of twenty thousand or more inhabitants, ten dollars. In all other places, five dollars: Provided, That the wholesale dealers license shall entitle them to sell at retail.

#### PUBLIC HALLS.

68th. For each public hall, let to hire, twenty-five dollars.

#### POOL TABLES.

69th. For each pool table upon which the game of pin pool is played, one hundred dollars.

For each table upon which a game of pool is played with fifteen balls more or less, and not pin pool, for the use of which money or other things of value is charged or when kept in connection with a bar-room or drinking saloon, whether its use is charged for or not, fifty dollars.

#### PLUMBERS OR GAS FITTERS.

70th. For each person or firm doing the business of a plumber and gas fitter, or either, in towns or cities of twenty thousand or more inhabitants, ten dollars.

In all other places, five dollars.

**EXHIBIT 29**

factories or other enterprises under the provisions of law heretofore in force in this state.

CHAPTER 48.

SEC. 4. A factory or factories or other enterprises exempted from taxation under the provisions of this act, which may belong to, or being a trust, combine or pool, shall not enjoy such exemptions.

Factories in trusts or combines not exempt.

SEC. 5. That all cities, towns and villages are hereby authorized to encourage the establishment of such factories and plants within their respective corporate limits, by exempting the same from municipal taxation for a period not longer than ten years.

Cities and towns may exempt for ten years.

SEC. 6. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1900.

CHAPTER 49.

AN ACT to amend chapter 32 of the acts of 1894 relating to personal assessment rolls.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi,* That chapter 32 of the acts of the legislature of 1894 be amended so that the same shall read as follows: The auditor of public accounts shall, by the first day of February in each year, furnish the clerk of the board of supervisors of each county with three copies of blank assessment rolls, and counties having two judicial districts shall be furnished with four copies; said roll shall be made of good paper, neatly and substantially bound and properly ruled and headed for the assessment of personal property and polls, in which to enter the following items: first column for number of tax receipts; second column, the name of the tax payer; third column, total valuation of property; fourth column, for polls; fifth column, number of cattle over two cows and calves; sixth column, number of oxen; seventh column, number of horses; eighth for number of mules; ninth column, for number of sheep and goats over ten head; tenth column, number of hogs over ten head; eleventh, number of carriages and other wheeled vehicles; twelfth column, number of pianos, organs and melodeans; thirteenth column, number of watches; fourteenth

Personal assessment rolls.

Act 1894 amended.

## CHAPTER 49.

How columns  
ruled and  
headed.

State tax, 6 mills.

Exempt property.

column, value of jewelry; fifteenth column, value of gold and silver plate; sixteenth column, number of guns over one; seventeenth column, number of pistols, bowieknives, dirks or sword canes; eighteenth column, amount of capital employed in merchandise; nineteenth column, amount of capital employed in manufacturing; twentieth column, amount of money on hand or on deposit or loaned; twenty-first column, amount of indebtedness to the party assessed which he regards as probably collectible; twenty-second column, amount of household furniture over \$250 in value; twenty-third column, amount of bonds, certificates, warrants, script or other form of indebtedness of the state or any county, city, town, village, board or body capable of being a debtor, held by the person rendering the list and in whose behalf it is rendered; twenty-fourth column, amount of all property not otherwise enumerated; twenty-fifth column, aggregate state tax at 6 mills; twenty-sixth column, total advalorem levee tax; exempt property: first, number of horses; second, number of mules; third, number of cows; fourth, number of sheep; fifth, number of goats; sixth, number of hogs; seventh, number of asses.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1900.

## CHAPTER 50.

AN ACT to exempt from taxation the property, real and personal and the revenues derived therefrom of religious or charitable societies, benevolent orders of the lodge system and of library associations.

Lodges, etc., ex-  
empt from tax.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi,* That all of the property, real and personal, and the revenues derived therefrom belonging to any religious or charitable society or benevolent order on the lodge system, where no dividends are declared, and where the revenues thereof are used for fraternal and benevolent purposes, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxes.

Library property  
exempt.

SEC. 2. That the real and personal property of library associations used for library purposes where no dividends are declared, and to which



**EXHIBIT 30**

CHAPTER 136.

**FIREARMS.**

(S. B. No. 426, by Senator Irby.)

**AN ACT**

RELATING TO THE SALE, RENTAL AND GIVING AWAY OF FIREARMS IN THE STATE OF COLORADO; AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Defining term "firearms."

Section 1. In this Act, the term "firearms" means a pistol, revolver or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged, and the length of the barrel of which, not including any revolving detachable or magazine breach, does not exceed twelve inches.

The words "antique firearms" shall not include firearms as hereinbefore defined, with or for which ammunition is not sold, or which there is reasonable ground for believing are not capable of being effectually used.

Not affect existing laws.

Section 2. This act shall not affect the rights conferred or penalties imposed, concerning firearms by the Constitution of this State, or by laws heretofore enacted and now in force, except in so far as said laws are inconsistent herewith.

Record of all sales or rentals shall be kept.

Section 3. Every individual, firm or corporation engaged, within this commonwealth, in the retail sale, rental or exchange of firearms, pistols or revolvers, shall keep a record of each pistol or revolver sold, rented or exchanged at retail. Said record shall be made at the time of the transaction in a book kept for that purpose and shall include the name of the person to whom the

pistol or revolver is sold or rented, or with whom exchanged; his age, occupation, residence, and, if residing in a city, the street and number therein where he resides; the make, calibre and finish of said pistol, or revolver, together with its number and serial letter, if any; the date of the sale, rental or exchange of said revolver; and the name of the employee or other person making such sale, rental or exchange. Said record book shall be open at all times to the inspection of any duly authorized police officer.

Records open to inspection of police officers.

Section 4. Every individual, firm or corporation failing to keep the record provided for in the first section of this act, or who shall refuse to exhibit such record when requested by a police officer, and any purchaser, lessee or exchanger of a pistol or revolver, who shall, in connection with the making of such record, give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Failure to comply.

Penalty.

Section 5. Justices of the Peace, within their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases arising under the provisions of this Act, and appeal from judgment shall be to the County Courts in the respective counties in the same manner as is now provided by law for appeals from judgments of the Justices of the Peace in the cases of misdemeanor.

Justices of Peace jurisdiction.

Approved May 26th, 1911.

# **EXHIBIT 31**

## Chap. 195.

AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to the sale and carrying of dangerous weapons.

Became a law May 25, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

L. 1909,  
ch. 88,  
§§ 1896,  
1897, 1899  
amended.

Section 1. Sections eighteen hundred and ninety-six, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1896. **Making and disposing of dangerous weapons.** A person who manufactures, or causes to be manufactured, or sells or keeps for sale, or offers, or gives, or disposes of any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as a blackjack,<sup>1</sup> slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon,<sup>2</sup> or metal knuckles, to any person; or a person who offers, sells, loans, leases, or gives any gun, revolver, pistol or other firearm or any airgun, spring-gun or other instrument or weapon in which the propelling force is a spring or air or any instrument or weapon commonly known as a toy pistol or in or upon which any loaded or blank cartridges are used, or may be used, or any loaded or blank cartridges or ammunition therefor, to any person under the age of sixteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 1897. **Carrying and use of dangerous weapons.** A person who attempts to use against another, or who carries, or possesses, any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack,<sup>1</sup> slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag,<sup>2</sup> metal knuckles or bludgeon,<sup>2</sup> or who, with intent to use the same unlawfully<sup>3</sup> against another, carries or possesses a dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, or any other dangerous or deadly instrument or weapon,<sup>4</sup> is guilty of a felony.

<sup>1</sup> Word "blackjack" new.

<sup>2</sup> Words "sandbag, bludgeon" new.

<sup>3</sup> Word "unlawfully" new.

<sup>4</sup> Words "razor, stiletto, or any other dangerous or deadly instrument or weapon," new.

Any person under the age of sixteen years, who shall have, carry, or have in his possession,<sup>5</sup> any of the articles named or described in the last section, which it is forbidden therein to offer, sell, loan, lease or give to him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

<sup>6</sup>Any person over the age of sixteen years, who shall have in his possession in any city, village or town of this state, any pistol, revolver or other firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, without a written license therefor, issued to him by a police magistrate of such city or village, or by a justice of the peace of such town, or in such manner as may be \*prescribed by ordinance in such city, village or town, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person over the age of sixteen years, who shall have or carry concealed upon his person in any city, village, or town of this state, any pistol, revolver, or other firearm without a written license therefor, theretofore issued to him by a police magistrate of such city or village, or by a justice of the peace of such town, or in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance of such city, village or town, shall be guilty of a felony.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Any person not a citizen of the United States, who shall have or carry firearms, or any dangerous or deadly weapons in any public place, at any time, shall be guilty of a felony. This section shall not apply to the regular and ordinary transportation of firearms as merchandise, nor to sheriffs, policemen, or to other duly appointed peace officers, nor to duly authorized military or civil organizations, when parading, nor to the members thereof when going to and from the places of meeting of their respective organizations.

§ 1899. **Destruction of dangerous weapons.** The unlawful<sup>9</sup> carrying of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm<sup>10</sup> or of an instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as blackjack, bludgeon,<sup>11</sup> slung-shot, billy, sandclub, sandbag,<sup>12</sup> metal knuckles, or of a dagger,

\* So in original.

<sup>5</sup> Words " in any public place " omitted.

<sup>6</sup> Following sentence new.

<sup>7</sup> Formerly " misdemeanor."

<sup>8</sup> Following sentence formerly read: " No person not a citizen of the United States, shall have or carry firearms or dangerous weapons in any public place at any time."

<sup>9</sup> Word " unlawful " new.

<sup>10</sup> Words " or other firearm " new.

<sup>11</sup> Words " blackjack, bludgeon " new.

<sup>12</sup> Word " sandbag " new.

dirk, dangerous knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon,<sup>13</sup> by any person save a peace officer, is a nuisance, and such weapons are hereby declared to be nuisances, and when any one or more of the above described instruments or weapons shall be taken from the possession of any person the same shall be surrendered to the sheriff of the county wherein the same shall be taken, except that in cities of the first class the same shall be surrendered to the head of the police force or department of said city. The officer to whom the same may be so surrendered shall, except upon certificate of a judge of a court of record, or of the district attorney, that the nondestruction thereof is necessary or proper in the ends of justice, proceed at such time or times as he deems proper, and at least once in each year, to destroy or cause to be destroyed any and all such weapons or instruments, in such manner and to such extent that the same shall be and become wholly and entirely ineffective and useless for the purpose for which destined and harmless to human life or limb.

§ 1914  
added.

§ 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end of article one hundred and seventy-two thereof a new section to be section nineteen hundred and fourteen and to read as follows:

§ 1914. **Sale of pistols, revolvers and other firearms.** Every person selling a pistol, revolver or other firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person whether such seller is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or otherwise, shall keep a register in which shall be entered at the time of sale, the date of sale, name, age, occupation and residence of every purchaser of such a pistol, revolver or other firearm, together with the calibre, make, model, manufacturer's number or other mark of identification on such pistol, revolver or other firearm. Such person shall also, before delivering the same to the purchaser, require such purchaser to produce a permit for possessing or carrying the same as required by law, and shall also enter in such register the date of such permit, the number thereon, if any, and the name of the magistrate or other officer by whom the same was issued. Every person who shall fail to keep a register and to enter therein the facts required by this section, or who shall fail to exact the production of a permit to possess or carry such pistol, revolver or other firearm, if such permit is required by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such register shall be open at all reasonable hours for

<sup>13</sup> Words "or any other dangerous or deadly weapon," new. Words "without lawful permission, license or authority so to do," omitted.

the inspection of any peace officer. Every person becoming the lawful possessor of such a pistol, revolver or other firearm, who shall sell, give or transfer the same to another person without first notifying the police authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to wholesale dealers.

§ 3. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and eleven. In effect  
Sept. 1,  
1911.

## Chap. 196.

AN ACT to amend chapter fifty-two, laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to real property, constituting chapter fifty of the consolidated laws," in relation to officers taking acknowledgments.

Became a law May 29, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section three hundred and ten of chapter fifty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to real property, constituting chapter fifty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: L. 1909, ch.  
52, § 310  
amended.

§ 310.<sup>1</sup> A certificate of acknowledgment or proof, made within the state, by a commissioner of deeds, justice of the peace, or, except as otherwise provided by law, by a notary public, does not entitle the conveyance to be read in evidence or recorded, except within the county in which the officer making the same is authorized to act<sup>2</sup> at the time of making such certificate, unless authenticated by a certificate of the clerk of the same county; provided, however, that all certificates of acknowledgments or proof, made by or before a commissioner of deeds of the city of New York residing in any part therein, shall be authenticated by the<sup>3</sup> clerk of any county within said city, in whose office such commissioner of deeds shall have filed a certificate under the hand and seal of the city clerk of said city, showing the appointment and When  
county  
clerk's au-  
thentication  
necessary.

<sup>1</sup> Section heading amended out.

<sup>2</sup> Words "making the same is authorized to act" substituted for word "resides."

<sup>3</sup> Words "city clerk of said city, that the said commissioner of deeds was duly appointed and qualified as such," omitted.



# **EXHIBIT 32**

# LAWS

OF THE

# STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1917

LEGISLATURE CONVENEED JANUARY 3, ADJOURNEED APRIL 19, 1917



CONCORD, N. H.

1917

this state. (b) Any violation of this act shall be punished by a months prohibited. Penalty. fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 33. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act Repealing clause; takes effect on passage. are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved April 19, 1917.]

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SALE AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES AND FIREARMS.

SECTION

- 1. Dealers in firearms and explosives to be licensed by selectmen of towns, and chief of police in cities, and county commissioners in unorganized townships. License to specify the building where business is to be done.
- 2. Sale of firearms and explosives to aliens regulated.
- 3. Dealers to keep record of sales; open to inspection by public authorities. High explosives sold to be labeled.
- 4. Purchaser of high explosive to secure permit to buy same. Application to state use, etc. Issued by whom.

SECTION

- 5. Penalties.
- 6. Aliens not to have firearms without permit. How obtained.
- 7. Penalty.
- 8. License or permit to expire, when. Non-transferable. Revoked for what.
- 9. Enforcement by police of cities, selectmen of towns, and county commissioners in unorganized towns. Secretary of state to furnish blanks.
- 10. Act not to apply to sales to military or naval forces.
- 11. Takes effect on passage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SECTION 1. No person shall manufacture, sell, or deal in fire- Dealers in firearms and explosives to be licensed by selectmen of towns, and chief of police in cities, and county commissioners, in unorganized townships. License to specify the building where business is to be done. arms or in gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other form of high explosive, unless he shall first obtain, from the selectmen of the town or the chief of police of the city where such business is to be conducted, a written license therefor, and no person shall conduct such business within the state but outside the limits of any organized town or city, unless he shall first obtain such license from the county commissioners of the county in which such business is to be conducted; which license shall specify the building where such business is to be carried on or material deposited or used.

SECT. 2. No such licensed person shall sell or deliver firearms Sale of firearms and explosives to aliens regulated. to any person not a citizen of the United States, unless he shall have legally declared his intention of becoming such citizen, or any such explosive material or compound to any person, except upon presentation of a permit such as is hereinafter provided for, nor unless satisfied that the same is to be used for a lawful purpose.

Dealers to keep record of sales; open to inspection by public authorities. High explosives sold to be labeled.

SECT. 3. Every person so licensed shall keep, on blanks to be furnished by the secretary of state, a record of the names and residences of all persons to whom he shall sell or deliver firearms or any such explosive material or compound, the purpose for which the same is to be used, the date of sale, the amount paid, the date of the purchaser's permit, the name and title of the person by whom the permit was issued, and, within five days after every such sale or delivery, shall file such record thereof with the clerk of the city or town wherein the sale or delivery was made, or with the county commissioners in case of sales or deliveries within the state, but outside the limits of any organized city or town. The records thus filed shall at all times be open to the inspection of the police departments, or other public authorities. He shall also affix to the receptacle containing such explosive material or compound a label with the name of the compound, his own name and the date of sale.

Purchaser of high explosive to secure permit to buy same. Application to state use, etc. Issued by whom.

SECT. 4. No person shall procure, transport, use or have in his possession any gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other form of high explosive without first obtaining a written permit to do so, from the chief of police of the city or selectmen of the town in which he resides, or from the county commissioners of the county in which he resides, if he resides within the state but outside the limits of any organized city or town, or from the chief of police of the city, or selectmen of the town or county commissioners of the county in which such explosive is to be procured, transported or used if he is not a resident of the state. Any person desiring such permit shall make written application therefor, stating the purpose for which the explosive material or compound is to be used and the kind and quantity desired, together with his full name, occupation and place of residence including the street and number, if any. If the officer or officers to whom the application is made are satisfied that the applicant intends to use the explosive in a lawful manner, and as set forth in his application, such permit, signed by such officer or officers, shall be issued to such applicant. No person shall have in his possession any such explosive material or compound unless he shall have such license or permit.

Penalties.

SECT. 5. If any person, firm or corporation shall manufacture or sell or deliver to any other person any firearms or any such explosive material or compound without first obtaining such license, or having such license shall fail to make and file such record of any such sale or delivery, or if any person, firm or corporation shall violate any other provision of this or any of the preceding sections of this act, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

Aliens not to have firearms without permit. How obtained.

SECT. 6. No person not a citizen of the United States or one who has legally declared his intention of becoming such a citizen shall have in his possession any firearm or firearms of whatsoever

kind or description unless he has a written permit to have such possession issued and signed as hereinafter provided. Any such person desiring to possess a firearm or firearms for any lawful purpose shall first make written application to the chief of police or selectmen of the town wherein he resides, or to the county commissioners if he resides within the state but outside the limits of any organized city or town, stating the purposes for which the possession of the firearm or firearms is desired and a description of the firearm or firearms. The applicant shall also state his full name, occupation, place of residence, and if in a city the street and number. If such chief of police or selectmen or county commissioners are satisfied that the applicant intends to use the firearm or firearms in a lawful manner and as set forth in his application, a permit shall be issued, signed by the chief of police of the city, or selectmen of the town, or county commissioners, as the case may be, giving to the applicant the right to have in his possession such firearm or firearms. The holder of any such permit shall keep the permit on his person at all times when he has possession of the firearm or firearms as authority for such possession and shall exhibit the same when so requested by any person.

SECT. 7. Any person not a citizen of the United States or one who has legally declared his intention of becoming such a citizen, who shall procure or have in his possession any firearm or firearms of any kind without having first obtained a permit as provided in section 6, or after such permit has been revoked, as hereinafter provided, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. Penalty.

SECT. 8. Such license or permit may be issued for a stated time, or for a single transaction. In the discretion of the officer or officers by whom it is issued, but no license or permit shall be issued to cover a longer period than one year or a transaction to be completed more than one year after the date of the license. If any person to whom such license or permit has been issued shall use, or permit any other person to use, or connive at the use of any such firearm, explosive material or compound for any unlawful purpose, such license or permit may be revoked by the officer or officers by whom it was issued or by any justice of the superior court upon petition of any citizen. License or permit to expire, when.  
Non-transferable.  
Revoked for what.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the police department of cities and of selectmen of towns to enforce the provisions of this act within their several cities and towns and of the county commissioners to enforce the same in the territory included in the several counties but not within any organized city or town, and to keep a record of all permits issued. The secretary of state shall on application of any dealer in gunpowder, or other high explosive, furnish the blanks herein provided for. Enforcement by police of cities, selectmen of towns, and county commissioners in unorganized towns.  
Secretary of state to furnish blanks.

Act not to apply to sales to military or naval forces.

SECT. 10. The provisions of this act shall in no way apply to sales to the military or naval forces of the United States or to the public or military authorities of the state.

Takes effect on passage.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved April 19, 1917.]

CHAPTER 186.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 10, 11, 12 AND 13 OF CHAPTER 195 OF THE PUBLIC STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 113, LAWS OF 1901, CHAPTER 14, LAWS OF 1905, AND CHAPTER 31, LAWS OF 1915, RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF THE HUSBAND OR WIFE, SURVIVING, IN THE ESTATE OF THE DECEASED HUSBAND OF WIFE.

SECTION

- 1. Widow's share in personal estate of deceased husband.
- 2. Widow's share in real estate of deceased husband.
- 3. Husband's share in personal estate of deceased wife.

SECTION

- 4. Husband's share in real estate of deceased wife.
- 5. Repealing clause; takes effect on passage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

Widow's share in personal estate of deceased husband.

SECTION 1. Amend section 10, chapter 195, of the Public Statutes, as amended by section 1, chapter 113, Laws of 1901, and section 1, chapter 14, Laws of 1905, and section 1, chapter 31, Laws of 1915, by striking out all of said section, as amended, after the word "administration" and inserting in place thereof the following: I. One-third part thereof, if he leaves issue surviving him. II. One-half thereof, if he leaves no issue surviving him. *Provided, however,* that if such remainder of his personal estate does not exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, then she shall be entitled to the whole thereof; but if such remainder of his personal estate shall exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to the sum of five thousand dollars of the value thereof, and also one-half in value of the remainder of his personal estate above said five thousand dollars, so that said section 10, as amended, shall read as follows: SECT. 10. The widow of a person deceased, testate or intestate, by waiving the provisions of his will in her favor, if any, shall be entitled, in addition to her dower and homestead right, as her distributive share, to the following portion of his personal estate, remaining after the payment of debts and expenses of administration: I. One-third part thereof, if he leaves

# **EXHIBIT 33**

ACTS  
*of the*  
LEGISLATURE  
*of*  
WEST VIRGINIA

---

---

REGULAR AND FIRST EXTRAORDINARY  
SESSIONS

1925





**NOTE BY CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**

**The acts of the first extraordinary session follow immediately after the acts of the regular session and are separated therefrom by a colored insert.**

**Municipal charters are published in a separate volume.**

ACTS  
OF  
THE LEGISLATURE  
OF  
WEST VIRGINIA  
FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION  
1925

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACTS AND RESOLVES

First Extraordinary Session, 1925

GENERAL LAWS

Chapter	Page
1. Business-profession tax .....	1
2. Tax on gasoline.....	12
3. Regulating the use and possession of fire arms.....	24
4. General appropriation bill.....	32
5. Legislative appropriation bill.....	40

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Number	Page
3. Declaring it the sense of the Legislature that unjust and discriminatory freight rates should not be imposed on the shipment of coal from West Virginia mining districts to ports on the Great Lakes.....	47
4. Providing for the appointment of a tax commission by the Governor....	48

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

1. Authorizing the auditor to pay mileage of members and <i>per diem</i> of attaches for this extraordinary session in advance of the passage of the appropriation bill.....	47
--	----

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

1. Raising a joint committee to wait upon the Governor.....	49
2. Raising a select committee to consider and propose revenue measures and providing for a recess of the Legislature.....	50
3. Raising a joint committee to wait upon the Governor.....	51

### CHAPTER 3

(House Bill No. 7—By Mr. Robinson from the Select Committee)

AN ACT to amend and re-enact section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the code of West Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by chapter fifty-one of the acts of the legislature of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred and nine, regular session, and as further amended and re-enacted by an act of the legislature of West Virginia, regular session, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, relating to offenses against the peace; providing for the granting and revoking of licenses and permits respecting the use, transportation and possession of weapons and fire arms; restricting the manner of the sale and display of weapons and fire arms; imposing liability upon certain persons for the accidental or improper, negligent or illegal discharges of weapons and fire arms; defining the powers and duties of certain officers in the granting and revocation of said licenses and permits, and providing penalties for the violation of this act and any part thereof.

[Passed June 5, 1925; in effect 90 days from passage. Approved by the Governor.]

Sec.

7. (a) Penalty for carrying dangerous or deadly weapon without license; second offense; duties of prosecuting attorneys; application for license; what to show; publication; issuance; fee; bond; term of license; territory covered; deputy sheriffs and railway police licenses co-extensive with state; accounting for fees; forms by tax commissioner; certified copy of license to superintendent of department of public safety; list of all licenses to the same; lawful to carry arms on own premises, or from place of purchase and repair, not applicable to employee; permits to express company employees and railway police; bonds; emergency permits; reports of violations, and penalty

Sec.

for failure so to do; certain officers permitted to carry arms; bond; unlawful to carry or use weapon in a manner likely to cause breach of peace; penalty; revocation of license; notice; reinstatement.

7. (b) Permits for possession of machine gun and high-powered rifle; regulations; exception of rifle club members and licensed hunters; granting of permit; fee; revocation; confiscation of arms; alien prohibited from owning or possessing arms; display of arms for sale or rent prohibited; report of sales by dealers to superintendent of department of public safety; unlawful to arm alien; penalty for violations of this sub-section; inconsistent acts repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

That section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the code of West Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by chapter fifty-one of the acts of the legislature of West Virginia of one thousand nine hundred and nine, regular session, and as further amended and re-enacted by the legislature of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, regular session, in House Bill number four hundred six, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 7 (a). If any person, without a state license therefor, 2 carry about his person any revolver or other pistol, dirk, 3 bowie-knife, slung shot, razor, billy, metallic or other false 4 knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of like 5 kind or character, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and 7 upon conviction thereof be confined in the county jail for a 8 period of not less than six nor more than twelve months for 9 the first offense; but upon conviction of the same person for 10 the second offense in this state, he shall be guilty of a felony 11 and be confined in the penitentiary not less than one or more 12 than five years, and in either case fined not less than fifty 13 nor more than two hundred dollars, in the discretion of the 14 court; and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney 15 in all cases to ascertain whether or not the charge made by 16 the grand jury is the first or second offense, and if it shall be 17 the second offense, it shall be so stated in the indictment re- 18 turned, and the prosecuting attorney shall introduce the rec- 19 ord evidence before the trial court of said second offense, and 20 shall not be permitted to use his discretion in charging said 21 second offense nor in introducing evidence to prove the same 22 on the trial; *provided*, that boys or girls under the age of 23 eighteen years, upon the second conviction, may, at the dis- 24 cretion of the court, be sent to the industrial homes for boys 25 and girls, respectively, of the state. Any person desiring to 26 obtain a state license to carry any such weapon within one or 27 more counties in this state shall first publish a notice in some 28 newspaper, published in the county in which he resides, setting 29 forth his name, residence and occupation, and that on a cer- 30 tain day he will apply to the circuit court of his county for 31 such state license; and after the publication of such notice for 32 at least ten days before said application is made and at the 33 time stated in said notice upon application to said court, it 34 may grant such person a license in the following manner, 35 to-wit:

36 The applicant shall file with said court his application in 37 writing, duly verified, which said application shall show:

38 *First*: That said applicant is a citizen of the United States 39 of America.

40 *Second*: That such applicant has been a *bona fide* resident 41 of this state for at least one year next prior to the date of 42 such application, and of the county sixty days next prior 43 thereto.

44 *Third:* That such applicant is over twenty-one years of  
45 age; that he is a person of good moral character, of temper-  
46 ate habits, not addicted to intoxication, and has not been  
47 convicted of a felony nor of any offense involving the use on  
48 his part of such weapon in an unlawful manner.

49 *Fourth:* The purpose or purposes for which the applicant  
50 desires to carry such weapon and the necessity therefor and  
51 the county or counties in which said license is desired to be  
52 effective.

53 Upon the hearing of such application the court shall hear  
54 evidence upon all matters stated in such application and upon  
55 any other matter deemed pertinent by the court, and if such  
56 court be satisfied from the proof that there is good reason and  
57 cause for such person to carry such weapon, and all of the  
58 other conditions of this act be complied with, said circuit  
59 court or the judge thereof in vacation, may grant  
60 said license for such purposes, and no other, as said  
60-a circuit court may set out in the said license (and the word  
60-b "court" as used in this act shall include the circuit judge  
60-c thereof, acting in vacation); but before the said  
61 license shall be effective such person shall pay to the  
62 sheriff, and the court shall so certify in its order granting the  
63 license, the sum of twenty dollars, and shall also file a bond  
64 with the clerk of said court, in the penalty of three thousand  
65 five hundred dollars, with good security, signed by a respon-  
66 sible person or persons, or by some surety company, author-  
67 ized to do business in this state, conditioned that such appli-  
68 cant will not carry such weapon except in accordance with his  
69 said application and as authorized by the court, and that he  
70 will pay all costs and damages accruing to any person by the  
71 accidental discharge or improper, negligent or illegal use of  
72 said weapon or weapons. Any such license granted after this  
73 act becomes effective shall be good for one year, unless sooner  
74 revoked, as hereinafter provided, and be co-extensive with the  
75 county in which granted, and such other county or coun-  
76 ties as the court shall designate in the order granting such  
77 license; except that regularly appointed deputy sheriffs having  
78 license shall be permitted to carry such revolver or other  
79 weapons at any place, within the state, while in the perfor-  
80 mance of their duties as such deputy sheriffs and except that  
81 any such license granted to regularly appointed railway police

82 shall be co-extensive with the state, and all license fees col-  
83 lected hereunder shall be paid by the sheriff and accounted for  
84 to the auditor as other license taxes are collected and paid, and  
85 the state tax commissioner shall prepare all suitable forms for  
86 licenses and bonds and certificates showing that such license  
87 has been granted and to do anything else in the premises to  
88 protect the state and see to the enforcement of this act.

89 The clerk of the court shall immediately after license is  
90 granted as aforesaid, furnish the superintendent of the de-  
91 partment of public safety a certified copy of the order of the  
92 court granting such license, for which service the clerk shall  
93 be paid a fee of two dollars which shall be taxed as cost in  
94 the proceeding; within thirty days after this act becomes  
95 effective it shall be the duty of the clerks of each court in this  
96 state having jurisdiction to issue pistol licenses to certify  
97 to the superintendent of the department of public safety a  
98 list of all such licenses issued in his county.

99 *Provided*, that nothing herein shall prevent any person  
100 from carrying any such weapon, in good faith and not for a  
101 felonious purpose, upon his own premises, nor shall anything  
102 herein prevent a person from carrying any such weapon  
103 (unloaded) from the place of purchase to his home  
104 or place of residence, or to a place of repair and  
105 back to his home or residence; but nothing herein  
106 shall be construed to authorize any employee of any person,  
107 firm or corporation doing business in this state to carry on  
108 or about the premises of such employer any such pistol, or  
109 other weapon mentioned in this act for which a license is  
110 herein required, without having first obtained the license and  
111 given the bond as herein provided; and, *provided, further*,  
112 that nothing herein shall prevent agents, messengers and  
113 other employees of express companies doing business as com-  
114 mon carriers, whose duties require such agents, messengers  
115 and other employees to have the care, custody or protection  
116 of money, valuables and other property for such express com-  
117 panies, from carrying any such weapon while actually en-  
118 gaged in such duties, or in doing anything reasonably inci-  
119 dent to such duties; *provided*, such express company shall  
120 execute a continuing bond in the penalty of thirty thousand  
121 dollars, payable unto the state of West Virginia, and with  
122 security to be approved by the secretary of state of the state

123 of West Virginia, conditioned that said express company will  
124 pay all damages, accruing to anyone by the accidental dis-  
125 charge or improper, negligent or illegal discharge or use of such  
126 weapon or weapons by such agent, messenger or other employee  
127 while actually engaged in such duties for such express com-  
128 pany, in doing anything that is reasonably incident to such du-  
129 ties; but the amount which may be recovered for breach of  
130 such condition shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five  
131 hundred dollars in any one case, and such bond shall be filed  
132 with and held by the said secretary of state, for the purpose  
133 aforesaid, but upon the trial of any cause for the recovery of  
134 damages upon said bond, the burden of proof shall be upon  
135 such express company to establish that such agent, messenger  
136 or other employee was not actually employed in such duties for  
137 such express company nor in doing anything that was rea-  
138 sonably incident to such duties at the time such damages were  
139 sustained; and, *provided further*, that nothing herein shall  
139-a prevent railroad police officers duly appointed and qualified  
139-b under authority of section thirty-one of chapter one hun-  
139-c dred forty-five of Barnes' code or duly qualified under the  
139-d laws of any other state, from carrying any such weapon  
139-e while actually engaged in their duties or in doing anything  
139-f reasonably incident to such duties; *provided*, such railroad  
139-g company shall execute a continuing bond in the penalty of  
139-h ten thousand dollars payable unto the state of West Vir-  
139-i ginia and with security to be approved by the secretary of  
139-j state of the state of West Virginia conditioned that said  
139-k railroad company will pay all damages accruing to anyone  
139-l by the accidental discharge or improper, negligent or illegal  
139-m discharge or use of such weapon or weapons by such rail-  
139-n road special police officer whether appointed in this or some  
139-n-1 other state while actually engaged in such duties for such  
139-o railroad company, in doing anything that is reasonably inci-  
139-p dent to such duties, but the amount which may be recovered  
139-q for breach of such condition shall not exceed the sum of  
139-r three thousand five hundred dollars in any one case, and  
139-s such bond shall be filed with and held by the said secretary  
139-t of state for the purpose aforesaid but upon the trial of any  
139-u cause for the recovery of damages upon said bond, the bur-  
139-v den of proof shall be upon such railroad company to estab-  
139-w lish that such railroad police officer was not actually em-



139-*x* ployed in such duties for such railroad company nor in  
139-*y* doing anything that was reasonably incident to such duties  
139-*z* at the time such damages were sustained; and *provided, fur-*  
140 *ther*, that in case of riot, public danger and emer-  
140-*a* gency, a justice of the peace, or other person  
141 issuing a warrant, may authorize a special constable and his  
142 posse whose names shall be set forth in said warrant,  
142-*a* to carry weapons for the purpose of executing a pro-  
143 cess, and a sheriff in such cases may authorize a deputy or  
144 posse to carry weapons, but the justice shall write in his  
145 docket the cause and reasons for such authority and the name  
146 of the person, or persons, so authorized, and index the same,  
147 and the sheriff or other officer shall write out and file with  
148 the clerk of the county court the reasons and causes for such  
149 authority and the name, or names of the persons so author-  
150 ized, and the same shall always be open to public inspection,  
151 and such authority shall authorize such special constable,  
152 deputies and posses to carry weapons in good faith only for  
153 the specific purposes and times named in such authority, and  
154 upon the trial of every indictment the jury shall inquire into  
155 the good faith of the person attempting to defend such in-  
156 dictment under the authority granted by any such justice,  
157 sheriff or other officer, and any such person or persons so  
158 authorized shall be personally liable for the injury caused to  
159 any person by the negligent or unlawful use of any such  
160 weapon or weapons. It shall be the duty of all ministerial of-  
161 ficers, consisting of the justices of the peace, notaries public and  
162 other conservators of the peace of this state, to report to the  
163 prosecuting attorney of the county the names of all persons  
164 guilty of violating this section, and any person wilfully failing  
165 so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not  
166 exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall, moreover, be liable  
167 to removal from office for such wilful failure; and it shall  
168 likewise be the duty of every person having knowledge of the  
169 violation of this act, to report the same to the prosecuting  
170 attorney, and to freely and fully give evidence concerning  
171 the same, and any one failing so to do, shall be guilty of a  
172 misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not  
173 exceeding one hundred dollars; *provided, further*, that noth-  
174 ing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit sher-  
175 iffs, their regularly appointed deputies, who actually collect

176 taxes in each county, and all constables in their respective  
177 counties and districts, and all regularly appointed police offi-  
178 cers of their respective cities, towns or villages, all jailors and  
179 game protectors who have been duly appointed as such, and  
179-a members of the department of public safety of this  
179-b state, from carrying such weapons as they are now  
180 authorized by law to carry, who shall have given  
181 bond in the penalty of not less than three thousand five hun-  
182 dred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their  
183 respective duties, which said officers shall be liable upon their  
184 said official bond, for the damages done by the unlawful or  
185 careless use of any such weapon or weapons, whether such  
186 bond is so conditioned or not.

187 It shall be unlawful for any person armed with a pistol,  
188 gun, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, whether licensed  
189 to carry same or not, to carry, expose, brandish, or use, such  
190 weapon in a way or manner to cause, or threaten, a breach  
191 of the peace. Any person violating this provision of this act  
192-4 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall  
195 be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred  
196 dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty  
197 nor more than ninety days, or be punished by both fine and  
198 imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

199 Any circuit court granting any such license to carry any  
200 of the weapons mentioned in this act, the governor, or the su-  
201 perintendent of the department of public safety, with the con-  
202 sent of the governor, may, for any cause deemed sufficient by  
203 said court, or by the governor or by the superintendent of the  
204 department of public safety with the approval of the governor  
205 aforesaid, as the case may be, revoke any such license to carry  
205-a a pistol or other weapon mentioned in this act for which a  
205-b license is required, and immediate notice of such revocation  
206 shall be given such licensee in person, by registered mail or in  
207 the same manner as provided by law for the service of other  
208 notices, and no person whose license has been so revoked shall  
209 be re-licensed within one year thereafter; *provided*, that the  
210 authority so revoking such license may, after a hearing, sooner  
211 reinstate such licensee.

212 (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry, transport,  
213 or to have in his possession any machine gun, sub-machine gun,  
214 and what is commonly known as a high powered rifle, or any

215 gun of similar kind or character, or any ammunition therefor,  
216 except on his own premises or premises leased to him for a  
217 fixed term, until such person shall have first obtained a per-  
218 mit from the superintendent of the department of public  
219 safety of this state, and approved by the governor, or until a  
220 license therefor shall have been obtained from the circuit  
221 court as in the case of pistols and all such licenses together  
222 with the numbers identifying such rifle shall be certified to  
223 the superintendent of the department of public safety. *Pro-*  
224 *vided, further,* that nothing herein shall prevent the use of  
225 rifles by *bona fide* rifle club members who are freeholders or  
226 tenants for a fixed term in this state at their usual or cus-  
227 tomary place of practice, or licensed hunters in the actual  
228 hunting of game animals. No such permit shall be granted  
229 by such superintendent except in cases of riot, public danger,  
230 and emergency, until such applicant shall have filed his writ-  
231 ten application with said superintendent of the department  
232 of public safety, in accordance with such rules and regula-  
233 tions as may from time to time be prescribed by said depart-  
234 ment of public safety relative thereto, which application shall  
235 be accompanied by a fee of two dollars to be used in defraying  
236 the expense of issuing such permit, and said application shall  
237 contain the same provisions as are required to be shown under  
238 the provisions of this act by applicants for pistol license, and  
239 shall be duly verified by such applicant, and at least one  
240 other reputable citizen of this state. Any such permit as  
241 granted under the provisions of this act may be revoked by the  
242 governor at his pleasure and upon the revocation of any such  
243 permit the department of public safety shall immediately seize  
244 and take possession of any such machine gun, sub-machine  
245 gun, high powered rifle, or gun of similar kind and character,  
246 held by reason of said permit, and any and all ammunition  
247 therefor, and the said department of public safety shall also  
248 confiscate any such machine gun, sub-machine gun, and what  
249 is commonly known as a high powered rifle, or any gun of  
250 similar kind and character and any and all ammunition there-  
251 for so owned, carried, transported or possessed contrary to the  
252 provisions of this act, and shall safely store and keep the same,  
253 subject to the order of the governor. No alien shall own, keep  
254 or possess any firearm of any kind or character. It shall be  
255 unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or keep

256 on public display to passersby on the streets, for rent or sale,  
257 any revolver, pistol, dirk, bowie knife, slung shot or other  
258 dangerous weapon of like kind or character or any machine  
259 gun, sub-machine gun or high powered rifle or any gun of  
260 similar kind or character, or any ammunition for the same.

261 All dealers licensed to sell any of the foregoing arms or  
262 weapons shall take the name, address, age and general appear-  
263 ance of the purchaser, as well as the maker of the gun, manu-  
264 facturer's serial number and caliber, and report the same at  
265 once in writing to the superintendent of the department of  
266 public safety.

267 It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, rent, give or  
268 lend any of the above mentioned arms to an unnaturalized  
269 person.

270 Any person violating the provisions of sub-section (b) of  
271 this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction  
272 thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than  
273 three hundred dollars, or confined in the county jail not less  
274 than thirty days nor more than six months, or both such fine  
275 and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

276 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby  
277 repealed.

### CHAPTER 4

(Senate Bill No. 4—By Joint Special Committee)

AN ACT making appropriations of public moneys to pay general charges upon the treasury.

[Passed June 6, 1925; in effect from passage. Approved by the Governor.]

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Sec. 1. Appropriations made from the treasury.</p> <p>2. Fiscal years of 1926 and 1927.</p> <p>3. Appropriations under sub-sections "A," "B" and "C" payable out of the general revenue of the state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sub-Section "A"</i></p> <p>4. Construction and equipment of second unit of office building of new capitol; Governor to sell all state property on Capitol and Summers streets in Charleston; proceeds to be paid into the treasury as a special capitol building fund; Governor may continue capitol building commission, by re-appointment; limit of total</p> | <p>Sec. 5. cost of new capitol; authorizing construction and limiting cost of second office building.</p> <p>5. Appropriations for maintenance and repair of roads; in "state fund general revenue" not otherwise appropriated to be used for road maintenance.</p> <p>5-a. Recodification commission; salary and expenses of the commission, assistants and stenographers; expenses of the legislative committee; this an additional appropriation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sub-Section "B"</i></p> <p>6. Appropriations appearing under sub-section "B" payable only on requisition and approval of the state board of control.</p> |
|--|---|

# **EXHIBIT 34**

# **NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT OF 1934**

**48 STAT. 1236**

1236

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 756, 757. JUNE 26, 1934.

Advances for land surveys.  
U.S.C., title 43, sec. 863.

available to pay claims on account of any check, the amount of which has been included in any balance so covered into the surplus fund.

SEC. 22. So much of the Act of August 18, 1894 (U.S.C., title 43, sec. 863), as authorizes the Governors of the States therein named to advance money from time to time for the survey of certain townships located within such States, which money shall be reimbursable, is hereby repealed.

Moneys in U.S. court registries.

SEC. 23. Moneys in, or payable into, the registry of any United States court, in the discretion of the court, may be deposited in official checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to disbursement on order approved by the court.

Survey of certain accounts to be made by Comptroller General.

SEC. 24. The Comptroller General of the United States shall cause a survey to be made of all inactive and permanent appropriations and/or funds on the books of the Government and also funds in the official custody of officers and employees of the United States, in which the Government is financially concerned, for which no accounting is rendered to the General Accounting Office; and he shall submit to the Congress annually, in a special report, his recommendations for such changes in existing law relating thereto as, in his judgment, may be in the public interest.

Report to Congress.

Existing provisions not affected.

SEC. 25. The provisions of this Act shall not be construed to alter or amend any existing authorization for an appropriation.

Saving clause.

SEC. 26. All Acts and/or parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

Short title.

SEC. 27. The short title of this Act shall be the "Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934."

Approved, June 26, 1934.

[CHAPTER 757.]

AN ACT

June 26, 1934.  
[H. R. 9741.]  
[Public, No. 474.]

To provide for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, to tax the sale or other disposal of such weapons, and to restrict importation and regulate interstate transportation thereof.

National Firearms Act.  
Limitation of terms for purposes of Act.  
"Firearm."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purposes of this Act—

"Machine gun."

(a) The term "firearm" means a shotgun or rifle having a barrel of less than eighteen inches in length, or any other weapon, except a pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive if such weapon is capable of being concealed on the person, or a machine gun, and includes a muffler or silencer for any firearm whether or not such firearm is included within the foregoing definition.

"Person."

(b) The term "machine gun" means any weapon which shoots, or is designed to shoot, automatically or semiautomatically, more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

"Continental United States."

(c) The term "person" includes a partnership, company, association, or corporation, as well as a natural person.

"Importer."

(d) The term "continental United States" means the States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

"Manufacturer."

(e) The term "importer" means any person who imports or brings firearms into the continental United States for sale.

(f) The term "manufacturer" means any person who is engaged within the continental United States in the manufacture of firearms, or who otherwise produces therein any firearm for sale or disposition.

(g) The term "dealer" means any person not a manufacturer or importer engaged within the continental United States in the business of selling firearms. The term "dealer" shall include wholesalers, pawnbrokers, and dealers in used firearms.

"Dealer."

Exceptions.

(h) The term "interstate commerce" means transportation from any State or Territory or District, or any insular possession of the United States (including the Philippine Islands), to any other State or to the District of Columbia.

"Interstate commerce."

(i) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Commissioner."

(j) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Secretary."

(k) The term "to transfer" or "transferred" shall include to sell, assign, pledge, lease, loan, give away, or otherwise dispose of.

"To transfer" or "transferred."

SEC. 2. (a) Within fifteen days after the effective date of this Act, or upon first engaging in business, and thereafter on or before the 1st day of July of each year, every importer, manufacturer, and dealer in firearms shall register with the collector of internal revenue for each district in which such business is to be carried on his name or style, principal place of business, and places of business in such district, and pay a special tax at the following rates: Importers or manufacturers, \$500 a year; dealers, other than pawnbrokers, \$200 a year; pawnbrokers, \$300 a year. Where the tax is payable on the 1st day of July in any year it shall be computed for one year; where the tax is payable on any other day it shall be computed proportionately from the 1st day of the month in which the liability to the tax accrued to the 1st day of July following.

Registration requirements.

Taxes.

Fractional parts of year.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this section to import, manufacture, or deal in firearms without having registered and paid the tax imposed by this section.

Failure to register and pay tax unlawful.

SEC. 3. (a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon firearms transferred in the continental United States a tax at the rate of \$200 for each firearm, such tax to be paid by the transferor, and to be represented by appropriate stamps to be provided by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary; and the stamps herein provided shall be affixed to the order for such firearm, hereinafter provided for. The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on such firearm.

Transfer tax; stamps.

(b) All provisions of law (including those relating to special taxes, to the assessment, collection, remission, and refund of internal revenue taxes, to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and distribution of tax-paid stamps provided for in the internal-revenue laws, and to penalties) applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 1 of the Act of December 17, 1914, as amended (U.S.C., Supp. VII, title 26, secs. 1040 and 1383), and all other provisions of the internal-revenue laws shall, insofar as not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by this Act.

Applicable administrative provisions of narcotic tax law to govern.

Vol. 38, p. 785; Vol. 44, p. 92. U.S.C., Supp. VII, pp. 592, 644.

(c) Under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe, and upon proof of the exportation of any firearm to any foreign country (whether exported as part of another article or not) with respect to which the transfer tax under this section has been paid by the manufacturer, the Commissioner shall refund to the manufacturer the amount of the tax so paid, or, if the manufacturer waives all claim for the amount to be refunded, the refund shall be made to the exporter.

Refund, if for exportation.

SEC. 4. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to transfer a firearm except in pursuance of a written order from the person seeking to obtain such article, on an application form issued in

Unlawful transfers.



1238

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CH. 757. JUNE 26, 1934.

blank in duplicate for that purpose by the Commissioner. Such order shall identify the applicant by such means of identification as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act: *Provided*, That, if the applicant is an individual, such identification shall include fingerprints and a photograph thereof.

*Proviso.*  
Identification.

Preparation and distribution of forms.

(b) The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall cause suitable forms to be prepared for the purposes above mentioned, and shall cause the same to be distributed to collectors of internal revenue.

Identifying marks, etc., to be indicated in orders.

(c) Every person so transferring a firearm shall set forth in each copy of such order the manufacturer's number or other mark identifying such firearm, and shall forward a copy of such order to the Commissioner. The original thereof with stamps affixed, shall be returned to the applicant.

Transferor to transfer stamp-affixed order for each prior transfer.

(d) No person shall transfer a firearm which has previously been transferred on or after the effective date of this Act, unless such person, in addition to complying with subsection (c), transfers therewith the stamp-affixed order provided for in this section for each such prior transfer, in compliance with such regulations as may be prescribed under this Act for proof of payment of all taxes on such firearms.

Notice to Commissioner of transfers exempted.

(e) If the transfer of a firearm is exempted from the provisions of this Act as provided in section 13 hereof, the person transferring such firearm shall notify the Commissioner of the name and address of the applicant, the number or other mark identifying such firearm, and the date of its transfer, and shall file with the Commissioner such documents in proof thereof as the Commissioner may by regulations prescribe.

Registered importers, etc.

(f) Importers, manufacturers, and dealers who have registered and paid the tax as provided for in section 2(a) of this Act shall not be required to conform to the provisions of this section with respect to transactions in firearms with dealers or manufacturers if such dealers or manufacturers have registered and have paid such tax, but shall keep such records and make such reports regarding such transactions as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act.

Possessors of firearms to register with collector within 60 days.

SEC. 5. (a) Within sixty days after the effective date of this Act every person possessing a firearm shall register, with the collector of the district in which he resides, the number or other mark identifying such firearm, together with his name, address, place where such firearm is usually kept, and place of business or employment, and, if such person is other than a natural person, the name and home address of an executive officer thereof: *Provided*, That no person shall be required to register under this section with respect to any firearm acquired after the effective date of, and in conformity with the provisions of, this Act.

*Proviso.*  
Acquisitions after effective date need not be registered.

Prosecutions. Presumption raised by possession.

(b) Whenever on trial for a violation of section 6 hereof the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such firearm at any time after such period of sixty days without having registered as required by this section, such possession shall create a presumption that such firearm came into the possession of the defendant subsequent to the effective date of this Act, but this presumption shall not be conclusive.

Unlawfully receiving or possessing.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or possess any firearm which has at any time been transferred in violation of section 3 or 4 of this Act.

Seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 7. (a) Any firearm which has at any time been transferred in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to seizure and

forfeiture, and (except as provided in subsection (b)) all the provisions of internal-revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeiture of unstamped articles are extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this Act, and the persons to whom this Act applies.

Provisions of internal-revenue laws extended.

(b) In the case of the forfeiture of any firearm by reason of a violation of this Act: No notice of public sale shall be required; no such firearm shall be sold at public sale; if such firearm is in the possession of any officer of the United States except the Secretary, such officer shall deliver the firearm to the Secretary; and the Secretary may order such firearm destroyed or may sell such firearm to any State, Territory, or possession (including the Philippine Islands), or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or retain it for the use of the Treasury Department or transfer it without charge to any Executive department or independent establishment of the Government for use by it.

Sale, etc., forbidden.

Disposition of.

SEC. 8. (a) Each manufacturer and importer of a firearm shall identify it with a number or other identification mark approved by the Commissioner, such number or mark to be stamped or otherwise placed thereon in a manner approved by the Commissioner.

Identification marks.

(b) It shall be unlawful for anyone to obliterate, remove, change, or alter such number or other identification mark. Whenever on trial for a violation of this subsection the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of any firearm upon which such number or mark shall have been obliterated, removed, changed, or altered, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant explains such possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

Obliteration, etc., unlawful.

Possession of, deemed sufficient evidence for conviction.

Exception.

SEC. 9. Importers, manufacturers, and dealers shall keep such books and records and render such returns in relation to the transactions in firearms specified in this Act as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations require.

Importers, manufacturers, etc., required to keep records.

SEC. 10. (a) No firearm shall be imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction (including the Philippine Islands), except that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, any firearm may be so imported or brought in when (1) the purpose thereof is shown to be lawful and (2) such firearm is unique or of a type which cannot be obtained within the United States or such territory.

Regulation of traffic in firearms in places under control of United States.

(b) It shall be unlawful (1) fraudulently or knowingly to import or bring any firearm into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction (including the Philippine Islands), in violation of the provisions of this Act; or (2) knowingly to assist in so doing; or (3) to receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of any such firearm after being imported or brought in, knowing the same to have been imported or brought in contrary to law. Whenever on trial for a violation of this section the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such firearm, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant explains such possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

Unlawful acts. Fraudulent importations, possession, etc.

Receiving, concealing, etc.

Possession deemed sufficient evidence for conviction; exception.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person who is required to register as provided in section 5 hereof and who shall not have so registered, or any other person who has not in his possession a stamp-affixed order as provided in section 4 hereof, to ship, carry, or deliver any firearm in interstate commerce.

Transportation in interstate commerce.

1240

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 757, 758. JUNE 26, 1934.

Rules, etc., to be prescribed.

SEC. 12. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

Transfers, when provisions not applicable.

SEC. 13. This Act shall not apply to the transfer of firearms (1) to the United States Government, any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or to any political subdivision thereof, or to the District of Columbia; (2) to any peace officer or any Federal officer designated by regulations of the Commissioner; (3) to the transfer of any firearm which is unserviceable and which is transferred as a curiosity or ornament.

Penalty provision.

SEC. 14. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$2,000 or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Excise taxes. Firearms herein defined exempt from. Vol. 44, p. 93; Vol. 47, p. 264. U.S.C., Supp. VII, p. 604.

SEC. 15. The taxes imposed by paragraph (a) of section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926 (U.S.C., Supp. VII, title 26, sec. 1120) and by section 610 of the Revenue Act of 1932 (47 Stat. 169, 264), shall not apply to any firearm on which the tax provided by section 3 of this Act has been paid.

Saving clause.

SEC. 16. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Effective date.

SEC. 17. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of its enactment.

Citation of title.

SEC. 18. This Act may be cited as the "National Firearms Act." Approved, June 26, 1934.

[CHAPTER 758.]

AN ACT

June 26, 1934. [H.R. 9769.] [Public, No. 475.]

To amend the Act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 788), entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the remainder of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, and for other purposes."

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, Okla. Vol. 46, p. 788. Sales of coal and asphalt deposits authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 788), entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the remainder of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, and for other purposes", is hereby amended so as to permit the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to sell under the provisions of said Act the coal and asphalt deposits referred to therein in tracts of less than nine hundred and sixty acres where such smaller tract or acreage adjoins a developed tract on which active mining operations are being conducted and is needed by the operator in further developing the existing mine: *Provided*, That where the sale of such smaller tract or acreage is not deemed advisable, the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion, lease said tract under the same terms and conditions as developed tracts are leased under the Act of April 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 88), with the exception that the minimum tonnage requirement contained therein is hereby waived as to leases on such small tracts.

Proviso. Leases.

Vol. 47, p. 89. Minimum tonnage requirement waived.

Approved, June 26, 1934.

# **EXHIBIT 35**

# **NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT OF 1938**

**52 STAT. 1250**

[CHAPTER 850]

AN ACT

To regulate commerce in firearms.

June 30, 1938  
[S. 3]  
[Public, No. 785]

Federal Firearms  
Act.  
Definitions.  
"Person."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That as used in this Act—

"Interstate or foreign commerce."

(1) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

"Firearm."

(2) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" means commerce between any State, Territory, or possession (including the Philippine Islands but not including the Canal Zone), or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession (including the Philippine Islands but not including the Canal Zone), or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or possession or the District of Columbia.

"Manufacturer."

(3) The term "firearm" means any weapon, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosive and a firearm muffler or firearm silencer, or any part or parts of such weapon.

"Dealer."

(4) The term "manufacturer" means any person engaged in the manufacture or importation of firearms, or ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term "licensed manufacturer" means any such person licensed under the provisions of this Act.

"Licensed dealer."

(5) The term "dealer" means any person engaged in the business of selling firearms or ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets or propellant powder, at wholesale or retail, or any person engaged in the business of repairing such firearms or of manufacturing or fitting special barrels, stocks, trigger mechanisms, or breach<sup>1</sup> mechanisms to firearms, and the term "licensed dealer" means any such person licensed under the provisions of this Act.

"Crime of violence."

(6) The term "crime of violence" means murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking; assault with intent to kill, commit rape, or rob; assault with a dangerous weapon, or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

"Fugitive from justice."

(7) The term "fugitive from justice" means any person who has fled from any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or possession of the United States to avoid prosecution for a crime of violence or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding.

"Ammunition."

(8) The term "ammunition" shall include all pistol or revolver ammunition except .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition.

Unlawful acts.  
Transportation,  
etc., of firearms or  
ammunition without  
license.

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or dealer, except a manufacturer or dealer having a license issued under the provisions of this Act, to transport, ship, or receive any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

Knowingly receiving same.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive any firearm or ammunition transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce in violation of subdivision (a) of this section, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe such firearms or ammunition to have been transported or shipped in violation of subdivision (a) of this section.

Transportation, etc.,  
to other than licensed  
manufacturer or dealer.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or dealer to transport or ship any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce to any person other than a licensed manufacturer or dealer in any State the laws of which require that a license be obtained for the purchase of such firearm, unless such license is exhibited to such manufacturer or dealer by the prospective purchaser.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to ship, transport, or cause to be shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition to any person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person is under indictment or has been convicted in any court of the United States, the several States, Territories, possessions (including the Philippine Islands), or the District of Columbia of a crime of violence or is a fugitive<sup>1</sup> from justice.

Shipment to person under indictment, etc.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person who is under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime of violence or who is a fugitive<sup>1</sup> from justice to ship, transport, or cause to be shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition.

Shipment by person under indictment, etc.

(f) It shall be unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence or is a fugitive<sup>1</sup> from justice to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, and the possession of a firearm or ammunition by any such person shall be presumptive evidence that such firearm or ammunition was shipped or transported or received, as the case may be, by such person in violation of this Act.

Receipt by person convicted of crime of violence, etc.

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or ship or cause to be transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce any stolen firearm or ammunition, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, same to have been stolen.

Transportation of stolen firearms, etc.

(h) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any firearm or ammunition or to pledge or accept as security for a loan any firearm or ammunition moving in or which is a part of interstate or foreign commerce, and which while so moving or constituting such part has been stolen, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen.

Traffic in stolen firearms.

(i) It shall be unlawful for any person to transport, ship, or knowingly receive in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm from which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, obliterated, or altered, and the possession of any such firearm shall be presumptive evidence that such firearm was transported, shipped, or received, as the case may be, by the possessor in violation of this Act.

Transportation of firearms from which serial number has been removed.

SEC. 3. (a) Any manufacturer or dealer desiring a license to transport, ship, or receive firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce shall make application to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall prescribe by rules and regulations the information to be contained in such application. The applicant shall, if a manufacturer, pay a fee of \$25 per annum and, if a dealer, shall pay a fee of \$1 per annum.

Licenses, application, fee.

(b) Upon payment of the prescribed fee, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue to such applicant a license which shall entitle the licensee to transport, ship, and receive firearms and ammunition in interstate and foreign commerce unless and until the license is suspended or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That no license shall be issued to any applicant within two years after the revocation of a previous license.

Issuance.

(c) Whenever any licensee is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to notify the Secretary of the Treasury within forty-eight hours after such conviction and said Secretary shall revoke such license: *Provided*, That in the case of appeal from such conviction the licensee may furnish a bond in the amount of \$1,000, and upon receipt of such bond acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury he may permit the licensee to continue business during the period of the appeal, or should the licensee refuse or neglect to furnish such bond, the Secre-

*Proviso.* Issuance after revocation.

Revocation on conviction of licensee.

*Proviso.* Temporary continuance; bond.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

# **EXHIBIT 36**



---

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY**

Senator Steven Bradford, Chair  
2021 - 2022 Regular

---

**Bill No:** SB 1384                      **Hearing Date:** April 19, 2022  
**Author:** Min  
**Version:** April 7, 2022  
**Urgency:** No                                      **Fiscal:** Yes  
**Consultant:** AB

**Subject:** *Firearms: dealer requirements*

**HISTORY**

**Source:** Brady United Against Gun Violence (National) and Brady California

**Prior Legislation:** AB 1064 (Muratsuchi, 2019), held in Assembly Appropriations  
SB 220 (Hill, 2019), died on Assembly Floor  
SB 464 (Hill, 2017), vetoed by the Governor  
AB 2459 (McCarty, 2016), failed in Assembly Privacy

**Support:** Brady United Against Gun Violence, Ventura County Chapter

**Opposition:** California Waterfowl Association; Gun Owners of California

**PURPOSE**

***The purpose of this bill is to strengthen security requirements for licensed firearms dealers, require firearms dealers to carry general liability insurance, and require firearms dealers and their employees to complete a training course developed by the Department of Justice.***

*Existing law* generally prohibits the sale, lease or transfer of firearms unless the person has been issued a license by the California Department of Justice, and establishes various exceptions to this prohibition. (Penal Code §§26500 – 26625)

*Existing law* requires that prospective firearms dealers (licensees) satisfy the following requirements:

- Has a valid federal firearms license from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).
- Has any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required by local government.
- Has a valid seller’s permit issued by the State Board of Equalization
- Has a Certificate of Eligibility issued by DOJ demonstrating that the applicant is not prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms
- Has an annual license granted by the licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county.
- Is on the DOJ’s centralized list of all persons licensed to sell firearms. (Penal Code §26700(a)-(f).)

*Existing law* provides that a license to sell firearms is subject to forfeiture for any violation of a number of specified prohibitions and requirements, with limited exceptions. (Penal Code §26800(a).)

*Existing law*, effective July 1, 2022, provides that the DOJ may assess specified civil fines against a licensee for any breach of a prohibition or requirement that subjects the licensee to forfeiture of their license to sell firearms. (Penal Code §26800(b), effective July 1, 2022.)

*Existing law* provides that the business of a licensee shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license, subject to exceptions. (Penal Code §26805).

*Existing law* requires licensees to post various notices and warnings conspicuously within the licensed premises. (Penal Code §26835).

*Existing law*, except as otherwise provided, requires that any time when the licensee is not open for business, all inventory firearms must be stored in the licensed location. All firearms must be secured using one of the following methods as to each particular firearm:

- Store the firearm in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the licensee's business premises.
- Secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod or cable of at least one-eighth inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.
- Store the firearm in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee's business premises. (Penal Code §26890(a).)

*Existing law* provides that the licensing authority in an unincorporated area of a county or within a city may impose security requirements that are more strict or are at a higher standard than those specified. (Penal Code §26890(b).)

*Existing law* defines a "secure facility," for the purposes of firearms dealers, as a building that satisfies the following requirements:

- All perimeter doorways shall meet one of the following:
  - A windowless steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock.
  - A windowed metal door that is equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock. If the window has an opening of five inches or more measured in any direction, the window shall be covered with steel bars of at least one-half inch diameter or metal grating of at least nine gauge affixed to the exterior or interior of the door.
  - A metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises independent of the door and doorframe.
- All windows are covered with steel bars.

- Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings are secured with steel bars, metal grating, or an alarm system.
- Any metal grates have spaces no larger than six inches wide measured in any direction.
- Any metal screens have spaces no larger than three inches wide measured in any direction.
- All steel bars shall be no further than six inches apart (Penal Code §17110)

*Existing law* provides that a licensee shall require any agent or employee who handles, sells or delivers firearms to obtain and provide to the licensee a certificate of eligibility from the DOJ verifying that the agent or employee is not prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms. (Penal Code §26915).

*This bill*, commencing January 1, 2024, requires a licensee to ensure that its business premises are monitored by a digital video surveillance system that meets the following requirements:

- The system shall clearly record images and audio of the area under surveillance
- Each camera shall be permanently mounted in a fixed location. Cameras shall be placed in locations that allow the camera to clearly record activity occurring in specified areas and reasonably produce recordings that allow for the clear and identification of any person.
- The areas recorded shall include, without limitation, interior and exterior views of all entries or exits to the premises, all areas where firearms are displayed, and all points of sale, sufficient to identify the parties involved in the transaction.
- The system shall continuously record 24 hours per day at a frame rate no less than 15 frames per second
- The media or device on which recordings are stored shall be secured in a manner to protect the recording from tampering or theft.
- Recordings shall be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.
- Recorded images shall clearly and accurately display the date and time synchronized with the United States Department of Commerce National Institute Standards and Technology official time.
- The system shall be equipped with a failure notification system that provides notification to the licensee of any interruption or failure of the system or storage device.

*This bill* specifies that a licensee shall not allow access, or otherwise release recordings, except as follows:

- A licensee shall allow access to an agent of the DOJ or a licensing authority conducting an inspection of the licensee's premises to ensure compliance with this bill.
- A licensee shall allow access pursuant to a search warrant or other court order.
- A licensee may allow access to a peace officer conducting a criminal investigation.

*This bill* requires that a licensee must post a sign in a conspicuous place at each entrance to the premises stating, "These premises are under video surveillance. Your image and conversations may be recorded."

*This bill* requires a licensee, on an annual basis, to provide certification to the DOJ that its video surveillance system is in proper working order.

*This bill*, commencing January 1, 2024, requires that a licensee ensure that its business premises are monitored by a burglary alarm system that meets the following requirements:

- The alarm system shall be installed, maintained, and monitored by a licensed alarm company.
- The alarm must be monitored 24 hours a day and include a notification to law enforcement of any activation other than an accidental activation.
- The alarm system shall include the capability for the monitoring entity to remotely identify the exact location and type of activation and the ability to remotely arm, disarm, or reprogram the system, and shall notify the monitoring entity of any disruption to system power.
- The alarm system shall include motion sensors that cover 100% of the interior of the licensed premises
- The alarm system shall include contact sensors on all exterior doors, windows, and other points of entry.
- The alarm system shall include shock or breakage sensors on all exterior windows.
- The alarm system shall include a backup power source, as specified.
- The alarm system shall include a keypad used to arm and disarm the system, as specified.

*This bill* requires a licensee to ensure that the alarm system is activated at all times when nobody is on the premises.

*This bill* requires each licensee to maintain records of the installation and maintenance of the alarm system and alarm activity and shall make those records available upon request to the DOJ for inspection.

*This bill*, commencing January 1, 2024, requires a licensee to ensure that its business premises have physical security measures that meet the following requirements:

- All exterior doors are equipped with a commercial grade nonresidential door lock
- All exterior doors are equipped with a keyless entry system operated by assigned key cards that identify the user.
- The keyless entry system shall include a backup power source, as specified.

*This bill* provides that a licensee shall ensure that the exterior doors are secured and locked at all times when nobody is on the premises.

*This bill* directs the DOJ to adopt regulations relating to the placement of building security bollards outside a licensed premises.

*This bill*, commencing July 1, 2023, requires that a licensee carry a general liability insurance policy providing at least one million dollars of coverage per incident.

*This bill*, commencing July 1, 2024, requires every licensee, and every employee thereof who handles or processes the sale, loan, or transfer of firearms or ammunition in the course of their duties, to complete a training and certification, as specified, on an annual basis.

*This bill* requires that every licensee maintain records of certification for all employees on the business premises and shall make these records available to any agent of the DOJ or a licensing authority conducting an investigation of the licensee’s premises.

*This bill* requires that the DOJ, by no later than January 1, 2024, shall develop and implement a course of training for licensees and their employees, and specifies the topics that must be included in that training.

*This bill* specifies that the training shall be available in an online format and include an examination with no fewer than 20 questions derived from the course materials. A participant that answers at least 70 percent of the exam questions correctly will receive a printable certificate of completion valid for one year.

*This bill* provides that, in addition to the online training course, the DOJ shall prepare – and regularly review and update – supplemental written materials to be made available to all course participants and shall include, without limitation, all of the following:

- A behavioral profile of persons who may be involved in drug trafficking or straw purchasing, including several characteristics specified in the bill.
- How to ascertain whether a prospective firearm purchaser is lawfully purchasing a firearm, including by asking questions of that person.
- How to report a suspected fraudulent firearm purchase to the ATF and the DOJ.

*This bill* specifies that none of its provisions preclude any local authority from requiring a more stringent requiring regarding video surveillance, the maintenance of liability insurance, or training.

## COMMENTS

### 1. Need for This Bill

According to the author:

“Gun ownership is on the rise in the United States. According to a [Pew research Center survey](#), four-in-10 U.S. adults say they live in a household with a gun, including 30% who say they personally own one. With increased gun purchases, the need for comprehensive education about firearm safety grows.

To ensure gun owners are educated about the dangers of firearm usage, this bill requires the California Department of Justice to develop and make available to each licensed firearms dealer, a training course in the conduct of ammunition and firearm transfers [...]. The training course shall include an examination with not less than 20 questions derived from the course materials and intended to confirm that a course participant has learned the information covered by the course. To receive certification of completion of the course, a participant must answer at least 70 percent of the

examination questions correctly. Not less frequently than annually, the Attorney General shall review the training course materials, and revise them as necessary.

Every new and current employee and other personnel engaged in the retail sale of ammunition, firearms, rifles, and shotguns shall annually complete the training outlined above, and must complete a certification with the DOJ. No employee or agent of any retail dealer shall participate in the sale or disposition of firearms, rifles, or shotguns unless such person has first received the training required by this section. Retail dealers shall keep a record of the completion of this training which may be requested by DOJ at any time. The DOJ shall promulgate regulations setting forth minimum requirements for the maintenance of records of such training. [...]

Additionally, every dealer shall carry insurance coverage against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person related to the sale, delivery, lease, or transfer of ammunitions, a firearm, rifle, or shotgun in amounts appropriate to its level of sales, but no less than one million dollars for each incident of damage, injury, or death.”

## 2. Firearms Dealer Licensing and Security Requirements

Federal law requires firearms dealers to obtain a license (also known as a “federal firearms license,” or “FFL”) through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). An FFL is necessary but not sufficient for obtaining a firearms dealer license in California. Additional requirements include any business license required by local government, a seller’s permit issued by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, a seller’s license issued by the local licensing authority of a local government, a certificate of eligibility (background check) issued by the DOJ, and being recorded on the DOJ’s centralized list of firearms dealers.<sup>1</sup> Existing state law also requires that all firearms in the inventory of a licensee be kept at the dealer’s licensed location, subject to very limited exceptions.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, anytime a dealer is not open for business, they must secure all firearms either in a “secured facility,” as defined, with a steel rod, lock and shackle, as defined, or in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee’s business premises.<sup>3</sup> Local governments have the authority to further regulate firearms dealers, provided local regulations are not preempted by state law.

One such local government that has opted for further regulation is the City of San Jose, which, in 2021, approved a measure requiring video and audio recordings of all retail firearms sales. The city’s mayor, Sam Liccardo, proposed the measure after a gunman killed nine workers at a regional rail hub just three weeks prior.<sup>4</sup> Among other provisions, the ordinance establishes detailed specifications for the required audio and video recording system as well as an alarm system, mandates annual inventory checks, and requires licensed gun sellers to train their

---

<sup>1</sup> Penal Code §26700

<sup>2</sup> Penal Code §26885

<sup>3</sup> Penal Code §26890

<sup>4</sup> “Transit worker opens fire at California rail yard killing 9 and self.” *NBC News*. 27 May 2021.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/active-shooter-near-northern-california-rail-yard-authorities-say-n1268623>

employees to question potential purchasers about possible “straw purchases” (discussed below).<sup>5</sup> This bill is modeled largely after several of these provisions.

### 3. Gun Store Thefts and Straw Purchases

Thefts from licensed gun retailers have been a persistent problem in California. In 2015, according to data compiled by the ATF and California DOJ, more than 400 guns were reported stolen from gun stores. The following year, the Sacramento area alone saw five gun store thefts in a period of less than three months, during which more than 200 guns were stolen.<sup>6</sup> Many of these thefts involved the perpetrators ramming vehicles through storefronts, bypassing any security measures. Between 2012 and 2019, 1,937 guns were reported stolen from federally licensed gun dealers in California, the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rate of theft for any state during that period.<sup>7</sup> However, the rate of gun store thefts seems to have tapered slightly in recent years since peaking in 2016 (690), with 208 reported thefts in 2021.<sup>8</sup>

Another practice contributing to the illicit gun market is “straw purchasing,” the illegal purchase of a firearm by one person for another. Data compiled by Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence illustrates the problem:

“Data from a national survey of firearm licensees suggests that there are more than 30,000 attempted straw purchases each year. A representative survey found that more than two-thirds of dealers experienced at least one attempted straw purchase in the year preceding the survey. Researchers have also found that gun dealers are willing to make gun sales under conditions that suggest straw purchases. In one investigation, one in five gun sellers were willing to sell guns to people explicitly asking to buy firearms on behalf of someone else.”<sup>9</sup>

Existing California law makes it illegal for any corporation, person or dealer to sell, loan or transfer a firearm to anyone they know or have cause to believe is not the actual purchaser or the person actually being loaned the firearm, if they know that the firearm is to be subsequently sold or transferred in violation of various requirements.<sup>10</sup> Existing law also prohibits a person from acquiring a firearm with the intention of selling, loaning, or transferring it in violation of the requirement that private sales or transfers be conducted through a licensed dealer.<sup>11</sup> However, proving these crimes in court can be a challenge, as prosecutors must show evidence connecting the straw purchaser and person for whom they are purchasing the gun. For instance, a straw purchaser could claim that the gun was stolen from their house, or was sold to someone else who then sold it to the intended recipient. By imposing stricter security and training requirements on

---

<sup>5</sup> “Ordinance Regulating the Sale, Lease and Transfer of Firearms and Firearms and Ammunition in San Jose at Retail.” Municipal Code of San Jose Ch. 6.90.

<https://sanjose.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9453396&GUID=DAA92C76-BA8C-498B-8E07-2ECECC8E2279>

<sup>6</sup> “Gun Stores in Northern California Getting Hit Harder by Thieves.” *NBC Bay Area*. 1 November 2016.

<https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/gun-stores-in-northern-california-getting-hit-harder-by-thieves/2010754/#ixzz4aandO02M>; that year (2016) the ATF reported 690 thefts from licensed dealers

<sup>7</sup> “Gun theft in the United States: A state-by-state analysis.” *The Center for American Progress*. 4 March 2020.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/article/gun-theft-united-states-state-state-analysis/>

<sup>8</sup> “Federal Firearms Licensee Theft/Loss Report.” *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives*. January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021. <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/federal-firearms-licensee-theftloss-report-2021>

<sup>9</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Penal Code §27515.

<sup>11</sup> Penal Code §27520(b).

California gun dealers and their employees, this bill ostensibly seeks to curb gun store theft and straw purchasing, and buttress related enforcement efforts.

#### **4. Effect of this Bill**

##### **a. Video Surveillance Requirement**

Existing state law imposes no requirements on licensed gun dealers regarding the maintenance of an audio and video surveillance system, though most licensees do operate at least a video surveillance system as a matter of standard practice in the industry. This bill requires licensees to maintain an audio and video recording system that must continuously record specified areas of a licensee's business premises 24 hours a day at a rate of at least 15 frames per second and must "reasonably produce recordings that allow for the clear identification of any person." The bill also requires the recordings to be maintained for a minimum of 3 years in a manner to protect the recordings from tampering or theft. In addition, the bill prohibits access to the recordings except that a licensee must provide access to the DOJ or a local licensing authority for the limited purpose of ensuring compliance with this bill and to any person permitted to access the recordings pursuant to a search warrant or other court order.

##### **b. Alarm and Physical Security Requirement**

Existing law requires that the business of a licensee shall only be conducted in the buildings designated in the license, with limited exceptions.<sup>12</sup> As mentioned above, existing law also mandates that when a licensee is not open for business, all firearms must be stored on the licensee's business premises, secured according to a manner prescribed in Penal Code §26890.<sup>13</sup> This bill imposes several additional physical security requirements that would generally apply regardless of whether the licensee is open for business. Specifically, the bill requires the use of a burglary alarm system that meets eight distinct operability criteria, including that the system be installed, maintained and monitored by a licensed alarm company 24 hours per day, that it include motion sensors covering 100% of the interior of the licensed premises, and that it be connected to a backup power source capable of providing 72 hours of power, among others. In addition to the alarm system requirement, this bill mandates the use of a commercial grade door lock and keyless entry system operated by individually assigned key cards, the latter of which must also be connected to a backup power source.

##### **c. Insurance Requirement**

Existing state law imposes no requirements on licensed gun dealers regarding the maintenance of general liability insurance at their licensed business premises. Existing state law does however, require gun show organizers to ensure that liability insurance is in effect for the duration of the show in an amount of not less than \$1 million.<sup>14</sup> In addition, 34 local jurisdictions in California have required gun dealers to carry liability insurance, typically with a minimum coverage of \$1 million. This bill would impose this

---

<sup>12</sup> Penal Code §26805

<sup>13</sup> Under this section, during non-business hours, firearms must be stored 1) in a 'secured facility,' as defined in §17110, 2) with a steel rod or cable, as specified, or 3) in a fireproof safe or vault.

<sup>14</sup> Penal Code §27200(b)(2).



requirement statewide, mandating that every state licensee carry a general liability insurance policy of at least \$1 million of coverage per incident. Although federal law, the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, shields firearms manufacturers and dealers from liability when crimes have been committed with their products, they can still be held liable for a range of torts, contract violations and criminal misconduct for which they are directly responsible.<sup>15</sup>

#### **d. Training Requirement**

Existing law imposes no training requirements on licensed gun dealers in California. This bill requires all licensees and their employees to annually complete an online training, examination and certification program developed by the DOJ. The training must cover a host of topics, including state and federal laws applicable to gun dealers, how to recognize straw purchasing and other illegal activity, how to prevent theft or burglary of firearms, and how to teach consumers about firearm safety, among other issues. Additionally, the bill requires licensees to maintain records of employee certification and make those records available to the DOJ upon request.

### **5. Burdens on Business**

To California's credit, we are one of only a handful of states that currently requires gun stores to impose physical security measures, and available evidence demonstrates that states with physical security requirements, on average, have had lower annual rates of gun theft than those without.<sup>16</sup> However, a recent investigation by *The New Yorker* concluded that many licensed gun sellers "are mom-and-pop shops that feel squeezed by low profit margins and rising competition from online retailers; their owners see security mandates as another blow to the bottom line."<sup>17</sup> In total, this bill obligates licensed gun dealers to comply with five distinct requirements, three of which involve security measures that must meet very specific criteria. Except for the insurance requirement, with which dealers must comply by July 1, 2023, all of these requirements demand compliance by January 1, 2024, one year from the effective date of the bill. Though few would disagree with the critical importance of high security at gun shops, the intensive and detailed nature of the requirements in this bill may represent a challenge for licensees, both economically and logistically. The Author may wish to consider amendments staggering the bill's requirements over a longer period in order to ease the potential burden of compliance.

### **6. Duties of the DOJ**

This bill generally vests the DOJ with the responsibility to oversee compliance with its provisions. Specifically, under this bill, the DOJ is responsible for the following:

- Conducting inspections of a licensee's video surveillance system, as required.
- Receiving and reviewing annual certifications from licensees that their video surveillance systems are in proper working order.
- Receiving and reviewing installation and maintenance records for licensees' alarm systems, as required.

---

<sup>15</sup> 15 U.S.C. §§7901-7903.

<sup>16</sup> Freskos, Brian. "Why Thieves Target Gun Stores." *The New Yorker*. 8 February 2019. <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/why-thieves-target-gun-stores>

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*

- Adopting regulations relating to the placement of building security bollards outside a licensed premises.
- Conducting inspections of a licensee's training records, as required.
- Developing and implementing a training, examination and certification program for licensees and their employees regarding firearm sales and related topics.
- Preparing, disseminating and updating supplemental written materials for the training course.

Given the considerable scope of these responsibilities, the bill's compliance timeline may present significant implementation challenges for the DOJ. Staggering this timeline, as suggested above, may alleviate some of these challenges.

In addition, many of the topics required to be included in the licensee training program are arguably outside the DOJ's expertise, including how to recognize indicators that an individual intends to use a firearm for unlawful purposes or self-harm, and how to teach consumers about firearm safety, particularly with regard to firearm handling and storage. The Author may wish to either narrow the scope of the required topics in consultation with the DOJ or authorize DOJ to contract with another entity to develop the training program.

It is also worth noting that the bill requires DOJ to adopt regulations regarding the placement of security bollards outside a licensed premises, but does not expressly require licensees to install such bollards, rendering that requirement somewhat vague. The Author may wish to clarify this issue by separately requiring licensees to install security bollards.

## **7. Author's Amendments to be Taken in Committee**

The Author intends to amend the bill in committee per the following:

- Clarifying that the required audio and video recording system shall only record audio inside the licensee's premises.
- Requiring the licensee shall make a good faith effort not to capture or record activity occurring beyond the business property.
- Adding additional parameters on the use of and access to recordings, including that a licensee may allow access to recordings in response to an insurance claim or part of a civil discovery process.
- Requiring that the training mandated by the bill include how to properly operate a video or audio surveillance system and ensure that the system and related recording are secure.

## **8. Argument in Support**

According to the bill's sponsor, Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence:

Access to guns is a critical driver of chronic violence. A comprehensive approach to reducing gun violence must therefore include a focus on the upstream source of crime guns that are infiltrating communities. SB 1384 will do just this by requiring firearm dealers and their employees to complete training annually and requiring dealers to have a digital video surveillance system, carry a policy of general liability insurance, and enhance their security systems.

Gun dealers play the critical role of gatekeepers, including using the Brady Background Check System to confirm the eligibility of potential gun purchasers, and their conduct has a direct bearing on whether guns are diverted to illegal markets through straw sales or theft, or are made available to individuals who would harm themselves or others. [...] Despite these substantial risks and the fact that gun dealers can play a critical role in preventing violence in our communities, they are not sufficiently regulated. The ATF considers dealers to be “the first line in maintaining the security and lawful transfer of firearms” but it merely issues guidance on safe business practices that dealers can adopt *on a voluntary basis* and it provides **almost no oversight** of those business practices.<sup>8</sup> For example, there are no federal laws or regulations that require gun dealers to adhere to safe business practices or train their employees on recognizing signs of illegal activity. Nor are there federal requirements concerning security standards, video or audio recording of sales and premises, or liability insurance.

California has worked to fill some of these gaps, but state gun dealer standards and oversight must be further strengthened to create an environment where dealers have the tools they need to prevent gun trafficking and understand that they have a responsibility to engage in responsible business practices. [...] This legislation is critical to curbing dangerous sales, preventing guns from being diverted into the criminal market and reducing the likelihood of straw purchases, theft, burglary, and loss of inventory. This bill strengthens gun dealer standards and oversight in California to ensure that gun dealers have the tools they need to prevent gun trafficking and understand that they have an obligation to engage in responsible business practices.

## 9. Argument in Opposition

According to the California Waterfowl Association:

Our concerns, on behalf of our members, is that these additional onerous restrictions will do very little to add additional safety and security to legal, licensed FFL businesses in the State, but will exact significant costs and challenges that will likely result in some FFLs going out of business or leaving the State.

Firearms ownership in California is legal, and the members of our organization rely on the ability to purchase firearms, ammunition, and other associated supplies to engage in hunting activities in California. In fact, the State has an active program (R3) designed to encourage more California citizens to engage in and pursue these recreational activities. Taxes from the sales of firearms and ammunition, license fees, and other assorted fees and charges provide a significant source of revenue to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for wildlife habitat and other conservation purposes.

# **EXHIBIT 37**

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2022  
Counsel: Mureed Rasool

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY  
Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr., Chair

SB 1384 (Min) – As Amended April 25, 2022

**SUMMARY:** Requires licensed firearm dealers (licensees) to install specified security measures in gun stores, carry general liability insurance policies, and have employees attend training courses designed by the Department of Justice (DOJ). Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires a licensee, commencing January 1, 2024, to install and maintain a digital surveillance system that:
  - a) Has cameras permanently mounted in fixed locations capturing:
    - i. The interior and exterior of all entry and exit points of the premise, without recording areas beyond the business property,
    - ii. All areas where firearms are displayed,
    - iii. All points of sale; and,
    - iv. The identity of any person recorded, to the extent reasonably possible.
  - b) Records 24 hours a day at a frame rate no less than 15 frames per second;
  - c) Records audio inside the premise;
  - d) Stores and maintains recordings for a period of three years;
  - e) Has a visible timestamp that includes the date and time synchronized with the US Department of Commerce National Institute Standards and Technology; and,
  - f) Is equipped with a notification feature alerting of any interruption or failure of the system or storage device.
- 2) Prohibits the release of any recordings except for purposes of DOJ compliance inspections, search warrants or other court orders, responding to insurance claims, and as part of civil discovery court orders.
- 3) Requires a sign conspicuously placed upon entry, informing patrons that the premise is under video and audio surveillance.
- 4) Requires a licensee to annually provide certification to the DOJ that the surveillance system is working properly and does not preclude local authorities from adopting more stringent

surveillance laws.

- 5) Mandates, commencing January 1, 2024, installation of a burglary alarm system on the business premise that satisfies the following:
  - a) Is installed and maintained by a licensed alarm company;
  - b) Is monitored 24 hours a day and will notify local law enforcement of an activation;
  - c) Is capable of identifying the exact location causing an activation, can detect power and communication disruptions, and has remote use abilities;
  - d) Has motion sensors covering 100 percent of the premise's interior;
  - e) Has contact sensors on all exterior doors, windows, and other structural points of entry;
  - f) Has shock or breakage sensors on all exterior windows;
  - g) Has a backup independent power source that can last for at least 72 hours; and,
  - h) Utilizes a keypad entry system with individual access codes for all persons using the system.
- 6) Requires the alarm system to be activated at all times when nobody is on the premise.
- 7) States that the licensee must maintain records of the alarm system's installation and maintenance, and provide them to the DOJ upon request.
- 8) Provides that, commencing January 1, 2024, all exterior door locks be of commercial grade nonresidential strength, include keyless entry systems operated by individually assigned key cards, and contain a backup independent power source lasting for at least 72 hours.
- 9) States that the DOJ must adopt regulations regarding the placement of security bollards outside licensed premises.
- 10) Mandates that licensees must carry a general liability insurance policy of at least one million dollars per incident commencing July 1, 2023, and does not preclude local authorities from requiring more stringent maintenance of liability insurance.
- 11) Requires licensees and specified employees to complete an annual training program developed by the DOJ beginning on July 1, 2024, and to maintain records of completion for inspection by the DOJ.
- 12) Requires that the DOJ develop, no later than January 1, 2024, a training course for licensees and specified employees that includes training on:
  - a) Laws governing any transfers of firearms and ammunition;

- b) Identifying straw purchasers and other fraudulent activity;
  - c) Signs a person may be attempting to purchase a firearm illegally;
  - d) Indicators a person intends to use the firearm for self-harm;
  - e) Preventing thefts of firearms or ammunition;
  - f) What to do when any of the aforementioned circumstances are present;
  - g) Teaching consumers firearm safety, including safe handling and storage;
  - h) Other reasonable practices that the DOJ believes will deter unlawful uses of firearms; and,
  - i) Proper operation and use of the surveillance system, as well as secure storage of data.
- 13) States that the DOJ training course must be available in an online format, with no less than 20 questions. Requires that 70 percent of the questions must be answered correctly to receive a certificate of completion.
- 14) Requires the DOJ to make available supplemental material to all licensees, and specified employees, that contains the following:
- a) An outline of facts indicating a straw purchase such as if the person is accompanied by another individual, is speaking on a telephone, has had a crime gun trace, purchased a firearm within the past 30 days, and if the person otherwise indicates they are purchasing the firearm for another;
  - b) What questions to ask a prospective firearm purchaser to ascertain if they are making a lawful purchase;
  - c) The procedure for reporting suspected fraudulent purchases to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and to the DOJ.
- 15) Provides that the DOJ must regularly review and update the training materials and does not preclude local authorities from requiring more stringent trainings.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Prohibits the sale, lease, or transfer of firearms unless the person has been issued a license by the California Department of Justice, and establishes various exceptions to this prohibition. (Pen. Code, §§ 26500-26625.)
- 2) Requires that a prospective licensee satisfy the following requirements:
  - a) Has a valid federal firearms license from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF),

- b) Has any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required by local government,
  - c) Has a valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization,
  - d) Has a Certificate of Eligibility issued by DOJ demonstrating that the applicant is not prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms,
  - e) Has an annual license granted by the licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county, and;
  - f) Is on the DOJ's centralized list of all persons licensed to sell firearms. (Pen. Code, § 26700, subs. (a)-(f).)
- 3) Provides that a license to sell firearms is subject to forfeiture for any violation of a number of specified prohibitions and requirements, with limited exceptions. (Pen. Code, § 26800, subd. (a).)
- 4) Provides, effective July 1, 2022, that the DOJ may assess specified civil fines against a licensee for any breach of a prohibition or requirement that subjects the licensee to forfeiture of their license to sell firearms. (Pen. Code, § 26800, subd. (b).)
- 5) Provides that the business of a licensee shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license, subject to exceptions. (Pen. Code, § 26805.)
- 6) Requires licensees to post various notices and warnings conspicuously within the licensed premises. (Pen. Code, § 26835.)
- 7) Requires, with exception, that any time when the licensee is not open for business, all inventory firearms must be stored in the licensed location. All firearms must be secured using one of the following methods as to each particular firearm:
- a) Store the firearm in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the licensee's business premises;
  - b) Secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod or cable of at least one-eighth inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises; or,
  - c) Store the firearm in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee's business premises. (Pen. Code, § 26890, subd. (a).)
- 8) Provides that the licensing authority in an unincorporated area of a county or within a city may impose security requirements that are more strict or are at a higher standard than those specified. (Pen. Code, § 26890, subd. (b).)



- 9) Defines a “secure facility,” for the purposes of firearms dealers, as a building that satisfies the following requirements:
- a) All perimeter doorways shall meet one of the following:
    - i. A windowless steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock;
    - ii. A windowed metal door that is equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock. If the window has an opening of five inches or more measured in any direction, the window shall be covered with steel bars of at least one-half inch diameter or metal grating of at least nine gauge affixed to the exterior or interior of the door; or;
    - iii. A metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee’s premises independent of the door and doorframe.
  - b) All windows are covered with steel bars;
  - c) Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings are secured with steel bars, metal grating, or an alarm system;
  - d) Any metal grates have spaces no larger than six inches wide measured in any direction;
  - e) Any metal screens have spaces no larger than three inches wide measured in any direction; and;
  - f) All steel bars shall be no further than six inches apart. (Pen. Code, § 17110.)
- 10) Provides that a licensee shall require any agent or employee who handles, sells, or delivers firearms to obtain and provide to the licensee a certificate of eligibility from the DOJ verifying that the agent or employee is not prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms. (Pen. Code, § 26915.)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown.

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, “To ensure gun owners are educated about the dangers of firearm usage, this bill requires the California Department of Justice to develop and make available to each licensed firearms dealer, a training course in the conduct of ammunition and firearm transfers [...]. The training course shall include an examination with not less than 20 questions derived from the course materials and intended to confirm that a course participant has learned the information covered by the course. To receive certification of completion of the course, a participant must answer at least 70 percent of the examination questions correctly. Not less frequently than annually, the Attorney General shall review the training course materials, and revise them as necessary.

“Every new and current employee and other personnel engaged in the retail sale of

ammunition, firearms, rifles, and shotguns shall annually complete the training outlined above, and must complete a certification with the DOJ. No employee or agent of any retail dealer shall participate in the sale or disposition of firearms, rifles, or shotguns unless such person has first received the training required by this section. Retail dealers shall keep a record of the completion of this training, which may be requested by DOJ at any time. The DOJ shall promulgate regulations setting forth minimum requirements for the maintenance of records of such training. [...]

“Additionally, every dealer shall carry insurance coverage against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person related to the sale, delivery, lease, or transfer of ammunitions, a firearm, rifle, or shotgun in amounts appropriate to its level of sales, but no less than one million dollars for each incident of damage, injury, or death.”

- 2) **Firearms Dealer Licensing and Security Requirements:** Federal law requires firearms dealers to obtain a license (also known as a “federal firearms license,” or “FFL”) through the ATF. An FFL is necessary but not sufficient for obtaining a firearms dealer license in California. Additional requirements include any business license required by local government, a seller’s permit issued by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, a seller’s license issued by the local licensing authority of a local government, a certificate of eligibility (background check) issued by the DOJ, and being recorded on the DOJ’s centralized list of firearms dealers. (Pen. Code, § 26700.) Existing state law also requires that all firearms in the inventory of a licensee be kept at the dealer’s licensed location, subject to very limited exceptions. (Pen. Code, § 26885.) Additionally, anytime a dealer is not open for business, they must secure all firearms either in a “secured facility,” as defined, with a steel rod, lock and shackle, as defined, or in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee’s business premises. (Pen. Code, § 26890.) Local governments have the authority to further regulate firearms dealers, provided local regulations are not preempted by state law.

One such local government that has opted for further regulation is the City of San Jose, which, in 2021, approved a measure requiring video and audio recordings of all retail firearms sales. The city’s mayor, Sam Liccardo, proposed the measure after a gunman killed nine workers at a regional rail hub just three weeks prior. (“*Transit worker opens fire at California rail yard killing 9 and self.*” NBC News. 27 May 2021.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/active-shooter-near-northern-california-rail-yard-authorities-say-n1268623> [as of Jun. 3, 2022].)

Among other provisions, the ordinance establishes detailed specifications for the required audio and video recording system as well as an alarm system, mandates annual inventory checks, and requires licensed gun sellers to train their employees to question potential purchasers about possible “straw purchases.”

This bill is modeled largely after several of these provisions.

- 3) **Gun Store Thefts and Straw Purchases:** Thefts from licensed gun retailers have been a persistent problem in California. In 2015, according to data compiled by the ATF and California DOJ, more than 400 guns were reported stolen from gun stores. The following year, the Sacramento area alone saw five gun store thefts in a period of less than three months, during which more than 200 guns were stolen. (“*Gun Stores in Northern California*

*Getting Hit Harder by Thieves.*” NBC Bay Area. 1 November 2016. <<https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/gun-stores-in-northern-california-getting-hit-harder-by-thieves/2010754/#ixzz4aandO02M>> [as of Jun. 3, 2022].) Many of these thefts involved the perpetrators ramming vehicles through storefronts, bypassing any security measures. Between 2012 and 2019, 1,937 guns were reported stolen from federally licensed gun dealers in California, the 7th highest rate of theft for any state during that period. (“*Gun theft in the United States: A state-by-state analysis.*” The Center for American Progress. 4 March 2020. <<https://www.americanprogress.org/article/gun-theft-united-states-state-state-analysis/>> [as of Jun. 3, 2022].) However, the rate of gun store thefts seems to have tapered slightly in recent years since peaking in 2016 (690), with 208 reported thefts in 2021. (“*Federal Firearms Licensee Theft/Loss Report.*” Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021. <<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/federal-firearms-licensee-theft-loss-report-2021>> [as of Jun. 3, 2022].)

Another practice contributing to the illicit gun market is “straw purchasing,” the illegal purchase of a firearm by one person for another. Data compiled by Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence illustrates the problem:

“Data from a national survey of firearm licensees suggests that there are more than 30,000 attempted straw purchases each year. A representative survey found that more than two-thirds of dealers experienced at least one attempted straw purchase in the year preceding the survey. Researchers have also found that gun dealers are willing to make gun sales under conditions that suggest straw purchases. In one investigation, one in five gun sellers were willing to sell guns to people explicitly asking to buy firearms on behalf of someone else.” (*Trafficking & Straw Purchasing.* Giffords Law Center. <<https://giffords.org/lawcenter/gun-laws/policy-areas/crime-guns/trafficking-straw-purchasing/#:~:text=Data%20from%20a%20national%20survey,the%20year%20preceding%20the%20survey>> [as of Jun. 3, 2022].)

Existing California law makes it illegal for any corporation, person or dealer to sell, loan or transfer a firearm to anyone they know or have cause to believe is not the actual purchaser or the person actually being loaned the firearm, if they know that the firearm is to be subsequently sold or transferred in violation of various requirements. (Pen. Code, § 27515.) Existing law also prohibits a person from acquiring a firearm with the intention of selling, loaning, or transferring it in violation of the requirement that private sales or transfers be conducted through a licensed dealer. (Pen. Code, § 27520(b).) However, proving these crimes in court can be a challenge, as prosecutors must show evidence connecting the straw purchaser and person for whom they are purchasing the gun. For instance, a straw purchaser could claim that the gun was stolen from their house, or was sold to someone else who then sold it to the intended recipient.

By imposing stricter security, particularly video surveillance, and training requirements on California gun dealers and their employees, this bill ostensibly seeks to curb gun store theft and straw purchasing, and buttress related enforcement efforts.

- 4) **Burdens on Business:** To California’s credit, we are one of only a handful of states that currently requires gun stores to impose physical security measures, and available evidence demonstrates that states with physical security requirements, on average, have had lower annual rates of gun theft than those without. (Freskos, Brian. “Why Thieves Target Gun Stores.” *The New Yorker*. 8 February 2019. <<https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/why-thieves-target-gun-stores>> [as of Jun. 3, 2022].) However, a recent investigation by *The New Yorker* concluded that many licensed gun sellers “are mom-and-pop shops that feel squeezed by low profit margins and rising competition from online retailers; their owners see security mandates as another blow to the bottom line.” (*Ibid.*)

In total, this bill obligates licensed gun dealers to comply with five distinct requirements, three of which involve security measures that must meet very specific criteria. Except for the insurance requirement, with which dealers must comply by July 1, 2023, all of these requirements demand compliance by January 1, 2024, one year from the effective date of the bill. Though few would disagree with the critical importance of high security at gun shops, the intensive and detailed nature of the requirements in this bill may represent a challenge for licensees, both economically and logistically.

- 5) **DOJ’s Duties:** Given the considerable scope of the responsibilities this bill places on the DOJ, staggering the bill’s compliance timeline may alleviate some of these challenges. Furthermore, some of the language in this bill dealing with the licensee training may be too particular in scope and redundant. For example, this bill specifies that the training must include topics such as identifying purchases that are for unlawful purposes, self-harm, fraudulent activity, straw purchases, and illegal purchases. This bill then requires the DOJ training include “reasonable business practices the department determines will deter gun trafficking or the unlawful use of firearms.” Leaving in the latter requirement, and deleting the former requirements, would streamline the language and provide more flexibility for the DOJ to use its expertise in creating a comprehensive and effective training course.
- 6) **Second Amendment and Commercial Sale of Firearms:** The United States Supreme Court has not specifically issued any rulings on 2nd Amendment protections relating to the commercial sale of firearms. However, in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, (2008) 554 U.S. 570 (*Heller*), the Supreme Court included, “laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms” in its non-exhaustive list of presumptively lawful regulatory measures. (*Id.* at 627.)

The Ninth Circuit, in reviewing a local zoning ordinance prohibiting firearm dealers from being located within 500 feet of residential housing, guided by *Heller*, determined that the 2nd Amendment, “did not encompass a freestanding right to engage in firearms commerce divorced from the citizenry’s ability to obtain and use guns.” (*Teixeira v. City of Alameda* (2017) 873 F.3d 670, 684.) That being said, the court stated that the ability to acquire firearms is protected. (*Id.* at 677.) The court mentioned that the right to bear arms necessarily involves the right to purchase them, as well as ammunition. (*Ibid.*) However, the Ninth Circuit did not analyze what the scope of the right to acquisition entails. (*Id.* at 678.) It instead found that there were ten gun stores otherwise located in the county and, “gun buyers have no right to have a gun store in a particular location, at least as long as their access is not meaningfully constrained.” (*Id.* at 681.)

The opponents of this bill argue that level of safety measures required are too onerous and

may result in firearm dealers going out of business or leaving the state. Depending on whether this actually occurs, and to what extent, this bill may raise 2nd Amendment issues.

- 7) **Argument in Support:** According to the bill’s sponsor, *Brady United Against Gun Violence*, “Gun dealers play the critical role of gatekeepers, including using the Brady Background Check System to confirm the eligibility of potential gun purchasers, and their conduct has a direct bearing on whether guns are diverted to illegal markets through straw sales or theft, or are made available to individuals who would harm themselves or others. Almost all guns enter circulation through the legal market: built by licensed manufacturers and sold by gun dealers. Illegal guns begin as legal firearms, initially sold by dealers and subsequently funneled into an illegal market, often through straw purchases where a person buys a firearm on behalf of another while falsely representing that it is for themselves. Straw purchases, which undermine the background check system, make it more difficult for law enforcement to trace illegal guns, or guns or bullet casings found at crime scenes. Straw purchases are the most frequent type of trafficking channel identified in investigations carried out by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). Shockingly, ATF inspection reports show that dealers that allow straw purchases are often allowed to stay in business.

“Legal firearms also enter the illegal market through thefts from gun dealer premises that are not adequately secured. Nearly 175,000 firearms were reported ‘stolen or lost’ by dealers between 2004 and 2011; burglaries from dealers increased 48 percent and robberies increased 175 percent between 2012 and 2016. Gun theft is on the rise across the country because stolen guns are easy for criminals to sell. As the chief of the ATF’s Intelligence Unit noted: ‘[g]uns are the hottest commodity out there, except for . . . cold, hard cash.’ The threat of stolen guns to public safety is substantial. Most stolen guns are recovered in connection with crime in cities near the location from where they were stolen. ATF expressed concerns about persistent theft from licensed dealers in 2018, calling it one of the agency’s primary ‘external challenges.’ Without action to require dealers to implement safe business practices, this trend will continue...

“This legislation is critical to curbing dangerous sales, preventing guns from being diverted into the criminal market and reducing the likelihood of straw purchases, theft, burglary, and loss of inventory. This bill strengthens gun dealer standards and oversight in California to ensure that gun dealers have the tools they need to prevent gun trafficking and understand that they have an obligation to engage in responsible business practices. Specifically, this bill will require firearm retailers and their employees to complete regular training created and overseen by the California Department of Justice to prevent illegal sales and enhance their business practices; require retailers to implement point of sale and external video and audio surveillance intended to prevent dangerous sales and theft of firearms; require retailers to maintain \$1 million in liability insurance while in the business of selling firearms, to ensure that victims of negligent, irresponsible, or criminal actions can be compensated; and includes additional mandated security standards to prevent theft, including ‘smash and grab’ events.” [citations omitted]

8) **Arguments in Opposition:**

- a) According to one private individual, “This bill has items that a person working under the state law from his home as a Gun Smith for over 45 years will be basically put out of

business.

- “1. The camera system is very hard to understand why we would need 3 years storage requirements. Then you want inside and out of my doors on my home. I would think that inside the house would be enough coverage. I have 4 inside cameras that store to a hard drive now. But the size of the drive would be pretty big for 24 hours 365 days a year for 3 years. 3 years is the time the DOJ wants paper work [sic] saved so I think the author probably just added to this.
2. The insurance of \$1m [sic] sounds ok because I already carry this amount.
3. The part for protecting entry doors with posts is not going to be feasible in a neighborhood [sic]. Drilling my driveway and blocking the garage door would probably do something to my driveway and city ordinance issues I’m sure will come into play.
4. Keyless door lock system, This [sic] again is not going to be feasible for home. Each person in my family to have their own “code” to get in is rather over kill [sic] to a home in a residential neighborhood where people are across the street and on both sides of the house 24/7. I have lived in this house for over 25 years without any issues of crime.
5. Alarm system is not as issue for me with glass breakage added because Bay Alarm covers this on my home and business already.
6. All guns and gun parts are inside of Gun safes that are ‘Ca approved’ for fire and locking bolts per the law by the DOJ. They are locked all the time and no one has access to them except myself.

“I have been a dealer in CA for 35 years and a FFL for over 45 years and never had any violation state of [sic] federal ever. All paper work and documents are done per the law and I go beyond on several items to make sure the person is 100% in compliance. While I do agree that we as dealers should do more to stop people from getting guns who are a problem I have never done anything wrong with the laws of this state so I feel this is away [sic] to put me out of business. Please amend a few of the above items so I can still operate.”

b) According to the *Gun Owners of California*, “As with previous, similar measures that have been introduced, our primary concern is the violation of privacy rights, which your bill fails to address. It requires the camera to capture images around the clock and will thus record ALL sales whether firearms or ammunition related. What precautions must be taken to make certain the videos cannot be made public? The expense alone of the sophisticated surveillance systems mandated by this bill are significant and will be an added burden to the already exorbitant cost of doing business in California. This appears punitive.

“Additionally, the recording of personal conversations of customers while shopping in the store is not only frightening but it is a gross intrusion of personal privacy. Also of concern is the exterior surveillance requirement, which would impact businesses who share a parking lot with a gun store. Would they want their customers videotaped? What if they have a clientele that is promised anonymity, or at very least, confidentiality? Is there no expectation of privacy for counseling centers or organizations such as Planned Parenthood?...

“According to Forbes, a security researcher discovered it’s not difficult to hack a video surveillance system—or more specifically the network video recorder to which it’s

attached. The *‘research uncovered flaws in D-Link DNR322L and DNR-326 NVR devices that expose the surveillance system to denial-of-service, information disclosure, and other critical flaws—all without requiring authentication. The cameras and NVRs are typically connected to the Internet by design, and these critical vulnerabilities enable an attacker to hack into the system remotely from anywhere in the world...’*

“Given that those who commit heinous acts of violence with guns don’t patronize gun stores or acquire their firearms from licensed dealers, this bill will only serve to harm the gun businesses and the law abiding. GOC believes that this bill violates two of our enumerated constitutional rights – the 2nd Amendment and the 4th.”

- 9) **Related Legislation:** SB 918 (Portantino), would update cross references in the Penal Code to conform Dealer Record of Sales (DROS) fees for ammunition and firearm precursor parts. SB 918 is currently pending hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

**10) Prior Legislation:**

- a) AB 1064 (Muratsuchi), of the 2019-2020 legislative session, would have required firearm dealers to obtain insurance liability policies. AB 1064 was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.
- b) SB 220 (Hill), of the 2019-2020 legislative session, would have required firearm dealers to install and maintain specified security features. SB 220 was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committed.
- c) SB 464 (Hill), of the 2017-2018 legislative session, would have required firearm dealers to install and maintain specified security features. SB 464 was vetoed by the Governor.
- d) AB 2459 (McCarty), of the 2015-2016 legislative session, would have required precluded firearm dealers from operating out of private residences and would have need to install surveillance measures. AB 2459 was held in the Assembly Privacy Committee.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

Brady Campaign (Co-Sponsor)  
Brady Campaign California (Co-Sponsor)  
Brady United Against Gun Violence, Ventura County Chapter  
Giffords

2 Private Individuals

**Opposition**

California Rifle and Pistol Association, INC.  
California Waterfowl Association  
Defendingconstitutionalrights.com (DCR)

Gun Owners of California, INC.

2 Private Individuals

**Analysis Prepared by:** Mureed Rasool / PUB. S. / (916) 319-3744



# **EXHIBIT 38**



C A L I F O R N I A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# CRIME GUNS IN CALIFORNIA

**MANDATED REPORTING STATISTICS  
AB 1191 LEGISLATIVE REPORT**

**JUNE 30, 2023**



# Table of Contents

**Introduction** .....2

**Top Highlights** ..... 3

**AB 1191** ..... 4

**Terminology** ..... 5

*Crime Gun*..... 5

*Source and Origin* ..... 5

**Data Considerations**..... 6

**Mandated Statistics and Analysis** ..... 6

*Total Number of Crime Guns in AFS* ..... 6

*Total Number of Crime Guns, by Dealer* .....7

*Total Number of Crime Guns, by Manufacturer*..... 8

*Total Number of Crime Guns, by County* ..... 8

*Total Number of Crime Guns, by City* ..... 8

*Total Number of Crime Guns, Without Serial Numbers*..... 9

*Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by Manufacturer* ..... 10

*Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by County*..... 10

*Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by City*..... 10

**AFS Partial Crime Gun Matches** ..... 10

*Missing Data in Firearm Records*.....11

*Potential Data Entry Errors*.....12

**Appendix A: California Firearm Dealer Information** ..... 13

**Appendix B: California Firearm Manufacturer Information** ..... 82

**Appendix C: Unserialized Manufacturer Information**..... 134

**Appendix D: County Crime Gun Data** ..... 153

**Appendix E: City Crime Gun Data** ..... 155

**Appendix F: Unserialized County Data** ..... 166

**Appendix G: Unserialized City Data** ..... 168

---



## INTRODUCTION

Despite having the strongest gun safety laws and some of the lowest gun death rates in the country, an average of over 3,200 people are killed by a gun in California each year.<sup>1</sup> Roughly 48% of these deaths are the result of a homicide.<sup>2</sup> A “crime gun,” as used in this report, is defined as a firearm that was recovered by a law enforcement agency after it was (1) used in a crime, (2) suspected to have been used in a crime, or (3) illegally possessed.

Assembly Bill (AB) 1191 (McCarty 2021) amended section 11108.3 of the California Penal Code to require the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to analyze “patterns and trends relating to recovered firearms that have been illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected to have been used in a crime, including the leading sources and origins of those firearms.” AB 1191 requires DOJ to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing this crime gun tracing analysis and “detailing which California licensed firearms dealers are responsible for selling or transferring those guns that are illegally used and possessed.” This report details the results of those analyses, based on a review of records submitted by local Law Enforcement Agencies to DOJ under California law.

California law directs DOJ to maintain this firearm records repository, called the Automated Firearms System (“AFS”),<sup>3</sup> and requires various entities and individuals to submit records to DOJ for inclusion in AFS, including information from lawfully-recorded firearm sales and other firearm-related permits and transactions.<sup>4</sup> A majority of the firearm-related records in AFS are submitted by California licensed firearm dealers, who are required to electronically report information to DOJ about firearms sold or transferred by that dealer, including the firearm’s manufacturer, make, model, caliber, and serial number.

Additionally, California law requires state and local law enforcement agencies to report to DOJ “all available information necessary to identify and trace the history” of all crime guns recovered by that agency within seven calendar days of obtaining that information.<sup>5</sup>

To conduct this report’s analysis, DOJ reviewed all crime gun data submitted to DOJ between January 1, 2010 (when dealer records started being recorded under California law)<sup>6</sup> and December 31, 2022. DOJ sought to connect these crime gun records to other firearm records in AFS that contained matching information, including serial number, firearm manufacturer, caliber, type (e.g., handgun or rifle), and category (e.g., semiautomatic or bolt action). In cases where there was a complete match between a

1 Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Fatal Injury Reports for 2019-2021, <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/reports/?o=MORT&y1=2019&y2=2021&t=0&i=0&m=20890&g=06&me=0&s=0&r=0&ry=2&e=0&yp=65&a=ALL&g1=0&g2=199&a1=0&a2=199&r1=INTENT&r2=NONE&r3=NONE&r4=NONE> (last accessed June 29, 2023)

2 Ibid. Other causes of gun death include suicides, legal interventions, and unintentional shootings.

3 The AFS is a repository of firearm records maintained by the DOJ, as established by Penal Code section 11106. The AFS is populated by way of firearm purchases or transfers at a California licensed firearm dealer, registration of assault weapons (during specified registration periods), an individual’s report of firearm ownership to the DOJ, Carry Concealed Weapons Permit records, or records entered by law enforcement agencies.

4 AFS also contains firearm-related records reported to DOJ in other circumstances, including assault weapon registrations, individuals’ reports of firearm ownership (such as when a new resident submits a required record to report ownership of firearms brought into the state), and Carry Concealed Weapons License records.

5 California-licensed dealers collect and report this information from the Dealer’s Record of Sale (DROS) form when conducting firearm sales or transfers from their own inventory, facilitating the transfer of firearms purchased by residents in state or out of state from another licensed dealer or Federal Firearms Licensee, and when processing firearm sales or transfers on behalf of private parties.

6 In 2010, the AFS was enhanced to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of AFS inquiry responses and special search capabilities, and to add new optional data fields to fully support crime gun tracing. This included Dealer Record of Sale information. Assembly Bill 809 (Stats. 2011, ch. 745) required DOJ to start retaining the Dealer Record of Sale information for long gun transactions – similar to handguns – beginning January 1, 2014.

crime gun and another AFS firearm record across all information fields, DOJ connected the crime gun to the manufacturer and, where possible, to a California dealer associated with the most recent recorded transfer (or “source event”) for that firearm.

As discussed in more detail below, various factors, including inconsistent and incomplete information in crime gun and AFS records submitted to DOJ, presented challenges to tracing a larger number of crime guns to a California dealer. Approximately 85,000 crime guns entered in AFS over this period had no recorded serial number. This could be, for example, because the firearm was manufactured without a serial number, because the serial number was obliterated such that it could not be read and entered, or because a serial number existed but a law enforcement agency did not enter it in for some other reason.

Additionally, of the crime guns recovered with serial numbers, approximately 123,256 (22.6%) had at least a matching serial number in common with a firearm record in AFS but were not considered a complete match for the purposes of this analysis because the information DOJ received in the crime gun record was inconsistent with the information DOJ received in the AFS record in at least one other field (inconsistent information about the firearm’s caliber, for instance) or because at least one information field was left blank in either the crime gun record or, more commonly, in other AFS firearm records submitted to DOJ.

It should also be noted that many crime guns recovered in California were sold or transferred illegally (i.e. not sold or transferred by a dealer in California), or acquired outside of California. Crime guns such as these would not be expected to have a California Dealer Record of Sale associated with the firearm in AFS records.

California law also did not allow DOJ to retain long gun information for firearm sales and transfers conducted by dealers prior to January 1, 2014; as a result, rifles and shotguns sold or transferred by a dealer prior to 2014 and later recovered as crime guns would generally not be associated with a California dealer in AFS records. Finally, firearms that were sold or transferred by California dealers would not be recorded in AFS if the dealer unlawfully failed to report a record of that firearm transaction to DOJ.

## TOP HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 545,946 unique crime guns with identifiable serial numbers were recovered by law enforcement agencies in California and entered in the AFS between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2022. Additionally, approximately 85,402 crime guns were entered in AFS without any recorded serial number over this period.
- 76,135 (13.94%) of the serialized crime guns entered in AFS over this period could be associated with a total of 1,929 distinct California firearm dealers.
- While all the identified dealers sold or transferred at least one firearm that was later recovered as a crime gun, 344 dealers were associated with only one crime gun and 82 dealers were associated with roughly half of all crime guns (38,230 firearms). The highest number of crime guns associated with one dealer was 1,652.
- On average, each licensed dealer sold or transferred 39 firearms that were later identified as a crime gun.
- The manufacturers associated with the most crime gun records include: Smith & Wesson; Glock; Sturm, Ruger, & Co.; Taurus Forjas; and Remington.

- Crime guns were recovered by law enforcement in all 58 counties.
- Counties with higher populations tended to have higher absolute numbers of crime guns. However, when accounting for crime guns per capita, a county's population size did not appear to have any reliable correlation with its number of crime guns per person. In other words, more populous areas, like cities, were not necessarily more likely to recover more or fewer crime guns per capita than less populous areas.
- Over the past decade, California experienced a significant increase in the number of crime guns recovered without serial numbers. In 2022, there was a 7% drop in the number of crime guns without serial numbers reported statewide, the first decrease recorded since 2013.

## AB 1191

Effective January 1, 2022, AB 1191 amended section 11108.3 of the Penal Code to read:

- (a) In addition to the requirements of Section 11108.2 that apply to a law enforcement agency's duty to report to the Department of Justice the recovery of a firearm, a law enforcement agency described in Section 11108.2 shall, and any other law enforcement agency or agent, including but not limited to a federal or tribal law enforcement agency or agent, may, report to the department in a manner determined by the Attorney General in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives all available information necessary to identify and trace the history of all recovered firearms that are illegally possessed, have been used in a crime, or are suspected of having been used in a crime, within seven calendar days of obtaining the information.
- (b) When the department receives information from a law enforcement agency pursuant to subdivision (a), it shall promptly forward this information to the National Tracing Center of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to the extent practicable.
- (c) In implementing this section, the Attorney General shall ensure to the maximum extent practical that both of the following apply:
- (1) The information provided to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives enables that agency to trace the ownership of the firearm described in subdivision (a).
  - (2) Law enforcement agencies can report all relevant information without being unduly burdened by this reporting function.
- (d) Information collected pursuant to this section shall be maintained by the department for a period of not less than 10 years, and shall be available, under guidelines set forth by the Attorney General, for academic and policy research purposes.
- (e) The department shall, on an ongoing basis, analyze the information collected pursuant to this section for patterns and trends relating to recovered firearms that have been illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected to have been used in a crime, including the leading sources and origins of those firearms.
- (f) (1) The department shall, by no later than July 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, prepare and submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the analysis completed pursuant to subdivision (e). This report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(2) The report shall, without limitation and to the extent possible, include all of the following:

(A) The total number of firearms recovered in the state:

(B) The number of firearms recovered, disaggregated by county and by city:

(C) The number of firearms recovered, disaggregated by the firearms dealer where the most recent sale or transfer of the firearm occurred. This shall include the full name and address of the firearms dealer;

(D) The number of firearms recovered, disaggregated by manufacturer;

(E) The total number of unserialized firearms recovered in the state; and

(F) The number of unserialized firearms recovered, disaggregated by county and by city.

(3) The department shall make the report described in this subdivision available to the public.

(g) The Attorney General may issue regulations to further the purposes of this section.

## TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this report, DOJ defines “crime gun,” “source,” and “origin” as follows:

### ***Crime Gun***

California Penal Code section 11108.2 defines crime guns as “recovered firearms that are illegally possessed, have been used in a crime, or are suspected of having been used in a crime.” For this report, “crime guns” are identified in the Automated Firearms System (AFS) as records that have been logged as a crime gun, or entered into “evidence” records. “Evidence” records are included because law enforcement agencies may enter firearms as evidence in connection to their use or suspected use in a crime, but not log it as a crime gun. As such, using “evidence” records provides a more complete accounting for crime guns in AFS.

### ***Source and Origin***

This report focuses on the “source” events of a firearm’s “origin.” California Penal Code section 11108.2 does not define “source” or “origin”. For the purposes of this report, the “source” of firearms is defined as the licensed dealer or place someone came into possession of a particular firearm. “Sources” include any licensed firearm dealer. Conversely, the “origin” of a firearm is defined, for this report, as the type of transaction or event by which an individual obtained a firearm. Origins included in this report are dealer sales, private-party transfers, and pawn redemptions. Each of these events involve a private individual acquiring a firearm facilitated by a dealer. More than 90% of firearms in this report originated from dealer sales and private-party transfers.

## DATA CONSIDERATIONS

Interpreting this report requires several considerations. First, firearms are difficult to track between crime events and source events, in part, because the data-entry system allows local law enforcement agencies to enter records using an unrestricted (i.e. “free-form”) entry type, and does not prevent users from entering missing or incorrect data fields. Purchasers can also alter the characteristics of a weapon following the purchase, such as changing the caliber or removing the serial number, which can make the firearm difficult to trace if the serial number and make are not consistent. For example, if a gun owner files off a serial number or switches out parts of a firearm, it becomes very challenging to trace that firearm to other records in AFS. Second, the transactions analyzed in this section represent transactions by dealers for which DOJ has a record and therefore do not capture illegal or black market sales, or sales or transfers for which dealers, residents, and other entities were not required to report any record under California law (such as sales and transfers of most long guns prior to 2014). Third, data in AFS changes on an hourly basis and records dating back several years can be updated. Consequently, the total numbers of firearms may then shift depending on when the data was extracted from AFS and caution should be used when comparing numbers from one annual Crime Gun Report to the next. The data used in this report was extracted April 7, 2023. As such, the results of this section should be interpreted with caution.

## MANDATED STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS

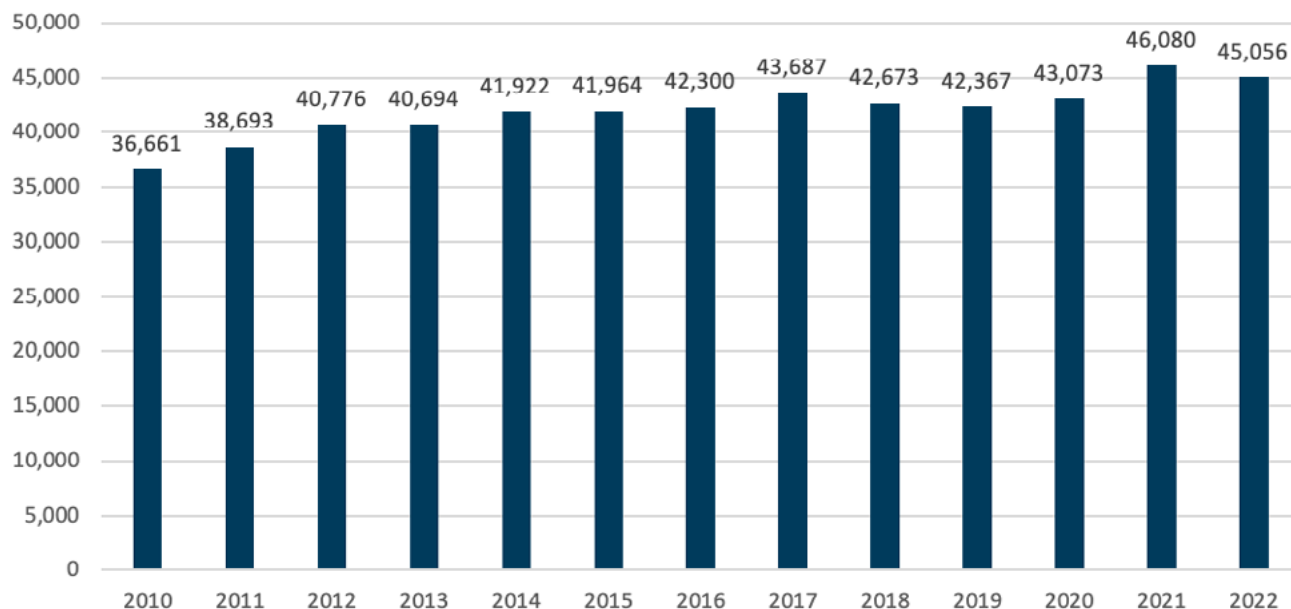
### *Total Number of Crime Guns in AFS*

As of January 1, 2023, of the 1,011,970 crime guns or evidence records in AFS, approximately 545,946 were unique crime guns. This report describes *approximate* numbers of firearms due to potential overlap among unserialized firearms that cannot be differentiated within AFS. DOJ has excluded these unserialized firearms from the results of Figure 1 (“Number of Distinct Crime Guns, by Year”) and are reported separately below. Furthermore, a single crime gun or serial number may be associated with multiple crimes.

The number of crime guns entered into AFS has been on a small upward trend since 2010. However, changes from year-to-year are generally small. The difference between the highest (2021) and lowest (2010) number of crime guns in AFS per year was only 9,419 crime guns. See Figure 1 for accounts of all crime guns by year.



Figure 1. Number of Distinct Crime Guns, by Year



### Total Number of Crime Guns, by Dealer

To examine the “source and origin of crime guns,” DOJ connected crime guns to the most recent source event preceding the crime gun entry as of December 31, 2022. Of the approximately 545,946 crime guns in AFS, 76,135 (13.94%) could be traced to a preceding source event such as a dealer sale, a Private Party Transaction, or a pawn redemption. The 76,135 crime guns were associated with 1,929 dealers across California. For a full list of dealers with the associated number of firearm transactions and crime guns, see Appendix A.

The number of crime guns sold or transferred by each dealer ranged from one to 1,652 per dealer. Each dealer sold an average of 39 firearms that were later identified as a crime gun (with a median of eight firearms and a standard deviation of 117.50 crime guns). This indicates that most of the dealers were associated with a low number of crime guns and a subset of outlier dealers were associated with a large number of crime guns. The 82 dealers associated with the greatest number of crime guns accounted for 38,230 (50%) of the 76,135 crime guns (see Appendix A). Alternatively, 344 dealers were associated with only one crime gun.

Among the total sales of the 1,929 dealers, 1.12% of a dealer’s transactions on average were associated with a subsequent crime gun, with a deviation of 2.21%. The median point was 0.69%, with a minimum of 0.024% and maximum of 50%. However, the only dealer with 50% of their transactions associated with subsequent crime guns had a total of two transactions on record, one of which was associated with a crime gun.

Interpreting the number of crime guns associated with any specific dealer should be done with caution. As noted above, only 13.94% of the crime guns in AFS could be traced to a preceding source event such as a dealer sale. In addition, as reflected in Appendix A, the number of crime guns associated with any dealer must be compared to the total number of guns sold or transferred per dealer; a dealer could have a high number of crime guns associated with it because it sells or transfers more guns, for example, not necessarily because a higher percentage of the guns it sells or transfers are crime guns.

## **Total Number of Crime Guns, by Manufacturer**

DOJ identified 2,242 manufacturers of firearms related to crime guns in the AFS, and analyzed which manufacturers produced the most crime guns. The manufacturers associated with the most crime gun records are: Smith & Wesson (65,151 crime guns, 11.93% of all identified crime guns), Glock (52,146 crime guns, 9.55%), Sturm, Ruger, & Co. (47,775 crime guns, 8.75%), Taurus Forjas (21,495 crime guns, 3.93%), and Remington (20,467 crime guns, 3.75%). See Appendix B for a complete list of all 2,242 manufacturers.

## **Total Number of Crime Guns, by County**

DOJ examined only logged “crime gun” records and excluded “evidence” records. Evidence records were excluded because those records only contain law enforcement agency location data that can span multiple counties and cities whereas firearms logged as crime guns record city and county of where the firearm was recovered by law enforcement.

Within the crime gun table, DOJ identified county information for 404,442 crime guns. The crime guns that could be paired with a county were found in all 58 counties. On average, counties each had approximately 6,855 crime guns, with a median of 1,500 crime guns and a standard deviation between counties of 19,047. The difference between the median and average indicates a number of outlier counties with a greater number of crime guns than the rest. To see a full list of counties and the number of crime guns by county, see Appendix D.

Counties with higher populations tended to have higher total numbers of crime guns. However, when accounting for crime guns per capita, larger counties did not seem to have higher crime guns per person than smaller counties ( $r(57) = 0.13$ ). A county’s population size therefore did not appear to have any reliable correlation with its number of crime guns per capita. In other words, higher population areas were not necessarily more likely to recover more or fewer crime guns than less populated areas.

The county that reported the most crime guns recovered was Los Angeles County, with 140,799 crime guns. Los Angeles County is also the most populous county in the state. The next four counties with the highest number of crime guns are San Bernardino (33,518), Sacramento (24,953), San Diego (22,076), and Riverside (20,536). These five counties accounted for 59.81% of all California crime guns in 2022. The counties with the fewest number of crime guns are Del Norte (2), Alpine (16), Sierra (18), Inyo (22), and Modoc (24). Five crime guns were missing county information, but could be identified through city information.

## **Total Number of Crime Guns, by City**

DOJ identified 404,442 crime guns that could be associated with a city in California. In total, there are 1,322 cities in California. On average, each city in California was associated with 306 crime guns, with a median of 32 crime guns and a standard deviation between cities of 2,101 crime guns. As with counties, the high deviation and disparity between average and median indicates outlier cities responsible for the majority of crime guns. See Appendix E for more information. As with county-level per capita counts, no reliable correlation emerged between the population size and the number of crime guns recovered per 1,000 people ( $r(469) = 0.087$ ). The city with the most total crime guns recovered was Los Angeles, with 69,413 associated crime guns. The next four cities with the greatest number of associated crime gun records were Sacramento (18,110), Fresno (9,858), San Bernardino (9,185), and San Diego (9,091). These five cities account for over one quarter of all crime guns (28.60%) and 16% of California’s total population. The city of Los Angeles accounted for 17% of all crime guns, with almost four times as many

crime guns as the second highest city, Sacramento. Los Angeles’s population is approximately triple the population of the second most populous city, San Diego. The 404 cities with the fewest number of crime gun records were associated with nine crime guns or fewer.

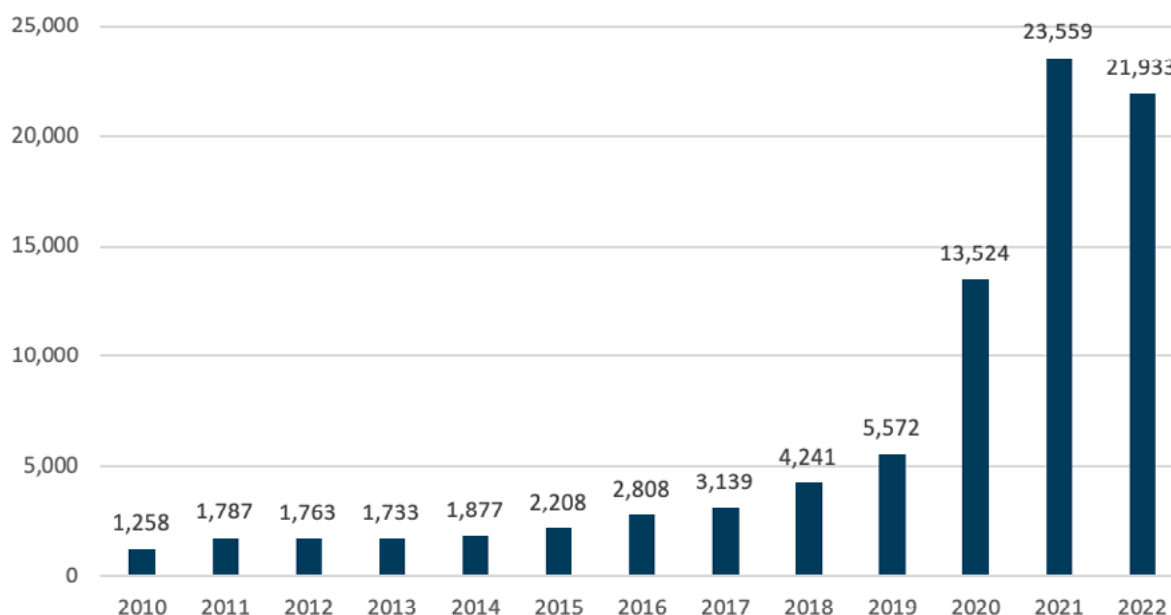
### **Total Number of Crime Guns, Without Serial Numbers**

Many crime guns do not possess a serial number. For the purposes of this report, firearms without serial numbers are any firearm records that have “obliterated,” “antique,” or “FMBUS”<sup>7</sup> entered into their associated serial number field. DOJ identified 85,402 crime gun records without a serial number between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2022.

A firearm may not have a serial number for several reasons, including being an antique firearm, being a homemade firearm (also commonly known as a “ghost gun”), or having the serial number illegally removed. Individual firearms without serial numbers cannot be traced in AFS because two different firearms of the same make, caliber, and type cannot be differentiated using the available data. Additionally, firearms without serial numbers cannot be traced to a specific source. As such, all of these analyses will report overall records instead of distinct firearms and do not connect to preceding source events.

Although the number of unserialized crime guns recovered by law enforcement has risen over the last decade, 2022 was the first year since 2013 in which the number of unserialized crime guns decreased. As shown in Figure 2, the number of unserialized crime guns recovered by law enforcement dropped from 23,559 to 21,933 between 2021 and 2022. Those numbers had risen significantly over the past decade and especially since 2019. Unserialized crime guns more than doubled between 2019 and 2020 and almost doubled again between 2020 and 2021 before falling by 7% in 2022.

*Figure 2. Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by Year.*



<sup>7</sup> A FMBUS is a “Firearm Manufactured by an Unidentified Subject”.

## **Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by Manufacturer**

DOJ identified 807 manufacturers associated with crime guns without a serial number. The five most common manufacturers that appeared were listed as “United States”<sup>8</sup> (44,972, 52.66%), Privately Made Firearm (8,154, 9.55%), Smith & Wesson (2,267, 2.65%), Sturm, Ruger, & Co. (1,839, 2.15%), and Glock (1,788, 2.09%). See Appendix C for a full list of all 807 manufacturers.

## **Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by County**

DOJ identified 39,945 crime gun records<sup>9</sup> without serial numbers across 51 counties. Alpine, Del Norte, Inyo, Mariposa, Modoc, Plumas, and Sierra Counties had no associated crime gun records. The counties with the highest number of firearm records without a serial number were Los Angeles (13,148, 32.92%), San Bernardino (5,314, 13.30%), San Diego (3,498, 8.76%), Riverside (1,960, 4.91%), and Sacramento (1,762, 4.41%). See Appendix F for a list of all 51 counties.

From the results, the top five counties account for 64% of all crime guns without a serial number, while the top ten counties accounted for 80% of crime guns without a serial number. Los Angeles County, being the most populous in the state, contains approximately one in three (32.92%) crime guns without a serial number.

## **Total Number of Crime Guns Without Serial Numbers, by City**

DOJ identified 39,945 crime gun records without serial numbers across 813 cities. The cities with the highest number of crime gun records without a serial number were Los Angeles (4,968, 12.44%), San Diego (1,562, 3.91%), San Francisco (1,132, 2.83%), Sacramento (1,088, 2.72%), and Victorville (923, 2.31%). See Appendix G for a list of all 813 cities.

The top ten cities account for approximately one-third of crime guns without serial numbers (33.73%). Consistent with the county-level statistics, the city of Los Angeles contained 10% of unserialized crime guns, three times that of San Diego, the next highest city on the list. These findings are expected given Los Angeles’s high population.

## **AFS PARTIAL CRIME GUN MATCHES**

Of the 545,946 unique crime guns identified in AFS, 123,256 had at least a common serial number with at least one potential source event in AFS but did not match on every category. As such, these firearms were not included in the above analyses as they could not reliably be determined the same firearms and are reported separately below. These crime guns include:

- 61,183 crime guns containing partial matches in AFS, in which either the crime gun record or AFS source event was missing relevant matching data. Of these, 19,105 crime guns contained strong matches with consistent information on all available matching criteria, but were missing relevant data. Specifically, the “firearm category” was listed as na/null. Again, in order for DOJ to match a crime gun with a firearm entered into AFS, all data points must match exactly. Accordingly, these 61,183 firearms were not considered a “match” for the purposes of this report.

8 The country of origin (i.e. “United States”) is entered as the manufacturer when a firearm is homemade or when the manufacturer is unidentifiable but the firearm was manufactured in the United States. In July 2022, when the designation was created, law enforcement agencies transitioned to categorizing homemade firearms as “Privately Made Firearms”.

9 The remainder of the 85,402 had no county associated with them.

- 99,539 crime guns containing partial matches in AFS, in which the crime gun record and AFS source events contained complete data, but failed to match on at least one field. Of these, 39,039 crime guns contained close matches with at least one source event that matched on three out of four fields, most commonly failing to match on the firearm manufacturer entered into AFS. These 99,539 firearms were not considered a “match” for the purposes of this report

Note that many crime guns contained partial matches with multiple source events in AFS that had both missing and complete data. Therefore, there will be some overlap between crime guns discussed in both subsections below. This section will provide a brief exploratory overview of these two subsets of crime guns that contained a high degree of similarity, but that DOJ cannot reliably match to an AFS source event. Moreover, serial numbers are not unique identifiers for each firearm. Therefore, two firearms sharing a common serial number are not necessarily the same firearm. This section provides analyses only of crime guns that contained similarities with firearms in AFS, but do not have a confirmatory link between the crime gun and an originating source in AFS.

### **Missing Data in Firearm Records**

Between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2022, 61,183 distinct crime guns were identified as having potential matches. A firearm may have a “potential match” if there is missing data on the crime gun record or potential AFS source record, but the firearm shares a common serial number with AFS records. These crime guns contained common serial numbers with 148,647 AFS records. Among these potential matches, “firearm category” was the only missing field that is required to link crime guns to a potential source. This data was missing in 123,870, or 83.3% of all potential matches. Data was more likely to be present on the crime gun record, where only 6,900 of these crime guns (11.3% of the 61,183 crime guns) were missing “firearm category” information.

Many firearm records were missing “firearm category” data, but included a number of common criteria including make, caliber, firearm type, and serial number. Of the crime guns that were missing “firearm category” data, 19,105 contained partial matches. In these cases, all available fields matched aside from the missing “firearm category” information. Among the 21,675 firearms records with strong potential matches to a crime record, 20,559 (94.85%) were missing data required for matching. Meanwhile, of the 19,105 distinct crime guns with strong potential matches in AFS, only 3,950 (20.68%) were missing “firearm category” data. This may demonstrate that if missing data is preventing potential crime gun tracing, it could be a result of missing data in AFS source records due to dealer entries, rather than missing data in crime gun records reported by law enforcement agencies. Data can also be difficult to trace if the purchaser modified the weapon after it was sold or transferred. It is important to note that there may be firearms that have identical make, caliber and type data, but differ on the firearm category. Therefore, these firearms may contain multiple potential matches due to the missing data, and cannot currently be linked to a confirmed originating source. Additionally, crime guns that are highly similar to one or more originating source record(s) in AFS is not an indication that the crime gun is, in fact, recorded in AFS source events, and should be understood as only reflecting similarities for the purpose of this report.

The following represents a breakdown of the missing or incomplete firearm data in AFS, which were therefore not included in the previous analyses:

- 19,105 crime guns matched on both serial number and all available descriptive fields, but that cannot be directly linked due to missing data.
- 8,341 crime guns matched on two of the three required descriptive fields in addition to serial number.

- 18,860 crime guns matched on only one descriptive field in addition to serial number.
- 14,877 crime guns matched on no descriptive fields, sharing only a common serial number.

### **Potential Data Entry Errors**

Another challenge for DOJ pertaining to matching crime guns to a source or origin in AFS relates to either errors or differences in data entry. For example, an entering agency may enter incorrect data for a firearm, either by selecting an incorrect option from a drop-down menu or typing errors. Additionally, there may be differences in how firearm data is entered. Firearm calibers, for example consist of a four-digit code, such as 0038, if an agency entered this as 0380, the AFS records would fail to match. Firearm manufacturer data also has a greater potential for data entry differences, as firearm manufacturer data may be entered as the country of origin, the company labeled on the firearm, or a parent company of the direct manufacturer, among other alternative formats. Because DOJ must assume that the information entered into AFS is accurate, crime guns where either the crime gun record itself, or the originating AFS record contain different data will not match under the DOJ's current matching procedures.

Of the 123,256 crime guns that contained at least a serial number match within AFS, 99,539 contained partial matches where there was complete data in the fields used for matching firearms to a source or origin event. These crime guns include:

- 39,039 crime guns matching on the serial number, and three out of four descriptive fields needed for matching, most commonly differing on firearm manufacturer data;
- 24,621 crime guns matching on serial number and two of the four descriptive fields required for matching;
- 19,125 crime guns matching on serial number, and only one of four descriptive fields required for matching; and
- 16,754 crime guns containing a serial number only match, but failing to match on any descriptive fields.

Crime guns containing a high degree of similarity with a firearm in an originating source event in AFS is not indicative of data mis-entry, and may reflect completely distinct firearms from the firearms recorded in AFS records. This may, however, help to identify areas of potential data mis-entry, or inconsistencies that may impact firearm tracing.

For example, among the 39,039 crime guns with a high degree of similarity to one or more AFS source records (where the serial number and three out of four matching criteria were identical), firearms were most likely to have inconsistent manufacturer data. Within potential source records, firearm type matched with potential matching crime guns in 98.5% of cases, firearm category matched in 91.8% of cases, and firearm caliber matched in 81.6% of cases. Meanwhile, manufacturer data was consistent in only 28.1% of potentially matching records. This suggests that inconsistencies in entering firearm manufacturer data produced significant obstacles to tracking and matching firearms.

## APPENDIX A: CALIFORNIA FIREARM DEALER INFORMATION<sup>10</sup>

*Note: The following information is required per AB 1191. Some dealers may appear more than once due to having identical names and addresses. However, seemingly duplicate dealers each have unique Dealer IDs that denote them as separate entities in AFS and so they were treated separately for the purpose of reporting.*

Dealer Name	Dealer Status	Street Address	Zip Code	City	Crime Guns	Total Firearms Sold	Percentage Crime Guns
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	17204 HAWTHORNE BLVD	90504	TORRANCE	1,652	82,433	2.00%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	491 W ORANGE SHOW RD	92408	SAN BERNARDINO	1,650	86,271	1.91%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	11336 FIRESTONE BLVD	90650	NORWALK	1,458	102,175	1.43%
RIVER CITY GUN EXCHANGE, INC	active	2370 FRUITRIDGE RD	95822	SACRAMENTO	1,330	75,170	1.77%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	2201 E WILLOW ST BLDG M	90755	SIGNAL HILL	1,207	78,755	1.53%
SECOND AMENDMENT SPORTS INC	active	2523 MOHAWK ST	93308	BAKERSFIELD	1,174	58,500	2.01%
OUTDOOR SPORTSMAN	active	4969 WEST LN	95210	STOCKTON	1,064	56,273	1.89%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	835 S ARROYO PKWY	91105	PASADENA	1,024	89,440	1.14%
MARTIN B RETTING INC	active	11029 WASHINGTON BLVD	90232	CULVER CITY	1,019	69,081	1.48%
AMMO BROS	active	820 S ROCKEFELLER AVE UNIT G	91761	ONTARIO	786	73,987	1.06%
TRIPLE A'S SPORTING GOODS LLC	active	1724 SPRINGS RD	94591	VALLEJO	783	60,563	1.29%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	19329 VAN OWEN ST	91335	RESEDA	737	75,140	0.98%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	4400 ONTARIO MILLS PKWY STE A	91764	ONTARIO	736	76,880	0.96%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	14311 BEAR VALLEY ROAD STE 102	92395	VICTORVILLE	657	61,387	1.07%
DG 2A ENTERPRISES INC DBA GUN WORLD	active	3800 W MAGNOLIA BLVD	91505	BURBANK	619	47,115	1.31%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	357 N AZUSA AVENUE	91791	WEST COVINA	586	70,552	0.83%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	2246 GRIFFIN WY	92879	CORONA	553	73,973	0.75%

<sup>10</sup> Please note, Appendix A lists dealers with identical names and street addresses separately in some cases. This can occur when different stores within a chain all report the same mailing address. The department differentiates dealers through unique Dealer IDs that denote them as separate entities in AFS. Consequently, these were treated separately for the purpose of reporting. The mailing addresses were reported as they identify the central location for linked stores

PROFORCE LAW ENFORCEMENT	active	2625 STEARMAN ROAD #A	86301	PRESCOTT, ARIZONA?	543	114,063	0.48%
SECOND AMENDMENT SPORTS INC	active	38-698B EL VIENTO RD	92211	PALM DESERT	540	46,433	1.16%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	2051 N ROSE AVE #280	93036	OXNARD	530	57,979	0.91%
VALLEY GUN	active	2728 CHESTER AVE	93301	BAKERSFIELD	527	29,778	1.77%
GET A GUN	active	3903 PATTON WAY SUITE 100	93308	BAKERSFIELD	505	42,643	1.18%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	4200 CHINO HILLS PARKWAY #600	91709	CHINO HILLS	488	68,145	0.72%
JUST GUNS	active	3530 AUBURN BLVD STE 8	95821	SACRAMENTO	487	20,662	2.36%
DUNNS DISCOUNT GUNS & SPORTING GOODS	active	1510 MORENA BLVD F	92110	SAN DIEGO	484	57,793	0.84%
AMMO BROS	active	820 S ROCKEFELLER AVE UNIT G	91761	ONTARIO	483	47,698	1.01%
MILPITAS SHOOTING RANGE INC	active	1655 PLACER CIRCLE	94551	LIVERMORE	479	26,081	1.84%
BASS PRO SHOPS OUTDOOR WORLD	active	7777 VICTORIA GARDENS LN	91739	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	463	71,623	0.65%
GUNS FISHING & OTHER STUFF	active	7545 B PLEASANT VALLEY RD	95688	VACAVILLE	450	36,222	1.24%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	18808 BROOKHURST ST	92708	FOUNTAIN VALLEY	438	69,679	0.63%
THE GUN RANGE	active	3479 ORANGE GROVE AVE STE B C	95660	NORTH HIGHLANDS	436	49,863	0.87%
GUNS DIRECT/JANYA BROS INC	active	1521 W MAGNOLIA BLVD UNIT B	91506	BURBANK	432	54,525	0.79%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	2040 N TUSTIN AVENUE	92865	ORANGE	430	78,530	0.55%
OLDE WEST GUN & LOAN II INC	active	568 N MARKET ST	96003	REDDING	417	56,991	0.73%
ANTIOCH ARMORY INC	active	625 W 3RD ST	94509	ANTIOCH	412	15,246	2.70%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	8199 CLAIREMONT MESA BLVD # E	92111	SAN DIEGO	408	62,375	0.65%
STOCKTON GUN EXCHANGE	active	1732 PACIFIC AVE	95204	STOCKTON	404	18,879	2.14%
RIFLE GEAR	active	18065 MOUNT SHAY ST	92708	FOUNTAIN VALLEY	392	128,721	0.30%
ALQUIST ARMS INC	active	1400 FREITAS PARK	95380	TURLOCK	381	48,614	0.78%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	2085 MONTIEL ROAD SUITE 104	92069	SAN MARCOS	366	57,142	0.64%
THE RANGE PISTOL CLUB INC DBA THE RANGE	active	5151 N GATES AVENUE	93722	FRESNO	359	27,676	1.30%
BULLSEYESPORT LLC	active	6710 BROCKTON AVE	92506	RIVERSIDE	330	35,169	0.94%
REED'S INDOOR RANGE, INC	active	1100 DUANE AVE	95054	SANTA CLARA	324	44,642	0.73%
ALQUIST ARMS	active	120 S CENTER ST	95380	TURLOCK	323	20,784	1.55%



CANYON SPORTS	active	887 HOWE RD STE F	94553	MARTINEZ	322	32,253	1.00%
KW DEFENSE INC	active	1640 N BROADWAY AVENUE	95205	STOCKTON	315	27,313	1.15%
WESTERN FIREARMS	active	6621 S ATLANTIC AVE	90201	BELL GARDENS	304	10,977	2.77%
BASS PRO OUTDOOR WORLD, LLC	active	1356 BASS PRO DR	95337	MANTECA	298	39,474	0.75%
MARKLEY'S INDOOR RANGE AND GUN SHOP	active	14 BLANCA LN	95076	WATSONVILLE	297	21,428	1.39%
SPORTSMANS WAREHOUSE 238	active	8468 N FRIANT RD	93720	FRESNO	297	56,965	0.52%
GUN GALLERY INC	active	1121 S CENTRAL AVE	91204	GLENDALE	292	26,627	1.10%
ROGUE ONE INC DBA WARRIOR ONE GUNS AND AMMO	inactive	2222 KANSAS AVE STE H	92507	RIVERSIDE	290	21,731	1.33%
CITY ARMS EAST LLC	active	60 GOLF CLUB RD STE B	94523	PLEASANT HILL	288	33,684	0.86%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	27230 MADISON AVENUE SUITE D	92590	TEMECULA	275	55,969	0.49%
BUY SELL TRADE IT ALL	active	5725 STOCKTON BLVD	95824	SACRAMENTO	273	7,408	3.69%
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY	active	1536 CAMDEN AVE	95008	CAMPBELL	267	26,384	1.01%
PENINSULA GUNS AND TACTICAL	active	360 EL CAMINO REAL	94066	SAN BRUNO	266	43,531	0.61%
BARNWOOD ARMS	active	120 E MAIN ST	95366	RIPON	264	35,204	0.75%
CITY ARMS	active	90 EUREKA SQ STE D	94044	PACIFICA	262	31,384	0.83%
SOLAR TACTICAL	active	22287 REDWOOD RD	94546	CASTRO VALLEY	249	17,492	1.42%
THE TARGET RANGE	active	16140 COHASSET ST	91406	VAN NUYS	249	12,144	2.05%
RICK'S A.V. PAWNSHOP	active	673 W AVE I	93534	LANCASTER	242	21,550	1.12%
ROYAL LOAN	active	3033 EL CAJON BLVD	92104	SAN DIEGO	242	14,863	1.63%
AMMO BROTHERS	active	820 S ROCKEFELLER AVE UNIT G	91761	ONTARIO	241	45,003	0.54%
DISCOUNT GUN MART	active	8516 N MAGNOLIA AVE STE 201	92071	SANTEE	240	31,624	0.76%
THE SHOOTIST INC	active	24910 WASHINGTON AVE 100	92562	MURRIETA	239	41,592	0.57%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE 149	active	6640 LONETREE BLVD	95765	ROCKLIN	237	56,342	0.42%
BEST NET SALES INC DBA ELITE ARMORY	active	3636 CASTRO VALLEY BLVD 1	94546	CASTRO VALLEY	230	23,446	0.98%
HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC	inactive	6264 N BLACKSTONE	93710	FRESNO	228	16,085	1.42%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	1411 N DAVIS ROAD	93907	SALINAS	227	27,635	0.82%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	841 ARNELE AVENUE	92020	EL CAJON	222	45,875	0.48%
TRACY RIFLE AND PISTOL LLC	inactive	7601 W 11TH ST	95304	TRACY	214	19,645	1.09%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	6264 N BLACKSTONE AVENUE	93710	FRESNO	214	23,927	0.89%

GUNS FISHING & OTHER STUFF 2	active	7545 B PLEASANT VALLEY RD	95688	VACAVILLE	213	33,662	0.63%
CALIFORNIA GUN GIRLS LLC	active	23121 COLTRANE AVE	91321	NEWHALL	203	35,561	0.57%
CALLED2ARMS	active	501 BANGS AVE STE D	95356	MODESTO	203	23,579	0.86%
SILVERADO SPUR INC/ WILD BILLS OLD W TRD CO	active	10490 E STOCKTON BLVD STE 150	95624	ELK GROVE	200	27,532	0.73%
BAY AREA GUN VAULT	active	363 W EL CAMINO REAL	94040	MOUNTAIN VIEW	196	17,655	1.11%
IMBERT & SMITHERS	active	1144 EL CAMINO REAL	94070	SAN CARLOS	194	28,990	0.67%
PRK ARMS	active	1401 N CLOVIS AVE 105	93727	FRESNO	192	17,876	1.07%
THE GUN SHOP	active	44633 SIERRA HWY	93534	LANCASTER	190	16,850	1.13%
IRON SIGHTS SHOOTING RANGE INC	active	618 AIRPORT RD	92058	OCEANSIDE	189	16,108	1.17%
B & G GUNS INC	inactive	1910 SUNKIST CR	93033	OXNARD	183	6,215	2.94%
GUN EFFECTS	active	15313 GALE AVE	91745	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	182	15,113	1.20%
THE GUN SHOP	active	44633 N SIERRA HWY	93534	LANCASTER	182	9,613	1.89%
THE STOCKADE	active	8061 WESTMINSTER AVE	92683	WESTMINSTER	182	14,206	1.28%
AMERICAN GUN WORKS INC	active	1837 W GLENOAKS BLVD	91201	GLENDALE	177	9,438	1.88%
ELITE ARMS AND SUPPLY	inactive	1148 S MAIN ST	95337	MANTECA	175	19,432	0.90%
FINE FIREARMS	active	8701 LA MESA BLVD	91942	LA MESA	174	20,871	0.83%
AMMO BROTHERS	active	820 S ROCKEFELLER AVE UNIT G	91761	ONTARIO	172	21,669	0.79%
GLOCKSTORE	inactive	4770 RUFFNER ST	92111	SAN DIEGO	169	16,735	1.01%
GRETA'S GUNS INC DBA GRETAS FRMS SALES & TRAINING	active	4228 LOS ANGELES AVE	93063	SIMI VALLEY	169	23,444	0.72%
STAGE STOP SPORTING GOODS	active	P O BOX 1557	95301	ATWATER	166	25,660	0.65%
AMERICAN FIREARMS	active	4089 N CLOVIS AVE	93727	FRESNO	165	6,845	2.41%
BULLSEYE CASTRO VALLEY GUN SHOP	inactive	22287 REDWOOD RD	94546	CASTRO VALLEY	165	4,346	3.80%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE 221	active	1659 HILLTOP DR	96002	REDDING	164	35,246	0.47%
W K LEWIS	active	5060 ROSEVILLE RD	95660	NORTH HIGHLANDS	164	3,776	4.34%
7TH STREET PAWN SHOP INC	active	15160 SEVENTH ST	92395	VICTORVILLE	162	11,489	1.41%
FOWLER GUN ROOM	active	358 S TUSTIN	92866	ORANGE	162	27,158	0.60%
HOOK LINE AND SINKER LLC	active	112 SANDY LN	94561	OAKLEY	162	20,070	0.81%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #233	active	2344 SUNRISE BLVD	95670	RANCHO CORDOVA	162	46,150	0.35%

CORDELIA GUN EXCHANGE & MANUFACTURING LLC	active	4733 CENTRAL WY	94534	FAIRFIELD	161	25,758	0.63%
HIGHLAND GUNS	active	2600 E HIGHLAND AVE STE A	92346	HIGHLAND	161	14,707	1.09%
SECOND AMENDMENT SPORTS INC	active	12556 JOMANI DRIVE SUITE A	93312	BAKERSFIELD	161	17,765	0.91%
SIERRA ARMS CORP	inactive	1408 N CARPENTER RD STE 1	95351	MODESTO	161	8,901	1.81%
BRECO FIREARMS INC	active	1508 TOLLHOUSE RD STE A	93611	CLOVIS	160	30,362	0.53%
LC ACTION POLICE SUPPLY	active	1088 N 1ST ST	95112	SAN JOSE	157	53,408	0.29%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	39626 10TH AVE WEST, SUITE I	93551	PALMDALE	157	31,653	0.50%
HUNTER'S SUPPLY	inactive	2260 N FREMONT ST STE 3	93940	MONTEREY	155	14,871	1.04%
CAP TACTICAL FIREARMS LLC	active	16706 HAWTHORNE BLVD	90260	LAWNDALE	150	15,241	0.98%
GLOBAL ARMS INC	inactive	4525 SAN FERNANDO RD UNIT G	91204	GLENDALE	149	3,483	4.28%
EVOLUTION SPORTS	active	490 ALABAMA ST STE 103	92373	REDLANDS	147	18,963	0.78%
CENTRAL MEGA PAWN	active	11031 S CENTRAL AVE #A	91762	ONTARIO	146	9,879	1.48%
FF FIREARMS INC	active	121 E WHITTIER BLVD UNIT 1	90640	MONTEBELLO	145	11,736	1.24%
J & R SPORTS SUPPLY LLC	active	2558 B OLD FIRST ST	94550	LIVERMORE	145	30,440	0.48%
RINKOR ARMS INC	active	2600 MENDOCINO AVE STE C	95403	SANTA ROSA	145	29,268	0.50%
BEAR MOUNTAIN SPORTS	active	8032 DI MILLER DR. UNIT D	93307	BAKERSFIELD	144	13,061	1.10%
BEST JEWELRY & LOAN, INC	active	15071 AVE 296 E NOBLE	93292	VISALIA	142	10,205	1.39%
THE GUN ROOM	active	9221 SURVEY RD	95624	ELK GROVE	142	10,166	1.40%
EXPRESS GUN LOCKER	inactive	11873 HESPERIA RD	92345	HESPERIA	140	7,728	1.81%
SMOKIN BARREL GUNS INC	active	1775 SURVEYOR AVE	93063	SIMI VALLEY	140	29,212	0.48%
ISLAND VIEW ENTERPRISES INC	active	2359 KNOLL DR STE A	93003	VENTURA	138	15,164	0.91%
SOUTHWEST JEWELRY & LOAN	active	12101 E FIRESTONE BLVD	90650	NORWALK	135	4,783	2.82%
ALAMO JEWELRY AND LOAN	active	544 N AZUSA AVENUE	91791	WEST COVINA	134	21,932	0.61%
JERNIGAN SPORTING GOODS INC	active	82740 MILES AVE	92201	INDIO	134	8,628	1.55%
DOWN RANGE INDOOR TRAINING CTR	active	13407 GARNER LN	95973	CHICO	133	26,475	0.50%
LAMBERT PAWN SHOP	active	14158 A LAMBERT RD	90605	WHITTIER	130	12,870	1.01%

STAGE STOP SPORTING GOODS	inactive	PO BOX 1557	95301	ATWATER	130	11,694	1.11%
VENTURA MUNITIONS INC DBA BURBANK AMMO & GUNS	active	1313 WEST MAGNOLIA BLVD	91506	BURBANK	129	22,182	0.58%
SPORTSMANS WAREHOUSE 232	active	765 EAST AVE STE 170	95926	CHICO	128	32,416	0.39%
THE ARMORY	active	2505 N FOWLER AVE STE 101	93727	FRESNO	127	10,026	1.27%
FAITH ARMORY LLC	active	41669 WINCHESTER RD STE 101	92590	TEMECULA	126	16,117	0.78%
WILD SPORTS	inactive	P O BOX 797	95662	ORANGEVALE	126	15,790	0.80%
HUNTINGTON SPORTSMAN STORE	active	601 ORO DAM BLVD EAST	95965	OROVILLE	124	13,755	0.90%
DUNCAN'S GUNWORKS INC	active	1619 GRAND AVE	92078	SAN MARCOS	123	16,191	0.76%
PACIFIC OUTFITTERS UKIAH	active	1535 SIXTH ST	95501	EUREKA	122	14,547	0.84%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	6019 FLORIN RD STE 100-200	95823	SACRAMENTO	121	16,632	0.73%
ADDAX TACTICAL	active	1431 TRUMAN ST UNIT E	91340	SAN FERNANDO	120	17,556	0.68%
BJ SPORTING GOODS INC	active	324 E FLORIDA AVE	92543	HEMET	120	7,281	1.65%
CENTERFIRE FIREARMS	inactive	3696 SUNNYSIDE DR	92506	RIVERSIDE	120	8,082	1.48%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	23762 MERCURY ROAD SUITE A	92630	LAKE FOREST	120	46,134	0.26%
SMOKIN BARREL FIREARMS	active	3222 N DEMAREE STE D	93291	VISALIA	119	24,235	0.49%
GET LOADED INC	inactive	12210 MICHIGAN ST SUITE H	92313	GRAND TERRACE	118	10,256	1.15%
GUNTHER GUNS	active	2717 LOKER AVE W STE B	92010	CARLSBAD	118	25,526	0.46%
ORANGE COUNTY OUTDOORS	active	2750 HARBOR BLVD A-6	92626	COSTA MESA	118	19,377	0.61%
EXPRESS GUN LOCKER	active	11873 HESPERIA SUITE A	92345	HESPERIA	114	19,452	0.59%
new	inactive	1070 N STATE ST	95482	UKIAH	114	6,773	1.68%
REDWOOD MARINE INC/ DBA RMI OUTDOORS	active	1240 BROADWAY	95501	EUREKA	113	11,877	0.95%
THE GRANT BOYS INC	inactive	1750 NEWPORT BLVD	92627	COSTA MESA	113	8,777	1.29%
AMERICAN SHOOTING CENTER INC	active	5590 RUFFIN RD	92123	SAN DIEGO	112	8,994	1.25%
BASS PRO OUTDOOR WORLD LLC	active	2500 E KEARNEY ST	65898		112	32,990	0.34%
BLUE COLLAR FIREARMS	active	1270 E WASHINGTON ST SUITE G4	92324	COLTON	112	15,188	0.74%
GUNRUNNERS	active	2160 E HUNTINGTON DR	91010	DUARTE	112	11,415	0.98%

THE OLD WEST GUN ROOM INC	active	3509 CARLSON BLVD	94530	EL CERRITO	112	8,663	1.29%
JACKSON ARMS	active	152 UTAH AVE STE 140	94080	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	111	10,031	1.11%
ON-TARGET INDOOR SHOOTING RANGE	active	27692 CAMINO CAPISTRANO	92677	LAGUNA NIGUEL	111	30,138	0.37%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE 176	active	1590 GATEWAY BLVD	94533	FAIRFIELD	111	33,428	0.33%
BASS PRO OUTDOOR WORLD LLC	active	2500 E KEARNEY ST	65898		109	28,027	0.39%
UNION LUMBER COMPANY	active	P O BOX 990	95901	MARYSVILLE	108	17,565	0.61%
B AND G GUNS	active	1910 SUNKIST CIR	93033	OXNARD	107	11,218	0.95%
B2 ENTERPRISES INC	inactive	7950 REDWOOD DR STE 6	94931	COTATI	106	9,953	1.07%
SHOOTERS PRO SHOP	active	106 N SUNRISE AVE SUITE C2	95661	ROSEVILLE	105	18,313	0.57%
PRK ARMS	active	1401 N CLOVIS AVE STE 101	93727	FRESNO	104	9,708	1.07%
GUNSLINGERS	active	1750 S GRAND AVE	91740	GLENDORA	103	18,726	0.55%
PWGG LP DBA POWAY WEAPONS & GEAR, PWG RANGE	active	13550 DANIELSON STREET	92064	POWAY	103	29,251	0.35%
ESTATE JEWELRY EXCHANGE DBA OC GUNS	active	22762 ASPAN ST STE 203	92630	LAKE FOREST	102	27,914	0.37%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE 183	active	1650 W VISALIA PARKWAY	93277	VISALIA	102	24,303	0.42%
COUNTER STRIKE FIREARMS	active	175 N CAWSTON AVE 115	92545	HEMET	100	11,805	0.85%
GUNRUNNER	inactive	2040 YOSEMITE PKWY	95340	MERCED	100	3,720	2.69%
PROFESSIONAL FIREARMS	active	519 W LODI AVE	95240	LODI	100	5,303	1.89%
SIERRA SPORTSMAN INC	active	1488 W OLIVE AVE	93257	PORTERVILLE	100	4,005	2.50%
BILSON'S SPORT SHOP INC	active	P O BOX 1664	95381	TURLOCK	99	10,114	0.98%
MTG FIREARMS INC	active	9174 FRANKLIN BLVD STE B	95758	ELK GROVE	98	15,406	0.64%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE # 247	active	5195 REDWOOD DR.	94928	ROHNERT PARK	96	35,879	0.27%
THE GUN RANGE SAN DIEGO	active	7853 BALBOA AVE	92111	SAN DIEGO	96	15,472	0.62%
ASP ARMORY	active	921 MERCHANT STREET, SUITE A	95688	VACAVILLE	95	21,722	0.44%
CARSON JEWELRY & LOAN	active	22012 AVALON BLVD	90745	CARSON	95	8,110	1.17%
KINGS GUN CENTER LLC	active	426 PARK ST	93230	HANFORD	95	15,820	0.60%
SIERRA ARMS CORP	active	1408 N CARPENTER ROAD SUITE 1	95351	MODESTO	95	12,414	0.77%

UNCLE SAMS FIREARMS	active	4702 N BLACKSTONE AVE	93726	FRESNO	95	7,391	1.29%
G AND R LLC, DBA SPORTSMAN'S ARMS	active	913 LAKEVILLE STREET	94952	PETALUMA	94	18,849	0.50%
JONES FORT	active	1600 E CYPRESS AVE STE 2,3,4	96002	REDDING	94	17,613	0.53%
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GUN	active	4891 CONVOY ST	92111	SAN DIEGO	94	22,448	0.42%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	2523 MOHAWK STREET	93308	BAKERSFIELD	93	12,602	0.74%
BULLSEYE SHOOTING RANGE & FIREARMS STORE	active	1281 ANDERSEN DR STE K	94901	SAN RAFAEL	92	7,080	1.30%
INSIGHT SHOOTING RANGE INC	active	17020 ALBURTIS AVE	90701	ARTESIA	92	7,273	1.26%
M & J GUN TRADE	active	2330 J ST	95815	SACRAMENTO	92	5,581	1.65%
SACRAMENTO BLACK RIFLE INC	inactive	6671 BLUE OAKS BLVD	95765	ROCKLIN	92	14,130	0.65%
BOZARTH INC DBA BAKERSFIELD AMMO AND GUN SALES	inactive	4208 ROSEDALE HWY STE 205	93308	BAKERSFIELD	91	8,072	1.13%
GUN EFFECTS CLOUD 9 FISHING	active	15333 GALE AVENUE	91745	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	91	18,931	0.48%
LOS ANGELES POLICE REVOLVER & ATHLETIC CLUB	active	P O BOX 861148	90086	LOS ANGELES	91	22,607	0.40%
BAIN & DAVIS INC	active	267 S SAN GABRIEL BLVD A/B	91776	SAN GABRIEL	90	7,301	1.23%
PALMDALE PAWNSHOP	active	410 E PALMDALE BLVD	93550	PALMDALE	90	5,744	1.57%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	983 E PROSPERITY AVENUE	93274	TULARE	90	12,727	0.71%
CAMARILLO GUN STORE	active	1808 E VENTURA BLVD	93010	CAMARILLO	88	20,649	0.43%
FRESNO FIREARMS LTD	active	6121 N BLACKSTONE	93710	FRESNO	88	4,067	2.16%
PACIFIC MARINE ENGINEERING DBA PRO SPORT CENTER	active	1600 FIFTH ST	95501	EUREKA	88	8,499	1.04%
LAST STAND TACTICAL INC	active	2821 FLORIN RD	95822	SACRAMENTO	87	3,842	2.26%
HIGH BRIDGE ARMS INC	active	3185 MISSION ST	94110	SAN FRANCISCO	86	4,317	1.99%
U S MARINE CORPS EXCHANGE	active	RETAIL DIV BOX 555020 BLDG1108	92055	CAMP PENDLETON	86	14,155	0.61%
MORRIS LEVIN & SON	active	1816 SOUTH K ST	93274	TULARE	85	15,975	0.53%
TIM'S GUN SHOP	active	72128 ADELAID ST STE D	92276	THOUSAND PALMS	85	6,384	1.33%
FORT COURAGE ARMORY	active	1727 E LOS ANGELES AVENUE	93065	SIMI VALLEY	84	17,944	0.47%
JOHN MCCORMICK'S GUNS & AMMO INC	inactive	2711 N BLACKSTONE	93703	FRESNO	84	2,186	3.84%
SWEENEY'S SPORTS	inactive	1537 W IMOLA AVE	94559	NAPA	84	12,730	0.66%

GUSSLER'S	active	9334 DEMPSTER DRIVE	92071	SANTEE	83	21,333	0.39%
ROUTE 66 GUNS & AMMO	active	1581 W MAIN ST A	92311	BARSTOW	83	7,930	1.05%
SAN DIEGO GUNS	active	5995 MISSION GORGE RD STE C	92120	SAN DIEGO	83	10,636	0.78%
SCHMIDT FIREARMS INC	active	808 PINER RD	95403	SANTA ROSA	83	5,543	1.50%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	636 W HAMMER LANE	95210	STOCKTON	83	12,662	0.66%
CENTRAL VALLEY GUNS	active	1577 W FRONT ST STE A	93662	SELMA	82	12,873	0.64%
SO CAL SHARPSHOOTER	inactive	1827 W 208TH ST	90501	TORRANCE	82	6,805	1.20%
SACRAMENTO ARMORY	active	6238 GREENBACK LN B	95621	CITRUS HEIGHTS	81	8,183	0.99%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	2225 PLAZA PARKWAY SUITE M1-M3	95353	MODESTO	81	17,500	0.46%
EM & M GUNS JEWELRY & LOAN	active	1124 W CHAPMAN AVE	92868	ORANGE	80	11,051	0.72%
MARKSMNSHP CONSULTANTS/CORDOVA SHOOTING CTR	inactive	4202 BORDERLANDS DRIVE	95742	RANCHO CORDOVA	80	9,834	0.81%
MAXIMUM WHOLESALE INC DBA AMMO BROTHERS	active	820 S ROCKEFELLER, UNIT G	91761	ONTARIO	80	14,398	0.56%
RSF	active	2066 MONTECITO DRIVE	91208	GLENDALE	80	8,909	0.90%
CALIFORNIA FINANCIAL SERVICES DBA THE PAWN SHOP	active	1335 YOSEMITE BLVD	95354	MODESTO	78	7,157	1.09%
NOR CAL GUN VAULT LLC	inactive	6761 STANFORD RANCH RD STE A	95677	ROCKLIN	78	12,395	0.63%
SUTTER ORCHARD SUPPLY LP	active	573 BRIDGE ST	95991	YUBA CITY	78	15,147	0.51%
ANNIE'S GET YOUR GUN	active	1338 W 6TH ST	92882	CORONA	77	6,511	1.18%
COYOTE POINT ARMORY	active	341 BEACH RD	94010	BURLINGAME	77	14,051	0.55%
PD GUN SUPPLY & TOOL	active	2053 GLEN OAKS BLVD	91340	SAN FERNANDO	77	9,045	0.85%
29 OUTDOOR GEAR LLC	active	3431 BROADWAY STREET, SUITE A5	94503	AMERICAN CANYON	76	17,178	0.44%
BUCKSPORT SPORTING GOODS, INC	active	3650 BROADWAY	95503	EUREKA	76	5,207	1.46%
AEON TAC INC	active	18261 GALE AVENUE SUITE C	91748	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	75	17,582	0.43%
OUTDOOR WORLD	active	1855 41ST AVE. SUITE F11	95010	CAPITOLA	75	4,647	1.61%
COUNTRY PLEASURES	active	177 N MAIN ST	93257	PORTERVILLE	74	7,842	0.94%
LOCAL GUN SUPPLY (LGS)	active	5209 LAKE ISABELLA BLVD	93240	LAKE ISABELLA	74	5,093	1.45%
BAY AREA GUN VAULT WEST LLC	inactive	363 W. EL CAMINO REAL	94040	MOUNTAIN VIEW	73	17,795	0.41%
SACRAMENTO BLACK RIFLE, INC	active	8095 GREENBACK LANE SUITE B	95610	CITRUS HEIGHTS	73	25,717	0.28%

SOLAR TACTICAL INC	active	6252 PRESTON AVE	94551	LIVERMORE	72	21,639	0.33%
U.S. PATRIOT ARMORY INC.	active	13631 PAWNEE ROAD, SUITE 1	92308	APPLE VALLEY	72	8,791	0.82%
EL CAJON GUN EXCHANGE	active	427 BROADWAY	92021	EL CAJON	71	5,262	1.35%
NOR CAL OUTDOORS, INC DBA NOR CAL GUN VAULT	active	6761 STANFORD RANCH ROAD STE A	95677	ROCKLIN	71	17,943	0.40%
CALIFORNIA POLICE EQUIPMENT	inactive	4151 C EL CAJON BLVD	92105	SAN DIEGO	70	4,910	1.43%
GOODLAND GUNS & SHOOTER SUPPLY	active	5731 HOLLISTER AVE	93117	GOLETA	70	7,470	0.94%
BULLET BARN GUNS	inactive	161 N MOUNTAIN AVE	91786	UPLAND	69	7,050	0.98%
MARSHALL SECURITY TRAINING ACADEMY & RANGE	active	1457 W EL SEGUNDO BLVD	90222	COMPTON	69	1,398	4.94%
AMMO DEPOT INC	active	12181 FOLSOM BLVD STE B	95742	RANCHO CORDOVA	68	12,591	0.54%
BEAR ARMS	active	57205 29 PALMS HWY	92284	YUCCA VALLEY	68	3,936	1.73%
DEL VALLE GUNSMITHING	active	224 A REINDOLLAR AVE	93933	MARINA	68	9,753	0.70%
GUN EXCHANGE OF SAN JOSE INC	inactive	2902 ALMADEN EXPY	95125	SAN JOSE	68	3,523	1.93%
GUNFIGHTER TACTICAL LLC	inactive	7190 MIRAMAR RD #115	92121	SAN DIEGO	68	18,726	0.36%
LOKEY FIREARMS	active	15650 VINEYARD BLVD SUITE C	95037	MORGAN HILL	68	16,833	0.40%
ORANGE COUNTY INDOOR SHOOTING RANGE	active	684 N BERRY ST C	92821	BREA	68	15,836	0.43%
ANNIES GUNS	active	40655 GRIMMER BLVD	94538	FREMONT	66	5,896	1.12%
CALABOOSE II	active	6521 LARCHMONT DR	95660	NORTH HIGHLANDS	66	4,992	1.32%
NORTH COUNTY FIREARMS	active	1440 DESCANSO AVENUE	92069	SAN MARCOS	66	15,203	0.43%
THE GUNS STORE	active	2333 ARDEN WAY	95825	SACRAMENTO	66	4,325	1.53%
WILDE BUILT TACTICAL LLC	active	6045 LAKE MURRAY BLVD	91942	LA MESA	66	11,497	0.57%
AMMO BROTHERS	active	820 S ROCKEFELLER AVE UNIT G	91761	ONTARIO	65	12,290	0.53%
GOLETA VALLEY GUN & SUPPLY LLC	active	5669 CALLE REAL	93117	GOLETA	65	9,047	0.72%
RANGE MASTER	active	P O BOX 24	93456	SANTA MARIA	65	12,763	0.51%
CGA GROUP LLC DBA GUNSLA	active	3906 W BURBANK BLVD	91505	BURBANK	64	12,094	0.53%
SHOOTERS PARADISE	active	1407A COLUSA AVE	95993	YUBA CITY	64	4,620	1.39%
SHOOTERS WAREHOUSE	active	6412 C TUPELO DR	95621	CITRUS HEIGHTS	64	4,091	1.56%
ALPHA OMEGA SWORD	active	929 E MAIN ST	92021	EL CAJON	63	11,485	0.55%



CENCAL TACTICAL	inactive	3525 MITCHELL RD D	95307	CERES	63	5,926	1.06%
DOM'S SURPLUS INC	inactive	1870 FIRST ST	94550	LIVERMORE	63	12,296	0.51%
GET R GUN	active	906 S BROADWAY	93454	SANTA MARIA	63	8,900	0.71%
MONGREL TACTICAL EDC, INC	active	947 6TH STREET	93635	LOS BANOS	63	8,036	0.78%
QUANTICO TACTICAL SUPPLY	inactive	420 S COAST HWY	92054	OCEANSIDE	63	6,275	1.00%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE 186	active	10536 TRINITY PARKWAY	95219	STOCKTON	63	20,766	0.30%
TACTICAL DEFENSE SURVIVAL	inactive	4881 GRANITE DR	95677	ROCKLIN	63	5,925	1.06%
TDS GUNS	active	4370 BONITA RD	91902	BONITA	63	3,498	1.80%
BASTIANI ARMS	active	2539 LARKSPUR LN	96002	REDDING	62	12,644	0.49%
BIG HORN SPORTING GOODS	active	6271 PLEASANT VALLEY RD	95623	EL DORADO	61	7,383	0.83%
EUROARMS INC	active	2834 W VALLEY BLVD	91803	ALHAMBRA	61	3,001	2.03%
HIGHLAND PAWN	active	2601 E HIGHLAND AVE	92346	HIGHLAND	61	2,143	2.85%
INLAND 2A	active	6185 MAGNOLIA AVENUE SUITE 247	92506	RIVERSIDE	61	4,580	1.33%
J & G GUNSMITHING INC	active	7680 BARTON RD	95746	GRANITE BAY	61	13,055	0.47%
MAGNUM RANGE INC	inactive	766 S LUGO AVE	92408	SAN BERNARDINO	61	3,747	1.63%
SAFER ARMS INDOOR RANGE & OUTDOOR GEAR	active	2555 DOMINIC DR	95928	CHICO	61	4,878	1.25%
SHOOTERS WAREHOUSE	inactive	9550 MICRON AVE B	95827	SACRAMENTO	61	5,701	1.07%
ZAKS GUNS	active	1906 HOWARD RD	93637	MADERA	61	11,110	0.55%
COACHELLA VALLEY GUNS & TACKLE	active	77622 COUNTRY CLUB DR STE A	92211	PALM DESERT	60	8,707	0.69%
MAJESTIC JEWELRY & LOAN	active	1924 TULARE ST	93721	FRESNO	60	2,156	2.78%
MOSQUITO CREEK OUTFITTERS	active	3000 MOSQUITO RD	95667	PLACERVILLE	59	11,251	0.52%
TAYLOR BEL LLC/RED RIFLE LTD	active	1505 E DEL AMO BLVD	90746	CARSON	59	5,858	1.01%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	38-698B EL VIENTO ROAD	92211	PALM DESERT	59	14,002	0.42%
VALLEY JEWELRY AND LOAN INC	active	1650 VERONA DRIVE	92374	REDLANDS	59	2,079	2.84%
STS GUNS	active	691 E BIDWELL ST	95630	FOLSOM	58	8,272	0.70%
GUNS OF DISTINCTION	active	73360 HWY 111 STE 5 & 6	92260	PALM DESERT	57	5,188	1.10%
FREEDOM ARMS	active	2641 N SUNNY SIDE AVE #103	93727	FRESNO	56	4,097	1.37%
KARLS HARDWARE INC	active	2700 DIAMOND ST	93560	ROSAMOND	56	8,806	0.64%
O C ARMORY	inactive	23012 DEL LAGO DR STE B	92653	LAGUNA HILLS	56	20,158	0.28%
OJAI VALLEY SURPLUS & DISCOUNT	inactive	952 E OJAI AVE	93023	OJAI	56	5,045	1.11%

OLE BOY OUTDOOR INC	active	12556 JOMANI DR STE A	93312	BAKERSFIELD	56	3,363	1.67%
TK FIREARMS	active	1976 E PACIFIC AVE	93274	TULARE	56	11,146	0.50%
GUNS OF SANTA BARBARA	active	691 CAMINO CAMPANA	93111	SANTA BARBARA	55	2,894	1.90%
HIGH DESERT GUNS AND AMMO	active	15885 MAIN ST 220	92345	HESPERIA	55	3,620	1.52%
MR & MRS PET LLC	inactive	17538 MARENGO DR	91748	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	55	5,988	0.92%
RANCHO CORDOVA GUNS & AMMO	active	1951 ZINFANDEL DR	95670	RANCHO CORDOVA	55	5,773	0.95%
SPENCER'S FIREARMS, INC	inactive	14402 HWY 41 STE A	93636	MADERA	55	6,033	0.91%
ELITE ARMORY PLUS, INC	active	7601 W 11TH STREET	95304	TRACY	54	8,425	0.64%
EQUALIZER ORDNANCE	active	6108 PANORAMA DR	93306	BAKERSFIELD	54	6,345	0.85%
LOCK STOCK & BARREL INVESTMENTS	active	94 WEST COCHRAN STREET, UNIT B	93065	SIMI VALLEY	54	17,987	0.30%
PROJECT 2000 SHOOTING RANGE	active	2082 WILLOW GLEN DR	92019	EL CAJON	54	8,217	0.66%
SIERRA GUN SUPPLY	active	552 GRASS VALLEY HWY	95603	AUBURN	54	7,130	0.76%
CALIFORNIA SHOOTING SPORTS, LLC	active	2045 W BRIGGSMORE AVE A9	95350	MODESTO	53	4,535	1.17%
HONEY LAKE FIREARMS	active	600 MAIN ST	96130	SUSANVILLE	53	10,831	0.49%
ROCKLIN ARMORY INC	inactive	4800 GRANITE DRIVE SUITE B3	95677	ROCKLIN	53	13,782	0.38%
RSI TAC LLC DBA RIFLE SUPPLY	active	16371 GOTHARD STREET SUITE G	92647	HUNTINGTON BEACH	53	20,827	0.25%
BRASS & BASS LLC	active	39825 ALTA MURRIETA STE B14,15	92563	MURRIETA	52	11,740	0.44%
SACRAMENTO GUN CLUB LLC	active	9857 HORN RD	95827	SACRAMENTO	52	11,479	0.45%
SHOTGUN JOHNNYS	active	5529 SUNFIELD WAY	95368	SALIDA	52	3,832	1.36%
SUBURBAN ARMORY	active	7850 WHITE LN E271	93309	BAKERSFIELD	52	3,364	1.55%
CHEVRON GAS & GOODIES	active	1076 E RANKIN AVE	93274	TULARE	51	9,477	0.54%
DISCREET DEFENSE	active	P O BOX 574	96080	RED BLUFF	51	6,397	0.80%
TJ NORTH'S	active	313 D ST	95901	MARYSVILLE	51	2,982	1.71%
WIMPEYS PAWN SHOP INC	active	750 W FOOTHILL BLVD	91702	AZUSA	51	3,383	1.51%
CASH LOAN INC	active	230 MILLER AVE	94080	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	50	4,855	1.03%
INTEGRITY ARMS	active	906 W LODI AVE	95240	LODI	50	10,138	0.49%
MUSTANG FIREARMS & SPORTING GOODS	active	10893 ALTA ST	95945	GRASS VALLEY	50	10,976	0.46%
SHOOTIN SHACK GUNS	inactive	3443 LAGUNA BLVD STE 116	95758	ELK GROVE	50	6,151	0.81%
FIELD TIME SPORTS AND GUNS	inactive	14542 BEACH BLVD	92683	WESTMINSTER	49	5,353	0.92%

FOUR SEASON'S OUTFITTERS	active	432 HIGUERA ST	93401	SAN LUIS OBISPO	49	12,751	0.38%
BATTLEFIELD ADVENTURES	active	2035 E THOMPSON BLVD	93001	VENTURA	48	6,774	0.71%
LAKESHORE SPORTS	active	18255 VINTAGE CT UNIT C	95461	MIDDLETOWN	48	1,722	2.79%
SHOOTSOCAL LLC DBA SHOOTSOCAL FIREARMS & TRAINING	active	261 E IMPERIAL HIGHWAY #510	92835	FULLERTON	48	9,201	0.52%
STRAIGHTLINE TACTICAL	active	327 S MAGNOLIA AVE	92804	ANAHEIM	48	5,059	0.95%
THE GUNWORKS	inactive	1942 LINDA DR	94523	PLEASANT HILL	48	3,164	1.52%
UG IMPORTS LLC	active	39275 STATE ST 1	94538	FREMONT	48	12,998	0.37%
ARMOR LOAN OFFICE INC	inactive	332 D ST	95901	MARYSVILLE	47	3,062	1.53%
CROSSHAIRS USA LLC	active	3902 PACIFIC COAST HWY STE D	90505	TORRANCE	47	3,783	1.24%
FAITH ARMORY LLC	inactive	27498 W ENTERPRISE CR 2	92590	TEMECULA	47	4,670	1.01%
GRUNDMAN'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	75 WILDWOOD AVE	95562	RIO DELL	47	7,597	0.62%
STAGE STOP SPORTING GOODS	active	P O BOX 1442	95338	MARIPOSA	47	8,738	0.54%
ALL STATE POLICE EQUIPMENT CO INC	active	P O BOX 40	91711	CLAREMONT	46	15,600	0.29%
SADDLEBACK VALLEY GUN CENTER	active	27601 FORBES ROAD 17	92677	LAGUNA NIGUEL	46	5,859	0.79%
AEGIS TRADING ENTERPRISES,LLC	active	1004 W MAGNOLIA BLVD	91506	BURBANK	45	3,881	1.16%
BAF SPECIALTIES	inactive	33 B COMMERCE PL STE 3	95687	VACAVILLE	45	1,617	2.78%
CONDOR GUN SHOP	active	64895 PIERSON BLVD	92240	DESERT HOT SPRINGS	45	2,128	2.11%
GOLDEN STATE TACTICAL	inactive	4572 CHICAGO AVE	95628	FAIR OAKS	45	9,544	0.47%
GUNS4US INC	active	409 S CHINA LAKE BLVD	93555	RIDGECREST	45	6,436	0.70%
LINCOLN GUN EXCHANGE	active	P O BOX 916	95648	LINCOLN	45	13,108	0.34%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 42	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	44	3,089	1.42%
BIG SHOT OUTDOOR GEAR LLC	active	7550 MIRAMAR RD STE 240	92126	SAN DIEGO	44	4,216	1.04%
ENTREPRISE ARMS INC	inactive	15509 ARROW HWY	91706	BALDWIN PARK	44	2,021	2.18%
KEVIN SMITH	active	259 MORELLO AVE	94553	MARTINEZ	44	6,353	0.69%
LIBERTY FIREARMS & ACCESSORIES LLC	active	P O BOX 1688	93654	REEDLEY	44	3,554	1.24%
SOUTHERN SHOOTERS SUPPLY	active	120 EAST F ST	93561	TEHACHAPI	44	5,728	0.77%
TEN PERCENT FIREARMS	active	1277 KERN ST	93268	TAFT	44	4,758	0.92%

THE RANGE US L.L.C.	active	13235 GRASS VALLEY STE B	95945	GRASS VALLEY	44	12,576	0.35%
ARMY & AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE/ PALMER	active	483 N AVIATION BLVD BLDG 252	90245	EL SEGUNDO	43	5,452	0.79%
BORDER TACTICAL	active	925 NORTH IMPERIAL AVE	92243	EL CENTRO	43	7,571	0.57%
GILMAY GUNS LLC	inactive	4249 W SHAW AVE STE 102	93722	FRESNO	43	1,487	2.89%
GLADWIN GUNS AND AMMO	active	6493 E OLIVE AVE	95340	MERCED	43	9,837	0.44%
R M B ENTERPRISES	active	913 HANSON COURT	95035	MILPITAS	43	23,809	0.18%
THE FIRING LINE	active	1173 DAYTON AVE #103A	93612	CLOVIS	43	6,404	0.67%
MARIN COUNTY ARMS	inactive	500 ALAMEDA DEL PRADO	94949	NOVATO	42	4,395	0.96%
OLD WEST GUNS	inactive	129 S HACIENDA BLVD	91745	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	42	1,925	2.18%
BRIDGE SPORTSMEN'S CENTER INC	active	1319 SPRING ST, SUITE 102	93446	PASO ROBLES	41	11,019	0.37%
BULLSEYE BISHOP LLC	active	1584 MERIDIAN AVENUE	95125	SAN JOSE	41	10,127	0.40%
KITTLE'S OUTDOOR & SPORT COMPANY	active	888 MARKET ST	95932	COLUSA	41	14,699	0.28%
ONCE A PAWN A TIME	active	712 E BROADWAY	91205	GLENDALE	41	4,173	0.98%
REDLANDS PAWN INC	active	410 N 6TH ST	92373	REDLANDS	41	4,096	1.00%
ACTION GUNS & AMMO SALES	active	2301 VEHICLE DR STE E	95670	RANCHO CORDOVA	40	2,443	1.64%
ARCHIE ZAKARIAN TULARE ACE	active	P O BOX 296	93275	TULARE	40	1,799	2.22%
BERRY CREEK GUNS	active	675 ORO DAM BLVD EAST STE B	95965	OROVILLE	40	2,628	1.52%
BOLSA GUNSMITHING	active	7404 BOLSA AVE	92683	WESTMINSTER	40	11,806	0.34%
BRIAN NUSSBAUM AND ASSOCIATES	active	1020 EDWARDS ROAD	94010	BURLINGAME	40	9,149	0.44%
CAL ARMS	inactive	4451 ONTARIO MILLS PKWY STE F	91764	ONTARIO	40	2,038	1.96%
CHULA VISTA GUN STORE	active	319 BROADWAY AVE	91910	CHULA VISTA	40	6,446	0.62%
INFRINGED INC DBA RED STAR ARMORY	active	443 WEST 4TH STREET	92401	SAN BERNARDINO	40	3,671	1.09%
MCFARLAND FIREARMS	active	30586 ELMO HWY	93250	MC FARLAND	40	3,547	1.13%
RANSBERGER CAL CUSTOMS LLC	active	110 E HAWTHORNE ST	92028	FALLBROOK	40	9,979	0.40%
B-BAR-Y-TRADERS	active	22430 LYONS BALD MOUNTAIN RD	95370	SONORA	39	5,692	0.69%
BRENTWOOD ARMORY	inactive	305 TOWN CENTRE TERRACE STE N	94513	BRENTWOOD	39	3,773	1.03%
EAST VALLEY PAWN	inactive	7427 FIRE OAK DRIVE	92346	HIGHLAND	39	4,260	0.92%

EXOTIC PISTOL GRIPS	active	631 EAST ARROW HIGHWAY UNIT A	91740	GLENDORA	39	6,904	0.56%
FRED ADAM SMITH	inactive	132 N YOSEMITE AVE	95361	OAKDALE	39	6,436	0.61%
HOOK LINE & SINKER	inactive	3100 MAIN ST 260	94561	OAKLEY	39	2,271	1.72%
MARKELL INCORPORATED	active	6119 OLD REDWOOD HWY #B1	95403	SANTA ROSA	39	5,169	0.75%
METAL DOG	inactive	2128 N FIRST ST STE D	95131	SAN JOSE	39	9,253	0.42%
FONTANA JEWELRY AND LOAN	active	P O BOX 8280	92375	REDLANDS	38	1,644	2.31%
K & D GUNSMITHING	active	218 E HIGHLAND AVE STE A	92404	SAN BERNARDINO	38	1,731	2.20%
SURVIVAL INSTINCT	inactive	3346 MATHER FIELD RD	95670	RANCHO CORDOVA	38	2,796	1.36%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	26613 BOUQUET CANYON ROAD	91350	SANTA CLARITA	38	21,342	0.18%
US TACTICAL AND SPORTING ARMS	inactive	2135 WHITENDALE ST	93277	VISALIA	38	2,245	1.69%
ELITE FIREARMS UNLTD	active	28142 CAMINO CAPISTRANO 104	92677	LAGUNA NIGUEL	37	4,538	0.82%
FOOTHILL FIREARM SUPPLY LLC	active	845 N STATE HWY 49/88	95642	JACKSON	37	9,046	0.41%
FULL SPECTRUM FIREARMS LLC	active	4708 N MARTY	93722	FRESNO	37	5,097	0.73%
SECURITY SIX	active	22698 MISSION BLVD	94541	HAYWARD	37	1,918	1.93%
VICTOR VALLEY SHOOTERS	inactive	12180 RIDGECREST RD STE 532	92395	VICTORVILLE	37	1,595	2.32%
ARSENAL LOGISTICS USA/DBA WEST COAST AMMO	inactive	41892 ENTERPRISE CIR S STE B	92590	TEMECULA	36	6,031	0.60%
ATASCADERO FIREARMS	active	8850 MORRO RD	93422	ATASCADERO	36	3,815	0.94%
CROSSHAIRS GUN STORE	active	3902 PACIFIC COAST HWY, STE D	90505	TORRANCE	36	4,142	0.87%
FAR WEST GUN & SUPPLY #1	inactive	2009 STATE ST	93105	SANTA BARBARA	36	1,879	1.92%
FIREARMS ACADEMY	active	623 N MAIN STREET SUITE D8	92880	CORONA	36	2,054	1.75%
MIL SPEC ARMORY INC	inactive	1584 MERIDIAN AVE	95125	SAN JOSE	36	4,782	0.75%
ON TARGET ARMS	active	2120 D COLLEGE AVE	95350	MODESTO	36	7,337	0.49%
SPORTSMANS SUPPLY INC	active	1536 CAMDEN AVENUE	95008	CAMPBELL	36	11,940	0.30%
TULARE POOL SUPPLY INC	inactive	1161 N CHERRY ST	93274	TULARE	36	2,142	1.68%
VC DEFENSE	active	3166 E THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	91362	THOUSAND OAKS	36	11,075	0.33%
CENTER MASS SHOOTING RANGE	active	27 COMMERCE PL	95687	VACAVILLE	35	2,625	1.33%
DIAMOND JEWELRY AND LOAN INC	active	P O BOX 1816	93456	SANTA MARIA	35	3,076	1.14%

PARALLAX TACTICAL LLC	inactive	9030 CARROLL WAY SUITE 3	92121	SAN DIEGO	35	7,990	0.44%
RED SEAL ARMS	active	102 N ASHWOOD AVE	93003	VENTURA	35	2,256	1.55%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #197	active	5491 LONE TREE WAY	94513	BRENTWOOD	35	16,539	0.21%
STEELWATER FIREARMS	active	41750 WINCHESTER RD STE L	92590	TEMECULA	35	2,905	1.20%
BEAUMONT SAFE AND LOCK FIREARMS	active	1663 E 6TH STREET UNIT A	92223	BEAUMONT	34	7,080	0.48%
GRACIE NUNEZ & COMPANY LLC	active	1623 12TH STREET	93654	REEDLEY	34	3,486	0.98%
HIGH DESERT SPORTING ARMS	active	1747 EAST AVENUE Q UNIT B-6	93550	PALMDALE	34	4,042	0.84%
RAY FRANCIS COX	active	2705 DEER TRAIL CT	93306	BAKERSFIELD	34	4,585	0.74%
SHOOTER'S PARADISE OF YUBA CITY	active	1407A COLUSA HWY	95993	YUBA CITY	34	6,403	0.53%
THE GUN SHOP	active	510 BROADWAY	92243	EL CENTRO	34	5,292	0.64%
BEALE MAIN STORE	active	17600 25TH ST BLDG 2434	95903	BEALE AFB	33	6,936	0.48%
SHAFTER SHOOTIN IRONS & SUCH	active	18405 POPLAR AVE	93263	SHAFTER	33	2,758	1.20%
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GUN	inactive	4891 CONVOY ST	92111	SAN DIEGO	33	2,605	1.27%
US FIREARMS COMPANY	active	590 S MARY AVE	94086	SUNNYVALE	33	5,519	0.60%
WEST COAST AMMO	inactive	41892 ENTERPRISE CIR SO STE B	92590	TEMECULA	33	7,119	0.46%
ACES JEWELRY AND LOAN INC	active	P O BOX 7793	92375	REDLANDS	32	6,850	0.47%
BEEBE FAMILY ARMS & MUNITIONS	active	1032 S MAIN AVENUE	92028	FALLBROOK	32	5,749	0.56%
EDWARDS MAIN EXCHANGE	active	240 W FITZGERALD	93524	EDWARDS	32	6,897	0.46%
FIREARMS UNKNOWN	active	1906 OCEANSIDE BLVD SUITE K	92054	OCEANSIDE	32	4,407	0.73%
IRVINGTON ARMS	inactive	40927 GRIMMER BLVD	94538	FREMONT	32	1,308	2.45%
J W GUNS & ACCESSORIES	inactive	250 IOWA	92507	RIVERSIDE	32	2,302	1.39%
LODI GUNS	active	906 W LODI AVE	95240	LODI	32	3,226	0.99%
OTHRREE TACTICAL	active	73749 29 PALMS HWY	92277	TWENTYNINE PALMS	32	3,641	0.88%
RANCHO MAGNUM RANGE	active	9049 9TH ST	91730	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	32	3,903	0.82%
SANTA FE GUN GALERIA	active	39553 N SIERRA HWY, STE C	93550	PALMDALE	32	1,494	2.14%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE 184	active	3456 BROADWAY	95503	EUREKA	32	10,430	0.31%
THE HUNTERS BLIND	active	671 MALTMAN DRIVE STE 1	95945	GRASS VALLEY	32	5,241	0.61%

ARMY NAVY STORE	active	131 S GLASSELL ST	92866	ORANGE	31	3,290	0.94%
BLACK DOG ARMORY	active	40655 GRIMMER BLVD	94538	FREMONT	31	8,317	0.37%
DEAD ON FIREARMS	active	3535 BEDFORD PL	93455	SANTA MARIA	31	4,301	0.72%
LAKE COUNTY GUNS	inactive	422 S MAIN STREET	95453	LAKEPORT	31	4,258	0.73%
PARADISE SPORTING GOODS	active	815 D ELLIOTT RD	95969	PARADISE	31	2,497	1.24%
PERRYS SPORTING GOODS	active	4654 SCOTTS VLY DR BOX 7 STE 2	95066	SCOTTS VALLEY	31	6,670	0.46%
TACTI-COOL GUNS & GEAR INC	active	2004 PREISKER LN STE I	93454	SANTA MARIA	31	4,694	0.66%
FAIRFIELD PAWN	inactive	1460 W TEXAS ST	94533	FAIRFIELD	30	4,695	0.64%
GOLDEN GATE GUNS INC	inactive	360 EL CAMINO REAL	94066	SAN BRUNO	30	1,145	2.62%
HIGH IMPACT TACTICAL FIREARMS	active	1810 W FOOTHILL BLVD #A	91786	UPLAND	30	3,705	0.81%
INDEPENDENCE GUNS & AMMO	active	56158 TWENTYNINE PALMS HWY	92284	YUCCA VALLEY	30	4,154	0.72%
NORMAN HANSON FIREARMS LLC	active	20358 VALLEY BLVD	93561	TEHACHAPI	30	4,715	0.64%
ORANGE COAST AUCTIONS	active	1501 N RAYMOND AVE SUITE B	92801	ANAHEIM	30	14,439	0.21%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #198	active	2585 TUSCANY STREET	92881	CORONA	30	17,252	0.17%
BOB'S HUMBOLDT PAWNDAMONIUM	active	2416 S BROADWAY	95501	EUREKA	29	1,123	2.58%
SANTA CRUZ ARMORY	inactive	10 CAMP EVERS LN	95066	SCOTTS VALLEY	29	4,191	0.69%
SOLANOS ALPINE HARDWARE	active	P O BOX 870	96094	WEED	29	5,814	0.50%
WD'S GUN EXCHANGE	inactive	1014S WESTLAKE BLVD STE 14-134	91361	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	29	2,387	1.21%
WE THE PEOPLE FIREARMS AND ACCESSORIES	inactive	725 POLLASKY AVE 109	93612	CLOVIS	29	1,938	1.50%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	14500 BEAR VALLEY RD	92392	VICTORVILLE	28	2,812	1.00%
HALFCKOCKED GUNSMITHING AND FIREARMS	active	375 WOODWORTH AVE., SUITE 101A	93612	CLOVIS	28	7,118	0.39%
HUMBOLDT BAY TRADING COMPANY	active	1435 FIFTH ST	95501	EUREKA	28	3,131	0.89%
MOUNT STAR INC	inactive	121 E WHITTIER BLVD UNIT H	90640	MONTEBELLO	28	1,256	2.23%
ROGER'S RELICS	active	645 CLARA VISTA AVE	95050	SANTA CLARA	28	5,096	0.55%
ROWLAND SPORTING GOODS, INC	active	1725 S NOGALES STREET #108	91748	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	28	7,176	0.39%
SACRAMENTO BLACK RIFLE	inactive	6671 BLUE OAKS BLVD STE 2	95765	ROCKLIN	28	2,571	1.09%
AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT SOLANO	inactive	630 ORANGE DR STE C	95687	VACAVILLE	27	2,264	1.19%

BEAUMONT SHOOTING RANGE, INC	active	877 W 4TH ST UNIT D	92223	BEAUMONT	27	2,560	1.05%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 112	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	27	2,911	0.93%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 36	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	27	1,639	1.65%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 50	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	27	2,104	1.28%
CALIFORNIA TACTICAL LLC	active	1611 A DOUGLAS BLVD	95661	ROSEVILLE	27	3,271	0.83%
DARIN'S GUN EXCHANGE	active	950 RANDOLPH ST	94559	NAPA	27	2,321	1.16%
ELSINORE PAWN INC.	active	16655 LAKESHORE DR.	92530	LAKE ELSINORE	27	4,250	0.64%
GUYS, GALS & GUNS	active	PO BOX 1511	95252	VALLEY SPRINGS	27	2,358	1.15%
KINGS GUN CENTER	inactive	520 W LACEY #6	93230	HANFORD	27	3,408	0.79%
MILITARY SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT INC	active	18768 US HWY18 #180	92307	APPLE VALLEY	27	1,641	1.65%
OMNI EQUIPMENT SOLUTIONS, INC	inactive	4855 RUFFNER STREET, SUITE D1	92111	SAN DIEGO	27	6,339	0.43%
SCHELL'S SPORTS	active	14775 HOSKINS AVE	95315	DELHI	27	1,132	2.39%
THE FIRING PIN	active	10902 GRAND AVE E	91780	TEMPLE CITY	27	8,105	0.33%
WANNEYS FIREARMS & GUNSMITHING	active	5525 SOUTH ST	90713	LAKEWOOD	27	5,517	0.49%
AAFES	active	PO BOX 10339	92310	FORT IRWIN	26	3,214	0.81%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 40	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	26	3,206	0.81%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 417	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	26	1,760	1.48%
CAPITAL GUN CLUB	active	2001 OPPORTUNITY DR	95678	ROSEVILLE	26	1,865	1.39%
J & K MUSTANG	inactive	4944 DATE	95841	SACRAMENTO	26	769	3.38%
KILROY'S	inactive	P O BOX 780	95691	WEST SACRAMENTO	26	6,974	0.37%
LR STONES	active	5436 N TAHAN AVENUE	93711	FRESNO	26	2,170	1.20%
MIKE'S CUSTOM	active	4519 WHITEGATE AVE	93313	BAKERSFIELD	26	3,362	0.77%
ORTIZ'S	inactive	540 SOLEDAD ST	93960	SOLEDAD	26	2,797	0.93%
OSCAR'S GUNWORKS, INC	active	267 S.SAN GABRIEL BLVD STE A-B	91776	SAN GABRIEL	26	3,422	0.76%
PRIVATE SECURITY TRAINING CENTER	active	699 N ARROWHEAD AVE STE 102	92401	SAN BERNARDINO	26	453	5.74%
SELECT FIRE GROUP DBA AMMO DOGS	inactive	7256 N KYMBER DRIVE	93722	FRESNO	26	3,751	0.69%
THE VAULT AV LLC	inactive	42035 12TH ST WEST SUITE 104	93534	LANCASTER	26	5,424	0.48%
THEODORE WILLIAM STOCKLI	active	129 12TH ST	94590	VALLEJO	26	1,892	1.37%
2ND AMENDMENT ZONE, INC	active	750 N. MOUNTAIN AVENUE #C-D	91786	UPLAND	25	17,819	0.14%
A & A FIREARMS	active	5030 N MAROA AVE	93704	FRESNO	25	1,144	2.19%



BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 189	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	25	1,368	1.83%
EDDY'S SHOOTING SPORTS	active	400 MOFFETT BLVD STE F	94043	MOUNTAIN VIEW	25	9,663	0.26%
EVANS GUNSMITHING	active	1637 N BRIAN	92867	ORANGE	25	3,109	0.80%
FOWLER SPORTING GOODS, LLC	active	358 S TUSTIN STREET	92866	ORANGE	25	12,488	0.20%
HILLCREST PAWNBROKERS	active	3748 6TH AVE	92103	SAN DIEGO	25	3,740	0.67%
ORANGE COUNTY FIREARMS	inactive	17150 NEWHOPE ST STE 609	92708	FOUNTAIN VALLEY	25	8,570	0.29%
ORANGE PAWN SHOP	active	829 N TUSTIN ST	92867	ORANGE	25	2,058	1.21%
WHITTEN SALES	active	12812 VALLEY VIEW ST SUITE 13	92845	GARDEN GROVE	25	6,919	0.36%
ANGELES ARMORY, INC	active	12651 LITTLE TUJUNGA CANYON RD	91342	SYLMAR	24	11,021	0.22%
BANNING PAWN	inactive	6350 W RAMSEY G	92220	BANNING	24	1,229	1.95%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 52	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	24	2,134	1.12%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 60	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	24	1,700	1.41%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 66	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	24	1,287	1.86%
FOOTHILL FIREARMS	inactive	213 TAYLOR RD	95658	NEWCASTLE	24	10,669	0.22%
INDEPENDENCE GUNS & AMMO	active	8205 KEATS AVE	92284	YUCCA VALLEY	24	1,387	1.73%
JIM'S TRADING POST	active	6741 N CEDAR AVENUE	93710	FRESNO	24	5,136	0.47%
KERLEY'S HUNTING AND OUTFITTING	inactive	20301 STEVENS CREEK BLVD	95014	CUPERTINO	24	5,407	0.44%
KNIGHTS TACTICAL INC	active	904 CAMINO CONCORDIA	93010	CAMARILLO	24	3,610	0.66%
MAIN EXCHANGE BLDG 1502	active	MARINE CORP EXCHANGE BLDG 1502	92278	TWENTYNINE PALMS	24	6,235	0.38%
NEWTOWN FIREARMS	inactive	4180 FORT JIM RD	95667	PLACERVILLE	24	1,942	1.24%
RED BLUFF SPORTING GOODS	active	501 MADISON ST	96080	RED BLUFF	24	6,631	0.36%
REDDING INDOOR SHOOTING RANGE	active	4765 CATERPILLAR RD	96003	REDDING	24	4,743	0.51%
SEMPER FI MFG INC	inactive	5755 VALENTINE RD STE 203	93003	VENTURA	24	1,843	1.30%
THE ARMORY	active	1044 G STREET	93654	REEDLEY	24	1,451	1.65%
WILDWOOD SAW INC	active	908 S FORTUNA BLVD	95540	FORTUNA	24	3,230	0.74%
AL'S GUNS AND GEAR	active	1338 W 6TH STREET	92882	CORONA	23	3,883	0.59%
ARMORY OUTPOST	inactive	P O BOX 1486	95763	FOLSOM	23	5,455	0.42%
BOB'S GUN SHOP	active	13971 JACKSON AVE	93230	HANFORD	23	4,657	0.49%
CAMARILLO SHOOTER'S SUPPLY	active	1808 E VENTURA BLVD	93010	CAMARILLO	23	2,300	1.00%

CCE GUNS AND ACCESSORIES	inactive	18355 OUTER HWY 18 STE D	92307	APPLE VALLEY	23	1,192	1.93%
CHUKCHANSI SPORTMENS DEN INC	active	40396 HWY 41 STE F	93644	OAKHURST	23	2,523	0.91%
CW ENTERPRISES	active	1370 WAGSTAFF RD	95969	PARADISE	23	3,435	0.67%
EAGLE LOAN	active	212 HARDING BLVD SUITE J	95678	ROSEVILLE	23	4,748	0.48%
FAR WEST GUNS LLC	active	2009 STATE ST	93105	SANTA BARBARA	23	4,116	0.56%
LITTLE JOHN'S INC	inactive	1740 W LA VETA	92868	ORANGE	23	12,197	0.19%
MAINE PAWN SHOP INC	active	4129 N MAINE AVE	91706	BALDWIN PARK	23	1,767	1.30%
MK ULTRA ARMS/MK ULTRA ARMORY	inactive	7400 DISTRICT BLVD SUITE A	93313	BAKERSFIELD	23	1,136	2.02%
MOUNT PLEASANT ARMS	active	2275 MOUNT PLEASANT RD	95148	SAN JOSE	23	9,905	0.23%
OMG TACTICAL ARMORY	inactive	1764 SUNNYDALE AVE	93065	SIMI VALLEY	23	4,424	0.52%
AIRCO INTERNATIONAL	active	5212 BOLSA AVE UNIT 3	92649	HUNTINGTON BEACH	22	5,109	0.43%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 158	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	22	1,521	1.45%
BRENTWOOD RIFLE AND PISTOL	inactive	305 TOWN CENTRE TER STE N&O	94513	BRENTWOOD	22	3,082	0.71%
CENTRAL VALLEY ARMS LLC	active	840 6TH ST	93635	LOS BANOS	22	2,411	0.91%
CHUCK'S GUNS	active	1421 SACRAMENTO ST	94590	VALLEJO	22	2,601	0.85%
CUSTOM CASTING	inactive	1942 LINDA DR	94523	PLEASANT HILL	22	1,253	1.76%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC 697	active	9300 ROSEDALE HWY	93312	BAKERSFIELD	22	3,663	0.60%
FLESHER'S FIREARMS	active	15885 MAIN STREET #220	92345	HESPERIA	22	3,253	0.68%
LEFT COAST TACTICAL	active	3346 MATHER FIELD ROAD	95670	RANCHO CORDOVA	22	2,746	0.80%
MOTOR SPORT IMAGE & PERFORMANCE	inactive	812 ATLANTIC ST STE A	95678	ROSEVILLE	22	2,177	1.01%
NIELSEN ARMS	active	9745 ARLETA AVENUE	91331	PACOIMA	22	2,050	1.07%
SHOOTERS WAREHOUSE & SUPPLY	active	922 SHEPPARD CT STE A	95361	OAKDALE	22	5,283	0.42%
SIERRA GUN EXCHANGE	active	4100 CAMERON PARK DR STE 109	95682	SHINGLE SPRINGS	22	6,946	0.32%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #192	active	111 RANCH DRIVE	95035	MILPITAS	22	6,003	0.37%
SPORTSMANS GUN ROOM INC	active	3125 PENRYN RD 360	95663	PENRYN	22	2,611	0.84%
SUPER SPECTRUM	active	2666 CALLE MANZANO	91360	THOUSAND OAKS	22	6,564	0.34%
TITAN SPORTING GROUP	active	1401 N BATAVIA ST, SUITE 112	92867	ORANGE	22	4,682	0.47%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	12556 JOMANI DRIVE SUITE A	93312	BAKERSFIELD	22	6,212	0.35%

ASK DEFENSIVE TRAINING CO.	active	1399 WEST COLTON AVE. #6	92374	REDLANDS	21	6,471	0.32%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 146	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	21	979	2.15%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 45	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	21	2,699	0.78%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 49	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	21	1,402	1.50%
CWS CLEAR WATER SPORTS INC	inactive	7750 PALM AVE STE E & F	92346	HIGHLAND	21	1,197	1.75%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	1223 NORTH DAVIS	93907	SALINAS	21	2,160	0.97%
GUNS AMMO AND ACCESSORIES INC	active	11324 GREENWOOD WY	91762	ONTARIO	21	2,158	0.97%
J & K GUNS & STUFF	active	916 MAIN ST	96130	SUSANVILLE	21	6,115	0.34%
LAGUNA GUNS AND ACCESSORIES	active	2220 KAUSEN DR	95758	ELK GROVE	21	1,470	1.43%
LINCOLN PAWN SHOP	active	2673 W LINCOLN AVE	92801	ANAHEIM	21	2,034	1.03%
PARADISE PAWN INC	active	1700 L STREET	95811	SACRAMENTO	21	3,013	0.70%
PINNACLE SENSORS, INC.	active	13415 5TH STREET, SUITE A	91710	CHINO	21	3,248	0.65%
RICHARDSON TACTICAL, LLC	inactive	1984 NATIONAL AVENUE	94545	HAYWARD	21	3,393	0.62%
RICK'S DIVING LOCKER INC	active	945-L W VALLEY PKWY	92025	ESCONDIDO	21	3,156	0.67%
SCHMIDT'S GUNS	active	30 BERNICE CT	95023	HOLLISTER	21	1,354	1.55%
STICK2YOURGUNS	active	5201 CARLSON PARK DR STE 5	95521	ARCATA	21	5,198	0.40%
AMBROSE ARMORY	active	1429 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE	92029	ESCONDIDO	20	3,288	0.61%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 461	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	20	1,703	1.17%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 65	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	20	986	2.03%
BRIGHT SPOT PAWN INC	inactive	9075 MISSION BLVD	92509	JURUPA VALLEY	20	643	3.11%
BROOKS ARMS AND AMMO	active	1297 SPRAGUE ST	95336	MANTECA	20	3,574	0.56%
EMPOWERED FIREARMS AND TRAINING INC	active	249 S INDIANA AVE	92084	VISTA	20	3,973	0.50%
EWG GUNS INC	active	5959 HORSESHOE BAR RD	95650	LOOMIS	20	4,240	0.47%
JUM PAWN IT	active	6542 GREENLEAF	90601	WHITTIER	20	1,379	1.45%
JUM-PAWN-IT	active	6542 MAGNOLIA AVENUE	92506	RIVERSIDE	20	1,640	1.22%
KRAUSEWERK	active	P O BOX 6061	94403	SAN MATEO	20	3,570	0.56%
REAGANS SPORTING GOODS	active	963 NORTH MAIN ST	93514	BISHOP	20	6,367	0.31%

THE OUTDOORSMAN	active	1402 E GRAND AVENUE, SUITE B	93420	ARROYO GRANDE	20	8,075	0.25%
TULARE PAWN AND JEWELRY	active	110 SOUTH K STREET	93274	TULARE	20	1,399	1.43%
W T FIREARMS	active	26740 OAK AVE UNIT C	91351	CANYON COUNTRY	20	4,591	0.44%
WALSER'S	active	23520 TELO AVENUE, SUITE 1	90505	TORRANCE	20	3,943	0.51%
ARLINGTON FIREARMS	inactive	P O BOX 397	95713	COLFAX	19	387	4.91%
BAKERSFIELD'S BEST PAWN	active	601 CHESTER AVE	93301	BAKERSFIELD	19	992	1.92%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 78	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	19	1,296	1.47%
BOVI INC DBA GET R GUN	active	322 N. H STREET #A	93436	LOMPOC	19	1,583	1.20%
CITRUS JEWELRY & LOAN INC DBA JUM-PAWN-IT	active	1991 MENTONE BLVD	92359	MENTONE	19	2,991	0.64%
CLOVIS OLD WEST ARMS	active	520 CLOVIS AVE STE B	93611	CLOVIS	19	3,013	0.63%
DEAN'S COINS AND PAWNING	active	2325 E MCKINLEY	93703	FRESNO	19	2,502	0.76%
DEPUTY SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION OF SAN DIEGO	active	13881 DANIELSON ST	92064	POWAY	19	8,127	0.23%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	3637 S MOONEY BLVD	93277	VISALIA	19	4,157	0.46%
EXETER MERCANTILE COMPANY	active	P O BOX 67	93221	EXETER	19	3,330	0.57%
FIRST DEFENSE FIREARMS	active	1191 LOS OSOS VALLEY RD	93402	LOS OSOS	19	7,945	0.24%
G4 FIREARMS	active	428 LARKFIELD CENTER	95403	SANTA ROSA	19	3,702	0.51%
GLASER ARMS	active	252 HONEYSUCKLE STREET	94513	BRENTWOOD	19	8,157	0.23%
HOFFMEYERS	active	14344 HIGHLAND DR	95945	GRASS VALLEY	19	1,654	1.15%
INDEPENDENCE ARMORY	inactive	501 LAKEVILLE ST STE D	94952	PETALUMA	19	1,918	0.99%
KIWI'S CUSTOM GUNS, INC DBA KCG	active	3332 SANTA FE STREET	95367	RIVERBANK	19	5,498	0.35%
LING SPORTS	active	3059 S HACIENDA BLVD	91745	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	19	3,053	0.62%
MARIN FIREARMS RETAIL, INC	active	500 ALAMEDA DEL PRADO	94949	NOVATO	19	5,290	0.36%
MARKELL, INC	active	6119 OLD REDWOOD HWY #B1	95403	SANTA ROSA	19	3,358	0.57%
MODOC WIRELESS	active	20645 GAS POINT ROAD	96022	COTTONWOOD	19	5,304	0.36%
OLD WEST SHOOTERY & SUPPLY	inactive	1327 5TH ST	95501	EUREKA	19	847	2.24%
ORO JEWELRY AND LOAN	active	1827 OROVILLE DAM BLVD	95966	OROVILLE	19	2,649	0.72%

ROOSTER'S FIREARMS INC	active	98 SOUTH MAIN STREET B2	93465	TEMPLETON	19	14,791	0.13%
THE GENERALS TRADING POST	active	2530 E MAIN STREET	93292	VISALIA	19	3,053	0.62%
TIMONEY'S	active	1634 BARTRAM WY	92019	EL CAJON	19	3,671	0.52%
UNCLE ED'S OUTFITTERS	active	7425 EL CAMINO REAL STE O	93422	ATASCADERO	19	4,629	0.41%
ADAMSON POLICE PRODUCTS	active	10764 NOEL ST	90720	LOS ALAMITOS	18	6,670	0.27%
BERRY CREEK GUNS	inactive	675 ORO DAM BLVD B	95965	OROVILLE	18	802	2.24%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 106	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	18	1,938	0.93%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 272	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	18	1,688	1.07%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 292	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	18	1,040	1.73%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 32	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	18	2,091	0.86%
CROSSHAIRS GUN STORE	active	3902 PACIFIC COAST HWY SUITE D	90505	TORRANCE	18	8,303	0.22%
ELITE FIREARMS ANNEX	active	990 B NORTH TUSTIN ST	92867	ORANGE	18	2,106	0.85%
FREESTYLE SPORTING GOODS	active	7401 QUAILWOOD DRIVE APT C	93309	BAKERSFIELD	18	930	1.94%
FXP FIREARMS AMMUNITION AND GUN REPAIR	active	3 MARY JO PLACE	95965	OROVILLE	18	3,192	0.56%
GOOD2GO FIREARMS, LLC	inactive	7509 N WILLOW AVE STE 104	93720	FRESNO	18	3,472	0.52%
GREAT OUTDOORS LLC	inactive	2971 CHURN CREEK RD	96002	REDDING	18	745	2.42%
H & N GLOBAL INC	active	6291 N BLACKSTONE AVE	93710	FRESNO	18	1,005	1.79%
J AND L GUNS N STUFF, INC DBA GUNS N STUFF	active	5147 MADISON AVENUE	95841	SACRAMENTO	18	2,331	0.77%
JEPSONS GUNS AND AMMO	active	34940 YUCAIPA BLVD	92399	YUCAIPA	18	5,385	0.33%
PAULS GUNS	active	4859 UNION ST	95503	EUREKA	18	2,382	0.76%
PIXLEY AUTO PARTS & FARM SUPPLY INC	active	P O BOX 576	93256	PIXLEY	18	4,239	0.42%
PRECISION ARMS	active	250 W CREST ST STE C	92025	ESCONDIDO	18	3,526	0.51%
PRK ARMS INC	active	1401 N CLOVIS AVE STE 101	93727	FRESNO	18	2,450	0.73%
REAL WORLD SHOOTING	active	15617 GRAHAM STREET	92649	HUNTINGTON BEACH	18	5,843	0.31%
RIGHT TO BEAR LLC	active	2560 ALPINE BLVD STE 2	91901	ALPINE	18	6,571	0.27%
SAN JOSE GUN TRADER	inactive	1335 COLEMAN AVE	95050	SANTA CLARA	18	1,653	1.09%
SMALLEYS WHOLESALE INC	inactive	584 HI TECH PKWY	95361	OAKDALE	18	1,187	1.52%

THE AMMO DUMP	active	4040 EASTON DR 1	93309	BAKERSFIELD	18	1,575	1.14%
THE TACKLE BOX	active	379 E PARK AVE	95928	CHICO	18	1,681	1.07%
WHOLESALE GUNS	active	10769 WOODSIDE AVE 206	92071	SANTEE	18	1,754	1.03%
AEON TAC LLC	active	13576 HARBOR BLVD B7	92843	GARDEN GROVE	17	4,529	0.38%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 100	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	17	1,774	0.96%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 159	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	17	2,411	0.71%
BROWNS SPORTING GOODS	active	797 REDWOOD DR	95542	GARBERVILLE	17	865	1.97%
COAST HARDWARE	active	101 EAST BARBARA LANE	95490	WILLITS	17	1,726	0.98%
COBRA TACTICAL INC	active	28910 AVENUE PENN UNIT 210	91355	VALENCIA	17	10,649	0.16%
CODE 3 INDUSTRIES INC/EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT ENGINE	inactive	4304 TWAIN AVE	92120	SAN DIEGO	17	3,141	0.54%
COYOTE POINT ARMORY	active	P O BOX 1631	95457	LOWER LAKE	17	3,057	0.56%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	231 W ESPLANDE DR	93030	OXNARD	17	1,826	0.93%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	1225 HERNDON AVE	93612	CLOVIS	17	3,122	0.54%
DIGITAL INSTINCTS	inactive	1101 REED AVE UNIT B	94086	SUNNYVALE	17	3,907	0.44%
ECLIPSE FIREARMS AND TRAINING LLC	active	745 W PACHECO BLVD SUITE 2	93635	LOS BANOS	17	3,028	0.56%
FIREARMS UNKNOWN	active	416 NATIONAL CITY BLVD UNIT A	91950	NATIONAL CITY	17	2,096	0.81%
GLOCKSTORE	inactive	4770 RUFFNER STREET	92111	SAN DIEGO	17	6,657	0.26%
GREEN VALLEY FARM SUPPLY INC	active	P O BOX 950	93926	GONZALES	17	2,081	0.82%
JEFFS SPORTING GOODS	active	865 E LAS TUNAS DR	91776	SAN GABRIEL	17	1,645	1.03%
LOCKEFORD JEWELRY AND LOAN	inactive	P O BOX 197	95237	LOCKEFORD	17	3,234	0.53%
LODI PAWN JEWELRY & LOAN	active	330 W LODI AVE STE F	95240	LODI	17	629	2.70%
MARK STEIN INNOVATIONS DBA MSI GUNS	active	1250 PLUMBER WAY, SUITE A	95678	ROSEVILLE	17	2,629	0.65%
PETALUMA GUN & RELOADING SUPPLY	active	620 PETALUMA BLVD, STE D	94952	PETALUMA	17	3,271	0.52%
SETTERARMS LLC	inactive	2065 N BROADWAY, SUITE 202	94596	WALNUT CREEK	17	1,675	1.01%
TABOR'S SHOOTERS SUPPLY INC	inactive	471 EL CAMINO REAL	94066	SAN BRUNO	17	1,023	1.66%
UKIAH GUN SHOP LLC	active	1030 NORTH STATE STREET	95482	UKIAH	17	2,132	0.80%
A HIGHER CALIBER	active	5707 ROSCOMARE ST	93308	BAKERSFIELD	16	3,126	0.51%

ADAM'S ARMORY	active	25269 THE OLD ROAD UNIT C	91381	STEVENSON RANCH	16	5,676	0.28%
BAKERSFIELD GUN CLUB	active	10111 ROSEDALE HWY STE 220	93312	BAKERSFIELD	16	936	1.71%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 127	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	976	1.64%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 142	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	1,042	1.54%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 186	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	1,400	1.14%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 209	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	2,526	0.63%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 283	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	1,527	1.05%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 420	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	3,062	0.52%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 44	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	1,791	0.89%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 62	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	16	1,237	1.29%
DEL NORTE PAWN AND JEWELRY	active	307 S HWY 101	95531	CRESCENT CITY	16	2,653	0.60%
EXTREME SHOOTING SPORTS INC	active	1208 VINE ST	93221	EXETER	16	3,809	0.42%
FRED'S FIREARMS	active	136 N YOSEMITE AVENUE	95361	OAKDALE	16	5,003	0.32%
FREY'S GUN SHOP 2	active	312 S LOCUST ST	93555	RIDGECREST	16	6,393	0.25%
FULL THROTTLE GUN SHOP	active	5528A PIRRONE RD	95368	SALIDA	16	741	2.16%
GLOBOS IGNIS INC	active	54 E MARKET STREET	90805	LONG BEACH	16	1,651	0.97%
GRIZZLY FIREARMS INC	active	13310 LOS ALAMITOS COURT	92555	MORENO VALLEY	16	4,288	0.37%
LOCK & LOAD GUNSMITHING	inactive	1507 E CHESTNUT AVE	93436	LOMPOC	16	944	1.69%
M M I WHOLESAL	active	5375 INDUSTRIAL DR STE 107	92649	HUNTINGTON BEACH	16	4,372	0.37%
SPUR R GUNS	active	90 COPPER COVE DRIVE, SUITE C	95228	COPPEROPOLIS	16	3,039	0.53%
2A ZONE	inactive	5362 WINDSOR PL	91737	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	15	7,677	0.20%
ADAMSON POLICE PRODUCTS	active	160 AIRWAY BLVD	94551	LIVERMORE	15	6,819	0.22%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #477	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	15	671	2.24%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 175	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	15	710	2.11%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 73	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	15	1,836	0.82%
DE CHIEL FIREARMS	active	1069 MONSERATE AVE	91911	CHULA VISTA	15	3,623	0.41%

DENNIS KIRK & CLAUDETTE SUE BOUDREAU	active	352 POLLASKY AVE STE 101	93612	CLOVIS	15	1,587	0.95%
DICKS SPORTING GOODS INC #1182	active	2711 COUNTRYSIDE DR	95380	TURLOCK	15	1,743	0.86%
DIRECT ACTION SOLUTIONS, LLC	inactive	12150 FLINT PL	92064	POWAY	15	6,281	0.24%
FELDER COMMUNICATIONS	active	P O BOX 515	93212	CORCORAN	15	2,508	0.60%
FULL ARMOR FIREARMS	active	425 L ST UNIT G	95531	CRESCENT CITY	15	3,702	0.41%
GUN CULTURE	active	2029 W ASHLAND AVE	93277	VISALIA	15	1,021	1.47%
HIGH DESERT GUNS & AMMO	inactive	15885 MAIN STREET, SUITE #220	92345	HESPERIA	15	1,043	1.44%
KELLEYS FIREARMS	active	PO BOX 884	93465	TEMPLETON	15	4,953	0.30%
MGM TACTICAL	active	9712 AUTUMN SERNADE CT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	15	759	1.98%
MOORE GUNS AND AMMO	active	P.O. BOX 5426	92386	SUGARLOAF	15	946	1.59%
RICHARD YOCOM	active	11772 HANDRICH DR	92131	SAN DIEGO	15	1,226	1.22%
SARTORI JEWELRY & LOAN	inactive	1319 SARTORI AVE	90501	TORRANCE	15	1,226	1.22%
SCHUMACHERS WATERFOWL SUPPLY DBA EVAN'S GUN WORLD	active	1637 N BRIAN	92867	ORANGE	15	5,297	0.28%
TEMECULA PAWN & COIN SHOP	active	41125 WINCHESTER RD	92591	TEMECULA	15	1,942	0.77%
THE OUTDOORSMAN	active	1618 GRAND AVE	93433	GROVER BEACH	15	3,315	0.45%
ACCURACY CA LLC DBA CA OUTDOORS	active	5993 JADEITE AVENUE	91737	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	14	1,948	0.72%
AUBURN OUTDOOR SPORTS	active	P O BOX 597	95604	AUBURN	14	4,918	0.28%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 135	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	14	1,290	1.09%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 145	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	14	1,959	0.71%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 155	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	14	1,397	1.00%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 264	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	14	1,587	0.88%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 55	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	14	1,714	0.82%
CHESTER TACTICAL SPORTS	active	P.O. BOX 997	96020	CHESTER	14	1,332	1.05%
GATEWAY PAWN SHOP INC	active	1139 RAILROAD AVE	93612	CLOVIS	14	2,385	0.59%
GET LOADED INC	active	12210 MICHIGAN STREET SUITE H	92313	GRAND TERRACE	14	2,812	0.50%



GOENS FIREARMS AND SUPPLIES	active	6953 HOUGHTON RD	93313	BAKERSFIELD	14	1,380	1.01%
HEADHUNTERS FIREARMS	active	7712 TALBERT AVENUE, UNIT C	92647	HUNTINGTON BEACH	14	1,884	0.74%
IMPACT CUSTOM ARMS	active	1229 ROANWOOD WAY	94521	CONCORD	14	728	1.92%
NORCAL TACTICAL	active	1178 HARTLEY WAY	95991	YUBA CITY	14	2,924	0.48%
PHELAN GUN RANGE	inactive	P.O. BOX 290067	92329	PHELAN	14	2,309	0.61%
PORT ARMS	active	31253 GANADO DR	90275	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	14	3,453	0.41%
RED SKULL TACTICAL DBA/VELLA ENTERPRISES LLC	active	1825 HOURET CT	95035	MILPITAS	14	4,637	0.30%
RENOS HARDWARE	active	776 S MADERA AVE	93630	KERMAN	14	1,823	0.77%
RICHARDS GUNS & GUNSMITHING LLC	active	149 S FIRST ST D	93455	SANTA MARIA	14	733	1.91%
SUPER PAWN	active	11873 HESPERIA RD	92345	HESPERIA	14	700	2.00%
THE GUN ATTIC	active	155 MAST STREET, SUITE 102	95037	MORGAN HILL	14	1,801	0.78%
WESTSIDE OUTDOORSMAN	active	P O BOX 925	95988	WILLOWS	14	2,823	0.50%
ANDREOTTI FIREARMS SALES & SPORTING GOODS	inactive	3636 CASTRO VALLEY BLVD STE 1	94546	CASTRO VALLEY	13	372	3.49%
ARMY & AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE	active	P O BOX 1505	94535	TRAVIS AFB	13	6,078	0.21%
BADELLA CUSTOM	inactive	17799 ROAD 24	93638	MADERA	13	2,844	0.46%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #450	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,610	0.81%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 109	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,432	0.91%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 11	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	414	3.14%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 113	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	989	1.31%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 123	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,199	1.08%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 13	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,192	1.09%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 286	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,272	1.02%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 403	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,062	1.22%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 53	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,636	0.79%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 59	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	1,930	0.67%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 98	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	13	565	2.30%

DESERT STORM SHOOTING SPORTS	inactive	1747 E AVE Q B6	93550	PALMDALE	13	527	2.47%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	1301 W RANCHO VISTA BLVD	93550	PALMDALE	13	3,753	0.35%
DON'S SPORTING GOODS	active	321 W MINER ST	96097	YREKA	13	1,545	0.84%
EASLEY'S GUN SHOP	inactive	7941 W GOSHEN AVE A	93291	VISALIA	13	955	1.36%
FARWEST PHOTOGRAPHY	active	701 ALDO AVENUE SUITE 51	95054	SANTA CLARA	13	7,079	0.18%
FAST RESPONSE SECURITY, INC	active	32287 CASTAIC ROAD	91384	CASTAIC	13	557	2.33%
FINS FUR AND FEATHER SPORTS	active	1520 BADER MINE RD	95969	PARADISE	13	3,987	0.33%
FRESNO HOCK SHOPPE	active	3235 E BELMONT	93702	FRESNO	13	644	2.02%
I S E INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES	active	500 OLIVE ST STE 3	95901	MARYSVILLE	13	1,481	0.88%
INLAND BUILDERS SUPPLY INC DBA ACE HARDWARE 4353	active	1224 W HOBSONWAY	92225	BLYTHE	13	3,859	0.34%
M & M FEED & SUPPLY INC	active	74540 HILL RD	95428	COVELO	13	847	1.53%
MY GUN STORE	active	7311 GALILEE RD STE 195	95678	ROSEVILLE	13	772	1.68%
NORTHWEST SPORTING GOODS	active	1637 S MAIN ST	95490	WILLITS	13	942	1.38%
OAKDALE GUNS & AMMO	active	1906 EAST F ST STE A	95361	OAKDALE	13	1,080	1.20%
ORO JEWELRY & LOAN	active	800 PLUMAS ST	95991	YUBA CITY	13	1,448	0.90%
PAUL T MAXWELL	active	510 LUPINE CT	94510	BENICIA	13	1,033	1.26%
PRIMO TACTICAL	active	1617 N BROADWAY	94596	WALNUT CREEK	13	3,923	0.33%
RED LION ARMORY	active	11849 HESPERIA ROAD UNIT 2	92345	HESPERIA	13	1,641	0.79%
RENDEZVOUS PRIMITIVE ARMS	inactive	P O BOX 1140	95640	IONE	13	1,132	1.15%
RILEY'S RELOADER	inactive	427 E MAIN ST	92311	BARSTOW	13	250	5.20%
RUSTY GUNSMITHING	active	1039 HWY 49	95249	SAN ANDREAS	13	5,256	0.25%
SAN FERNANDO LOAN CO	active	1131 SAN FERNANDO RD	91340	SAN FERNANDO	13	642	2.02%
SECOND AMENDMENT ZONE	active	5819 BERYL STREET	91737	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	13	5,368	0.24%
SMITH & DAVIDSON INC. DBA ARCADIA FIREARMS SAFETY	active	411 E HUNTINGTON DR #314	91006	ARCADIA	13	2,737	0.47%
TURNERS OUTDOORSMAN	active	2004 PREISKER LANE SUITE 1	93454	SANTA MARIA	13	8,396	0.15%
UP IN ARMS	active	328 CENTRAL AVE	93015	FILLMORE	13	777	1.67%
ADVENTURE SURVIVAL SHOP/TORIN WAGNER	active	75 MT HERMON RD STE G	95066	SCOTTS VALLEY	12	1,631	0.74%

AFTER SHOCK PERFORMANCE	active	3023 ESPLANADE STE 1	95973	CHICO	12	670	1.79%
BEACH LOAN SERVICES INC	active	10551 BEACH BLVD	90680	STANTON	12	1,492	0.80%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 110	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	985	1.22%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 130	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,631	0.74%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 143	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,704	0.70%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 150	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,057	1.14%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 326	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,241	0.97%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 395	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,218	0.99%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 400	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,072	1.12%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 414	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,982	0.61%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 94	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	12	1,955	0.61%
BROWNS SPORTING GOODS	active	P O BOX 626	95560	REDWAY	12	1,049	1.14%
DIABLO VALLEY GUN WORKS	inactive	1942 LINDA DR	94523	PLEASANT HILL	12	532	2.26%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS	active	1922 E 20TH ST	95928	CHICO	12	2,034	0.59%
KAUFMANN TACTICAL FIREARMS	inactive	5816 E SHIELDS AVENUE #102	93727	FRESNO	12	1,631	0.74%
LIBERTY GUNS AND AMMO	active	49 CALIFORNIA STREET	95252	VALLEY SPRINGS	12	3,454	0.35%
MARQUEZ	inactive	P.O. BOX 6425	93703	FRESNO	12	929	1.29%
MIKES GUNSMITHING	active	1339 E ARTESIA	90805	LONG BEACH	12	744	1.61%
MRM TRANS LLC DBA PT GUNWORKS	active	7256 GARDEN GROVE BLVD	92683	WESTMINSTER	12	1,334	0.90%
RALSTON RODS & TACKLE INC	inactive	5400 SCOTT VALLEY DR D	95066	SCOTTS VALLEY	12	940	1.28%
SPRINGVILLE ARMORY	active	P O BOX 154	93265	SPRINGVILLE	12	1,147	1.05%
THE RUSTY KNIFE	active	P O BOX 2061	95223	ARNOLD	12	2,321	0.52%
TIMOTHY ALLEN BRALY	active	425 JEFFERSON ST	93210	COALINGA	12	2,423	0.50%
TURNER'S OUTDOORSMAN	active	9200 FAIRWAY DRIVE SUITE 130	95678	ROSEVILLE	12	15,229	0.08%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 03	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	2,122	0.52%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 101	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,757	0.63%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 104	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	2,243	0.49%

BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 107	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	965	1.14%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 261	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,252	0.88%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 290	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,241	0.89%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 305	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	2,435	0.45%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 334	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,214	0.91%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 37	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	413	2.66%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 376	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	868	1.27%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 402	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,517	0.73%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 427	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,821	0.60%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 465	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	482	2.28%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 77	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	11	1,480	0.74%
CHAPARRAL COIN AND GUN LLC	active	24710 WASHINGTON AVE STE 1	92562	MURRIETA	11	4,237	0.26%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	43923 PACIFIC COMMONS BLVD	94538	FREMONT	11	1,665	0.66%
DONNELL'S SHOOTING SUPPLY INC	inactive	71025 INDIAN TRAIL	92277	TWENTYNINE PALMS	11	501	2.20%
DURHAM GUNS & AMMO	active	9385 MIDWAY	95938	DURHAM	11	8,039	0.14%
EXETER GUNSLINGERS INC	active	202 E MAPLE ST	93221	EXETER	11	2,065	0.53%
GOLD COUNTRY SPORTS/ EGGLESTON BULLETS	active	1160 LOZANOS RD	95658	NEWCASTLE	11	1,202	0.92%
GUN BOSS ARMORY	inactive	1235 INDIANA CT STE 103	92374	REDLANDS	11	1,422	0.77%
HIRAMS GUNS & SPIRITS	inactive	660 S MAGNOLIA AVE	92020	EL CAJON	11	500	2.20%
HOULDING PRECISION FIREARMS	inactive	2980 FALCON DR	93637	MADERA	11	1,201	0.92%
I-15 AUCTIONS, INC	active	17272 DARWIN AVENUE, SUITE B4	92345	HESPERIA	11	1,743	0.63%
JERNIGANS SPORTING GOODS	inactive	56845 TWENTYNINE PALMS HWY	92284	YUCCA VALLEY	11	548	2.01%
JPRO ARMS LLC	active	1367 TOLSTOY WY	92506	RIVERSIDE	11	3,165	0.35%
MCCOY HARDWARE AND FARM SUPPLY	active	2060 SOUTH AVE	96021	CORNING	11	1,312	0.84%
MT GUNNER OUTDOORS	active	6350 W RAMSEY STREET, SUITE P	92220	BANNING	11	1,143	0.96%
NATIONAL ARMAMENT	active	1115 INDUSTRIAL AVE	92029	ESCONDIDO	11	2,825	0.39%

NATIONAL POLICE SUPPLY INC	active	1260 ACTIVITY DRIVE SUITE B	92081	VISTA	11	3,068	0.36%
NICKS GUNWORKS	inactive	P O BOX 964	95258	WOODBIDGE	11	485	2.27%
ORANGE COVE HARDWARE INC	active	P O BOX 2017	93216	DELANO	11	289	3.81%
RON'S GUNS	active	HC 2 BOX 3307	96048	JUNCTION CITY	11	2,143	0.51%
SAN JACINTO PAWN 1	active	720 S SAN JACINTO AVE	92583	SAN JACINTO	11	910	1.21%
SECURITY LOCK & KEY SERVICE	active	209 S SACRAMENTO ST	95240	LODI	11	1,440	0.76%
SONOMA FIREARMS INC	inactive	516 MILLFRONT AVENUE	95991	YUBA CITY	11	894	1.23%
SOUTH TAHOE FIREARMS	inactive	P O BOX 16489	96151	SOUTH LAKE TAHOE	11	1,614	0.68%
THE MOTHER LODE PAWN SHOP	active	626 S WASHINGTON ST	95370	SONORA	11	1,733	0.63%
VANDEMBERG MAIN EXCHANGE	active	10400 COMMUNITY LOOP	93437	LOMPOC	11	4,843	0.23%
VETERAN'S ARMORY LLC	active	3936 PHELAN ROAD, SUITE B-13	92371	PHELAN	11	1,939	0.57%
VICTORY FIREARMS	active	763 LYNXWOOD CT	94086	SUNNYVALE	11	1,878	0.59%
WEST COAST SURVIVAL ARMS	active	939 MONSERATE AVE	91911	CHULA VISTA	11	7,111	0.15%
911 FORCE INC	inactive	4803 HILL ST	91011	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	10	1,037	0.96%
A-L WELDING CO	active	25548 AVE 102	93270	TERRA BELLA	10	2,227	0.45%
ADAMSON POLICE PRODUCTS	inactive	1900 W KATELLA AVE STE A	92867	ORANGE	10	1,458	0.69%
ANDREWS INTERNATIONAL	active	28001 SMYTH DR STE 106	91355	VALENCIA	10	1,030	0.97%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 125	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	1,199	0.83%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 148	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	1,250	0.80%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 173	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	2,117	0.47%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 18	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	1,199	0.83%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 180	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	1,092	0.92%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 190	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	1,385	0.72%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 378	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	2,809	0.36%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 418	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	10	900	1.11%
BROOKHURST PAWN SHOP INC	active	331 S BROOKHURST ST	92804	ANAHEIM	10	828	1.21%
CALIFORNIA DERRINGER	inactive	83 EAST 21ST AVE	94403	SAN MATEO	10	349	2.87%

CROWN CITY LOAN & JEWELRY	active	65 E COLORADO BLVD	91105	PASADENA	10	568	1.76%
DAVE'S GOT GUNS	inactive	2129 13TH ST	95501	EUREKA	10	2,170	0.46%
DAVID C GARNER	active	9220 BOX SPRING MTN RD	92557	MORENO VALLEY	10	885	1.13%
DIAMOND SPORTING GOODS	inactive	1282 N STATE ST	95482	UKIAH	10	274	3.65%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS	active	3401 DALE RD	95356	MODESTO	10	2,023	0.49%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS	active	3380 W SHAW AVE	93711	FRESNO	10	1,999	0.50%
DIRTY BIRD INDUSTRIES, LLC	active	2420 MOHAWK STREET, SUITE 700	93308	BAKERSFIELD	10	7,401	0.14%
ED'S RELOADING BENCH	active	9937 RD 184	93270	TERRA BELLA	10	1,236	0.81%
FORCE TACTICAL	inactive	771 CHAMBERS LN UNIT 300	93065	SIMI VALLEY	10	1,138	0.88%
FULL SPECTRUM FIREARMS MANUFACTURING	inactive	4708 N MARTY	93722	FRESNO	10	1,142	0.88%
GATES RESALE INC	active	1152 PARK AVE	95928	CHICO	10	1,065	0.94%
GOLDEN STATE ARMS	active	788 E ALOSTA AVENUE	91702	AZUSA	10	4,771	0.21%
HAMMER DOWN AMMO AND GEAR	inactive	1945 E RIVERSIDE DRIVE UNIT 16	91761	ONTARIO	10	378	2.65%
LAZO FIREARMS & CONSULTING	inactive	7451 MONTEREY RD	95020	GILROY	10	1,388	0.72%
MONGREL TACTICAL	inactive	840 6TH ST	93635	LOS BANOS	10	975	1.03%
NORCO ARMORY	active	1950 S FOUR WHEEL DR STE B	92860	NORCO	10	1,333	0.75%
NORSE ARMORY	inactive	10 N EAST STREET STE 211	95776	WOODLAND	10	328	3.05%
PAUL JOHNSON CO	active	1951 DON LEE PL	92029	ESCONDIDO	10	2,138	0.47%
PETERSEN'S GUN SPORT	inactive	P O BOX 1400	95327	JAMESTOWN	10	261	3.83%
ROBERT F ASHMORE	inactive	588 HOUSTON ST	93940	MONTEREY	10	865	1.16%
ROBERTS GUNSMITHING AND POLICE SUPPLY	active	P O BOX 6059	95763	FOLSOM	10	2,892	0.35%
SANTA CRUZ ARMORY	active	8055 FERNWOOD AVE	95005	BEN LOMOND	10	4,519	0.22%
SIMI JEWELERS AND PAWNBROKERS	inactive	2513 TAPO ST STE 6	93065	SIMI VALLEY	10	926	1.08%
SIMI JEWELERS AND PAWNBROKERS	active	2513 TAPO STREET #6	93063	SIMI VALLEY	10	875	1.14%
STRIKE & HAMMER FIREARMS	active	2040 EASTRIDGE AVE STE B9	92507	RIVERSIDE	10	1,324	0.76%
TARAN TACTICAL INNOVATIONS	active	98 W COCHRAN STREET SUITE A	93065	SIMI VALLEY	10	2,424	0.41%
TRADERS LOAN & JEWELRY, INC	active	18505 SHERMAN WAY	91335	RESEDA	10	1,892	0.53%
VALLEY FIREARMS AND AMMO INC	active	1551 ALAMO PINTADO RD	93463	SOLVANG	10	839	1.19%
VALLEY TIRE & TACKLE INC	active	11211 N HWY 3	96032	FORT JONES	10	4,314	0.23%

WESTSIDE ARMS	active	518 KERN STREET	93268	TAFT	10	1,905	0.52%
ACTON ACE HARDWARE	active	31814 CROWN VALLEY RD	93510	ACTON	9	2,001	0.45%
AJ'S SUPER PAWN INC	active	496 E HOLT AVE	91767	POMONA	9	682	1.32%
ANGLIN SECOND HAND	active	2016 BROADWAY	95501	EUREKA	9	1,676	0.54%
AZUSA PAWN	active	1028 W GLADSTONE ST	91702	AZUSA	9	916	0.98%
B & H GUNS	inactive	20408 CLARKDALE	90715	LAKEWOOD	9	364	2.47%
BEALE AFB ROD -N- GUN CLUB	active	6000 C ST RM 111	95903	BEALE AFB	9	3,400	0.26%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 131	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,025	0.88%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 144	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,387	0.65%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 153	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,678	0.54%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 154	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,371	0.66%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 263	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,036	0.87%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 27	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	781	1.15%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 288	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	915	0.98%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 343	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	990	0.91%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 364	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,188	0.76%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 388	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,747	0.52%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 41	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,135	0.79%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 424	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,136	0.79%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 43	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	999	0.90%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 437	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	9	1,937	0.46%
BILLS SHOOTERS AND BLADES	active	405 HUBERT DR	95354	MODESTO	9	3,219	0.28%
BROESE'S	active	P.O. BOX 59	95534	CUTTEN	9	1,270	0.71%
BRUCE GRAY'S CUSTOM CASE FORMING	active	145 W 20TH ST	95928	CHICO	9	1,344	0.67%
BURNEY SPORTING GOODS	active	37427 STATE HIGHWAY 299 EAST	96013	BURNEY	9	2,743	0.33%
CAPS ARMORY LLC	active	1455 MONTEREY PASS RD STE 110	91754	MONTEREY PARK	9	4,846	0.19%
COAST HARDWARE & RADIO SHACK	active	300 N MAIN ST	95437	FORT BRAGG	9	592	1.52%

D AND L OUTFITTERS & GUNSMITHING	inactive	14154 GARNER LN	95973	CHICO	9	1,944	0.46%
DIAMOND ARMS	inactive	P O BOX 400264	92340	HESPERIA	9	434	2.07%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	11970 LOS OSOS VALLEY RD	93405	SAN LUIS OBISPO	9	3,969	0.23%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC 1025	active	7542 EDINGER AVE	92647	HUNTINGTON BEACH	9	1,587	0.57%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC 1126	active	72840 HIGHWAY 111 A130	92260	PALM DESERT	9	1,141	0.79%
DOUBLE-TAP FIREARMS	active	4200 EVE STREET	93307	BAKERSFIELD	9	1,354	0.66%
DOWN RANGE	inactive	3230 MITCHELL RD C	95307	CERES	9	355	2.54%
FIREARMS UNLIMITED CALIFORNIA	active	450 FLETCHER PARKWAY # 208	92020	EL CAJON	9	3,346	0.27%
GALT SHOOTING SPORTS LLC	active	811 C STREET	95632	GALT	9	2,365	0.38%
GLENN'S ROD N GUN	inactive	1145 BAKER ST STE A	92626	COSTA MESA	9	543	1.66%
GUNS AND AMMO-OUTLET	inactive	799 PLUMAS ST	95991	YUBA CITY	9	792	1.14%
HARDSHELL TACTICAL FINISHES	active	180 ACORN DR	95222	ANGELS CAMP	9	1,326	0.68%
LAST CHANCE FAST MONEY	active	P O BOX 1339	95457	LOWER LAKE	9	477	1.89%
MARK'S SPORTS CENTER	active	9270 JESSE LN	95658	NEWCASTLE	9	2,112	0.43%
MERSON & SON MACHINING & GUNSMITH	active	664 BROOKLINE PLACE	92835	FULLERTON	9	2,381	0.38%
PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPONS	active	5047 ROBERT J MATHEWS STE 700	95762	EL DORADO HILLS	9	2,551	0.35%
RB BRINKLEY GUNSMITH	active	332 D STREET	95901	MARYSVILLE	9	2,225	0.40%
ROGERS DEFENSE	active	4045 BOUTON DRIVE	90712	LAKEWOOD	9	1,405	0.64%
RONALD LEROY WALLS	active	10808 FOOTHILL BLVD 160-434	91730	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	9	594	1.52%
RYENEX, INC DBA DIVISION ARMORY	active	6721 PALM DRIVE	91701	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	9	6,827	0.13%
SHEPPARDS SPORTING GOODS	inactive	6885 AVENUE 24	93610	CHOWCHILLA	9	990	0.91%
SHOOT THE MOON OUTFITTERS	active	842 PASO ROBLES	93446	PASO ROBLES	9	1,176	0.77%
SHOOTER SUPPLY	active	820 BUTTE ST	95531	CRESCENT CITY	9	4,025	0.22%
SIERRA SHIELD LLC	active	4050 DUROCK ROAD #17	95682	SHINGLE SPRINGS	9	5,271	0.17%
SPECTRUM FIREARMS	active	P O BOX 401	95258	WOODBIDGE	9	516	1.74%
SUPERIOR DEFENSE	active	2440 N GLASSELL ST STE S	92865	ORANGE	9	1,257	0.72%
TACTICAL RELOAD	inactive	472 205 JOHNSTONVILLE RD UNIT7	96130	SUSANVILLE	9	1,220	0.74%
THE ORDNANCE SHOP	active	14472 ST MARYS AVE	96080	RED BLUFF	9	673	1.34%



THE RASPY RABBIT	active	39450 3RD ST EAST 101	93550	PALMDALE	9	1,685	0.53%
TODD AND AMY ARMS AND AMMO	inactive	501 LAKEVILLE STREET SUITE D	94952	PETALUMA	9	5,582	0.16%
WEBBS FIREARMS	active	219 BRIDGEWATER CIR	94585	SUISUN CITY	9	1,336	0.67%
ZEV TECHNOLOGIES INC	active	1051 YARNELL PL	93033	OXNARD	9	1,188	0.76%
AIM U NATION LLC	inactive	P O BOX 980363	95691	WEST SACRAMENTO	8	711	1.13%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #459	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	902	0.89%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 114	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,384	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 115	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,617	0.49%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 137	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,937	0.41%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 15	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,485	0.54%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 181	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,230	0.65%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 185	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,282	0.62%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 236	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	2,235	0.36%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 244	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,788	0.45%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 294	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	774	1.03%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 325	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,117	0.72%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 33	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,163	0.69%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 369	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,317	0.61%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 429	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	851	0.94%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 54	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	968	0.83%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 57	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	944	0.85%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 64	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	8	1,407	0.57%
CHUCK DAFTS GUN SALES	inactive	1531 DAPHNE AVE	93004	VENTURA	8	541	1.48%
DENNIS P HERNANDEZ	active	85565 NILE LN	92236	COACHELLA	8	685	1.17%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS	active	64 SERRAMONTE CENTER	94015	DALY CITY	8	2,730	0.29%
DICKS SPORTING GOODS INC 1049	active	1975 CLEVELAND AVE	95401	SANTA ROSA	8	2,230	0.36%
ED'S GUNS	active	P O BOX 193	95460	MENDOCINO	8	3,096	0.26%

ESM GUNS	inactive	415 6TH ST	95045	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	8	228	3.51%
FRIENDLY FIREARMS	active	1712 K ST	93301	BAKERSFIELD	8	955	0.84%
GSG LEARNING INSTITUTE	active	39 N CLUFF AVENUE UNIT B	95240	LODI	8	2,114	0.38%
HALFCKOCKED GUNSMITHING	active	375 WOODWORTH AVE STE 101	93612	CLOVIS	8	1,059	0.76%
HEWITT A SMITH	active	P O BOX 1406	92324	COLTON	8	456	1.75%
IMPERIAL BEACH GUNS	active	916 IMPERIAL BEACH BLVD	91932	IMPERIAL BEACH	8	1,980	0.40%
JOHN DWYER DBA JOHNS GUNS & THINGS	active	247 ALDEBARAN AVE	93436	LOMPOC	8	2,445	0.33%
JOHN G CLARK JR	inactive	4225 PINELAKE ST	93455	SANTA MARIA	8	1,692	0.47%
JUM PAWN IT	active	11142 WHITTIER BLVD	90606	WHITTIER	8	236	3.39%
MICKELSON'S FIREARMS	active	265 PICHOLINE WAY	95928	CHICO	8	2,355	0.34%
MIKE'S GUNBROKER	inactive	9538 HESPERIA RD	92345	HESPERIA	8	636	1.26%
MINUTEMAN FIREARMS LLC	active	1786 N PARTRIDGE ST	92806	ANAHEIM	8	843	0.95%
PACIFIC SPORTSMEN INC	active	536 MALLORY AVENUE	95492	WINDSOR	8	1,202	0.67%
PALADIN ARMS	inactive	488 W ONSTOTT RD	95993	YUBA CITY	8	664	1.20%
PETE'S SPORT SHOP INC	inactive	124 SOUTH C ST	93638	MADERA	8	318	2.52%
PLACER TACTICAL	active	533 LINCOLN BLVD 7	95648	LINCOLN	8	3,321	0.24%
RANGER DOUG'S SHOOTISTS EMPORIUM	active	649-C MAIN ST	92065	RAMONA	8	1,055	0.76%
REDDING GUNS LLC	active	1304 EAST STREET, SUITE 113	96001	REDDING	8	6,045	0.13%
RIVERSIDE SHOOTING CLUB	active	12391 SAMPSON ST #0	92503	RIVERSIDE	8	2,583	0.31%
ROBERT HEDGPETH DBA RH CONSTRUCTION	active	P O BOX 4623	95370	SONORA	8	1,665	0.48%
SC GUNS	inactive	2373 PRUNERIDGE AVENUE, UNIT A	95050	SANTA CLARA	8	3,923	0.20%
TITAN TACTICAL SUPPLY	active	PO BOX 1777	95492	WINDSOR	8	1,539	0.52%
WALKER 47 LLC	active	1201 E BALL RD F	92804	ANAHEIM	8	628	1.27%
WIRZ WHOLESALE SHOOTING SUPPLY LLC	active	27200 3RD ST	92346	HIGHLAND	8	1,001	0.80%
YUCAIPA JEWELRY & LOAN INC	inactive	P O BOX 8280	92375	REDLANDS	8	1,996	0.40%
2ND AMENDMENT GUN SHOP	active	P O BOX 45	93460	SANTA YNEZ	7	1,336	0.52%
A & C FIREARMS	active	PO BOX 378	93225	FRAZIER PARK	7	1,515	0.46%
ALLGUNS.COM	active	12382 CIRCULA PANORAMA	92705	SANTA ANA	7	1,683	0.42%
AMERICAN HERITAGE	inactive	321 3RD ST	95901	MARYSVILLE	7	210	3.33%
ANDREW E RICHTER	active	3108 RIDGEDALE ST	93306	BAKERSFIELD	7	432	1.62%

ARMED AGENTS DBA WARRIOR ONE GUNS AND AMMO	active	2222 KANSAS AVENUE SUITE H	92507	RIVERSIDE	7	3,267	0.21%
ASAP INSPIRE	active	19153 COLIMA RD	91748	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	7	1,668	0.42%
AUBURN GUNS & AMMO INC	active	389 AUBURN RAVINE ROAD	95603	AUBURN	7	4,157	0.17%
BARNWOOD OUTPOST	active	465 5TH AVENUE	95322	GUSTINE	7	1,295	0.54%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #451	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	741	0.94%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 108	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	968	0.72%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 171	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	894	0.78%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 216	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	714	0.98%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 224	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,199	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 260	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,134	0.62%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 303	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,454	0.48%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 31	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,528	0.46%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 313	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	770	0.91%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 321	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	817	0.86%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 340	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,207	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 358	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	973	0.72%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 372	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	792	0.88%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 374	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,242	0.56%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 46	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	804	0.87%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 472	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	932	0.75%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 486	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,354	0.52%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 97	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	7	1,153	0.61%
BLUE STEEL FIREARMS	inactive	211 DRIFTWOOD	94585	SUISUN CITY	7	932	0.75%
BROADWAY BAIT ROD AND GUN	active	1701 BROADWAY	95818	SACRAMENTO	7	1,081	0.65%
CARRILLO CUSTOMS INC.	active	P.O. BOX 1778	95241	LODI	7	868	0.81%
DICKS SPORTING GOODS	active	176 W HILLCREST DRIVE	91360	THOUSAND OAKS	7	954	0.73%

ELSINORE PAWN 2 INC DBA GUNS AND GOLD PAWN	active	31736 MISSION TRAIL #A	92530	LAKE ELSINORE	7	636	1.10%
FULL METAL FIREARMS	active	11255 SUNRISE GOLD CIR UNIT 1	95742	RANCHO CORDOVA	7	244	2.87%
GARDNER'S GUNS AND AMMO	active	200 W WILLMOTT AVE	93635	LOS BANOS	7	1,169	0.60%
IMPERIAL PAWNBROKERS INC	active	777 W IMPERIAL HWY	92821	BREA	7	921	0.76%
INSIGHT SHOOTING RANGE, INC	inactive	17020 ALBURTIS AVE	90701	ARTESIA	7	264	2.65%
JACK'S ARE BETTER	active	4604 BELCREST WY	95821	SACRAMENTO	7	1,316	0.53%
JD'S GUNS & AMMO	active	180 E 14TH STREET	95928	CHICO	7	1,008	0.69%
JERRY BERMAN & SONS	active	24712 E SIXTH ST	92410	SAN BERNARDINO	7	1,334	0.52%
JOHN FRANCIA	active	7661 LEHIGH PL	92683	WESTMINSTER	7	950	0.74%
LAST STAND GUN SHOP INC	inactive	28822 OLD TOWN FRONT STE 202	92592	TEMECULA	7	126	5.56%
LEGENDARY FIREARMS	inactive	1426 BEVERLY AVE	93611	CLOVIS	7	197	3.55%
LOZO PRODUCTS	active	28125 BRADLEY RD STE 295	92586	MENIFEE	7	901	0.78%
MATTHEWS CARBINE COMPANY	active	13607 E SHEPERD AVE	93619	CLOVIS	7	874	0.80%
OSMENA INC DBA WEST COAST FIREARMS & AMMO	active	27911 JEFFERSON AVENUE #107	92590	TEMECULA	7	3,229	0.22%
PROPLOCK INC	active	P O BOX 118	95366	RIPON	7	3,359	0.21%
RANGE MASTER OF SANTA MARIA	inactive	2004 PREISKER LANE STE I	93454	SANTA MARIA	7	701	1.00%
RED MORNING ENTERPRISES	inactive	P O BOX 1309	96020	CHESTER	7	179	3.91%
REDSTONE FIREARMS INLAND EMPIRE	inactive	1128 W MISSION BLVD SUITE J	91762	ONTARIO	7	723	0.97%
SARTORI JEWELRY & LOAN INC	active	1319 SARTORI AVENUE	90501	TORRANCE	7	1,237	0.57%
SCHULER FIREARMS	active	P O BOX 3726	92307	APPLE VALLEY	7	803	0.87%
SCOTT JAMES FIREARM SALES & TRAINING	active	2402 WEST MAIN STREET	93291	VISALIA	7	661	1.06%
SNIPERALEZ GUN WORKS AND SHOOTING SUPPLIES	active	1951 GARDENIA LN	93212	CORCORAN	7	1,761	0.40%
SPORTS AUTHORITY 786	active	7572 N BLACKSTONE AVE	93720	FRESNO	7	787	0.89%
STEINHAUER ARMS AND GUNSMITHING	active	17760 AVENUE 278	93221	EXETER	7	282	2.48%
SURVIVAL COUNTRY	active	11210 RAWSON RD	96080	RED BLUFF	7	329	2.13%
THE 3RD STREET ARMORY CO	inactive	424 MAIN ST	95334	LIVINGSTON	7	187	3.74%
TIN STAR MULE CO & SUPPLY	inactive	11011 DENSMAR RD	92344	HESPERIA	7	1,457	0.48%

TRINITY TACTICAL	active	P O BOX 764	96093	WEAVERVILLE	7	687	1.02%
TUSCAN OUTDOORS	inactive	1705 AIRPORT BLVD STE E	96080	RED BLUFF	7	588	1.19%
VALKYRIE ARMS	inactive	1751 HOURET CT	95035	MILPITAS	7	1,510	0.46%
VALLEY FABRICATION INC	active	P O BOX 3618	93912	SALINAS	7	1,334	0.52%
WANNEY'S	inactive	5919 AUTRY AVE	90712	LAKEWOOD	7	698	1.00%
WINE COUNTRY ESTATE SALES	inactive	PO BOX 9065	95405	SANTA ROSA	7	819	0.85%
WISER OWL	inactive	6904 MIRAMAR RD UNIT 105	92121	SAN DIEGO	7	2,219	0.32%
AGUILAR DISTRIBUTING	active	4105 N CLOVIS AVENUE	93727	FRESNO	6	1,563	0.38%
ALFARO ENTERPRISE	active	P O BOX 826	95361	OAKDALE	6	417	1.44%
APPOINTED GEAR	active	1200 N JEFFERSON ST STE P	92807	ANAHEIM	6	2,847	0.21%
BERNARD M WITTKINS FIREARMS & ACCESSORIES	active	244 S PETIT AVE	93004	VENTURA	6	1,537	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #467	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	508	1.18%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 122	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	1,010	0.59%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 141	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	1,297	0.46%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 162	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	1,917	0.31%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 17	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	250	2.40%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 19	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	1,132	0.53%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 228	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	701	0.86%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 349	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	584	1.03%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 362	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	1,176	0.51%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 408	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	761	0.79%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 48	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	1,253	0.48%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 69	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	6	775	0.77%
BOOGALOO TACTICAL	active	5628 MARIALINDA ST	90503	TORRANCE	6	1,009	0.59%
BW & BW SALES	active	18772 LISTER LN	92646	HUNTINGTON BEACH	6	1,962	0.31%
CATCH HAPPY INC DBA SWEENEY'S SPORTS	active	1537 W IMOLA AVENUE	94559	NAPA	6	3,359	0.18%
CHICO GUN	inactive	1351 MANGROVE AVE STE B 1	95926	CHICO	6	364	1.65%

COYOTE VALLEY SPORTING CLAYS	active	1000 SAN BRUNO AVE	95037	MORGAN HILL	6	2,130	0.28%
D C ARMS	active	11550 17TH AVE	93245	LEMOORE	6	1,371	0.44%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS	active	2314 MONUMENT BLVD	94523	PLEASANT HILL	6	3,071	0.20%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	3265 SPORTS ARENA BLVD	92109	SAN DIEGO	6	1,669	0.36%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	875 BROWNING ST	96003	REDDING	6	1,901	0.32%
DJB ASSOCIATES	active	3835 BELLE CREEK WAY	95843	ANTELOPE	6	1,241	0.48%
DREW'S PRECISION RELOADING FIREARMS	inactive	14238 VALLEY CENTER DR STE 105	92395	VICTORVILLE	6	265	2.26%
DW PRECISION GUNSMITHING	active	2420 MOHAWK ST STE 200	93308	BAKERSFIELD	6	159	3.77%
DZURO'S GUNS AND ACCESSORIES	inactive	3037 GOLF COURSE DRIVE #6	93003	VENTURA	6	1,344	0.45%
EMPIRE GUNS & AMMO	active	5085 ROCHESTER ST	92504	RIVERSIDE	6	917	0.65%
FIREARMS PERFORMANCE CENTER	active	825 KUHN DRIVE SUITE 107	91914	CHULA VISTA	6	1,289	0.47%
FIRING-LINE INC	active	P O BOX 6459	91359	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	6	445	1.35%
FOOTHILL FIREARM SUPPLY	inactive	PO BOX 1339	95665	PINE GROVE	6	825	0.73%
FOOTHILL FIREARMS	inactive	2185 MYERS ST	95966	OROVILLE	6	81	7.41%
GLOBAL ARMS	inactive	4525 SAN FERNANDO RD G	91204	GLENDALE	6	855	0.70%
GOLDEN STATE FIREARMS	active	1150 REDWOOD ST	93561	TEHACHAPI	6	230	2.61%
GUNS OF DISTINCTION, LLC	active	73360 HIGHWAY 111 SUITE 6	92260	PALM DESERT	6	1,880	0.32%
HMK ENTERPRISES	active	763 KING ST	91776	SAN GABRIEL	6	750	0.80%
HOLLOWPOINT TACTICAL LLC	active	889 CAMINO EL CARRIZO	91360	THOUSAND OAKS	6	4,400	0.14%
IGNIS ARMS	active	24169 RADWELL DRIVE	92553	MORENO VALLEY	6	366	1.64%
JESS FARMER GUNS	active	P O BOX 1416	93560	ROSAMOND	6	152	3.95%
JON'S GUNS	active	3794 POMEGRANATE AVE	95307	CERES	6	862	0.70%
LAST GUN SHOP	inactive	1537 IMOLA AVE B	94559	NAPA	6	506	1.19%
LOS ANGELES CERAKOTE	active	13750 SOUTH PRAIRIE AVE STE 1	90250	HAWTHORNE	6	1,581	0.38%
LOYAL ARMS, LLC	active	101 PARKSHORE DRIVE	95630	FOLSOM	6	4,289	0.14%
MACS SPORTING GOODS	active	425 N MAIN ST	93514	BISHOP	6	2,538	0.24%
MARIPOSA GUN WORKS & RELOADING SUPPLIES	active	P O BOX 968	95338	MARIPOSA	6	752	0.80%
MATCH GRADE GUNSMITHS	active	16305 S PIUMA AVENUE	90703	CERRITOS	6	2,725	0.22%
MCWILLIAMS GUNSMITHING	active	11435 TWIN CITIES RD	95632	GALT	6	1,993	0.30%

PAST & PRESENT COLLECTIBLES	active	12062 WOODSIDE AVE	92040	LAKESIDE	6	1,475	0.41%
POINT BLANK GUNS & AMMO	active	774 REDRIVER WAY	92882	CORONA	6	148	4.05%
PRECISION TACTICAL	active	7383 EL CAMINO REAL	93422	ATASCADERO	6	1,051	0.57%
RHODES JEWELRY AND LOAN	inactive	106 E FOURTH ST	92701	SANTA ANA	6	131	4.58%
RIGHT WING SHOOTING SPORTS	inactive	704 CLOVER MEADOW CT B	93308	BAKERSFIELD	6	216	2.78%
S-MART ARMS	inactive	1000 OLIVE DR 57	93308	BAKERSFIELD	6	210	2.86%
SALVO INDUSTRIES	active	26500 W AGOURA RD 102-240	91302	CALABASAS	6	805	0.75%
SAN JACINTO PAWN	active	720 S SAN JACINTO	92583	SAN JACINTO	6	216	2.78%
SDP SALES	active	15171 CORONADO ST	92683	WESTMINSTER	6	1,367	0.44%
SPORTSMAN WHOLESALE	active	90 ROCK CREEK RD #3	95228	COPPEROPOLIS	6	370	1.62%
SUBURBAN SURVIVAL STORE LLC	inactive	7509 N WILLOW AVE STE #104	93720	FRESNO	6	577	1.04%
T & A ARMORY	inactive	628 S HARBOR BLVD	92704	SANTA ANA	6	360	1.67%
TACTICAL ARMS GROUP	active	2412 E THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	91362	THOUSAND OAKS	6	2,453	0.24%
THE GUN GUYS	active	990 KLAMATH LN STE 22	95993	YUBA CITY	6	590	1.02%
TUNN TAVERN ARMS	active	2127 SANCTUARY WAY	95337	MANTECA	6	2,254	0.27%
VALLEY ROD & GUN	active	2704 CLOVIS AVE	93612	CLOVIS	6	1,079	0.56%
WILEY'S ARMORY	inactive	P O BOX 1033	93225	FRAZIER PARK	6	264	2.27%
WOOD RIVER L & T INC	active	1003 W FOOTHILL BLVD	91702	AZUSA	6	1,918	0.31%
YELLOW MART STORE	inactive	228 W HOBSON WY	92225	BLYTHE	6	1,078	0.56%
YUCAIPA JEWELRY & LOAN	inactive	PO BOX 7747	92375	REDLANDS	6	765	0.78%
6 G'S FIREARMS SALES & SERVICE	active	11332 ORA DR	92840	GARDEN GROVE	5	268	1.87%
ALEX IMPORTS	active	7839 UNIVERSITY AVE 104	91942	LA MESA	5	821	0.61%
ALSAMOUR FIREARM	active	12165 KIOWA RD #3	92308	APPLE VALLEY	5	195	2.56%
AMERICAN WARRIOR FIREARMS	inactive	40701 RANCHO VISTA BLVD #145	93551	PALMDALE	5	258	1.94%
BEST COLLATERAL	active	285 BEL MARIN KEYS BLVD, STE E	94949	NOVATO	5	1,653	0.30%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 111	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	867	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 120	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	863	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 139	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	684	0.73%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 157	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	1,700	0.29%

BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 179	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	1,623	0.31%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 213	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	1,316	0.38%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 239	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	1,273	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 322	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	1,270	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 345	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	866	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 394	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	785	0.64%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 443	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	1,082	0.46%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 493	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	836	0.60%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 90	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	5	971	0.51%
BOYCE FIREARMS SALES	active	10681 9 1/8 AVE	93230	HANFORD	5	163	3.07%
BRAVO 4 TACTICAL	inactive	1140 MAIN ST STE 101	92065	RAMONA	5	810	0.62%
BROWNING'S BULLSEYE	active	109 W HOBSON WAY	92225	BLYTHE	5	1,130	0.44%
CHARLEYS URBAN TACTICAL SUPPLIES	inactive	18838 US HWY 18 SUITE 14	92307	APPLE VALLEY	5	286	1.75%
COACHELLA VALLEY SECURITY ACADEMY	inactive	42600 CAROLINE CT STE 101	92211	PALM DESERT	5	268	1.87%
CUSTOM SANDBLASTING & ENGRAVE	active	339 COUNTY RD 98	95695	WOODLAND	5	1,237	0.40%
DAVID A CHAN	active	1571 GRACKLE WAY	94087	SUNNYVALE	5	2,604	0.19%
DEAD ON FIREARMS	active	2021 MISSION DR	93463	SOLVANG	5	1,336	0.37%
DIAMOND JEWELRY & LOAN INC	active	P O BOX 1816	93456	SANTA MARIA	5	281	1.78%
DYNAMIC GUN SALES AND SUPPLIES	inactive	34213 YUCAIPA BLVD B	92399	YUCAIPA	5	773	0.65%
EASTERN SIERRA ARMORY	active	P O BOX 100 - PMB 309	93546	MAMMOTH LAKES	5	328	1.52%
EBR WORKS	inactive	1560 NEWBURY RD 1 PMB 310	91320	NEWBURY PARK	5	4,106	0.12%
ED'S GUN SALES	active	2366 N. GLASSELL STREET STE H	92865	ORANGE	5	1,134	0.44%
FALLING HAMMER FIREARMS	inactive	835 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	95341	MERCED	5	194	2.58%
FIREQUICK PRODUCTS INC	active	P O BOX 910	93527	INYOKERN	5	1,492	0.34%
FREY'S GUNSHOP	active	312 S LOCUST ST	93555	RIDGECREST	5	1,344	0.37%
FULCHERS FIREARMS	inactive	P O BOX 1871	95987	WILLIAMS	5	1,157	0.43%
GILLIO RARE COINS FINE JEWELRY & LOAN	active	8 W FIGUEROA ST	93101	SANTA BARBARA	5	919	0.54%
GUERIN IND	active	P O BOX 2298	90631	LA HABRA	5	1,112	0.45%



GUNS UNLIMITED	active	771 LA PALOMA WY	95020	GILROY	5	957	0.52%
HARRY MARX CHEVROLET/HI-GRADE IMPORTS	active	927 I ST	93635	LOS BANOS	5	2,256	0.22%
HI-DESERT SHOOTER'S SUPPLY	active	44660 N LOWTREE AVE	93534	LANCASTER	5	230	2.17%
ISLAND ARMORY	active	16761 HERMIT CIRCLE	92647	HUNTINGTON BEACH	5	924	0.54%
JERRY'S SHOOTING SUPPLIES	active	P O BOX 638	95642	JACKSON	5	310	1.61%
KAZAR CUSTOM ARMS	inactive	21 ARBOREO	94559	NAPA	5	678	0.74%
KEITH WEBBER GUNSMITHING	active	1600 E CYPRESS AVENUE #6	96002	REDDING	5	2,095	0.24%
KEN'S SPORTING GOODS	active	P O BOX 544	93517	BRIDGEPORT	5	1,135	0.44%
LAKEPORT CAMPER & TRUCK	active	55 5TH STREET	95453	LAKEPORT	5	3,307	0.15%
LARRY AND WILLIE'S GUN SHOP	active	17417 DEARBORN ST	91325	NORTHRIDGE	5	792	0.63%
LIBERTY GUNS	active	611 DORNIE ST	91741	GLENDORA	5	1,167	0.43%
MARIN COUNTY ARMS	inactive	500 ALAMEDA DEL PRADO	94949	NOVATO	5	1,238	0.40%
MARINE CORPS COMMUNITY SERVICES (MCCS)	active	P O BOX 452008	92145	SAN DIEGO	5	3,696	0.14%
MCKINLEYVILLE HOME AND GARDEN CENTER	active	2725 CENTRAL AVE	95519	MCKINLEYVILLE	5	603	0.83%
MIKES GUNBROKER	active	16412 YUCCA STREET	92345	HESPERIA	5	319	1.57%
MOTHER LODE PAWN	active	626 S WASHINGTON STREET	95370	SONORA	5	529	0.95%
NOR CAL ARMS	active	4054 HYDE PARK COURT	96019	SHASTA LAKE	5	819	0.61%
NORWALK JEWELRY & LOAN INC DBA AUBURN JEWELRY&LOAN	active	948 C LINCOLN WAY	95603	AUBURN	5	1,308	0.38%
OC GUNS N GEAR	inactive	8531 OXLEY CR	92646	HUNTINGTON BEACH	5	1,322	0.38%
PAUL'S SAFE LOCK & KEY	active	223 N CHURCH ST	95240	LODI	5	708	0.71%
PFA	active	33610 HAYFIELD CR	92595	WILDOMAR	5	767	0.65%
QUINCY FIREARMS	active	183 SHELLEY LN	95971	QUINCY	5	1,926	0.26%
RICHARD B DUBIN DBA RICK DUBIN GUNS	active	P O BOX 663	91012	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	5	1,312	0.38%
ROUGH RIDERS SPORTING GOODS	active	59400 HOP PATCH SPRING RD	92561	MOUNTAIN CENTER	5	1,749	0.29%
SLACK, THOMAS WAY JR DBA TOM SLACK FIREARMS	active	28329 CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE	92555	MORENO VALLEY	5	189	2.65%
SLINGIN LEAD DBA FAITH ARMORY	active	41669 WINCHESTER RD SUITE 101	92590	TEMECULA	5	1,610	0.31%

SOUTHWEST AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY	active	8201 COMMONWEALTH AVE	90621	BUENA PARK	5	231	2.16%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #217	active	25070 MADISON AVENUE	92562	MURRIETA	5	7,265	0.07%
SPORTSMENS DEN	inactive	40396 HWY 41 STE E	93644	OAKHURST	5	609	0.82%
SURON ENTERPRISES	active	16341 VALLEY LN	95446	GUERNEVILLE	5	832	0.60%
SWISS LINK	inactive	PO BOX 2557	95967	PARADISE	5	213	2.35%
T B REPAIR	inactive	495 WEST A ST	92227	BRAWLEY	5	532	0.94%
TEMPLAR ARMAMENT LLC	inactive	611 UNIVERSITY AVE	95032	LOS GATOS	5	856	0.58%
THE 1911 GUY GRIPS-FAUSTO QUIROZ	active	4373 MORRISTOWN DR	92505	RIVERSIDE	5	674	0.74%
THE ARMORY	inactive	1864 LOMA LINDA CR	93635	LOS BANOS	5	318	1.57%
THE GUN CLUB	active	2822 S MCCALL AVE	93657	SANGER	5	1,748	0.29%
THE GUN SHOP	active	157 N 4TH	95361	OAKDALE	5	1,624	0.31%
TORO ARMS	inactive	1100 MAIN ST STE 310	95695	WOODLAND	5	727	0.69%
VALKYRIE ARMS POLICE SUPPLY & FIREARMS	inactive	2249 THE ALAMEDA	95050	SANTA CLARA	5	756	0.66%
VINNIE'S GUNS	active	1344 MAGNOLIA AVE	94928	ROHNERT PARK	5	1,287	0.39%
WHITTIER LOAN & JEWELRY	active	13575 WHITTIER BLVD	90605	WHITTIER	5	751	0.67%
WILLIAMS ENTERPRISES	active	21200 GEMINI WY	92241	DESERT HOT SPRINGS	5	1,347	0.37%
WILLOW CREEK ACE HARDWARE	active	2760 E STREET	95501	EUREKA	5	290	1.72%
WORLDWIDE AEROS CORP DBA AEROS	active	1734 AEROS WY	90640	MONTEBELLO	5	3,719	0.13%
WORTHAN'S GUNS WORKS	active	1753 EDGEMONT DR	93010	CAMARILLO	5	1,010	0.50%
A & W SURPLUS AND SALVAGE	active	3330 N DUKE AVE	93727	FRESNO	4	407	0.98%
ACCURATE ARMS	active	171 E AIRWAY BLVD	94551	LIVERMORE	4	3,572	0.11%
AFAB FIREARMS INC	active	1206 E ASH AVENUE, UNIT A	92831	FULLERTON	4	1,960	0.20%
ALL VALLEY TACTICAL	active	28480 C OLD TOWN FRONT ST	92590	TEMECULA	4	2,084	0.19%
AMERIVET ENTERPRISES INC	inactive	P O BOX 1074	90308	INGLEWOOD	4	137	2.92%
AMMOPARADISE	inactive	5130 E LA PALMA AVE STE 112	92807	ANAHEIM	4	1,617	0.25%
APPLIED KINETICS LLC	active	545 W VALENCIA DR	92832	FULLERTON	4	1,246	0.32%
ARMS UNLIMITED	inactive	2541 W 237TH ST STE F	90505	TORRANCE	4	260	1.54%
AUTOHAUS FIREARMS	inactive	7344 W 2ND ST	95673	RIO LINDA	4	408	0.98%
B2XW INC	active	7755 CENTER AVE 11TH FL, #1145	92647	HUNTINGTON BEACH	4	495	0.81%
BELL'S GUN SHOP	active	1149 N MAHAN	93555	RIDGECREST	4	1,666	0.24%

BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #485	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	518	0.77%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 132	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	657	0.61%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 133	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	740	0.54%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 178	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	1,020	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 208	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	2,018	0.20%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 230	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	681	0.59%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 26	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	561	0.71%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 318	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	653	0.61%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 346	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	1,036	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 379	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	867	0.46%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 38	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	1,129	0.35%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 431	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	880	0.45%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 444	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	609	0.66%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 498	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	1,025	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 58	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	777	0.51%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 61	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	686	0.58%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 76	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	522	0.77%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 92	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	1,064	0.38%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 93	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	4	978	0.41%
BRASS DEPOT	active	139 BALSAM ST	93555	RIDGECREST	4	2,245	0.18%
BROOKS PAWN & JEWELRY INC	active	1501 COFFEE RD STE F	95355	MODESTO	4	662	0.60%
BROTHERS N ARMS ARMORY	active	9011 AUTUMN SUNSET DR	93311	BAKERSFIELD	4	66	6.06%
BULLETS AND BRASS LLC	inactive	781 VINCA CT	95020	GILROY	4	231	1.73%
CALIFORNIA AUCTIONEERS & APPRAISERS LLC	active	8597 N VENTURA AVE	93001	VENTURA	4	455	0.88%
CHADWICK ARMORY	active	109 CANYON DRIVE	95482	UKIAH	4	1,368	0.29%
CHAVEZ FIREARMS 209	active	2755 MCKEE RD	95340	MERCED	4	537	0.74%

COAST TO COAST HARDWARE	active	1115 MARICOPA HWY	93023	OJAI	4	1,835	0.22%
COLLECTIBLE COINS & JEWELRY	active	226 SHORELINE HWY	94941	MILL VALLEY	4	653	0.61%
CORDELIA GUN EXCHANGE LLC	inactive	P O BOX 6049	94581	NAPA	4	326	1.23%
CRESTLINE GUN COMPANY	inactive	P O BOX 997	92325	CRESTLINE	4	137	2.92%
CROWN CITY LOAN & JEWELRY	active	65 E COLORADO BLVD	91105	PASADENA	4	474	0.84%
DAN'S OUTFITTERS & GUN SHOP	active	842 PASO ROBLES ST	93446	PASO ROBLES	4	1,580	0.25%
DAVE'S GUNSMITHING	active	1415 GARDEN HWY STE B	95991	YUBA CITY	4	546	0.73%
DAVID LAKE	active	1655 ROCKY PT RD	96122	PORTOLA	4	563	0.71%
DE HAAN FIREARMS	active	16207 AVE 188	93267	STRATHMORE	4	1,120	0.36%
DEFEND TO SURVIVE LLC	inactive	9300 REDWOOD RD	95326	HUGHSON	4	326	1.23%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS, INC	active	549 SOUTHLAND MALL	94545	HAYWARD	4	733	0.55%
EFTG CORP DBA VICTOR CHARLIE ARMORY	active	4160 MARKET STREET SUITE 11	93003	VENTURA	4	779	0.51%
ERSKINE ENTERPRISES	inactive	341 N DEXFORD	90631	LA HABRA	4	107	3.74%
F W GUNS	active	109 ALSTON LN	94558	NAPA	4	2,301	0.17%
FIREARM SUPPLY CO.	active	17272 PRAIRE MILE ROAD	92065	RAMONA	4	1,582	0.25%
FIREARMS UNKNOWN/ HIRAM'S GUNS	active	660 S MAGNOLIA STREET #2	92020	EL CAJON	4	1,093	0.37%
FORTUNA ACE HARDWARE	active	140 S FORTUNA BLVD	95540	FORTUNA	4	1,007	0.40%
FOUNDER'S ARMS	inactive	PO BOX 22045	93390	BAKERSFIELD	4	276	1.45%
GARYS GUNS AND GUNSMITHING	inactive	1966 WILL-O-VIEW CT	95453	LAKEPORT	4	889	0.45%
GI JOE'S OUTDOOR STORE	active	976 N STATE STREET	95482	UKIAH	4	2,129	0.19%
GILLIO FIREARMS	inactive	9731 SIEMPRE VIVA RD STE 104	92154	SAN DIEGO	4	847	0.47%
GRECO'S HUNTING & CAMPING GEAR	active	7093 DANYEUR RD	96001	REDDING	4	743	0.54%
GRUNDMANS INC	inactive	75 WILDWOOD AVE	95562	RIO DELL	4	142	2.82%
GUN AUTHORITY	active	651 MAIN ST	95667	PLACERVILLE	4	296	1.35%
GUNS UP!	active	10537 CAMERON CANYON ROAD	93501	MOJAVE	4	940	0.43%
H AND H ENGINEERING	active	22402 LEISURE DRIVE	92883	CORONA	4	792	0.51%
HANK'S FIREARMS SALES	inactive	658 RICHMOND CT	93221	EXETER	4	239	1.67%
HI-PASS SPORTS	inactive	2435 B ALPINE BLVD	91901	ALPINE	4	165	2.42%
HILLSIDE RANGE	active	931 EAST PACHECO BLVD	93635	LOS BANOS	4	220	1.82%

J I C AMMUNITION OF FRESNO	active	4033 N HAYES AVE	93723	FRESNO	4	451	0.89%
JON'S GUNWORKS	inactive	4061 CAMAS CT	95973	CHICO	4	683	0.59%
KELLERS' FIREARMS	active	344 NORTH ALTA VISTA AVENUE	91016	MONROVIA	4	2,309	0.17%
LADS GUN SCHOOL	active	P.O. BOX 477	93238	KERNVILLE	4	266	1.50%
LIBERTY GUN SERVICE	active	1848 COTTONWOOD CIRCLE	93446	PASO ROBLES	4	364	1.10%
MEL COTTON'S RENTALS INC	active	1266 W SAN CARLOS	95126	SAN JOSE	4	1,070	0.37%
MENEGONS GUNS	active	1370 MAIN ST	94574	SAINT HELENA	4	419	0.95%
MERIDIAN ARMS	active	PO BOX 179	90507	TORRANCE	4	884	0.45%
MIKE SATTERFIELD DBA LIBERTY FIREARMS	active	8400 STERLING GROVE LANE	93312	BAKERSFIELD	4	677	0.59%
MOSHIACH TACTICAL	active	497 5TH STREET	95322	GUSTINE	4	636	0.63%
NATIONAL GUN SUPPLY	active	3302 SWETZER RD STE C	95650	LOOMIS	4	511	0.78%
NEW BORDER TACTICAL	active	925 N IMPERIAL AVENUE	92243	EL CENTRO	4	4,089	0.10%
NORCO ARMORY	active	1675 HAMNER AVENUE, SUITE 1	92860	NORCO	4	2,450	0.16%
PACIFIC COAST HOME DEFENSE	inactive	3800 OCEANIC DR STE 108	92056	OCEANSIDE	4	1,049	0.38%
PARA BELLUM TACTICAL	active	6145 SAN ANSELMO	93422	ATASCADERO	4	1,134	0.35%
PRIME DEVELOPMENT INC/DBA THE GUN AUTHORITY	inactive	PO BOX 8081	95621	CITRUS HEIGHTS	4	321	1.25%
PUBLIC SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES INC	inactive	719 ARROW GRAND CR	91722	COVINA	4	341	1.17%
RED DOG FIREARMS	active	P O BOX 115	93653	RAYMOND	4	740	0.54%
RICOCHET FIREARMS	active	10642 E ALDER CREEK RD	96161	TRUCKEE	4	1,071	0.37%
RIVERSIDE GUN CO	inactive	19096 WYLER RD	92570	PERRIS	4	99	4.04%
RUBEN JAMES ROSAS DBA BACK 2 BASICS	active	4475 SOTO STREET	92509	JURUPA VALLEY	4	612	0.65%
RZ OPERATIONS	active	3040 MONTROSE WY	95762	EL DORADO HILLS	4	1,268	0.32%
SAFE	active	25974 FIREWEED ST	92584	MENIFEE	4	784	0.51%
SAN FERNANDO LOAN CO.	active	1131 SAN FERNANDO RD.	91340	SAN FERNANDO	4	453	0.88%
SOCAL FIREARMS	inactive	1765 BATAVIA ST	92865	ORANGE	4	481	0.83%
SOUTH COAST OUTDOORSMAN	inactive	2736 E CHAPMAN AVE	92869	ORANGE	4	1,055	0.38%
SOUTHWEST GUNS & GEAR INC	active	12759 POWAY RD STE 202	92064	POWAY	4	478	0.84%
STONEY CREEK ARMS	active	5120 WEBB PL	92886	YORBA LINDA	4	4,952	0.08%
T & L TACTICAL DBA THE PRO SHOP	active	6368 N FIGARDEN DRIVE STE 116	93722	FRESNO	4	1,733	0.23%
TARGET ARMS LLC	active	785 ARBOR WY	95336	MANTECA	4	1,221	0.33%

THE SURPLUS GUY	inactive	PO BOX 309	90733	SAN PEDRO	4	513	0.78%
TSM CONSULTING & FIREARM SALES INC	inactive	4100 AVENIDA DE LA PLATA STE C	92056	OCEANSIDE	4	131	3.05%
WESTERN SIERRA FIREARMS	inactive	P O BOX 115	95936	DOWNIEVILLE	4	636	0.63%
WORTHY ARMORY	active	1621 1ST STREET #5	91340	SAN FERNANDO	4	1,167	0.34%
2A SELF DEFENSE	active	1914 GLADSTONE WY	93906	SALINAS	3	412	0.73%
ACTION ARMS	active	274 W MAIN ST	95695	WOODLAND	3	409	0.73%
ADAMSON POLICE PRODUCTS	active	1900 W KATELLA AVE STE A	92867	ORANGE	3	710	0.42%
ALBERTS SPORTS SHOP	inactive	PO BOX 3606	93613	CLOVIS	3	8	37.50%
ALL TERRAIN FIREARMS	active	15748 CHELMSFORD CIRCLE	96161	TRUCKEE	3	1,353	0.22%
ARTEMIS DEFENSE INSTITUTE	active	51 COASTAL OAK	92656	ALISO VIEJO	3	2,224	0.13%
BADROCK TACTICAL	inactive	931 N PARKER ST	92867	ORANGE	3	389	0.77%
BAKER FIREARMS	active	9921 W HARLE AVE	92804	ANAHEIM	3	2,124	0.14%
BALLISTIC PRECISION	inactive	2060 WALSH AVE STE 122	95050	SANTA CLARA	3	953	0.31%
BALLISTIC PRECISION INC	active	640 W CEDAR STREET	95501	EUREKA	3	745	0.40%
BANKS ENTERPRISES	active	P O BOX 783	95327	JAMESTOWN	3	899	0.33%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #463	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	737	0.41%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #509	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	443	0.68%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 102	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	1,041	0.29%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 116	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	560	0.54%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 134	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	592	0.51%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 147	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	1,025	0.29%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 152	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	1,143	0.26%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 223	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	412	0.73%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 23	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	934	0.32%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 259	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	995	0.30%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 287	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	948	0.32%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 434	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	649	0.46%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 56	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	1,457	0.21%

BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 91	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	3	865	0.35%
BOTACH TACTICAL	inactive	3423 W 43RD PL	90008	LOS ANGELES	3	653	0.46%
BOTELL & ASSOCIATES	active	P O BOX 428	95225	BURSON	3	408	0.74%
BOVI INC DBA BAKERSFIELD AMMO & GUN SALES	active	4208 ROSEDALE HWY #205	93308	BAKERSFIELD	3	669	0.45%
CALIFORNIA DISAVOWED LLC, DBA STICKS & STONES ARMS	active	39769 CHAMBRAY DRIVE	92563	MURRIETA	3	2,501	0.12%
CENTRAL VALLEY TRUCK & AUTO	active	680 N FARMERSVILLE BLVD	93223	FARMERSVILLE	3	399	0.75%
CHAD CASE	active	P O BOX 175	95223	ARNOLD	3	173	1.73%
COASTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LLC	active	894 PATTY KAY CT	93444	NIPOMO	3	2,767	0.11%
COMPETITIVE SHOOTING SPECIALITIES	active	1075 STAMFORD CT	92878	CORONA	3	405	0.74%
CRAIG CASEY GUNSMITHING	active	1030 TAYLOR RD	95519	MCKINLEYVILLE	3	337	0.89%
CROSSFIRE FIREARMS	active	8509 HAYLOFT PL	92508	RIVERSIDE	3	48	6.25%
CS TACTICAL INC	active	931 ENTERPRISE DRIVE	95825	SACRAMENTO	3	1,472	0.20%
D & L ARMS	inactive	P O BOX 769	93644	OAKHURST	3	621	0.48%
DAN'S FINE FIREARMS LLC DBA RAMONA SHOOTIST'S EMPO	active	649 MAIN STREET, UNIT C	92065	RAMONA	3	2,461	0.12%
DEATH OR GLORY GUN WORKS	active	15412 SAINT CLEMENT WAY	93314	BAKERSFIELD	3	357	0.84%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS 1407	active	7572 N BLACKSTONE AVENUE	93720	FRESNO	3	511	0.59%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS, INC. 1048	active	401 KENILWORTH DR	94952	PETALUMA	3	1,998	0.15%
DICKS SPORTING GOODS 1195	active	435 LOS CERRITOS CTR SP F17	90703	CERRITOS	3	1,397	0.21%
EAI	inactive	15509 ARROW HWY	91706	BALDWIN PARK	3	138	2.17%
ELKHORN BAIT & TACKLE INC DBA FALL RIVER OUTFITTERS	inactive	6745 20TH ST	95673	RIO LINDA	3	155	1.94%
EMPIRE GUNS & AMMO	active	6617 MAGNOLIA AVENUE	92506	RIVERSIDE	3	955	0.31%
EMPIRE TACTICAL/ EMPIRE VAULT	active	8938 AIRPORT ROAD, SUITE B	96002	REDDING	3	611	0.49%
FERGUSON ARMS	active	914 GANDUL CALLE	95409	SANTA ROSA	3	521	0.58%
FIELD TIME TARGET & TRAINING LLC	active	8230 ELECTRIC AVE	90680	STANTON	3	716	0.42%
FINS FUR AND FEATHER SPORTS	active	1520 BADER MINE RD	95969	PARADISE	3	476	0.63%
FIRE HOUSE GUNS	active	607 E GRANDVIEW AVENUE	91024	SIERRA MADRE	3	1,591	0.19%

FIREARM SALES UNLIMITED LLC	active	15224 AQUEDUCT LANE	91709	CHINO HILLS	3	391	0.77%
FRONTSIGHT ARMORY LLC / DBA NEW IDRIA ARMS	active	847 INDUSTRIAL DR	95023	HOLLISTER	3	562	0.53%
GOLETA VALLEY GUN & SUPPLY	inactive	5669 CALLE REAL	93117	GOLETA	3	317	0.95%
GRETAS FIREARMS SALES & TRAINING	active	4228 E LOS ANGELES AVENUE	93063	SIMI VALLEY	3	4,364	0.07%
GS GUNS AND SUPPLY	inactive	13855 STRATTON AVE	91342	SYLMAR	3	26	11.54%
GUN KINGS ARMORY	inactive	2131 CROSS ST	91011	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	3	269	1.12%
GUN PLATING	active	8815 ALMOND AVENUE	95388	WINTON	3	89	3.37%
HALBROOK'S CARVING & GUN ROOM	active	17564 ARROW BLVD	92335	FONTANA	3	670	0.45%
HEAVY METAL DIECAST	inactive	373 D AVE OF FLAGS	93427	BUELLTON	3	317	0.95%
HOMEFRONT DEFENSE AND SECURITY	active	2974 S BUENA VISTA AVE	92882	CORONA	3	2,333	0.13%
JD MACHINE TECH INC	active	2602 32ND AVENUE	49829		3	1,352	0.22%
JIM'S GUNS	active	28222 WATERMAN RD	92311	BARSTOW	3	1,015	0.30%
JOHN C & LONNETTA R FULLER	active	24542 NEW JERSEY AVE	96021	CORNING	3	1,341	0.22%
JOINT TASK FORCE WEAPONRY INC	active	19153 COLIMA ROAD	91748	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	3	178	1.69%
JUDGE ENTERPRISES	active	10986 MT BROW RD	95370	SONORA	3	80	3.75%
KINGS RIVER COATINGS	active	2491 AVENUE 400	93631	KINGSBURG	3	1,835	0.16%
KIRBS OUTLET	active	2329 FENSLER RD	96134	TULELAKE	3	1,469	0.20%
LA FIREARMS SUPPLIES INC	active	1212 W MAGNOLIA BLVD	91506	BURBANK	3	2,177	0.14%
LE TAC INC	inactive	9864 GLENOAKS BLVD	91352	SUN VALLEY	3	872	0.34%
LEDBETTERS FIREARM SERVICE	active	120 CORSICANA DR	94503	AMERICAN CANYON	3	619	0.48%
LJ GUNS	active	14723 MISTLETOE AVENUE	93314	BAKERSFIELD	3	544	0.55%
MADERA FIREARMS LLC	active	14402 HIGHWAY 41	93636	MADERA	3	3,917	0.08%
MARTIN GUN SHOP	active	2178 S WILLOW	93725	FRESNO	3	47	6.38%
MIKES GUN REPAIR	active	970 VIRGINIA DR	94571	RIO VISTA	3	603	0.50%
MIKES TACTICALS LLC	active	1320 EDMONTON COURT	95376	TRACY	3	3,977	0.08%
MILLER'S RADIATOR & MUFFLER	active	1370 11TH ST	93654	REEDLEY	3	576	0.52%
MM TACTICAL	inactive	8600 LA PAENDA WY	95662	ORANGEVALE	3	1,064	0.28%
MOONLIGHT ENTERPRISE	inactive	1831 9TH AVE	93215	DELANO	3	778	0.39%
NA GUNSMITHING, LLC	active	1803 ELZWORTH STREET	93312	BAKERSFIELD	3	1,495	0.20%
NON-SHEEP FIREARMS	active	3449 VANDERMOLLEN DRIVE	92860	NORCO	3	2,018	0.15%



NORCO ARMORY	active	1675 HAMNER AVE	92860	NORCO	3	1,428	0.21%
OSTERT'S GUN SALES	active	7359 CIRCLE DR	94928	ROHNERT PARK	3	758	0.40%
OTG GUNS	active	19094 CRONESE LN	92308	APPLE VALLEY	3	322	0.93%
PACIFIC SPORTING ARMS	active	912 W 10TH ST	91702	AZUSA	3	6,482	0.05%
PRADO OLYMPIC SHOOTING PARK	active	17501 POMONA RINCON RD	91708	CHINO	3	1,016	0.30%
PRECISION GUN WORKS SAN DIEGO	active	2515 PIONEER AVE STE 2	92081	VISTA	3	1,696	0.18%
PROTECTIVE BUNKERS, INC	active	27260 PEACH STREET	92570	PERRIS	3	272	1.10%
QUICK RESPONSE FIREARMS	active	2466 BEACH ST	93445	OCEANO	3	509	0.59%
REFLEX TACTICAL LLC	active	10 KINGS AVE STE A	93610	CHOWCHILLA	3	585	0.51%
RIDDLE CUSTOM FIREARMS	inactive	882 DAINTY AVENUE	94513	BRENTWOOD	3	710	0.42%
ROCKING 40 ENTERPRISES FIREARMS	inactive	23150 EASTSIDE RD	95490	WILLITS	3	1,414	0.21%
ROGERS, JESSE C DBA JESSE'S GUNS	active	2251 LEWISTON RD	96052	LEWISTON	3	268	1.12%
RONIN TACTICAL GROUP	active	14633 MONET DR	92880	CORONA	3	661	0.45%
SAFE SPACE SHOOTING	inactive	42033 6TH ST W STE B	93534	LANCASTER	3	157	1.91%
SAFETY FIRST FIREARMS	active	8360 REDWOOD BLVD	93505	CALIFORNIA CITY	3	211	1.42%
SAG ENTERPRISES	inactive	500 W SANTA MARIA ST SP 150	93060	SANTA PAULA	3	159	1.89%
SHAFER'S ACE HARDWARE	active	2760 E ST.	95501	EUREKA	3	1,701	0.18%
SHOOTERS AND SHELLS, INC	active	1618 IROQUOIS ROAD	95765	ROCKLIN	3	468	0.64%
SIERRA OUTDOOR OUTFITTER	active	63 S WASHINGTON STREET	95370	SONORA	3	1,937	0.15%
SOCAL GUNBROKER	active	1137 GEM LANE	92065	RAMONA	3	1,858	0.16%
SOFINOCON ENTERPRISES LLC	inactive	16605 OLEANDER AVE	95032	LOS GATOS	3	1,042	0.29%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #259	active	8217 LAGUNA BLVD	95758	ELK GROVE	3	5,496	0.05%
SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE #264	active	1060 HARTER PARKWAY	95993	YUBA CITY	3	2,640	0.11%
STEVE'S FIREARMS SERVICE	active	3579 MEADOWBROOK DRIVE	94558	NAPA	3	407	0.74%
SUNNYVALE ROD & GUN CLUB	active	P O BOX 2903	95015	CUPERTINO	3	2,024	0.15%
TEAM THREE TACTICAL AND SURVIVAL	inactive	540 EAST MAIN ST	95945	GRASS VALLEY	3	553	0.54%
TERESI TRADING	active	318 E KETTLEMAN	95240	LODI	3	1,329	0.23%
THE GUN STOCK INC	active	118 E ORANGETHORPE AVENUE	92801	ANAHEIM	3	1,572	0.19%
TRACY SHOOTING SUPPLIES INC	inactive	22 EAST 11TH ST	95376	TRACY	3	143	2.10%

TRIGGER HAPPY SPORTING GOODS	active	5230 N CLARK AVE STE 27	90712	LAKEWOOD	3	685	0.44%
TRUCKEE TAHOE FIRARMS LLC	inactive	P.O. BOX 2258	96160	TRUCKEE	3	618	0.49%
TUMMY'S GUN WORKS	active	11091 RHYOLITE DR 2	96003	REDDING	3	1,153	0.26%
WEST COAST GUN WORKS INC	active	11360 WESTERN AVE	90680	STANTON	3	1,031	0.29%
WEST DECALS	active	8209 BELLOWS AVE	93311	BAKERSFIELD	3	495	0.61%
WHISKEY TANGO FIREARMS	inactive	26740 OAK AVE UNIT C	91351	CANYON COUNTRY	3	500	0.60%
AB PROTOTYPE	active	12439 POWAY ROAD, SUITE C	92064	POWAY	2	577	0.35%
ACCURATE TACTICAL FIREARMS	active	2443 SUNNYSIDE RIDGE ROAD	90275	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	2	130	1.54%
ALF, LLC	inactive	1567 AYERS ROAD	94521	CONCORD	2	212	0.94%
ALL ABOUT ARMS	active	683 GARDEN GATE DR	95336	MANTECA	2	206	0.97%
ALLRED ARMS	active	6518 E FILLMORE	93727	FRESNO	2	30	6.67%
ALPHA AND OMEGA CUSTOM HOLSTERS AND FIREARMS	active	348 WESTERN DR	93309	BAKERSFIELD	2	55	3.64%
ALPHA TEAM	active	9318 OAK HILLS AVE	93312	BAKERSFIELD	2	652	0.31%
ALTA ARMS INC	inactive	1437 ALTA SIERRA RD	93285	WOFFORD HEIGHTS	2	169	1.18%
AMERICAN TACTICAL FIREARMS	active	7635 WOODCHUCK WY	95610	CITRUS HEIGHTS	2	1,079	0.19%
AMMO UNLIMITED INC	active	1130 D ST #2	92065	RAMONA	2	687	0.29%
ANR DISTRIBUTION	inactive	14809 HORST AVE	90650	NORWALK	2	7	28.57%
ARM & ALARM INC	inactive	P.O. BOX 2862	96093	WEAVERVILLE	2	263	0.76%
ARM ME	active	325 CAMWOOD AVE	93308	BAKERSFIELD	2	460	0.43%
ARM N ARMS	active	1464 E LOS ANGELES AVE UNIT 3	93065	SIMI VALLEY	2	589	0.34%
ARMOR LOAN OFFICE INC.	inactive	332 D ST.	95901	MARYSVILLE	2	361	0.55%
ATLAS LOAN & JEWELRY CO, INC	active	16522 BELLFLOWER BLVD	90706	BELLFLOWER	2	242	0.83%
AUTO & EQUIPMENT PAWN	active	4514 PACIFIC HEIGHTS RD	95965	OROVILLE	2	389	0.51%
BALISTICOM, LLC	inactive	1372 E BERINGER DR	92583	SAN JACINTO	2	428	0.47%
BARKERS FIREARMS	active	417 W 22ND ST	95340	MERCED	2	104	1.92%
BAXT CAPITAL INNOVATIONS	active	1202 KIFER RD	94086	SUNNYVALE	2	722	0.28%
BAYSAVERS GUNS	active	8863 KONA WAY	95662	ORANGEVALE	2	171	1.17%
BEACH BLVD PAWN	active	10615 BEACH BLVD	90680	STANTON	2	713	0.28%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #474	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	514	0.39%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #478	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	625	0.32%

BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #487	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	647	0.31%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 105	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	1,062	0.19%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 121	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	711	0.28%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 149	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	1,285	0.16%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 247	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	911	0.22%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 28	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	1,334	0.15%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 433	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	694	0.29%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 70	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	781	0.26%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 75	inactive	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	2	125	1.60%
BIRDS LANDING LLC	active	2099 COLLINSVILLE RD	94585	SUISUN CITY	2	3,358	0.06%
BLACKWATER HYDROGRAPHICS	active	301 BURNS DR BLDG D UNIT 2	95991	YUBA CITY	2	458	0.44%
BOB ZINNS	active	12518 GREEN STREET	93516	BORON	2	287	0.70%
BROWNS GUNS	inactive	2562 VAN DUZEN RD	95526	BRIDGEVILLE	2	51	3.92%
BULLSEYE BALLISTIC ARMS	inactive	775 BISMARCK AVE	93004	VENTURA	2	233	0.86%
BUSHIDO ARMORY	active	2511 ERLING WY	93631	KINGSBURG	2	72	2.78%
C & C FIREARMS	inactive	4107 N CLOVIS AVE	93727	FRESNO	2	14	14.29%
C & M PRECISION	inactive	1421 OLD COUNTY RD STE C	94002	BELMONT	2	183	1.09%
CALIFORNIA TACTICAL ARMS, LLC	active	5158 MYRTLE DR	94521	CONCORD	2	425	0.47%
CALIM SHOOTER SUPPLY	active	405 SUTTER ST SP B	94590	VALLEJO	2	901	0.22%
CARNAZA HUNTERS SUPPLY	active	10540 BITTERWATER RD	93453	SANTA MARGARITA	2	419	0.48%
CASTELLO'S GUNS & SPORTING GOODS	active	2279 LINCOLN AVE	95125	SAN JOSE	2	670	0.30%
CENCAL GUNS	inactive	3253 W SEDONA AVE	93291	VISALIA	2	163	1.23%
CHRISTOPHER DONALD VAN ZANDT	active	PO BOX 3119	92285	LANDERS	2	325	0.62%
CITIZEN SECURITY AND SPORT	active	15113 HANNAH LYN AVE	93314	BAKERSFIELD	2	204	0.98%
COAST ARMORY	active	1510 LA CITA CT	93401	SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	176	1.14%
COAST HARDWARE & RADIO SHACK	active	300 N MAIN STREET	95437	FORT BRAGG	2	595	0.34%
CRAIG GOTTLIEB MILITARIA INC	inactive	722 GENEVIEVE ST STE H	92075	SOLANA BEACH	2	216	0.93%

CRAIG KINNEAVY DBA BOLTS AND BARRELS GUNWORKS	active	8149 SECLUDED VALLEY DR	96001	REDDING	2	242	0.83%
CUSTODY FIREARMS	active	11419 ZANCARA DR	93311	BAKERSFIELD	2	1,151	0.17%
DAN'S DISCOUNT GUNS & AMMO	active	6913 STODDARD RD 2	95361	OAKDALE	2	122	1.64%
DANGEROUS DAVE AND SONS	active	208 W MINER STREET	96097	YREKA	2	1,018	0.20%
DAVID STONE DISTRIBUTOR	active	2461 VINEYARD RD	94947	NOVATO	2	256	0.78%
DEEPAK CHOPRA	inactive	526 ESCONDIDO CR	94550	LIVERMORE	2	79	2.53%
DEFENSE SPECIALTY	inactive	17917 S. HOBART BLVD	90248	GARDENA	2	246	0.81%
DIAMOND D FEED	active	P O BOX 667	96022	COTTONWOOD	2	1,143	0.17%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS #1409	active	680 BLOSSOM HILL ROAD	95123	SAN JOSE	2	280	0.71%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS #1416	active	1200 GREAT MALL DRIVE	95035	MILPITAS	2	281	0.71%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS 1330	active	345 COURT STREET	15108		2	317	0.63%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS INC	active	5354 PACIFIC AVE	95207	STOCKTON	2	855	0.23%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.	active	2820 DUBLIN BLVD	94568	DUBLIN	2	2,180	0.09%
DICKS SPORTING GOODS #1297	active	345 COURT STREET	15108		2	788	0.25%
DISCREET DEFENSE	inactive	P O BOX 225	96007	ANDERSON	2	217	0.92%
DTOM ARMS CO	active	6156 PRESTON CIR	95765	ROCKLIN	2	240	0.83%
EASTERN BEACON INDUSTRIES LLC	active	4508 ATLANTIC AVE #182	90807	LONG BEACH	2	211	0.95%
EBBETTS PASS SPORTING GOODS	active	P O BOX 579	95223	ARNOLD	2	212	0.94%
ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT COMPANY	active	2048 DEVONSHIRE DR	94558	NAPA	2	130	1.54%
ERNIE'S DEPT STORE	inactive	P O BOX 1045	96041	HAYFORK	2	278	0.72%
ERNIES TRUE VALUE	active	P O BOX 910	96041	HAYFORK	2	364	0.55%
EUREKA ACE HARDWARE	active	2760 E STREET	95501	EUREKA	2	266	0.75%
EZ CUSTOM DESIGN INC DBA AA TACTICAL ENTERPRISE	active	7267 LAZARE COURT	92880	CORONA	2	501	0.40%
FEATHER RIVER FIREARMS	inactive	198 PONT CT	95971	QUINCY	2	242	0.83%
FIREARMS UNLIMITED	active	417 TROUT GULCH RD	95003	APTOS	2	171	1.17%
FIVE STAR FIREARMS AND TRAINING	inactive	P O BOX 2175	96160	TRUCKEE	2	440	0.45%
FLAME 4 ENSICS	inactive	103 LOS SANTOS CT	94590	VALLEJO	2	1,398	0.14%
G H GUNS & SUPPLIES	active	4215 E HARVARD	93703	FRESNO	2	341	0.59%
GAVIN DE BECKER & ASSOCIATES LP	active	350 N GLENDALE AVENUE #517	91206	GLENDALE	2	801	0.25%

GAYLORD R RANSOM	active	7415 N PALM STE 100	93711	FRESNO	2	756	0.26%
GERALD A MELE	active	7337 N FIRST ST STE 110	93720	FRESNO	2	213	0.94%
GOODSHOTS GUNSMITHING	active	1313 CALLEN STREET SUITE B	95688	VACAVILLE	2	1,712	0.12%
GUN AT FIRST SIGHT LLC	active	9521 CENTRAL AVE	95662	ORANGEVALE	2	366	0.55%
GUN ATTIC CUSTOMS	active	699 WASHINGTON BLVD SUITE B8	95678	ROSEVILLE	2	193	1.04%
GUN BROTHERS INC	active	3804 WEST BURBANK BLVD UNIT B	91505	BURBANK	2	1,601	0.12%
GUNS ON DEMAND	inactive	10417 ROSE RIVER FALLS AVE	93312	BAKERSFIELD	2	253	0.79%
H & K ENTERPRISE	inactive	3030 SANDI DR	95973	CHICO	2	148	1.35%
HATFIELD ACE HARDWARE	inactive	2020 SOLANO ST	96021	CORNING	2	61	3.28%
HATTERSLEY'S SPORTS	active	8897 MEADOWSPRING DR	95758	ELK GROVE	2	353	0.57%
HEIDA FIREARMS	active	410 W MAIN STREET SUITE C	95366	RIPON	2	113	1.77%
HONARVAR HEAVY MACHINE, INC	active	22762 ASPAN STREET, SUITE 204	92630	LAKE FOREST	2	316	0.63%
IMPERIAL JEWELRY & LOAN	active	11405 FIRESTONE BLVD, SUITE E	90650	NORWALK	2	86	2.33%
INDEPENDENT STUDIO SERVICES	active	9545 WENTWORTH ST	91040	SUNLAND	2	725	0.28%
J & S SHOOTING SUPPLY	active	P O BOX 333	96128	STANDISH	2	1,157	0.17%
JACK'S GUNS	active	5171 AVENUE 232	93274	TULARE	2	244	0.82%
JB FIREARMS	active	6540 SALMON FALLS ROAD	95664	PILOT HILL	2	1,591	0.13%
JEFFREY THOMAS DBA JT'S FIREARMS	active	2 MCLAREN STE A	92618	IRVINE	2	2,157	0.09%
JIM LANEAR FOR GUNS	inactive	P O BOX 12318	92022	EL CAJON	2	146	1.37%
JOHN F LOVE	active	9721 TEXAS HILL RD	95311	COULTERVILLE	2	254	0.79%
JOHN W LUTHER II	active	8986 SVL BOX	92395	VICTORVILLE	2	19	10.53%
JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS, LLC	inactive	202 N COAST HWY	92054	OCEANSIDE	2	83	2.41%
JOHNSON'S CUSTOM GUNS	inactive	112 WILSON WAY	94503	AMERICAN CANYON	2	25	8.00%
K & W GUNS	active	543 S FAIRVIEW ST	93555	RIDGECREST	2	804	0.25%
KENNETH MARVIN SANDBERG	active	P O BOX 422	93062	SIMI VALLEY	2	1,192	0.17%
KENS GUNS & AMMO	active	83-398 EMERALD AVE	92201	INDIO	2	218	0.92%
KINETIC ENERGY TOOLS LLC	active	343 N 15TH ST.	95112	SAN JOSE	2	807	0.25%
LA PUENTE FIRING RANGE	active	16418 VALLEY BLVD	91744	LA PUENTE	2	69	2.90%
LIONHEART ENTERPRISES	active	6889 KAREN LN	92509	JURUPA VALLEY	2	1,052	0.19%
MARINER'S GUN SUPPLY	active	6155 PALOMAR CR	93012	CAMARILLO	2	107	1.87%

MARK JACOBS SALES	inactive	3609 DE SOUZA PL	93309	BAKERSFIELD	2	153	1.31%
MARK S MATTESON	active	16124 MCCOURTNEY RD	95949	GRASS VALLEY	2	457	0.44%
MARYSVILLE PLUMBING AND BUILDING SUPPLY	active	5979 LINDHURST AVE	95901	MARYSVILLE	2	55	3.64%
MCBRIDE TACTICAL GUNWORKS INC	inactive	2311 STRATHAM BLVD UNIT B	93033	OXNARD	2	105	1.90%
MICHAEL J ETCHEGOINBERRY	active	5469 W BLUFF AVE	93722	FRESNO	2	189	1.06%
MICHAEL PAOLI	active	348 S FRANKLIN ST	95437	FORT BRAGG	2	593	0.34%
MIKES SPORT SHOP	active	16815 PEBBLE CT	95457	LOWER LAKE	2	152	1.32%
MISSION PRECISION	active	1753 SAN FERNANDO ROAD	91340	SAN FERNANDO	2	825	0.24%
MISSION SUPPORT SPECIALIST INC	inactive	P O BOX 3027	92082	VALLEY CENTER	2	51	3.92%
MONTY'S COMBAT ARMS (MCA)	active	2040 SPRUCE STREET	95948	GRIDLEY	2	26	7.69%
MR MACS GUNS AND SUPPLY	active	1829 SCENIC VIEW DR	93307	BAKERSFIELD	2	343	0.58%
MURRIETA PAWN	inactive	39872 LOS ALAMOS ROAD STE A-6	92562	MURRIETA	2	977	0.20%
NATIONS FIREARMS, LLC	active	336 SWAN CT	95023	HOLLISTER	2	2,728	0.07%
OAK TREE ARMS	active	1138 MARIPOSA DR	93060	SANTA PAULA	2	557	0.36%
ORANGEVALE ARMS	active	531 45TH STREET	95819	SACRAMENTO	2	1,760	0.11%
PAC WEST FIREARMS LLC	active	25556 ARAGON WY	92887	YORBA LINDA	2	444	0.45%
PAUL SCHAFFER	inactive	6003 PASEO PALMILLA	93117	GOLETA	2	427	0.47%
PAWN ADVANTAGE STORE	active	157 PETALUMA BLVD N	94952	PETALUMA	2	140	1.43%
PRAXIS TACTICAL & HUNTING GUN SHOP INC	active	3065 E THOUSAND OAKS BLVD 2	91362	THOUSAND OAKS	2	848	0.24%
PRO TUTELA SELF DEFENSE	active	6362 GLEN HAVEN RD	95073	SOQUEL	2	408	0.49%
PROUD AMERICAN GUNS AND GEAR	active	14751 BLUE WILDRYE CT	93314	BAKERSFIELD	2	275	0.73%
RAG FIREARMS, LLC	active	142 A HALL ROAD	95076	WATSONVILLE	2	311	0.64%
RAPID FIRE FIREARMS TRAINING	active	5410 SWEET SUNBLAZE AVENUE	93311	BAKERSFIELD	2	360	0.56%
REDFIELD ARMORY INC	active	3953 GRANDVIEW DR	92823	BREA	2	1,659	0.12%
RHOADES OUTDOORS	active	529 SAN MADELE AVE	93210	COALINGA	2	967	0.21%
RICHARD CARTER HUDGINS	inactive	955 TODD RD	95453	LAKEPORT	2	298	0.67%
ROBERT G MARAZZANI	active	120 BERRELLESA ST	94553	MARTINEZ	2	333	0.60%
ROBERT LEWIS TRUSLOW	active	18738 LEMON ST	92345	HESPERIA	2	186	1.08%
ROBERTS GUNSMITHING & POLICE SUPPLY	active	P O BOX 6059	95763	FOLSOM	2	59	3.39%
ROD'S GUNS	active	1802 E CAMBRIDGE COURT	93292	VISALIA	2	116	1.72%

RUSSELL TACTICAL	active	758 N GLASSELL ST	92867	ORANGE	2	1,252	0.16%
SAN DIEGO FIREARMS TRNG CTR	inactive	12150 FLINT PL	92064	POWAY	2	935	0.21%
SENTINEL SERVICES LLC	active	P O BOX 437	93062	SIMI VALLEY	2	654	0.31%
SHEEPDOG ARMORY	active	613 TAFOYA DRIVE	95776	WOODLAND	2	488	0.41%
SHEEPDOG FIREARMS	active	534 FERN VALLEY WY	93308	BAKERSFIELD	2	177	1.13%
SHIELD CLOTHING COMPANY INC	active	139 W RIALTO AVE	92376	RIALTO	2	572	0.35%
SHOBERG GUNWORKS	active	782 WAUGH LN	95482	UKIAH	2	1,227	0.16%
SHOOT SAFE	active	8231 ELLIS AVE 5D	92646	HUNTINGTON BEACH	2	172	1.16%
SINISTER ARMS	inactive	1873 SUMMER CLOUD DR	91362	THOUSAND OAKS	2	132	1.52%
SO CAL RIFLES LLC	inactive	PO BOX 51475	92619	IRVINE	2	45	4.44%
SOCAL FIREARMS	active	11104 SONOMA CREEK CT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	2	33	6.06%
SOGG ENTERPRISES, INC	active	2319 W. OLIVE AVENUE, SUITE A	91506	BURBANK	2	5,462	0.04%
SOUTH GATE FIREARM SUPPLY	active	28420 YOSEMITE SPRINGS SUITE B	93614	COARSEGOLD	2	1,155	0.17%
SPORTS AUTHORITY 676	active	4821 MING AVE	93309	BAKERSFIELD	2	181	1.10%
SPORTS AUTHORITY 784	active	5995 BRIDCAGE CENTER LN	95610	CITRUS HEIGHTS	2	124	1.61%
SPORTSMENS DEN	inactive	40032 HWY 49 #1	93644	OAKHURST	2	197	1.02%
SRG DESIGN - OUTLAWS ARMORY OF CANYON LAKE	active	23421 CANYON LAKE DRIVE N	92587	MENIFEE	2	575	0.35%
STONE'S GUN SHOP	active	829 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WY	95341	MERCED	2	640	0.31%
STOWELL FIREARMS	inactive	5015 SHAMAN CT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	2	123	1.63%
SUPERIOR TACTICAL SUPPLY USA LLC	active	39252 WINCHESTER RD 107-345	92563	MURRIETA	2	255	0.78%
SVT GRUPPE, INC	active	P O BOX 270	94559	NAPA	2	17	11.76%
TD GUNS	active	5230 CLARK AVENUE #21	90712	LAKEWOOD	2	189	1.06%
TEA PARTY ARMS	active	15270 MCKAMEY COURT	95370	SONORA	2	1,738	0.12%
TED JONES SPORT SOURCE	inactive	5006 SCOTT ST	90503	TORRANCE	2	126	1.59%
TFM GUNSMITHING	active	961 MOONLIT WY	95630	FOLSOM	2	564	0.35%
THE BELLIGERENT DUCK	inactive	P O BOX 1214	96101	ALTURAS	2	133	1.50%
THE BUCK STOP	active	P O BOX 1873	95619	DIAMOND SPRINGS	2	532	0.38%
THE DEFENSE DEPOT	active	1736 VENICE DR	96150	SOUTH LAKE TAHOE	2	2,507	0.08%
THE GOAT BOAT LLC DBA INDEPENDENCE ARMORY	active	13125 ARNOLD DRIVE	95442	GLEN ELLEN	2	1,684	0.12%

THE REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ARMORY	active	P O BOX 67	94561	OAKLEY	2	319	0.63%
THE SHOP	active	2864 G STREET	95340	MERCED	2	290	0.69%
THE SPORTSMAN INC	active	90 S WASHINGTON STREET	95370	SONORA	2	732	0.27%
THE TRIGGER GUY	active	26801 RAWHIDE CIR	92630	LAKE FOREST	2	221	0.90%
TIM'S GUN SHOP	active	3972 STONEHEDGE DR	92509	JURUPA VALLEY	2	249	0.80%
TONY'S GUNS	active	531 SAN VINCENTE CR	93901	SALINAS	2	1,788	0.11%
UPPER LEVEL GUNSMITHING	active	2415 SAN RAMON VLY BLVD 4106	94583	SAN RAMON	2	448	0.45%
USPA PATRIOTIC ARMS	active	23457 CANYON LAKE DR NORTH	92587	MENIFEE	2	3,112	0.06%
VALLEY CYCLE SUPPLY	active	22315 FRANCIS WAY	96022	COTTONWOOD	2	270	0.74%
VALLEY GOLD & SILVER EXCHANGE	active	368 S BASCOM AVE	95128	SAN JOSE	2	128	1.56%
VANDENBERG ROD & GUN/30FSS	active	P O BOX 5218	93437	LOMPOC	2	1,314	0.15%
VICTOR & JENNIE GARCIA/FIVE O TACTICAL	active	6302 LUCKY STAR CT	93311	BAKERSFIELD	2	361	0.55%
WERRIS ENTERPRISES	active	2746 JEFFERSON ST	94558	NAPA	2	520	0.38%
WESTERN STATES DISTRIBUTING	active	P O BOX 175	95968	PALERMO	2	7	28.57%
WESTERN SUPPLY CO	active	1 VIAGGIO LN	92610	FOOTHILL RANCH	2	88	2.27%
WHITE'S SHOOTERS SUPPLY	active	812 MADRONE MANOR	95988	WILLOWS	2	448	0.45%
WLP SALES	active	830 PALM DR	91202	GLENDALE	2	42	4.76%
ZACKTICAL FIREARMS	inactive	3476 SHASTA DRIVE	96007	ANDERSON	2	327	0.61%
2 BEAR ARMS	inactive	920 SEQUOIA DR	92314	BIG BEAR CITY	1	685	0.15%
3M LEGACY	active	2567 SUNSET STREET	95987	WILLIAMS	1	837	0.12%
A & J ANTIQUE FIREARMS CURIOS & RELICS	active	3364 WILLOW ST	93460	SANTA YNEZ	1	54	1.85%
AAO	active	453 YOSEMITE COURT	94954	PETALUMA	1	1,345	0.07%
ACCURIZED FIREARMS CUSTOM GUNSMITHING	active	8427 QUAIL CANYON RD	95688	VACAVILLE	1	789	0.13%
ACT COLEMAN MACHINERY INC	active	16200 S GARFIELD AVE	90723	PARAMOUNT	1	175	0.57%
ALPHA OMEGA IRONWORKS	inactive	4412 FLOYD ST	92883	CORONA	1	100	1.00%
ALPHONSO VALENCIA DBA VALENCIA ARTILLERY	active	12010 CACTUS FLOWER AVE	93311	BAKERSFIELD	1	106	0.94%
ALS CUSTOM STOCKS	active	12731 FRIAR TUCK RD	95949	GRASS VALLEY	1	242	0.41%
AMERICA'S ARMORY	inactive	6608 GREENSWARD WAY	93309	BAKERSFIELD	1	71	1.41%
AMERICAN ARMAMENT/OIS TACTICAL	inactive	9301 OAK HILLS	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	65	1.54%



AMERICAN ARMS	active	P O BOX 1388	95776	WOODLAND	1	659	0.15%
AMERICAN FIGHTER ARMS	active	P.O. BOX 3284	95403	SANTA ROSA	1	583	0.17%
AMERICAN RIVER GUNWORKS	inactive	191 EAST VIEW DR	95703	APPLEGATE	1	106	0.94%
AMERICAN TACTICAL OUTFITTERS	inactive	P O BOX 780	95691	WEST SACRAMENTO	1	343	0.29%
AMERICAN WEST GLASS AND MIRROR	active	5918 TEMPLE CITY BLVD	91780	TEMPLE CITY	1	882	0.11%
ANTHONY'S GUNS	active	33 COMMERCE PL STE B	95687	VACAVILLE	1	32	3.13%
AP JOHNSON	active	16190 EL DORADO COURT	91709	CHINO HILLS	1	94	1.06%
ARM USA	active	P O BOX 1149	92815	ANAHEIM	1	102	0.98%
ARMED REALITY	active	1806 E LOS ANGELES AVE	93065	SIMI VALLEY	1	112	0.89%
ARMS & ARROWS	inactive	P O BOX 2099	95006	BOULDER CREEK	1	20	5.00%
ARMSTRONG ARMS	active	23121 LA CADENA UNIT D	92653	LAGUNA HILLS	1	1,657	0.06%
ARTIFEX CONSULTING CORP	active	26895 ALISO CREEK ROAD B-199	92656	ALISO VIEJO	1	558	0.18%
ASI ARMS	active	8441 CAPE NEWBURY DR	92646	HUNTINGTON BEACH	1	128	0.78%
ATHEY ENTERPRISES	inactive	1008 HENRY CT	94591	VALLEJO	1	6	16.67%
AZUSA PAWN	active	1028 W GLADSTONE STREET	91702	AZUSA	1	140	0.71%
B FERGUSON FIREARMS	active	847 BATEMAN WY	95632	GALT	1	479	0.21%
B S T GUNS	active	123 1/2 WILSON STREET	94952	PETALUMA	1	796	0.13%
BACK ALLEY MERCANTILE	active	33590 LINDENBERGER RD	92584	MENIFEE	1	179	0.56%
BAD CARP'S WEAPONS LOCKER	active	68290 MODALO RD.	92234	CATHEDRAL CITY	1	11	9.09%
BAKERSFIELD ARMORY	active	324 BERRY MEADOW WY	93308	BAKERSFIELD	1	219	0.46%
BARBARA OCOY GUN SALES	inactive	20795 ALOE PL	96080	RED BLUFF	1	313	0.32%
BARNHART ENTERPRISES LLC	active	3760 OCEANIC WAY STE 501	92056	OCEANSIDE	1	70	1.43%
BASECAMP GUNSMITHING	active	1245 BURNETT RD	93561	TEHACHAPI	1	64	1.56%
BASIC GUN SAFETY	active	6922 BREELAND DRIVE	92647	HUNTINGTON BEACH	1	320	0.31%
BEAR ARMS DEFENSE CORPORATION	active	8383 WILSHIRE BLVD SUITE 660	90211	BEVERLY HILLS	1	514	0.19%
BENDER TACTICAL SUPPLIES LLC	active	328 BRUNING AVENUE	94571	RIO VISTA	1	76	1.32%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #484	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	259	0.39%

BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #489	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	670	0.15%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS #495	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	138	0.72%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 09	inactive	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	263	0.38%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 129	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	356	0.28%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 436	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	653	0.15%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 456	active	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	875	0.11%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 471	active	PO BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	725	0.14%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 505	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	712	0.14%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 67	inactive	P O BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	137	0.73%
BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS 71	active	P.O. BOX 92088	90009	LOS ANGELES	1	753	0.13%
BISHOP FIREARMS	inactive	12109 MEZZADRO AVE	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	327	0.31%
BLACK BULLET INC	active	P O BOX 176	93630	KERMAN	1	326	0.31%
BLACK DIAMOND TACTICAL	inactive	9328 ELK GROVE BLVD ST 105-207	95624	ELK GROVE	1	90	1.11%
BLACK RIFLE BOYS	active	1752 W JULIEANN AVE	93257	PORTERVILLE	1	1,097	0.09%
BLACK UMBRELLA GROUP DBA HERCULEAN FIREARMS	active	351 RAILROAD CANYON RD, STE H	92532	LAKE ELSINORE	1	6	16.67%
BLACK WATCH ARMORY	active	38827 BUTTERFLY DR	92399	YUCAIPA	1	64	1.56%
BLACKWOLF FIREARMS	active	13411 JOSHUA RD	92282	WHITewater	1	360	0.28%
BOWMAN'S CUTLERY	inactive	8293 HELENA AVE	92504	RIVERSIDE	1	29	3.45%
BRADY ARMS AND AMMO	active	322 KRISTEN WY	95366	RIPON	1	844	0.12%
BRANDEN IRWIN DBA DEFENSE SPECIALISTS	active	10490 E STOCKTON BLVD STE 150	95624	ELK GROVE	1	89	1.12%
BREAKING BARRIERS CONSULTING, LLC	active	28191 CASCABEL	92692	MISSION VIEJO	1	268	0.37%
BRIGHT SPOT PAWN INC	inactive	9075 MISSION BLVD	92509	JURUPA VALLEY	1	33	3.03%
BULLSEYE SPORTING GOODS	inactive	2880 E BROADWAY	90803	LONG BEACH	1	164	0.61%
BURRO CANYON SHOOTING PARK	active	P O BOX 641	91702	AZUSA	1	134	0.75%
BUTTE VALLEY HARDWARE	inactive	P O BOX 16	96023	DORRIS	1	73	1.37%
C & C INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES LLC	active	PO BOX 401	96057	MCCLLOUD	1	668	0.15%
C & W RELOADING	active	3502 HADLEY DR	91752	MIRA LOMA	1	1,301	0.08%

C W FIREARMS AND AMMO	inactive	PO BOX 951	92316	BLOOMINGTON	1	161	0.62%
CAL ARMORY	active	3440 BRADEN RD	95709	CAMINO	1	1,016	0.10%
CALIFORNIA SECURITY AND INVESTIGATION ACADEMY	active	6130 FREEPORT BLVD STE 202	95822	SACRAMENTO	1	34	2.94%
CANYON LAKE GUNSMITHING	active	31676 RAILROAD CANYON ROAD	92587	MENIFEE	1	201	0.50%
CENTER MASS SUPPLY	inactive	P O BOX 4610	93744	FRESNO	1	154	0.65%
CENTRAL CAL ARMS LLC	inactive	5620 SENTORI CT	93306	BAKERSFIELD	1	25	4.00%
CG&B FIREARMS	inactive	9506 TOKELAND CT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	602	0.17%
CHARLES LEMORE SHEEN	inactive	245 E FOSTER RD	93455	SANTA MARIA	1	1,272	0.08%
CHICO BEAN GROWERS	inactive	4936 BELL RD	95973	CHICO	1	104	0.96%
CHICO SPORTSMAN'S DEN	active	465 E 20TH ST	95928	CHICO	1	205	0.49%
CINEMA ARMS	active	33207 PASEO CERVEZA	92675	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	1	332	0.30%
CLOVIS GUNSMITHING	inactive	2939 LARKIN AVE	93612	CLOVIS	1	63	1.59%
CM ARMS	active	593 E LOS ANGELES AVENUE	93065	SIMI VALLEY	1	666	0.15%
COLLECTIBLE FIREARMS APPRAISAL & INVESTMENT SVC	active	1700 YGNACIO VALLEY RD 216	94598	WALNUT CREEK	1	98	1.02%
COMBAT READY FIREARMS LLC	active	15452 ARABELLA AVE	93314	BAKERSFIELD	1	333	0.30%
CONNELLY'S	active	P O BOX 30	95965	OROVILLE	1	274	0.36%
CONTENTE FIREARMS & SUPPLY	active	3462 AMANECER AVENUE	93619	CLOVIS	1	376	0.27%
CROSSFIRE ARMS	inactive	10605 TROPHY CT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	232	0.43%
CULVER'S SPORTING GOODS	active	156 S MAIN ST	93514	BISHOP	1	303	0.33%
CUMMER, JAMES WOODROW DBA FILIKOS ARMORY	active	18032 LEMON DRIVE	92886	YORBA LINDA	1	98	1.02%
CUSTOM CARTRIDGE INC	inactive	7865 RIO VISTA DR	93117	GOLETA	1	94	1.06%
D & L ENGINEERING	active	31124 WELLINGTON CIRCLE	92591	TEMECULA	1	317	0.32%
DA'S GUN SHOP	active	P.O. BOX 22438	93390	BAKERSFIELD	1	14	7.14%
DAN LOVE OF SURVIVE	inactive	33 ARBOL AVE	95966	OROVILLE	1	171	0.58%
DANIEL BLAZER	active	406 N WEDGEWOOD DRIVE	92801	ANAHEIM	1	43	2.33%
DANS CUSTOM GUN SALES	inactive	7773 AVENUE 384	93618	DINUBA	1	115	0.87%
DARLINGS FFL TRANSFER STATION	active	6901 BIRCHWOOD CIRCLE	95621	CITRUS HEIGHTS	1	31	3.23%
DATOLOGIC CORPORATION DBA CALIBER ZONE	active	1670 HAMNER AVENUE, SUITE 4	92860	NORCO	1	605	0.17%

DEFENSE LOCKER	inactive	3381 ARDEN WY	95825	SACRAMENTO	1	34	2.94%
DEFIANT ARMS, INC	active	28671 CALLE CORTEZ SUITE K	92590	TEMECULA	1	534	0.19%
DELTA HAWK PROTECTIVE AGENCY	active	6360 LEONARD DRIVE	96001	REDDING	1	228	0.44%
DELTA PRECISION FIREARMS & TRAINING	active	7656 EDDY LN	95688	VACAVILLE	1	282	0.35%
DESERT CENTERFIRE ARMS	inactive	73605 DINAH SHORE DR 1320	92211	PALM DESERT	1	154	0.65%
DGW AUCTIONEERS, INC	active	760 KIFER RD	94086	SUNNYVALE	1	328	0.30%
DICK'S SHOOTIN IRONS	active	5150 EL VERANO AVE	93422	ATASCADERO	1	715	0.14%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS #1232	active	345 COURT STREET	15108		1	422	0.24%
DICK'S SPORTING GOODS #1295	active	21800 HAWTHORNE BLVD #301	90503	TORRANCE	1	404	0.25%
DICKS SPORTING GOODS #1401	active	125 EL CAMINO REAL	94087	SUNNYVALE	1	303	0.33%
DINGO GUNS & SMITHING	inactive	394 WEBBER ST	94559	NAPA	1	72	1.39%
DJ DEFENSE SYSTEMS	active	610 SALEM COURT	94551	LIVERMORE	1	1,853	0.05%
DJ'S FIREARMS AND SHOOTING ACCESSORIES	inactive	8811 ALEJO WAY	93306	BAKERSFIELD	1	91	1.10%
DMN	active	668 CAMINO VERDE	91360	THOUSAND OAKS	1	7	14.29%
DNA	active	P O BOX 1825	93116	GOLETA	1	1,833	0.05%
DON MICHAEL LOPER	active	2465 BASELINE AVE	93463	SOLVANG	1	299	0.33%
DUNSMUIR HARDWARE	active	5836 DUNSMUIR AVE	96025	DUNSMUIR	1	464	0.22%
DWELSH ENTERPRISES	active	865 E BROADWAY	92805	ANAHEIM	1	156	0.64%
EAGLE ARMS CO	active	1841 KERN ST	95376	TRACY	1	15	6.67%
EAGLE EYE FIREARMS	active	270 E HWY 246 STE 206	93427	BUELLTON	1	1,246	0.08%
EDS TACTICAL ARMORY	inactive	711 W ORANGETHORPE AVE	92870	PLACENTIA	1	1,029	0.10%
ELITE GUNS, AMMO & TRAINING, LLC	active	1201 20TH STREET, SUITE B	93301	BAKERSFIELD	1	632	0.16%
ELM ENTERPRISES	inactive	3740 FREMONT DR	92881	CORONA	1	1,344	0.07%
EMERGENCY VEHICLE SPECIALISTS INC DBA HOLSTERED	active	300 PARK CENTER DRIVE	95023	HOLLISTER	1	1,378	0.07%
ENTERPRISE SPORTS	inactive	15195 LAKESHORE DR	95422	CLEARLAKE	1	98	1.02%
EQUITY ARMS INC	active	1100 INDUSTRIAL RD #1	94070	SAN CARLOS	1	537	0.19%
EVAJOM ENTERPRISES, LLC	active	125 SINAI CIRCLE	92881	CORONA	1	673	0.15%
EXPRESS CASH & LOAN INC	active	329 S C STREET	93638	MADERA	1	186	0.54%
FAE WEAPON SPECIALTIES	active	8620 LA PAENDA WAY	95662	ORANGEVALE	1	769	0.13%
FAIRINGTON ARMS	active	660 KARCHNER RD	95648	LINCOLN	1	68	1.47%
FALL RIVER OUTFITTERS	active	43471 HWY 299 EAST	96028	FALL RIVER MILLS	1	302	0.33%

FALLBROOK VENTURES INC DBA FALLBROOK GUNS AND AMMO	active	1032 S MAIN AVENUE	92028	FALLBROOK	1	1,000	0.10%
FEATHER RIVER DEFENSE	active	125 ESPINAL DR	96122	PORTOLA	1	1,289	0.08%
FINN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	inactive	12835 MARTHA ANN	90720	LOS ALAMITOS	1	227	0.44%
FIREARM TRAINING INSTITUTE	active	12583 PONY EXPRESS TRL	95918	BROWNS VALLEY	1	145	0.69%
FIREMANS FIREARMS	active	22990 GREEN PINE DR	92587	MENIFEE	1	573	0.17%
FIREPOWER DEPOT	inactive	P O BOX 51322	92517	RIVERSIDE	1	158	0.63%
FLETCHER ARMS CORPS	active	6244 GREEN LEAF LANE	95631	FORESTHILL	1	106	0.94%
FORGED INC	inactive	2200 S FAIRVIEW ST	92704	SANTA ANA	1	192	0.52%
FORT KNOX FIREARMS	inactive	255 W EL PASO AVE STE 101	93711	FRESNO	1	491	0.20%
FRITZ CHIN PHOTOGRAPHY, INC	active	P.O. BOX 4546	95204	STOCKTON	1	994	0.10%
G & S GUNS	inactive	24092 NOVIA CR	92691	MISSION VIEJO	1	39	2.56%
G T FIREARMS	active	2639 N FORDHAM	93727	FRESNO	1	150	0.67%
GARDENA JEWELRY & LOAN	inactive	14211 S VERMONT AVE	90247	GARDENA	1	9	11.11%
GARDNER, JASON PHILIP DBA BLUE LINE GUNSMITHING	active	12898 ROAD 192	93257	PORTERVILLE	1	83	1.20%
GENERAL DISTRIBUTING & SALES CO DBA SIN CITY TACTI	active	P O BOX 1143	93443	MORRO BAY	1	179	0.56%
GENERAL PERFORMANCE	active	81 FRUITLAND AVE	95076	WATSONVILLE	1	1,449	0.07%
GEO L MESSICK CO INC	active	P O BOX 210	95932	COLUSA	1	151	0.66%
GEORGE HOENIG	active	1915 PATTIZ AVE	90815	LONG BEACH	1	122	0.82%
GLEN LEVISON	active	21051 SHARMILA	92630	LAKE FOREST	1	218	0.46%
GOING GREAT GUNS	active	33951 SAN FRANCISQUITO CYN RD	91390	SANTA CLARITA	1	388	0.26%
GOLDEN BEAR ARMS	inactive	3320 WOEDDEE DR	95762	EL DORADO HILLS	1	77	1.30%
GOODFELLAS PAWN SHOP	active	1203 S GLENDORA AVENUE	91790	WEST COVINA	1	14	7.14%
GRASSLAND GUN REPAIR	active	260 AREZZO WY	95377	TRACY	1	434	0.23%
GREAT DANE GUNS AND AMMO	active	2338 RAVINA CURVE	91784	UPLAND	1	745	0.13%
GRIGGS SYNDICATED	active	12425 PEAR LN	95693	WILTON	1	282	0.35%
GUN AT FIRST SIGHT, LLC	active	2001 OPPORTUNITY DRIVE	95678	ROSEVILLE	1	344	0.29%
GUNS UNLIMITED REPAIR	active	8035 IGLESIA DR	94568	DUBLIN	1	94	1.06%
GUNTLY RANCH	inactive	6750 HWY 20	95482	UKIAH	1	136	0.74%
HALLOCK JEWELRY PAWN	active	2060 W LINCOLN AVE	92801	ANAHEIM	1	20	5.00%
HARBOR GUN SHOP INC	active	P O BOX 81	93443	MORRO BAY	1	739	0.14%
HARKLESS ARMS	inactive	127 ELMCREST DRIVE	93513	BIG PINE	1	117	0.85%
HI PASS SPORTS LLC	inactive	2435 B ALPINE BLVD	91901	ALPINE	1	118	0.85%

HIGH POWER CONNEXION	active	401 BIRCH CT	93230	HANFORD	1	388	0.26%
HUNTER'S HAVEN	active	4525 STATE RD	93308	BAKERSFIELD	1	167	0.60%
HUSTON'S CUSTOM GUNS & GUN REPAIR	active	1141 W FREMONT ST	95203	STOCKTON	1	426	0.23%
INDEPENDENT FIREARMS & AMMUNITION LLC	inactive	57475 AIRWAY CT	92284	YUCCA VALLEY	1	21	4.76%
IRONSIGHT SUPPLY	active	38109 PLACER CREEK ST	92562	MURRIETA	1	97	1.03%
IWE SPORTS INC	inactive	P O BOX 221212	95822	SACRAMENTO	1	39	2.56%
J & C ARMS & GUN REPAIR	active	324 WEST K ST	94510	BENICIA	1	118	0.85%
J & C FIREARMS	active	2450 LA GUARDIA AVENUE	92251	IMPERIAL	1	646	0.15%
J & D GUNS & AMMO	inactive	50406 JOLON RD	93930	KING CITY	1	112	0.89%
J & M ARMS	active	4 JEAN ST STE 5	95252	VALLEY SPRINGS	1	132	0.76%
JAMES D HENRY GUNSMITHING	active	32660 AMARYLIS AVE	92311	BARSTOW	1	40	2.50%
JAMES EDWIN CRUPI	active	4885 RISING RIVER COURT	96002	REDDING	1	545	0.18%
JAMES T DENTON	active	3 BAYVIEW STREET	94525	CROCKETT	1	76	1.32%
JAVIER SMOGTIME	active	524 E FREMONT STREET	95202	STOCKTON	1	397	0.25%
JD GUNNERY LLC	active	1114 BARSTOW AVENUE	93612	CLOVIS	1	639	0.16%
JD SECURITY	inactive	916 ROCK CANYON CR	95127	SAN JOSE	1	83	1.20%
JDR INTERNTNL (RUSSO'S SPORTS)	active	2621 PRESCOTT RD 273	95350	MODESTO	1	109	0.92%
JIM'S AMMO DEPOT	active	2665 SHELL BEACH RD STE F	93449	PISMO BEACH	1	368	0.27%
JK SUPPLY CO	active	3062 VILLAGE DR	95640	IONE	1	524	0.19%
JOE CLARK'S GUNS	inactive	2055 BIRD ST	95965	OROVILLE	1	316	0.32%
JOHN A CRABTREE	inactive	19028 ANDRA DR	95370	SONORA	1	412	0.24%
JOHN A WEBER	active	1536 S HIGHLAND	93657	SANGER	1	142	0.70%
JOHN'S POSSIBLES	active	12784 E MANNING AVE	93648	PARLIER	1	131	0.76%
JOHN'S SPORTING GOODS	inactive	140 CAPITOL HILL DR	93446	PASO ROBLES	1	444	0.23%
JOHNS GUNSMITHING	inactive	44290 STATE HIGHWAY 299 EAST	96056	MCARTHUR	1	701	0.14%
JON KENNEDY CONSULTING INC	active	1809 MORSE AVE	95825	SACRAMENTO	1	211	0.47%
JUGGERNAUT TACTICAL	active	931 N PARKER ST	92867	ORANGE	1	314	0.32%
JV INDUSTRIES LLC	active	2210 NORCO DRIVE	92860	NORCO	1	459	0.22%
K D GUNS	active	533 LINCOLN BLVD STE 7	95648	LINCOLN	1	303	0.33%
KENNETH KRAUSHAAR	active	8438 LOMBARD WY	94928	ROHNERT PARK	1	1,019	0.10%
KENNETH R DOLL	active	172 SUGAR VALLEY RD	95066	SCOTTS VALLEY	1	208	0.48%

KHANJAN NOSRATABADI DBA TOP GUN ARMORY	active	415 N TUSTIN STREET	92867	ORANGE	1	468	0.21%
KINGS ARMOR	active	10604 PYRENEES WY	93314	BAKERSFIELD	1	74	1.35%
KIT GROUP, LLC	active	2200 S FAIRVIEW ST	92704	SANTA ANA	1	287	0.35%
KLAY COTTAGE PLUS	active	43875 COUNTY RD 1	96115	LAKE CITY	1	185	0.54%
KUHLMANN ARMS	active	920 W WASHINGTON AVE	94086	SUNNYVALE	1	643	0.16%
L & L GUNSMITHING	inactive	10107 MOTTER DRIVE	35611		1	94	1.06%
L D TACTICAL ARMS	inactive	184 S 1ST AVE B	91786	UPLAND	1	284	0.35%
L&L FIREARMS TRAINING, LLC	active	P O BOX 343	92593	TEMECULA	1	216	0.46%
LAST SHOT	active	40885 OAKRIDGE DRIVE	93271	THREE RIVERS	1	243	0.41%
LAW ENFORCEMENT ARMORY	inactive	1649 SERA MOON DR	92223	BEAUMONT	1	68	1.47%
LEVINE, DENNIS P	active	75682 PAINTED DESERT DRIVE	92210	INDIAN WELLS	1	95	1.05%
LIQUID DREAMS HYDROGRAPHICS LLC	active	31442 JANELLE LN	92596	WINCHESTER	1	435	0.23%
LUCAS RANCH GUN SALES	inactive	9595 LUCAS RANCH RD STE 110	91730	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	1	11	9.09%
LYKINS GUNS AND AMMO	active	P.O. BOX 1632	93238	KERNVILLE	1	247	0.40%
M3 SHOOTERS SUPPLY	inactive	SPROWEL CREEK RD BOX 127	95542	GARBERVILLE	1	28	3.57%
MAD RIVER ARMS	active	5858 SAXON WAY	95367	RIVERBANK	1	680	0.15%
MAGNA PRODUCTS INC	active	2521 N GRAND AVENUE, SUITE F	92705	SANTA ANA	1	790	0.13%
MAIN STREET PAWN	active	15928 MAIN STREET #200	92345	HESPERIA	1	12	8.33%
MARLINS GUNS & AMMO	active	9317 WESTON PLACE	96073	PALO CEDRO	1	23	4.35%
MERJIL'S AMMUNITION & GUNS	active	9301 BIG BEAR LAKE CT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	63	1.59%
MERLYN RIFLEWORKS INC	inactive	425 W LA CADENA DR #7	92504	RIVERSIDE	1	622	0.16%
METCO DEFENSE LLC	active	752 JOSEPH CT	94558	NAPA	1	419	0.24%
MGT DEFENSE	inactive	8121 LEPRECHAUN WY	93313	BAKERSFIELD	1	163	0.61%
MICHAEL DEAN THOMAS DBA MIKE'S CENTERFIRE FIREARMS	active	P.O. BOX 2483	93240	LAKE ISABELLA	1	127	0.79%
MICHAEL SUCHAR	active	14658 FONTHILL AVE	90250	HAWTHORNE	1	856	0.12%
MILLER ARMS COMPANY INC DBA SUTTER FORT ARMORY	active	P.O. BOX 15205	95851	SACRAMENTO	1	410	0.24%
MILSPEC DEFENSE LLC	active	1806 SUNNYDALE AVE	93065	SIMI VALLEY	1	226	0.44%
MISSION SUPER HARDWARE	active	501 W VALLEY BLVD	91776	SAN GABRIEL	1	48	2.08%
MOA ARMORY LLC	inactive	523 N AZUSA AVE	91702	AZUSA	1	131	0.76%

MOLLIKA SALES	active	298 SAN NAPOLI DR	93117	GOLETA	1	24	4.17%
MORENO VALLEY GUNS & AMMO LLC	active	23547 PRESIDIO HILLS DRIVE	92557	MORENO VALLEY	1	52	1.92%
MOUNTAIN MAN SHOOTING SUPPLIES	active	3103 OAK PLACE	93304	BAKERSFIELD	1	61	1.64%
MSP FIREARMS	active	9701 SALLY AVENUE	93505	CALIFORNIA CITY	1	300	0.33%
MY OWN DEFENDER LLC	inactive	670 ARROW HWY	91750	LA VERNE	1	173	0.58%
NAPA VALLEY SHOOTERS SUPPLY	active	3262 MAIN ST	94558	NAPA	1	1,502	0.07%
NED'S GUNS	inactive	P O BOX 11536	92423	SAN BERNARDINO	1	215	0.47%
NEMESIS ARMS INC	active	1090 5TH ST 110	92320	CALIMESA	1	35	2.86%
NESSI SPORTS	active	241 CHANDLER DR	95969	PARADISE	1	68	1.47%
NEW FRONTIER SPORTS	active	P O BOX 1358	95367	RIVERBANK	1	111	0.90%
NORTHSTATE ARMS	active	3835 GARDINER FERRY RD #69	96021	CORNING	1	210	0.48%
ONE STOP SHOT	active	2100 RIDGE ROAD	95482	UKIAH	1	495	0.20%
ONE-SHOT FIREARMS	active	P O BOX 132	95971	QUINCY	1	247	0.40%
ORANGE COUNTY BIG SHOT LLC	active	18295 EUCLID ST	92708	FOUNTAIN VALLEY	1	333	0.30%
ORANGE COUNTY RANGE STORE, LLC	active	1900 - A W. KATELLA AVE	92867	ORANGE	1	3,602	0.03%
OUTDOOR WORLD	active	7 HANGER WAY SUITE A	95076	WATSONVILLE	1	172	0.58%
OUTPOST 3 DESIGNS LLC	active	2030 BLACK CANYON RD SPACE 31	92065	RAMONA	1	161	0.62%
OZEL	inactive	12200 AMARGOSA RD	92392	VICTORVILLE	1	80	1.25%
P & G PRECISION SPORT	active	22314 CREEKSIDE DR	93561	TEHACHAPI	1	83	1.20%
PAPER N INK	active	41321 JAMAICA SANDS DR	92203	INDIO	1	640	0.16%
PARSONS GUN SHOP	active	406 S MAIN ST	96097	YREKA	1	655	0.15%
PENNINGTON FIREARMS	inactive	33610 HAYFIELD CR	92595	WILDOMAR	1	208	0.48%
PETER H SHEPARD	active	1246 N ONTARE RD	93105	SANTA BARBARA	1	630	0.16%
PHOENIX GROUP	inactive	134 N 11TH ST	93060	SANTA PAULA	1	125	0.80%
PICA'S OUTDOOR SPORTS	inactive	PO 1428	93210	COALINGA	1	226	0.44%
POINT ONE INDUSTRIES	active	82089 HIGHLAND DR	92203	INDIO	1	654	0.15%
PRECISION MARKSMANSHIP TECHNOLOGIES	active	4604 DANIELLE PL	95368	SALIDA	1	114	0.88%
PRICE DESIGN & ENGINEERING	inactive	P O BOX 1130	95368	SALIDA	1	267	0.37%
PROTECT	active	2101 HOWARD STREET SUITE B	96007	ANDERSON	1	399	0.25%
QUALITY SUPPLY INC	active	1225 E KENTUCKY AVE	95776	WOODLAND	1	500	0.20%
QUICK DRAW	active	1866 E LINDMORE ST	93247	LINDSAY	1	95	1.05%
QUICKSAND SERVICES INC	inactive	2332 WHITSON ST B	93662	SELMA	1	21	4.76%
R & D GUNS	inactive	942 S DODSWORTH ST	91740	GLENDORA	1	295	0.34%



R & R ENTERPRISES	inactive	239 VERNON ST	95678	ROSEVILLE	1	92	1.09%
R SHOT	active	89 SOUTH GUILD AVE	95240	LODI	1	195	0.51%
RATLEY CODY	active	3610 SWAN CT	95340	MERCED	1	17	5.88%
RAYS SPORTING SUPPLY	inactive	2894 N SEINE AVE	92346	HIGHLAND	1	46	2.17%
RCD GUNSMITHING	active	PO BOX 1052	93011	CAMARILLO	1	325	0.31%
RED BLUFF SPORTING GOODS	active	501 MADISON STREET	96080	RED BLUFF	1	640	0.16%
REED'S FIREARMS	active	785 TUCKER ROAD PMB G-107	93561	TEHACHAPI	1	143	0.70%
REPUBLIC RIFLE LLC	inactive	34010 CALLITA DRIVE	92629	DANA POINT	1	284	0.35%
RICHARD JAMES REGAN	inactive	125 CASETA WY	95066	SCOTTS VALLEY	1	65	1.54%
RICHARD THOMAS HUDNUT/ANTIQUE GUNSMITHING	active	1068 LEITH AVE	95054	SANTA CLARA	1	309	0.32%
RIDGELINE TACTICAL LLC DBA CAMARILLO GUN STORE	active	1780 E VENTURA BLVD	93010	CAMARILLO	1	4,081	0.02%
ROBERT MITCHELL NEAMAN II	active	42802 SUNNY LN	93536	LANCASTER	1	82	1.22%
ROBERT'S SHOOTING SPORT	active	121 OAK ST	95901	MARYSVILLE	1	239	0.42%
ROCKY ROAD FIREARMS	inactive	13110 N HWY 3	96032	FORT JONES	1	755	0.13%
ROGER HARPER SALES	inactive	544 SHAGBARK ST	95492	WINDSOR	1	534	0.19%
ROGERS	active	6264 GRAHAM RD	95969	PARADISE	1	76	1.32%
RON'S ENTERPRISES	inactive	3248 JENKINS RD	93314	BAKERSFIELD	1	115	0.87%
ROXEE'S FIREARMS	inactive	9003 FIREBIRD	90605	WHITTIER	1	84	1.19%
RSE CUSTOM GUNS	active	5344 MARIPOSA AVE	92277	TWENTYNINE PALMS	1	264	0.38%
S BROWNE SUPPLY, LLC	active	12150 BLOOMFIELD AVE SUITE A	90670	SANTA FE SPRINGS	1	730	0.14%
S C PRODUCTIONS	inactive	P O BOX 3708	95422	CLEARLAKE	1	18	5.56%
SACRAMENTO FIREARMS TRANSFER	inactive	4525 A PKWY	95823	SACRAMENTO	1	141	0.71%
SALVATION ARMS LLC	inactive	13254 SYCAMORE AVE	91710	CHINO	1	50	2.00%
SAM'S GUN SALES	active	P O BOX 281	95653	MADISON	1	596	0.17%
SEAHORSE SPORTS	inactive	28731 DOVERRIDGE DR	90275	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	1	21	4.76%
SEALE ENTERPRISES	active	4101 DAN AVE	95961	OLIVEHURST	1	264	0.38%
SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FIREARMS	inactive	620 W MILL ST STE C	92410	SAN BERNARDINO	1	24	4.17%
SGR VENTURES LLC DBA SACRAMENTO GUN RANGE	active	13550 DANIELSON STREET	92064	POWAY	1	2,174	0.05%
SHIELD DEFENSE LLC	active	2585 JASON CT	92056	OCEANSIDE	1	13	7.69%
SHOOTERS EDGE INC	inactive	12381 RIDGE CR	90049	LOS ANGELES	1	229	0.44%

SIERRA VALLEY HOME CENTER	active	P O BOX 97	96118	LOYALTON	1	723	0.14%
SIMPLE TACTIC	active	690 W FREMONT AVENUE #15	94087	SUNNYVALE	1	1,260	0.08%
SKILLET CREEK WEAPON SYSTEMS	active	21 W ALISAL STREET,SUITE 108	93901	SALINAS	1	1,395	0.07%
SLIDE & CYLINDER FIREARMS	active	2420 RIVER ROAD #230-5045	92860	NORCO	1	1,065	0.09%
SMALL GUN BROKERS	active	11138 DEL AMO BLVD SUITE 251	90715	LAKEWOOD	1	94	1.06%
SMITH & WORKS LLC	active	8 N FRONT ST	94571	RIO VISTA	1	211	0.47%
SNOWLINE TACTICAL	inactive	1345 WILTSE CT	95667	PLACERVILLE	1	83	1.20%
SONORA FIREARMS LLC	active	20862 MARANATHA ROAD	95379	TUOLUMNE	1	264	0.38%
SOUTH FORK TRADING POST	active	P O BOX 7	96047	IGO	1	142	0.70%
SPARTAN DEFENSE, LLC	inactive	12463 RANCHO BERNARDO RD #557	92128	SAN DIEGO	1	110	0.91%
SPEEDHOLDER	active	11349 ORCAS AVE	91342	SYLMAR	1	20	5.00%
SPORTS AUTHORITY 656	active	10536 TRINITY PKWY	95219	STOCKTON	1	49	2.04%
SPORTS AUTHORITY 657	inactive	6735 CAMINO ARROYO	95020	GILROY	1	17	5.88%
SPORTS AUTHORITY 675	active	3501 MCHENRY STE G1	95356	MODESTO	1	142	0.70%
SPORTSMANS ACCESS	inactive	P O BOX 5303	95502	EUREKA	1	26	3.85%
STACHER'S CUSTOM RIFLES	active	1121 QUAIL MEADOW DRIVE	96067	MOUNT SHASTA	1	589	0.17%
STEERS GUN WORLD	active	33489 RD 204	93286	WOODLAKE	1	233	0.43%
STEVE'S SHOOTING SUPPLIES AND FIREARMS	inactive	P O BOX 35	96128	STANDISH	1	73	1.37%
STEVEN DELATORRE	inactive	1376 PURDUE ST	91786	UPLAND	1	38	2.63%
STICKLEY & ASSOCIATES	active	P O BOX 2514	93423	ATASCADERO	1	375	0.27%
STRAPPED FIREARMS AND TRAINING	inactive	3913 SPRING OAK DRIVE	95355	MODESTO	1	166	0.60%
STRATEGIC SALES	active	5501 TAYLOR RD	95669	PLYMOUTH	1	765	0.13%
SUNNYBRAE ACE HARDWARE	inactive	86 SUNNYBRAE CTR	95521	ARCATA	1	109	0.92%
SURE SHOT	active	966 N. AMELIA AVENUE	91773	SAN DIMAS	1	722	0.14%
SW INDUSTRIES LLC	inactive	1352 E EDINGER AVE STE A	92705	SANTA ANA	1	58	1.72%
T & S MERCHANDISE	inactive	11027 LEWELLING ST	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	6	16.67%
TACTICAL ADVANTAGE	inactive	3305 KIMMIE RACHELLE CT	93313	BAKERSFIELD	1	72	1.39%
TACTICAL SHERPAS	inactive	11966 LOGANS RUN COURT	95945	GRASS VALLEY	1	70	1.43%
TACTICAL SPORT & DEFENSE	active	8165 WINDING WY	95628	FAIR OAKS	1	141	0.71%
TACTICOOOL ARMORY	inactive	412 VERNON ST	95678	ROSEVILLE	1	41	2.44%
THE CARTRIDGE FAMILY	active	2541 LARKSPUR LANE	96002	REDDING	1	472	0.21%

THE CUTTINGS	active	780 REDWOOD DR	95542	GARBERVILLE	1	255	0.39%
THE GREEN ZONE	inactive	9943 CANOGA AVE	91311	CHATSWORTH	1	2	50.00%
THE GUN GUY	active	2507 VASSAR PL	92626	COSTA MESA	1	174	0.57%
THE GUN RUNNER	inactive	608 W MEMORY LN	92706	SANTA ANA	1	14	7.14%
THE HUNTER'S BLIND	inactive	671 MALTMAN DR 1	95945	GRASS VALLEY	1	319	0.31%
THE PATRIOT	active	2685 BECHELLI LANE	96002	REDDING	1	5	20.00%
THE SPORTSMAN, LLC	active	90 S. WASHINGTON STREET	95370	SONORA	1	1,492	0.07%
THE TACTICAL ADVANTAGE	active	P O BOX 753	94560	NEWARK	1	2,091	0.05%
TIER-1 FIREARMS	inactive	14307 FLATHEAD RD	92307	APPLE VALLEY	1	28	3.57%
TNT OUTFITTERS	inactive	11580 I AVE	92345	HESPERIA	1	52	1.92%
TOP GUNS	active	6302 RISTOW COURT	93312	BAKERSFIELD	1	395	0.25%
TOPS PLUS INC DBA LOS ANGELES GUN CLUB	active	5522 VISTA CANADA PL	91011	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	1	88	1.14%
TRIDENT GUNSMITHING LLC	inactive	8665 MIRALANI DRIVE SUITE 250	92126	SAN DIEGO	1	363	0.28%
TRILIS ARMS	inactive	837 INDUSTRIAL DR STE 4	95023	HOLLISTER	1	24	4.17%
TRIPLE B CLAYS INC	active	831 N ROSEMEAD BLVD	91733	SOUTH EL MONTE	1	1,737	0.06%
TRIPLE THREAT SOLUTIONS	active	8405 STUART COURT	93311	BAKERSFIELD	1	324	0.31%
TRUCKS N GUNS	active	7712 TALBERT AVENUE, SUITE C	92648	HUNTINGTON BEACH	1	1,507	0.07%
TRUE ZERO INC	active	234 KRUSE AVE	91016	MONROVIA	1	236	0.42%
TWO ROCK TRADING CO	active	1325 TOMALES ROAD	94952	PETALUMA	1	1,146	0.09%
UPPER RIDGE GUNWORKS	active	1130 2ND STREET	95932	COLUSA	1	153	0.65%
VALLEY ARMS	active	P O BOX 2228	95307	CERES	1	47	2.13%
VAN'S POLICE EQUIPMENT	active	23050 BEECH ST	92545	HEMET	1	372	0.27%
VICTOR VALLEY SHOOTERS ASSOC	inactive	20766 SHOLIC RD	92308	APPLE VALLEY	1	244	0.41%
WALKER FIREARMS	inactive	P O BOX 2041	95457	LOWER LAKE	1	5	20.00%
WATCH DOG ARMORY	inactive	1335 MAIN ST STE 102	95360	NEWMAN	1	378	0.26%
WEST COAST FIREARMS	inactive	16419 BLACK HAWK AVE	93314	BAKERSFIELD	1	221	0.45%
WEST COAST GUN EXCHANGE	inactive	41658 IVY ST STE 100	92562	MURRIETA	1	331	0.30%
WESTCOAST GUNS	active	3403 OREGON ST	93306	BAKERSFIELD	1	63	1.59%
WESTSIDE ARMS	active	P O BOX 765	95912	ARBUCKLE	1	698	0.14%
WILD BILLS GUN SHOP	active	3861 HILLVIEW RD	93455	SANTA MARIA	1	702	0.14%
WILLIAM E CARTER	active	1587 MOUNTAIN VIEW AVE	95926	CHICO	1	105	0.95%
WILLIAM JOHN LUNAS	active	3755 DESSIE DRIVE	95453	LAKEPORT	1	373	0.27%
WINDOW TINTING ASSOCIATES	active	2253 W WHITTIER BLVD	90631	LA HABRA	1	319	0.31%

EXECUTIVE ARMS	active	34766 OSAGE RIVER PLACE	94555	FREMONT	1	488	0.20%
----------------	--------	-------------------------	-------	---------	---	-----	-------

## APPENDIX B: CALIFORNIA FIREARM MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	Crime Guns	Percent of Total Crime Guns	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percent
SMITH AND WESSON	65,151	11.93%	65,151	11.93%
GLOCK,INC	52,146	9.55%	117,297	21.49%
STURM, RUGER & CO	47,775	8.75%	165,072	30.24%
TAURUS FORJAS	21,495	3.94%	186,567	34.17%
REMNGTN ARMS CO.,INC	20,467	3.75%	207,034	37.92%
COLT	19,514	3.57%	226,548	41.50%
MOSSBERG, OF & SONS	16,844	3.09%	243,392	44.58%
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY	16,172	2.96%	259,564	47.54%
BERETTA	16,071	2.94%	275,635	50.49%
WINCHESTER	13,872	2.54%	289,507	53.03%
MARLIN FIREARMS CO.	11,008	2.02%	300,515	55.04%
SAUER, J. P., & SONS	10,177	1.86%	310,692	56.91%
HI POINT	9,141	1.67%	319,833	58.58%
BROWNING	7,378	1.35%	327,211	59.93%
HARRINGTON & RICHDSN	6,769	1.24%	333,980	61.17%
SAVAGE ARMS CORP	6,765	1.24%	340,745	62.41%
CARL WALTHER	5,420	0.99%	346,165	63.41%
UNITED STATES	5,007	0.92%	351,172	64.32%
SPRINGFIELD ARMS CO.	4,337	0.79%	355,509	65.12%
RAVEN ARMS CO.	4,229	0.77%	359,738	65.89%
AMADEO ROSSI & CO	4,129	0.76%	363,867	66.65%
HECKLER & KOCH	4,010	0.73%	367,877	67.38%
NORINCO	3,844	0.70%	371,721	68.09%
CHARTER ARMS	3,818	0.70%	375,539	68.79%
SWISS IND GESELLSHFT	3,481	0.64%	379,020	69.42%
DAVIS INDUSTRIES	3,367	0.62%	382,387	70.04%
JENNINGS FIREARMS CO	3,091	0.57%	385,478	70.61%
KIMBER	2,955	0.54%	388,433	71.15%
INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA	2,923	0.54%	391,356	71.68%
RG INDUSTRIES	2,903	0.53%	394,259	72.22%
PHOENIX ARMS CO.	2,831	0.52%	397,090	72.73%
KEL TEC	2,781	0.51%	399,871	73.24%
LORCIN ENGINEERING	2,776	0.51%	402,647	73.75%
IVER JOHNSON ARMS & CYCLE WRKS	2,589	0.47%	405,236	74.23%
HI STANDARD	2,564	0.47%	407,800	74.70%
ROHM	2,486	0.46%	410,286	75.15%
BRYCO ARMS	2,198	0.40%	412,484	75.55%

SOVIET UNION (USSR)	2,188	0.40%	414,672	75.95%
FIREARMS IMP&EXP FIE	2,115	0.39%	416,787	76.34%
CESKA ZBROJOVKA FOX	2,113	0.39%	418,900	76.73%
FI INDUSTRIES	2,068	0.38%	420,968	77.11%
KAHR ARMS	2,016	0.37%	422,984	77.48%
GABLND0/GABLND0 & C	1,999	0.37%	424,983	77.84%
STAR	1,981	0.36%	426,964	78.21%
ROCK ISLAND ARMORY	1,949	0.36%	428,913	78.56%
NORTH AMER ARMS	1,897	0.35%	430,810	78.91%
STEVEN/J STVNS ARMS	1,833	0.34%	432,643	79.25%
ANY MILITARY ISSUE	1,801	0.33%	434,444	79.58%
BENELLI SPA	1,607	0.29%	436,051	79.87%
SCCY INDUSTRIES	1,579	0.29%	437,630	80.16%
CENTURY ARMS INC	1,512	0.28%	439,142	80.44%
INTRATEC	1,479	0.27%	440,621	80.71%
ARCADIA MACHINE TOOL	1,455	0.27%	442,076	80.97%
MAUSER	1,398	0.26%	443,474	81.23%
FAB NAT DARMES D GUE	1,307	0.24%	444,781	81.47%
JIMENEZ ARMS	1,270	0.23%	446,051	81.70%
ANDERSON MFR	1,199	0.22%	447,250	81.92%
ROMARM CUGIR	1,194	0.22%	448,444	82.14%
NEW ENGLAND FIREARM	1,193	0.22%	449,637	82.36%
FEG UNION	1,181	0.22%	450,818	82.58%
CENTURY	1,139	0.21%	451,957	82.78%
BUSHMASTER	1,102	0.20%	453,059	82.99%
INTERNATNL ARMAMENT	1,086	0.20%	454,145	83.18%
GLOCK INC, USA MANUFACTURING	1,081	0.20%	455,226	83.38%
ASTRA	1,056	0.19%	456,282	83.58%
TANFOLGLIO,A.GUISPPE	1,049	0.19%	457,331	83.77%
MOSIN-NAGANT	1,045	0.19%	458,376	83.96%
ARMSCOR PRECISION	1,015	0.19%	459,391	84.15%
FN USA LLC	958	0.18%	460,349	84.32%
MADE IN TURKEY	954	0.17%	461,303	84.50%
PARA ORDNANCE	928	0.17%	462,231	84.67%
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.	889	0.16%	463,120	84.83%
WESSON FIREARMS CO	889	0.16%	464,009	84.99%
STOEGER INDUSTRIES	865	0.16%	464,874	85.15%
ROY WEATHERBY	814	0.15%	465,688	85.30%
SPIKES TACTICAL	803	0.15%	466,491	85.45%
SWD INC	800	0.15%	467,291	85.59%
MADE IN ITALY	781	0.14%	468,072	85.74%
MADE IN GERMANY	760	0.14%	468,832	85.88%
MAVERICK ARMS	757	0.14%	469,589	86.01%
GERMAN SPORTS GUNS	733	0.13%	470,322	86.15%

STERLING ARMS	733	0.13%	471,055	86.28%
COBRA	711	0.13%	471,766	86.41%
AERO PRECISION INC	702	0.13%	472,468	86.54%
THOMPSON CENTER ARMS	696	0.13%	473,164	86.67%
IWI (IMI)	660	0.12%	473,824	86.79%
WICHESTER	655	0.12%	474,479	86.91%
HNRV REPATNG RFLE CO	642	0.12%	475,121	87.03%
MAKAROV	616	0.11%	475,737	87.14%
DEFENSE PROCURE MFG	615	0.11%	476,352	87.25%
STAG ARM	603	0.11%	476,955	87.36%
SPRINGFIELD FIREARMS	596	0.11%	477,551	87.47%
MTG.WARD'W.F.' BRAND	586	0.11%	478,137	87.58%
KASSNAR-FIAS IMPORTS	581	0.11%	478,718	87.69%
MAGNUM RESEARCH	563	0.10%	479,281	87.79%
FMK FIREARMS	547	0.10%	479,828	87.89%
CHARLES DALY	540	0.10%	480,368	87.99%
UNIVERSAL FIREARM CO	539	0.10%	480,907	88.09%
MADE IN CHINA	532	0.10%	481,439	88.18%
SILAH MAKINA KLIP	527	0.10%	481,966	88.28%
AMERCN TACTICAL IMP	521	0.10%	482,487	88.38%
COBRA ENTERPRSES INC	519	0.10%	483,006	88.47%
COMPAN BRSLRA CRTCHS	510	0.09%	483,516	88.56%
LUGER	505	0.09%	484,021	88.66%
TASER	504	0.09%	484,525	88.75%
MADE IN GIBRALTAR	499	0.09%	485,024	88.84%
ZASTAVA	492	0.09%	485,516	88.93%
HIGGINS, J. C.	490	0.09%	486,006	89.02%
STEYR	489	0.09%	486,495	89.11%
SQUIRES-BINGHAM	483	0.09%	486,978	89.20%
LH GUN CO.	478	0.09%	487,456	89.29%
DIAMONDBACK ARMS INC	471	0.09%	487,927	89.37%
AA ARMS CORP	469	0.09%	488,396	89.46%
ARMINIUS	469	0.09%	488,865	89.54%
HIGH STANDARD MFG CO	469	0.09%	489,334	89.63%
HERITAGE MFG INC	454	0.08%	489,788	89.71%
NORTH CHINA IND	454	0.08%	490,242	89.80%
DEL-TON INC	453	0.08%	490,695	89.88%
HOPKINS & ALLEN	453	0.08%	491,148	89.96%
MADE IN CZECHSLOVAKIA	440	0.08%	491,588	90.04%
BAIKAL	427	0.08%	492,015	90.12%
MADE IN SPAIN	422	0.08%	492,437	90.20%
CANIK 55	417	0.08%	492,854	90.28%
MASTERPIECE ARMS INC	414	0.08%	493,268	90.35%
ITHACA GUNS USA	413	0.08%	493,681	90.43%

AUTO-ORDNANCE CORP	407	0.07%	494,088	90.50%
ALDO UBERTI	392	0.07%	494,480	90.57%
CLERKE	391	0.07%	494,871	90.64%
BOITO	375	0.07%	495,246	90.71%
EURO AMERICAN ARMORY	375	0.07%	495,621	90.78%
CRESCENT FIREARMS CO	374	0.07%	495,995	90.85%
MADE IN FRANCE	372	0.07%	496,367	90.92%
DERRINGER CORP.	364	0.07%	496,731	90.99%
MADE IN HONG KONG	363	0.07%	497,094	91.05%
MADE IN YUGOSLAVIA	363	0.07%	497,457	91.12%
LIBERTY ARMS CO.	347	0.06%	497,804	91.18%
PEOPLES REPBLC CHINA	344	0.06%	498,148	91.24%
IZHMASH (IZHEVSK)	340	0.06%	498,488	91.31%
CONN VALLEY ARMS	335	0.06%	498,823	91.37%
HOWA/HOWA LTD.	333	0.06%	499,156	91.43%
SCHMIDT, HERBERT	328	0.06%	499,484	91.49%
ENFIELD/ENFIELD LOCK	327	0.06%	499,811	91.55%
REVELATION	312	0.06%	500,123	91.61%
VICENZO BERNARDELLI	311	0.06%	500,434	91.66%
I M METAL	310	0.06%	500,744	91.72%
PALMETTO ARMORY	310	0.06%	501,054	91.78%
MADE IN WEST GERMANY	303	0.06%	501,357	91.83%
ROGUE DEFENSE LLC	302	0.06%	501,659	91.89%
CENTURY INT ARMS INC	301	0.06%	501,960	91.94%
MAADI	296	0.05%	502,256	92.00%
NEW ENGLAND ARMS CO.	296	0.05%	502,552	92.05%
HERITAGE ARMS	293	0.05%	502,845	92.11%
EXCAM	291	0.05%	503,136	92.16%
DANIEL DEFENSE INC	286	0.05%	503,422	92.21%
SUNDANCE INDUSTRIES	282	0.05%	503,704	92.26%
CMMG, INC	269	0.05%	503,973	92.31%
MADE IN BRAZIL	267	0.05%	504,240	92.36%
EAGLE ARMS	262	0.05%	504,502	92.41%
LWRC INTERNATIONAL	260	0.05%	504,762	92.46%
BAUER FIREARMS CORP	259	0.05%	505,021	92.50%
MADE IN JAPAN	258	0.05%	505,279	92.55%
DAEWOO	256	0.05%	505,535	92.60%
HAWES	255	0.05%	505,790	92.64%
DESERT EAGLE	255	0.05%	506,045	92.69%
PACK WEST ARMS	247	0.05%	506,292	92.74%
HERMAN WEIHRAUCH	242	0.04%	506,534	92.78%
ROMANIA/RUMANIA	241	0.04%	506,775	92.83%
GRENDDEL INC	240	0.04%	507,015	92.87%
HENRY GUN CO.	237	0.04%	507,252	92.91%

ARMALITE	236	0.04%	507,488	92.96%
ERMA/ERMA WERKE	233	0.04%	507,721	93.00%
TANFOLGLIO,F(TARGA)	231	0.04%	507,952	93.04%
FAB DARMES FRAT PIE	230	0.04%	508,182	93.08%
ROCK RIVER ARMS	230	0.04%	508,412	93.12%
SARSILMAZ (SAR ARMS)	223	0.04%	508,635	93.17%
HUNTER ARMS CO	214	0.04%	508,849	93.21%
FREEDOM ARMS CO	212	0.04%	509,061	93.24%
SAKO	209	0.04%	509,270	93.28%
EUROPEAN AMER ARMS	199	0.04%	509,469	93.32%
INDUST ARMI GALESI	199	0.04%	509,668	93.36%
INTERARMS	198	0.04%	509,866	93.39%
MIROKU FIREARM CO.	197	0.04%	510,063	93.43%
COLLATH	191	0.03%	510,254	93.46%
SUN CITY MACH CO	191	0.03%	510,445	93.50%
ARISAKA	190	0.03%	510,635	93.53%
UZI	190	0.03%	510,825	93.57%
HAWK INDUSTRIES	187	0.03%	511,012	93.60%
MADE IN HUNGARY	183	0.03%	511,195	93.63%
CHIAPPA FIREARMS LTD	182	0.03%	511,377	93.67%
HY HUNTER	180	0.03%	511,557	93.70%
TULSKI-KOROVIN	180	0.03%	511,737	93.73%
RINO GALESI	176	0.03%	511,913	93.77%
ACCU-TEC	175	0.03%	512,088	93.80%
AMERICAN ARMS	173	0.03%	512,261	93.83%
INTER ORDNANCE	173	0.03%	512,434	93.86%
NAVY ARMS CO.	172	0.03%	512,606	93.89%
OLYMPIC ARMS	170	0.03%	512,776	93.92%
MADE IN ENGLAND	169	0.03%	512,945	93.96%
WEBLEY SCOTT	169	0.03%	513,114	93.99%
JUKAR	168	0.03%	513,282	94.02%
S. M. L. E.	167	0.03%	513,449	94.05%
ARSENAL COMPANY	164	0.03%	513,613	94.08%
STERLING	164	0.03%	513,777	94.11%
TED WILLIAMS	164	0.03%	513,941	94.14%
WINDHAM WEAPONRY INC	164	0.03%	514,105	94.17%
JD MACHINE TECH, INC	163	0.03%	514,268	94.20%
PALMETTO	163	0.03%	514,431	94.23%
ARMS CORP OF AMERICA	161	0.03%	514,592	94.26%
TITAN MFG CO	161	0.03%	514,753	94.29%
MAGTECH	160	0.03%	514,913	94.32%
KIMEL/KIMEL IND.	159	0.03%	515,072	94.34%
IVER JOHNSON ARMS,ROCKLEDGE FL	158	0.03%	515,230	94.37%



COMMANCHE	158	0.03%	515,388	94.40%
LEWIS MACHINE&TOOL	154	0.03%	515,542	94.43%
ARMSCOR	152	0.03%	515,694	94.46%
FRANCHI	151	0.03%	515,845	94.49%
FRANKLIN ARMORY	151	0.03%	515,996	94.51%
KEYSTONE SPRTNG ARMS	150	0.03%	516,146	94.54%
AMERICAN INDUSTRIES	149	0.03%	516,295	94.57%
F N MFG INC	149	0.03%	516,444	94.60%
A. STROEGER	147	0.03%	516,591	94.62%
DICKINSON, E.L.	146	0.03%	516,737	94.65%
MADE IN BELGIUM	144	0.03%	516,881	94.68%
INTERSTATE ARMS CO	144	0.03%	517,025	94.70%
POLYTECHNOLOGIES	144	0.03%	517,169	94.73%
CZ GUNS TRADE	141	0.03%	517,310	94.75%
PLAINFIELD MACHNE CO	141	0.03%	517,451	94.78%
ARMI SAN MARCO	140	0.03%	517,591	94.81%
EIG CUTLERY	140	0.03%	517,731	94.83%
CALWESTCO INC	138	0.03%	517,869	94.86%
TRADITIONS, INC	138	0.03%	518,007	94.88%
ANSCHUTZ AND SAVAGE	137	0.03%	518,144	94.91%
GUSTAV, CARL	137	0.03%	518,281	94.93%
ORTGIES-DEUTSCHEWERKE BERLIN	137	0.03%	518,418	94.96%
TIKKA TURKEY GUN	134	0.02%	518,552	94.98%
HASKELL	132	0.02%	518,684	95.01%
BOHNMISCHE WAFFNFBRK	130	0.02%	518,814	95.03%
BUTLER ASOCIATES,INC	129	0.02%	518,943	95.05%
SMITH(NOT SMTH/WSSN)	129	0.02%	519,072	95.08%
DAISY (HEDDON)	127	0.02%	519,199	95.10%
MADE IN ARGENTINA	126	0.02%	519,325	95.12%
M D'ARMES ST ETIENNE	126	0.02%	519,451	95.15%
RECK (RECKY)	126	0.02%	519,577	95.17%
BURGO	125	0.02%	519,702	95.19%
FOREHAND ARMS CO.	125	0.02%	519,827	95.22%
ENTREPRISE ARMS INC	124	0.02%	519,951	95.24%
MEGA MACHINE SHOP	124	0.02%	520,075	95.26%
AKKR SLH SNY TIC,LTD	123	0.02%	520,198	95.28%
FABRIQUE DARMES	123	0.02%	520,321	95.31%
KRESGE, S. S.	122	0.02%	520,443	95.33%
INTRCNTNENTAL ARMS	121	0.02%	520,564	95.35%
F D'ARMI F TANFOGLIO	121	0.02%	520,685	95.37%
CTRN DIE & MCH CO	120	0.02%	520,805	95.39%
GERSTENBERGER EBERWE	120	0.02%	520,925	95.42%
QUALITY FIREARMS INC	120	0.02%	521,045	95.44%
STALLARD ARMS	119	0.02%	521,164	95.46%

SEECAMP LW	118	0.02%	521,282	95.48%
CHARTER 2000	116	0.02%	521,398	95.50%
JENKINS SPECIAL	116	0.02%	521,514	95.52%
RUSSIAN FEDERAT	115	0.02%	521,629	95.55%
GIRSAN	112	0.02%	521,741	95.57%
AMERICAN ARMS CO.	111	0.02%	521,852	95.59%
MFG AUTO. D. BAYONNE	111	0.02%	521,963	95.61%
TRI STAR SPTG ARMS	110	0.02%	522,073	95.63%
HUSQVARNA	109	0.02%	522,182	95.65%
BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARM	108	0.02%	522,290	95.67%
ENFIELD AMERICA	108	0.02%	522,398	95.69%
CIMARRON ARMS	107	0.02%	522,505	95.71%
POLYMER80, INC(P80 TAC P80)	107	0.02%	522,612	95.73%
LAR	106	0.02%	522,718	95.75%
RANGER ARMS, INC.	106	0.02%	522,824	95.76%
VOLTRAN AV SILAHARI	106	0.02%	522,930	95.78%
ESSEX ARMS CORP.	105	0.02%	523,035	95.80%
KOON, INC., H.	104	0.02%	523,139	95.82%
NOVESKE	104	0.02%	523,243	95.84%
AMERICAN ARMS INC	103	0.02%	523,346	95.86%
MITCHELL ARMS	103	0.02%	523,449	95.88%
GOLDEN STATE ARMS	101	0.02%	523,550	95.90%
IMBEL	101	0.02%	523,651	95.92%
CZ USA	100	0.02%	523,751	95.93%
DOUBLE STAR CORP	100	0.02%	523,851	95.95%
UNKWN/UNPUBLSHD MAKE	100	0.02%	523,951	95.97%
BOND ARMS	99	0.02%	524,050	95.99%
ZBROJOVKA, BRNO	98	0.02%	524,148	96.01%
NEW FRONTIER ARMORY	98	0.02%	524,246	96.03%
RUSSIA	98	0.02%	524,344	96.04%
ARMS CORP OF AMERICA	97	0.02%	524,441	96.06%
FEATHER ENTERPRISE	96	0.02%	524,537	96.08%
DTSCHE WFFN&MNTNS FB	93	0.02%	524,630	96.10%
ECHASA	93	0.02%	524,723	96.11%
BRITARMS OF ENGLAND	92	0.02%	524,815	96.13%
INTERDYNAMIC	92	0.02%	524,907	96.15%
ISSC AUSTRIA	92	0.02%	524,999	96.16%
NODAK SPUD	91	0.02%	525,090	96.18%
OLYMPIC	90	0.02%	525,180	96.20%
ARSENAL INC, NEVADA	89	0.02%	525,269	96.21%
FIRE STORM	89	0.02%	525,358	96.23%
LES BAER CUSTOM INC	89	0.02%	525,447	96.25%
ROTH-SAUER	89	0.02%	525,536	96.26%
OMEGA (HANDGUNS)	88	0.02%	525,624	96.28%

PARKER-HALE	88	0.02%	525,712	96.29%
AMERICAN DERRINGER C	87	0.02%	525,799	96.31%
BARRETT FIREARMS MFG	86	0.02%	525,885	96.33%
DAVIS ARMS	86	0.02%	525,971	96.34%
LIBERTY	85	0.02%	526,056	96.36%
LEFEVER	84	0.02%	526,140	96.37%
MADISON IMPORT CO.	84	0.02%	526,224	96.39%
AKUS SILAH SAN TIC	83	0.02%	526,307	96.40%
MANHURIN, S.A.	83	0.02%	526,390	96.42%
RADOM VIS-35	83	0.02%	526,473	96.43%
BRITISH ENFIELD	82	0.02%	526,555	96.45%
CROSMAN ARMS CO.	82	0.02%	526,637	96.46%
MANNLICHER/CARCANO	82	0.02%	526,719	96.48%
DETONICS	81	0.01%	526,800	96.49%
STANDARD ARMS CO.	81	0.01%	526,881	96.51%
INDUST NOT DE ARMAS	80	0.01%	526,961	96.52%
IMPERIAL METAL PROD	78	0.01%	527,039	96.54%
MFG D'ARMES(MAP)	78	0.01%	527,117	96.55%
PATRIOT ORDNANCE FAC	78	0.01%	527,195	96.57%
VOLUNTEER ENTRPRISES	78	0.01%	527,273	96.58%
CZAR	77	0.01%	527,350	96.59%
DSA INC	76	0.01%	527,426	96.61%
FOREHANDEWADWORTH	76	0.01%	527,502	96.62%
NAGANT (REVOLVERS)	76	0.01%	527,578	96.64%
WESTERN ARMS CORP.	76	0.01%	527,654	96.65%
WILSON COMBAT	76	0.01%	527,730	96.66%
AMERICAN DERRING CO	75	0.01%	527,805	96.68%
GEN PRE CORP TALON	75	0.01%	527,880	96.69%
UMAREX	75	0.01%	527,955	96.70%
FIREARMS INTL CORP	74	0.01%	528,029	96.72%
H S PRECISION,INC	74	0.01%	528,103	96.73%
ARMI JAEGER	74	0.01%	528,177	96.75%
MADE IN PHILIPPINES	74	0.01%	528,251	96.76%
DIAMOND ARMS CO.	73	0.01%	528,324	96.77%
MADE IN ISRAEL	73	0.01%	528,397	96.79%
JUGGERNAUT TACTICAL, INC	73	0.01%	528,470	96.80%
SENTINAL ARMS	73	0.01%	528,543	96.81%
RICHARDS, W.	72	0.01%	528,615	96.83%
MADE IN AUSTRIA	71	0.01%	528,686	96.84%
N AMERICAN ARMS CORP	71	0.01%	528,757	96.85%
RPB INDUSTRIES	71	0.01%	528,828	96.86%
SPORTARMS	71	0.01%	528,899	96.88%
STEN	71	0.01%	528,970	96.89%
COBRAY FIREARMS	70	0.01%	529,040	96.90%

FBRC MIL DE ARM PORT	70	0.01%	529,110	96.92%
JOHNSON ARMS	69	0.01%	529,179	96.93%
ORDNANCE MFG. (OMC)	69	0.01%	529,248	96.94%
PARKER/PARKER BROS.	69	0.01%	529,317	96.95%
SECURITY IND.OF AMER	69	0.01%	529,386	96.97%
ZHONGZHOU MACHINERWK	69	0.01%	529,455	96.98%
EAGLE ARMS	66	0.01%	529,521	96.99%
TRABZON TISAS	66	0.01%	529,587	97.00%
EASTERN ARMS CO.	65	0.01%	529,652	97.02%
CARCANO	63	0.01%	529,715	97.03%
N AMERICAN ARMS CO	63	0.01%	529,778	97.04%
VALOR	63	0.01%	529,841	97.05%
LYMAN GUN CO.	61	0.01%	529,902	97.06%
ROMER/ROMERWERK	61	0.01%	529,963	97.07%
NORTH AMER ARMS	60	0.01%	530,023	97.08%
ARSENAL USA LLC, TX	59	0.01%	530,082	97.09%
TRANSFORM DEFENSE	59	0.01%	530,141	97.11%
SMITH LC GUN CO	58	0.01%	530,199	97.12%
WILK ARMS CO,DIANE	58	0.01%	530,257	97.13%
MASTER MAG	57	0.01%	530,314	97.14%
COP, INC	56	0.01%	530,370	97.15%
CASPIAN ARMS LTD	56	0.01%	530,426	97.16%
HERTER'S INC.	56	0.01%	530,482	97.17%
HAFDASA	56	0.01%	530,538	97.18%
SKB FIREARMS COMPANY	56	0.01%	530,594	97.19%
HENRY DERINGER SR&JR	55	0.01%	530,649	97.20%
DEFENSE TECH CORP	55	0.01%	530,704	97.21%
GREAT WESTERN ARMS	55	0.01%	530,759	97.22%
NAMBU (PISTOLS)	55	0.01%	530,814	97.23%
COAST-TO-COAST STORS	54	0.01%	530,868	97.24%
FEDERAL ORDNANCE	54	0.01%	530,922	97.25%
EARLY MODERN FIREARM	53	0.01%	530,975	97.26%
JENNINGS FINE TUNING	53	0.01%	531,028	97.27%
LRB ARMS L ISLAND	53	0.01%	531,081	97.28%
NOBLE	53	0.01%	531,134	97.29%
PRIVATELY MADE FIREARM (PMF)	53	0.01%	531,187	97.30%
MADE IN POLAND	53	0.01%	531,240	97.31%
STARR ARMS CO.	53	0.01%	531,293	97.32%
ARCUS COMPANY	52	0.01%	531,345	97.33%
ARMINEX	52	0.01%	531,397	97.34%
BLACK RAIN ORDINANCE	52	0.01%	531,449	97.34%
CHINA JINGAN EQUIPMNT	52	0.01%	531,501	97.35%
HUGLU	52	0.01%	531,553	97.36%
DIKAR	51	0.01%	531,604	97.37%

U.S. ARMS CORP	51	0.01%	531,655	97.38%
VALMET/VALMET OY	51	0.01%	531,706	97.39%
AMERICA BLISS & GOODYEAR	50	0.01%	531,756	97.40%
DICKSON	50	0.01%	531,806	97.41%
HARTFORD ARMS CO.	50	0.01%	531,856	97.42%
NAT. ORDNANCE, INC.	50	0.01%	531,906	97.43%
PEDERSOLI	50	0.01%	531,956	97.44%
PROFESSIONAL ORD	50	0.01%	532,006	97.45%
ESSENTIAL ARMS CO	49	0.01%	532,055	97.46%
KHAN	49	0.01%	532,104	97.46%
LOWER, JOHN P.	49	0.01%	532,153	97.47%
ERQUIGA,MGRUZA,Y CIA	48	0.01%	532,201	97.48%
PTR-91	48	0.01%	532,249	97.49%
RICHLAND ARMS CO.	48	0.01%	532,297	97.50%
SPESCO CORP.	48	0.01%	532,345	97.51%
CHRISTENSEN ARMS	47	0.01%	532,392	97.52%
SPORTSMAN	47	0.01%	532,439	97.53%
FRANKLIN, BEN	46	0.01%	532,485	97.53%
BRESCIA ARMAS	46	0.01%	532,531	97.54%
INDIAN ARMS CORP.	46	0.01%	532,577	97.55%
IBERIA FIREARMS	46	0.01%	532,623	97.56%
KEYSTONE ARMS CO.	46	0.01%	532,669	97.57%
KAISER DEFENSE	45	0.01%	532,714	97.58%
KESSLER	45	0.01%	532,759	97.58%
SUN DEVIL MFG	45	0.01%	532,804	97.59%
SEEKINS PRECISION	45	0.01%	532,849	97.60%
SHINN-A-SIPJA	45	0.01%	532,894	97.61%
COBOLT	44	0.01%	532,938	97.62%
FRONTIER	44	0.01%	532,982	97.63%
HARTMAN	44	0.01%	533,026	97.63%
NIGHTHAWK CUSTOM	44	0.01%	533,070	97.64%
VECTOR ARMS	44	0.01%	533,114	97.65%
EUROARMS	43	0.01%	533,157	97.66%
JAGER/JAGER & CO.	43	0.01%	533,200	97.67%
PRECISE IMPORTS CO	43	0.01%	533,243	97.67%
WISCHO(K.G.WILSKR&CO	43	0.01%	533,286	97.68%
ATA ARMS	42	0.01%	533,328	97.69%
LEINAD	42	0.01%	533,370	97.70%
MORRISBURG	42	0.01%	533,412	97.70%
RHEINISCHE RHEINMETL	42	0.01%	533,454	97.71%
AMRCN SPRIT ARMS CRP	41	0.01%	533,495	97.72%
AR-7 INDUSTRIES	41	0.01%	533,536	97.73%
CHARCO	41	0.01%	533,577	97.73%
INGRAM	41	0.01%	533,618	97.74%

MERIDIAN FIREARMS CO	41	0.01%	533,659	97.75%
MADE IN SOMALIA	41	0.01%	533,700	97.76%
BENJAMIN	40	0.01%	533,740	97.76%
COLTON FIREARMS CO.	40	0.01%	533,780	97.77%
VYATSKIE POLYANY	40	0.01%	533,820	97.78%
MAG TACTICAL SYSTEMS	40	0.01%	533,860	97.79%
RANDALL MFG CO	40	0.01%	533,900	97.79%
SPORTING ARMS CO	40	0.01%	533,940	97.80%
SURPLUS AMMO & ARMS	40	0.01%	533,980	97.81%
STACCATO 2011	40	0.01%	534,020	97.82%
YANKEE HILL MACHINE	40	0.01%	534,060	97.82%
BRIDGE GUN CO.	39	0.01%	534,099	97.83%
B WEST IMPORTS INC	39	0.01%	534,138	97.84%
CHIPMUNK MFG CO	39	0.01%	534,177	97.84%
DAKOTA	39	0.01%	534,216	97.85%
STRLNGWRTH/A H FOX	39	0.01%	534,255	97.86%
LIVIAOITL	39	0.01%	534,294	97.87%
LITHGOW	39	0.01%	534,333	97.87%
PRIMARY WEAPON SYS	39	0.01%	534,372	97.88%
MADE IN EGYPT	38	0.01%	534,410	97.89%
IRWINDALE ARMS INC	38	0.01%	534,448	97.89%
ISHAPOR	38	0.01%	534,486	97.90%
J*S PACIFIC ENT	38	0.01%	534,524	97.91%
LAUER CUSTOM WEAPONR	38	0.01%	534,562	97.91%
SHOOTERS ARMS MFG	38	0.01%	534,600	97.92%
MADE IN SWITZERLAND	38	0.01%	534,638	97.93%
BRAVO CO, MFG, INC	37	0.01%	534,675	97.94%
BLACK ACES TACTICAL	37	0.01%	534,712	97.94%
GOODTIMEOUTDRS(CORE)	37	0.01%	534,749	97.95%
REXIO S R L	37	0.01%	534,786	97.96%
SHARPS & SONS	37	0.01%	534,823	97.96%
WYOMING ARMS	37	0.01%	534,860	97.97%
ARMI F LLI POLI	36	0.01%	534,896	97.98%
FULL METAL JACKET	36	0.01%	534,932	97.98%
LANBER ARMS	36	0.01%	534,968	97.99%
RICHARDS, WESTLEY	36	0.01%	535,004	98.00%
BROWN MFG. CO.	35	0.01%	535,039	98.00%
CONNECTICUT ARMS	35	0.01%	535,074	98.01%
HAWK ENGINEERING	35	0.01%	535,109	98.02%
SEDCO INDUSTRIES	35	0.01%	535,144	98.02%
BADROCK TACTICAL	34	0.01%	535,178	98.03%
MADE IN FINLAND	34	0.01%	535,212	98.03%
FABRICA D ARMAS-IWA	34	0.01%	535,246	98.04%
HISPANO ARGENTINA	34	0.01%	535,280	98.05%

LAURONA	34	0.01%	535,314	98.05%
MARKWELL ARMS CO	34	0.01%	535,348	98.06%
STAGGS BILT PRODUCTS	34	0.01%	535,382	98.07%
C. H.	33	0.01%	535,415	98.07%
CZECH SMALL ARMS JABLUNKA	33	0.01%	535,448	98.08%
FAB ARM OR FABARM	33	0.01%	535,481	98.08%
INTERORD	33	0.01%	535,514	98.09%
JUST RIGHT CARBINE	33	0.01%	535,547	98.10%
SPORT ARM OF FLORIDA	33	0.01%	535,580	98.10%
GAMO	32	0.01%	535,612	98.11%
VLQUARTSN CUSTOM LTD	32	0.01%	535,644	98.11%
ARLINGTON ORDNANCE	31	0.01%	535,675	98.12%
KNIGHT ARMAMENT	31	0.01%	535,706	98.12%
NORICA	31	0.01%	535,737	98.13%
PIONEER ARMS CORP	31	0.01%	535,768	98.14%
RUBY ARMS CO.	31	0.01%	535,799	98.14%
CHALLENGER MFG. CO.	30	0.01%	535,829	98.15%
FABRINOR ARMA CORTA	30	0.01%	535,859	98.15%
MERIDEN FIREARMS CO.	30	0.01%	535,889	98.16%
METRO ARMS CORP	30	0.01%	535,919	98.16%
RADICAL FIREARMS, LLC	30	0.01%	535,949	98.17%
HERCULES	29	0.01%	535,978	98.17%
ORBEA/BROS.&HERMANOS	29	0.01%	536,007	98.18%
ROSS RIFLE	29	0.01%	536,036	98.18%
RILEY DEFENSE INC	29	0.01%	536,065	98.19%
STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO	29	0.01%	536,094	98.20%
SPHINX ENGINEERING	29	0.01%	536,123	98.20%
TAIYO-JUKI	29	0.01%	536,152	98.21%
ANCIENS ESTAB PIEPER	28	0.01%	536,180	98.21%
BEISTEGUI	28	0.01%	536,208	98.22%
COTTER & CO.	28	0.01%	536,236	98.22%
ED BROWN PRODUCTS INC	28	0.01%	536,264	98.23%
HAMMERLI	28	0.01%	536,292	98.23%
INVESTARM FAB D'ARMI	28	0.01%	536,320	98.24%
ISRAEL ARMS LTD	28	0.01%	536,348	98.24%
ROGER	28	0.01%	536,376	98.25%
MADE IN SWEDEN	28	0.01%	536,404	98.25%
UNIQUE	28	0.01%	536,432	98.26%
BARKER,T.	27	0.00%	536,459	98.26%
CLIC-CLAC	27	0.00%	536,486	98.27%
COPER FREARMS MFG.CO	27	0.00%	536,513	98.27%
GARATE ANITUA	27	0.00%	536,540	98.28%
ISRAEL ARMS INTRNTNL	27	0.00%	536,567	98.28%
SILENCERCO LLC	27	0.00%	536,594	98.29%

ULTRA HI	27	0.00%	536,621	98.29%
VERONA	27	0.00%	536,648	98.30%
ZANOLETTI,PIETRO	27	0.00%	536,675	98.30%
BIG BEAR ARMS	26	0.00%	536,701	98.31%
CZECH REPUBLIC	26	0.00%	536,727	98.31%
LUCZNIK METAL FCTORY	26	0.00%	536,753	98.32%
FRBCA DE ARM MEX.CTY	26	0.00%	536,779	98.32%
NIKKO	26	0.00%	536,805	98.33%
PARKER BROS MAKERS	26	0.00%	536,831	98.33%
ROGUE RIFLE CO	26	0.00%	536,857	98.34%
SPANISH SAHARA	26	0.00%	536,883	98.34%
MADE IN SIERRE LEONE	26	0.00%	536,909	98.34%
SALAVERRIA, IRAOLA	26	0.00%	536,935	98.35%
AUSTRALIAN AUTO ARMS	26	0.00%	536,961	98.35%
US FIRE-ARMS MFG INC	26	0.00%	536,987	98.36%
VULCAN	26	0.00%	537,013	98.36%
ARMSPORT	25	0.00%	537,038	98.37%
BEEMAN	25	0.00%	537,063	98.37%
CHATELLERAULT	25	0.00%	537,088	98.38%
DAVIS-WARNER ARMS CO	25	0.00%	537,113	98.38%
EXCEL INDUSTRIES INC	25	0.00%	537,138	98.39%
GILBERT/ELLICE ISLDS	25	0.00%	537,163	98.39%
LUDWIG LOEWE	25	0.00%	537,188	98.40%
RANCH & SILVA (RTS)	25	0.00%	537,213	98.40%
VIPER	25	0.00%	537,238	98.40%
ANTONIO ZOLI	25	0.00%	537,263	98.41%
BAKER GUN CO.	24	0.00%	537,287	98.41%
EXEL ARMS OF AMERICA	24	0.00%	537,311	98.42%
EXTAR, LLC	24	0.00%	537,335	98.42%
J P ENTERPRISES	24	0.00%	537,359	98.43%
MIL. ARM. CORP.(MAC)	24	0.00%	537,383	98.43%
ROBAR ET CIE	24	0.00%	537,407	98.44%
SURVIVAL ARMS	24	0.00%	537,431	98.44%
TRIPP RESEARCH	24	0.00%	537,455	98.44%
Z AUTO PISTOLE	24	0.00%	537,479	98.45%
AMER. FIREARM MFG CO	23	0.00%	537,502	98.45%
BUDDIE ARMS CO.	23	0.00%	537,525	98.46%
DAN COONAN IND OR DC	23	0.00%	537,548	98.46%
GECADO	23	0.00%	537,571	98.47%
MARTIGNY	23	0.00%	537,594	98.47%
SHERIDAN PROD., INC.	23	0.00%	537,617	98.47%
STRAYER TRIPP, INT	23	0.00%	537,640	98.48%
SUPERIOR ARMS INC	23	0.00%	537,663	98.48%
TACTICAL MACHINING	23	0.00%	537,686	98.49%



VULCAN ARMS INC	23	0.00%	537,709	98.49%
ARMORY GUN CO.	22	0.00%	537,731	98.50%
MS SAFARI ARMS	22	0.00%	537,753	98.50%
MORRISSEY INC	22	0.00%	537,775	98.50%
PLUM CRAZY FIREARMS	22	0.00%	537,797	98.51%
FRASER	22	0.00%	537,819	98.51%
STINGER MANUFACTURIN	22	0.00%	537,841	98.52%
ALLIES	21	0.00%	537,862	98.52%
AMERCN FIREARMS CORP	21	0.00%	537,883	98.52%
FIALA ARMS&EQUIP.CO.	21	0.00%	537,904	98.53%
GRAND POWER	21	0.00%	537,925	98.53%
GUARDIAN	21	0.00%	537,946	98.53%
NEWPORT	21	0.00%	537,967	98.54%
NORAMCO	21	0.00%	537,988	98.54%
PERAZZI	21	0.00%	538,009	98.55%
RATMIL	21	0.00%	538,030	98.55%
SMITH MFG GROUP	21	0.00%	538,051	98.55%
SIMONOV	21	0.00%	538,072	98.56%
THE AMERICAN	21	0.00%	538,093	98.56%
US REPEATING ARMS CO	21	0.00%	538,114	98.57%
UTAS	21	0.00%	538,135	98.57%
ZABALA BROS/ZABALA H	21	0.00%	538,156	98.57%
AMTEC 2000	20	0.00%	538,176	98.58%
BULLDOG	20	0.00%	538,196	98.58%
L. C. DAVIS	20	0.00%	538,216	98.58%
KIRIKKALE (MKE)	20	0.00%	538,236	98.59%
LAKEFIELD SALES	20	0.00%	538,256	98.59%
RAM LINE INC	20	0.00%	538,276	98.60%
SCHMIDT-RUBIN	20	0.00%	538,296	98.60%
SEDGLY, R F	20	0.00%	538,316	98.60%
THOMPSON MACHINE	20	0.00%	538,336	98.61%
VICTOR MOD H+R,HS	20	0.00%	538,356	98.61%
VOERE	20	0.00%	538,376	98.61%
WEBLEY-FOSBERY	20	0.00%	538,396	98.62%
BERGEREON	19	0.00%	538,415	98.62%
MARTIN A. BASCARAN	19	0.00%	538,434	98.62%
MADE IN CANADA	19	0.00%	538,453	98.63%
DAVENPORT FIREARMS	19	0.00%	538,472	98.63%
I G A	19	0.00%	538,491	98.63%
MISS.VALLEY ARMS CO.	19	0.00%	538,510	98.64%
PARAMOUNT	19	0.00%	538,529	98.64%
REVELLI	19	0.00%	538,548	98.64%
ROBINSON ARMAMENT CO	19	0.00%	538,567	98.65%
REPUBLIC ARMS INC	19	0.00%	538,586	98.65%

SABOTTI & TANFOLGLIO	19	0.00%	538,605	98.66%
TTI INTERNATIONAL	19	0.00%	538,624	98.66%
AREX	18	0.00%	538,642	98.66%
ADAMS ARMS, LLC	18	0.00%	538,660	98.67%
COONAN ARMS	18	0.00%	538,678	98.67%
CENTURY	18	0.00%	538,696	98.67%
ERNST THAELMANN	18	0.00%	538,714	98.68%
F DUSEK OPOTSCHNO	18	0.00%	538,732	98.68%
HEGE/HEGE WAFFEN	18	0.00%	538,750	98.68%
HOOD FIREARMS CO.	18	0.00%	538,768	98.69%
ITM ARMS OR ITM TOOL	18	0.00%	538,786	98.69%
J&R ENGINEERING CO	18	0.00%	538,804	98.69%
KE ARMS	18	0.00%	538,822	98.70%
KIMBALL ARMS CO.	18	0.00%	538,840	98.70%
MANNLICHER	18	0.00%	538,858	98.70%
OLYMPIA PISTOLE	18	0.00%	538,876	98.71%
ST. LOUIS ARMS CO.	18	0.00%	538,894	98.71%
SPORTING ARMS MFG	18	0.00%	538,912	98.71%
SONJU INDUSTRIAL	18	0.00%	538,930	98.71%
TAYLOR MFG	18	0.00%	538,948	98.72%
ARMI ATIS S.R.L.	17	0.00%	538,965	98.72%
ARMI SPORT	17	0.00%	538,982	98.72%
AUTO NINE CORP	17	0.00%	538,999	98.73%
BEAR CREEK ARSENAL	17	0.00%	539,016	98.73%
MADE IN BULGARIA	17	0.00%	539,033	98.73%
FIELD & FIRESIDE	17	0.00%	539,050	98.74%
ROSE, GEORGE E., CO.	17	0.00%	539,067	98.74%
HAENEL-SCHMEISSER	17	0.00%	539,084	98.74%
KOMANDO AV	17	0.00%	539,101	98.75%
KODIAK MFG. CO.	17	0.00%	539,118	98.75%
LIBERTY ARMS WORKS	17	0.00%	539,135	98.75%
MK ARMS INC	17	0.00%	539,152	98.76%
PACHMAYR GUN WORKS	17	0.00%	539,169	98.76%
PH 5 TACT (PH 5 WSI)	17	0.00%	539,186	98.76%
RETOLAZA BROS	17	0.00%	539,203	98.76%
SIERRA ARMS CO.	17	0.00%	539,220	98.77%
SPAIN	17	0.00%	539,237	98.77%
MARTINIQUE ZH Z-B	17	0.00%	539,254	98.77%
AMERICAN ARMS & AMMO	16	0.00%	539,270	98.78%
ADOLF FRANK CO	16	0.00%	539,286	98.78%
EJ CHURCHILL	16	0.00%	539,302	98.78%
DEFENSE	16	0.00%	539,318	98.79%
ESCODIN	16	0.00%	539,334	98.79%
FALCON	16	0.00%	539,350	98.79%

FIREARMS INTL INC	16	0.00%	539,366	98.79%
FTL MARKETING	16	0.00%	539,382	98.80%
GREENFIELD	16	0.00%	539,398	98.80%
HESSE LTD	16	0.00%	539,414	98.80%
MONDIAL(BLANK PSTLS)	16	0.00%	539,430	98.81%
NEW ENGLND WEST REM	16	0.00%	539,446	98.81%
OREGON ARMS INC	16	0.00%	539,462	98.81%
REPLICA ARMS	16	0.00%	539,478	98.82%
ROGGIO ARSENAL	16	0.00%	539,494	98.82%
SPANDAU	16	0.00%	539,510	98.82%
SPENCER RIFLE	16	0.00%	539,526	98.82%
SPREWERK GUNS, CYQ OR CVQ	16	0.00%	539,542	98.83%
THAMES ARMS CO.	16	0.00%	539,558	98.83%
TNW TECHNETWORK	16	0.00%	539,574	98.83%
MADE IN TAIWAN	16	0.00%	539,590	98.84%
ARTISTIC ARMS	15	0.00%	539,605	98.84%
ADVANTAGE ARMS	15	0.00%	539,620	98.84%
AMERICAN WPNS CORP	15	0.00%	539,635	98.84%
BUSCHER STROTMODELL	15	0.00%	539,650	98.85%
C3 DEFENSE, INC	15	0.00%	539,665	98.85%
CFS GUNS	15	0.00%	539,680	98.85%
EL FAISAN	15	0.00%	539,695	98.86%
EMERGING TECH INC	15	0.00%	539,710	98.86%
G. A. C.	15	0.00%	539,725	98.86%
HIBBARD SPENCER BART	15	0.00%	539,740	98.86%
INTERNATNL HARVESTER	15	0.00%	539,755	98.87%
JERICHO FIREARMS	15	0.00%	539,770	98.87%
KAZAR CUSTOM ARMS	15	0.00%	539,785	98.87%
KRIEGHOFF	15	0.00%	539,800	98.87%
MERWIN & HUBERT(M&H)	15	0.00%	539,815	98.88%
J.C.PENNEY(FOREMOST)	15	0.00%	539,830	98.88%
R GUNS SPORTSWEREUS	15	0.00%	539,845	98.88%
SCHMEISSER	15	0.00%	539,860	98.89%
SABRE DEFENCE INDUST	15	0.00%	539,875	98.89%
SPESCO	15	0.00%	539,890	98.89%
STEYR ARMS, INC	15	0.00%	539,905	98.89%
TROY INDUSTRIES	15	0.00%	539,920	98.90%
WHITNEY FIREARMS CO.	15	0.00%	539,935	98.90%
ADAMS & DEANE	14	0.00%	539,949	98.90%
ACCURACY INT LTD	14	0.00%	539,963	98.90%
ANDRUS & OSBORN	14	0.00%	539,977	98.91%
FRANCISCO ARIZMENDI	14	0.00%	539,991	98.91%
ASTAR	14	0.00%	540,005	98.91%
ARDESSA	14	0.00%	540,019	98.91%

BRAZIER	14	0.00%	540,033	98.92%
BREN	14	0.00%	540,047	98.92%
CALIFORNIA ARMS	14	0.00%	540,061	98.92%
CENTURY MFG INC	14	0.00%	540,075	98.92%
DICKSON CAPITAL	14	0.00%	540,089	98.93%
MADE IN EAST GERMANY	14	0.00%	540,103	98.93%
FRANKLIN, C.W.	14	0.00%	540,117	98.93%
FLORIDA FIREARMS	14	0.00%	540,131	98.93%
FULTON ARMORY	14	0.00%	540,145	98.94%
FABRICA ARMI GRADOGA	14	0.00%	540,159	98.94%
HATFIELD GUN CO	14	0.00%	540,173	98.94%
MASSACHUSETTS ARMS	14	0.00%	540,187	98.95%
MCKAY ENTERPRISES	14	0.00%	540,201	98.95%
MADE IN MEXICO	14	0.00%	540,215	98.95%
PAC(PACIFIC ARMS CO)	14	0.00%	540,229	98.95%
RADIKAL ARMS	14	0.00%	540,243	98.96%
REX	14	0.00%	540,257	98.96%
RIFLE GEAR	14	0.00%	540,271	98.96%
ROCKY MN ARMS CORP	14	0.00%	540,285	98.96%
STANDARD PROD. CO.	14	0.00%	540,299	98.97%
STORM	14	0.00%	540,313	98.97%
THOMAS ARMS CO.	14	0.00%	540,327	98.97%
WESTERN MARSHAL	14	0.00%	540,341	98.97%
WAFF - STENDA WERKE	14	0.00%	540,355	98.98%
YOUNG AMERICAN	14	0.00%	540,369	98.98%
MADE IN ALBANIA	13	0.00%	540,382	98.98%
ALAMO	13	0.00%	540,395	98.98%
ARMI S. PAOLO	13	0.00%	540,408	98.99%
BLLMRE-JOHNNSN TOL CO	13	0.00%	540,421	98.99%
BUL TRANSMARK LTD	13	0.00%	540,434	98.99%
CNADIAN IND LTD(CIL)	13	0.00%	540,447	98.99%
DELPHIAN ARMS CO	13	0.00%	540,460	99.00%
DIXIE GUN WORKS	13	0.00%	540,473	99.00%
DAVIDSON FIREARMS CO	13	0.00%	540,486	99.00%
EWBANK MFG	13	0.00%	540,499	99.00%
GALEF JL & SON	13	0.00%	540,512	99.00%
GLISENTI	13	0.00%	540,525	99.01%
GALIL ISRAEL	13	0.00%	540,538	99.01%
HERMAN	13	0.00%	540,551	99.01%
HRMTGE(ARM OR GUN CO	13	0.00%	540,564	99.01%
HY SCORE	13	0.00%	540,577	99.02%
JOHNSON, BYE & CO.	13	0.00%	540,590	99.02%
LANGENHAN FL	13	0.00%	540,603	99.02%
NHM/N. H. MAYER	13	0.00%	540,616	99.02%

SPECIAL WEAPONS LLC	13	0.00%	540,629	99.03%
TAPCO WEST JORDAN	13	0.00%	540,642	99.03%
CORSAIR	13	0.00%	540,655	99.03%
VEGA	13	0.00%	540,668	99.03%
ALPINE INDUSTRIES	12	0.00%	540,680	99.04%
BELKNAP HARDWARE	12	0.00%	540,692	99.04%
MADE IN BURMA	12	0.00%	540,704	99.04%
CENTENNIAL ARMS	12	0.00%	540,716	99.04%
DERYA ARM (DERYA SILAH SANAYI)	12	0.00%	540,728	99.04%
ECHAVE Y ARIZMENDI	12	0.00%	540,740	99.05%
ERL SVENDSEN (ESFAC)	12	0.00%	540,752	99.05%
ESPERANZA	12	0.00%	540,764	99.05%
EXCELSIOR	12	0.00%	540,776	99.05%
FRONTIER MOD DERINGR	12	0.00%	540,788	99.06%
GUARDIAN MFG GO	12	0.00%	540,800	99.06%
HAERENS TOJHUS	12	0.00%	540,812	99.06%
KRAL AV SANAYI	12	0.00%	540,824	99.06%
LASSERRE S A	12	0.00%	540,836	99.06%
NUMRICH ARMS CORP.	12	0.00%	540,848	99.07%
OREGON ARMS LIMITED	12	0.00%	540,860	99.07%
OTTOMANGUNS	12	0.00%	540,872	99.07%
OJANGUREN & VIDOSA	12	0.00%	540,884	99.07%
PREMIER	12	0.00%	540,896	99.08%
RHONER/RHONIE	12	0.00%	540,908	99.08%
SABATTI, FIAS	12	0.00%	540,920	99.08%
STRAYER-VOIGT	12	0.00%	540,932	99.08%
TAICO	12	0.00%	540,944	99.08%
TISAN	12	0.00%	540,956	99.09%
TACTICAL SOLUTIONS	12	0.00%	540,968	99.09%
UNITED SPORTING ARMS	12	0.00%	540,980	99.09%
VEKTOR	12	0.00%	540,992	99.09%
WEAVER ARMS	12	0.00%	541,004	99.09%
GASPAR ARIZAGA	11	0.00%	541,015	99.10%
A.R.SALES CO.	11	0.00%	541,026	99.10%
ARMI TECNICHE DE RIZ	11	0.00%	541,037	99.10%
BATAVIA/BATAVIA LDR	11	0.00%	541,048	99.10%
BCI DEFENSE	11	0.00%	541,059	99.10%
BLUMENFELD IMPORT CO	11	0.00%	541,070	99.11%
DEUTSCHE TREFF	11	0.00%	541,081	99.11%
DAVIS, N. R. & SONS	11	0.00%	541,092	99.11%
D-TECHNIK	11	0.00%	541,103	99.11%
FAUSTI, STEPHANO	11	0.00%	541,114	99.11%
GLADIATOR	11	0.00%	541,125	99.12%
GRIEDER, H. F.	11	0.00%	541,136	99.12%

GROUP INDUSTRIES	11	0.00%	541,147	99.12%
HEMBURG	11	0.00%	541,158	99.12%
INDUS ARMI BRESCIANE	11	0.00%	541,169	99.13%
ITALGUNS INTERNATL	11	0.00%	541,180	99.13%
KOMMER, THEODOR	11	0.00%	541,191	99.13%
BELLERI, LUIGI	11	0.00%	541,202	99.13%
MERCURY	11	0.00%	541,213	99.13%
NEMO ARMS,INC	11	0.00%	541,224	99.14%
NOREEN FIREARMS, LLC	11	0.00%	541,235	99.14%
PATRIOT	11	0.00%	541,246	99.14%
SARMCO	11	0.00%	541,257	99.14%
SHNDONG FRST MACH CO	11	0.00%	541,268	99.14%
SHAPLEIGH HDW. CO.	11	0.00%	541,279	99.15%
SMITH MFG COMPANY	11	0.00%	541,290	99.15%
SERITSAN	11	0.00%	541,301	99.15%
STOCK, FRANZ	11	0.00%	541,312	99.15%
TAMPEREEN ASEPAJA	11	0.00%	541,323	99.15%
TACTICAL INNOVATIONS	11	0.00%	541,334	99.16%
UKRAINE	11	0.00%	541,345	99.16%
WILKINSON & SONS	11	0.00%	541,356	99.16%
AMERICAN ARMS INT	10	0.00%	541,366	99.16%
ANARCHY ARMORY	10	0.00%	541,376	99.16%
AUSTRALIA	10	0.00%	541,386	99.16%
AMERICAN TACTICAL OUTFITTERS	10	0.00%	541,396	99.17%
AUTO MAG JURRAS	10	0.00%	541,406	99.17%
AMERICAN WESTRN ARMS	10	0.00%	541,416	99.17%
ALEXANDER ARMS	10	0.00%	541,426	99.17%
BREDA	10	0.00%	541,436	99.17%
BRSLUZ ARITO ARTNA	10	0.00%	541,446	99.18%
CETME	10	0.00%	541,456	99.18%
CLASSIC ARMS	10	0.00%	541,466	99.18%
COVERT ARMS MFG CO	10	0.00%	541,476	99.18%
COOEY	10	0.00%	541,486	99.18%
DELU, FABRCA DARMES	10	0.00%	541,496	99.18%
ECLIPSE	10	0.00%	541,506	99.19%
E3 ARMS, LLC	10	0.00%	541,516	99.19%
FIREARMS CO, LTD	10	0.00%	541,526	99.19%
FRATELLI PIOTTI	10	0.00%	541,536	99.19%
GM	10	0.00%	541,546	99.19%
LEE ARMS CO.	10	0.00%	541,556	99.20%
LARUE TACTICAL	10	0.00%	541,566	99.20%
MENDOZA	10	0.00%	541,576	99.20%
PRECISION INDUSTRIES	10	0.00%	541,586	99.20%
PRECISION SM PARTS	10	0.00%	541,596	99.20%

REPUBLIC	10	0.00%	541,606	99.21%
SPIRLET	10	0.00%	541,616	99.21%
SERRIFILE INC	10	0.00%	541,626	99.21%
FAB-10	10	0.00%	541,636	99.21%
TALON INDUSTRIES INC	10	0.00%	541,646	99.21%
TRESSITU	10	0.00%	541,656	99.21%
URKO	10	0.00%	541,666	99.22%
VELOCITY FIREARMS	10	0.00%	541,676	99.22%
FBRCA DE ARM ZRGOSA	10	0.00%	541,686	99.22%
PEDRO AROSA AGUIRRE	9	0.00%	541,695	99.22%
AMERCN IMP CO	9	0.00%	541,704	99.22%
ARROW ARMS	9	0.00%	541,713	99.22%
ALEX PRO FIREARMS	9	0.00%	541,722	99.23%
MATADOR	9	0.00%	541,731	99.23%
BERBEN CORP	9	0.00%	541,740	99.23%
BABY HAMMERLESS	9	0.00%	541,749	99.23%
BEND MFG GROUP	9	0.00%	541,758	99.23%
MADE IN COLOMBIA	9	0.00%	541,767	99.23%
CASULL ARMS CORP	9	0.00%	541,776	99.24%
DUTCH HEMBRUG	9	0.00%	541,785	99.24%
FALCO	9	0.00%	541,794	99.24%
FAB MILITAR DE BRACO	9	0.00%	541,803	99.24%
ANDREW FYRBERG & CO	9	0.00%	541,812	99.24%
GLOBAL ARMS	9	0.00%	541,821	99.24%
HOGAN MFG, LLC	9	0.00%	541,830	99.25%
HAWKEN	9	0.00%	541,839	99.25%
INLAND MANUFACTURING	9	0.00%	541,848	99.25%
JLD ENTERPRISES	9	0.00%	541,857	99.25%
JANA INTERNATNL CO.	9	0.00%	541,866	99.25%
KSN INDUSTRIES	9	0.00%	541,875	99.25%
O. W. A.	9	0.00%	541,884	99.26%
PALMETTO STATE DEFENSE GREER	9	0.00%	541,893	99.26%
M-I REP CONGO BRAZZ	9	0.00%	541,902	99.26%
S.A. AUTOMATIQUE	9	0.00%	541,911	99.26%
SPORTING ARMS INC	9	0.00%	541,920	99.26%
SILE DSTRBUTRS, INC.	9	0.00%	541,929	99.26%
SHILOH PROD.(SHARPS	9	0.00%	541,938	99.27%
SENDRA CORP	9	0.00%	541,947	99.27%
SRM, INC	9	0.00%	541,956	99.27%
SWISS ARMS	9	0.00%	541,965	99.27%
SYRACUSE FORGING CO.	9	0.00%	541,974	99.27%
SEYTRES	9	0.00%	541,983	99.27%
T. A. C.	9	0.00%	541,992	99.28%
TALLARES D ARMAS LIV	9	0.00%	542,001	99.28%

TIPPMAN ARMS CO	9	0.00%	542,010	99.28%
TENNESSEE ARMS CO	9	0.00%	542,019	99.28%
VETTERLI	9	0.00%	542,028	99.28%
WHITNEYVILLE ARMORY	9	0.00%	542,037	99.28%
WEDMER	9	0.00%	542,046	99.29%
WINCH	9	0.00%	542,055	99.29%
ADLER WAFFENWERKE	8	0.00%	542,063	99.29%
AGUIRRE Y ARANZABAL	8	0.00%	542,071	99.29%
ALKRTSNA FAB ARMAS	8	0.00%	542,079	99.29%
AMERICA S.A.	8	0.00%	542,087	99.29%
ARIZMENDI,NORBERTO	8	0.00%	542,095	99.29%
BALLESTER-RIGUAD	8	0.00%	542,103	99.30%
BEEBE ARMS CO.	8	0.00%	542,111	99.30%
BECKER & HOLLANDER	8	0.00%	542,119	99.30%
CROWN CITY ARMS	8	0.00%	542,127	99.30%
DARNE	8	0.00%	542,135	99.30%
DESTROYER CARBINE	8	0.00%	542,143	99.30%
DAKOTA ARMS	8	0.00%	542,151	99.30%
DAL PHON SA	8	0.00%	542,159	99.31%
EDDY MFG CO EMC	8	0.00%	542,167	99.31%
GUISASOLA BROS.	8	0.00%	542,175	99.31%
IMPERIAL	8	0.00%	542,183	99.31%
JANNSEN/JNNSN SON&CO	8	0.00%	542,191	99.31%
KENTUCKIAN	8	0.00%	542,199	99.31%
MADE IN KOREA	8	0.00%	542,207	99.32%
L A DISTRIBUTORS	8	0.00%	542,215	99.32%
MARKSMAN PRODUCTS	8	0.00%	542,223	99.32%
MOORE,WILLIAM,& CO.	8	0.00%	542,231	99.32%
MITRAILLEUSE FRAN DA	8	0.00%	542,239	99.32%
MARATHON PRDCTS INC	8	0.00%	542,247	99.32%
MATRIX AEROSPACE	8	0.00%	542,255	99.32%
NAVAL COMPANY INC	8	0.00%	542,263	99.33%
NEWTON	8	0.00%	542,271	99.33%
ORDNANCE DESIGN CO.	8	0.00%	542,279	99.33%
TEXAS-RANGER-FRNTIER	8	0.00%	542,287	99.33%
RUBI	8	0.00%	542,295	99.33%
RANGER MACHINE & TL	8	0.00%	542,303	99.33%
SCORPION	8	0.00%	542,311	99.33%
SOG ARMORY INC	8	0.00%	542,319	99.34%
SURGEON RIFLES INC	8	0.00%	542,327	99.34%
SUREFIRE LLC	8	0.00%	542,335	99.34%
SILMA SPORTING GUN	8	0.00%	542,343	99.34%
SPEC WEAPONS SYSTEMS	8	0.00%	542,351	99.34%
TORKELSON ARMS CO.	8	0.00%	542,359	99.34%



UCYILDIZ ARMS INDS	8	0.00%	542,367	99.34%
WITTE'S IXL	8	0.00%	542,375	99.35%
WOLF	8	0.00%	542,383	99.35%
YILDIZ SANAYI	8	0.00%	542,391	99.35%
ABERCROMBIE & FITCH	7	0.00%	542,398	99.35%
AR57 LLC	7	0.00%	542,405	99.35%
ALLEN	7	0.00%	542,412	99.35%
ATLAS	7	0.00%	542,419	99.35%
A. J. AUBREY	7	0.00%	542,426	99.36%
AUTO PISTOLE ZKP	7	0.00%	542,433	99.36%
ANVIL ARMS LLC	7	0.00%	542,440	99.36%
BEARMAN INDUSTRIES	7	0.00%	542,447	99.36%
B F ARMS MFG	7	0.00%	542,454	99.36%
BAUER, KARL	7	0.00%	542,461	99.36%
COBRA TACTICAL INC	7	0.00%	542,468	99.36%
CLABROUGH & SONS	7	0.00%	542,475	99.36%
CONNECTICUT VLY CLAS	7	0.00%	542,482	99.37%
DELAWARE MACHINERY	7	0.00%	542,489	99.37%
ELEY/ELEY KYNOCH	7	0.00%	542,496	99.37%
ERBI/ARMAS	7	0.00%	542,503	99.37%
ESTUL,INC.	7	0.00%	542,510	99.37%
FABICO	7	0.00%	542,517	99.37%
FEDERAL FIREARMS CO	7	0.00%	542,524	99.37%
FRANCOLIN INTRNL ARMS CO	7	0.00%	542,531	99.37%
FRATELLI BERTUZZI	7	0.00%	542,538	99.38%
HOLLAND & HOLLAND	7	0.00%	542,545	99.38%
KIRICI SILAH (ARMS) (KRC AV)	7	0.00%	542,552	99.38%
MARBLE ARMS CORP.	7	0.00%	542,559	99.38%
MICHIGAN ARMAMENT	7	0.00%	542,566	99.38%
MIL INCORPORATED	7	0.00%	542,573	99.38%
MILITARY AUTOMATIC	7	0.00%	542,580	99.38%
MKS SUPPLY, INC	7	0.00%	542,587	99.38%
NOVAMATIC	7	0.00%	542,594	99.39%
OMEGA ARMS	7	0.00%	542,601	99.39%
OLIN-KODENSHA CO	7	0.00%	542,608	99.39%
PISTOLE MODELL 27	7	0.00%	542,615	99.39%
ROTH-GASSER	7	0.00%	542,622	99.39%
RHODE ISLAND ARMS	7	0.00%	542,629	99.39%
ROYAL GUN CO.	7	0.00%	542,636	99.39%
REPUBLIC ARMS OF S A	7	0.00%	542,643	99.39%
RETAY ARMS LTD STI	7	0.00%	542,650	99.40%
S. A. C. M.	7	0.00%	542,657	99.40%
FELIX SARASQUET & CO	7	0.00%	542,664	99.40%
SCHIEDER,KARL KASCHE	7	0.00%	542,671	99.40%

SACO DEFENSE	7	0.00%	542,678	99.40%
MADE IN SENEGAL	7	0.00%	542,685	99.40%
SINGER	7	0.00%	542,692	99.40%
SITES SPECTRE	7	0.00%	542,699	99.41%
SMALL ARMS LONG BRAN	7	0.00%	542,706	99.41%
SECRET SERVICE	7	0.00%	542,713	99.41%
TEXAS RANGER	7	0.00%	542,720	99.41%
GOLDEN WEST(TALON)	7	0.00%	542,727	99.41%
'TOWER' BROWN BESS	7	0.00%	542,734	99.41%
U S ORDNANCE	7	0.00%	542,741	99.41%
VALKYRIE ARMS LTD	7	0.00%	542,748	99.41%
VULCAIN	7	0.00%	542,755	99.42%
WESSN,STEVENS,&MILLR	7	0.00%	542,762	99.42%
WINFIELD	7	0.00%	542,769	99.42%
WORLD ARMS CORP	7	0.00%	542,776	99.42%
AMER ARMS DELTA	6	0.00%	542,782	99.42%
ACCU-MATCH INTERNATL	6	0.00%	542,788	99.42%
FIGHTLITE INDUSTRIES	6	0.00%	542,794	99.42%
AMEETEC	6	0.00%	542,800	99.42%
ARMI E&F	6	0.00%	542,806	99.42%
ALLEN, ETHAN, &CO	6	0.00%	542,812	99.43%
AMERICAN SPIRIT ARMS	6	0.00%	542,818	99.43%
ALEXANDRIA PRO FAB	6	0.00%	542,824	99.43%
ALPH-PROJ SPOL SRO	6	0.00%	542,830	99.43%
ARMIGAS-COMEGA	6	0.00%	542,836	99.43%
A-SQUARE CO	6	0.00%	542,842	99.43%
ARRIZABALAGA, AZANZA	6	0.00%	542,848	99.43%
BAFORD ARMS	6	0.00%	542,854	99.43%
BERGARA EUROPE	6	0.00%	542,860	99.43%
BLASER JAGDWAFFEN	6	0.00%	542,866	99.44%
BROWN PRECISION INC	6	0.00%	542,872	99.44%
GREGORIO BOLUMBURU	6	0.00%	542,878	99.44%
BLU RDG PREC GUNWRKS	6	0.00%	542,884	99.44%
BREVETTATE IND ARMI	6	0.00%	542,890	99.44%
BATTLE ARMS DEVLPMT	6	0.00%	542,896	99.44%
CANTABRIA	6	0.00%	542,902	99.44%
CAROLINA ARMS CO.	6	0.00%	542,908	99.44%
CHARLES LANCASTER&CO	6	0.00%	542,914	99.44%
CHILDERS GUNS, LLC	6	0.00%	542,920	99.45%
CLARIDGE HI-TEC	6	0.00%	542,926	99.45%
CODY MFG.CORP.	6	0.00%	542,932	99.45%
DUO	6	0.00%	542,938	99.45%
ENCORE	6	0.00%	542,944	99.45%
EAGLE GUN CO.	6	0.00%	542,950	99.45%

EMPIRE STATE ARMS CO	6	0.00%	542,956	99.45%
EVOLUTION SPORTS	6	0.00%	542,962	99.45%
FBN	6	0.00%	542,968	99.45%
FIREARMS INTL CORP DC	6	0.00%	542,974	99.46%
F-1 FIREARMS, LLC	6	0.00%	542,980	99.46%
FRONTIER(REVOLVER)	6	0.00%	542,986	99.46%
AUGUST FRANCOIS	6	0.00%	542,992	99.46%
GAZANAGA, ISIDRO	6	0.00%	542,998	99.46%
MADE IN GREECE	6	0.00%	543,004	99.46%
GHOST FIREARMS	6	0.00%	543,010	99.46%
GAMBA	6	0.00%	543,016	99.46%
W W GREENER	6	0.00%	543,022	99.46%
H & H ENTERPRISES	6	0.00%	543,028	99.47%
H J S INDUSTRIES	6	0.00%	543,034	99.47%
HONOR DEFENSE, LLC	6	0.00%	543,040	99.47%
HOPPES	6	0.00%	543,046	99.47%
MADE IN INDONESIA	6	0.00%	543,052	99.47%
JV PRECISION	6	0.00%	543,058	99.47%
KDF, INC	6	0.00%	543,064	99.47%
KINETIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP, LLC	6	0.00%	543,070	99.47%
LANDMANN, J. G.	6	0.00%	543,076	99.47%
LANCASTER CON ARMS	6	0.00%	543,082	99.48%
LONE WOLF R&D LLC	6	0.00%	543,088	99.48%
MERKEL	6	0.00%	543,094	99.48%
MEREILLEUX	6	0.00%	543,100	99.48%
MIDLAND	6	0.00%	543,106	99.48%
MIKKENGER ARMS	6	0.00%	543,112	99.48%
MICROTECH SMALL ARMS	6	0.00%	543,118	99.48%
MITCHELL MFG CO	6	0.00%	543,124	99.48%
NORTH FULTON ARMS	6	0.00%	543,130	99.48%
NITRO	6	0.00%	543,136	99.49%
NEW GUINEA(NOW PAPUA	6	0.00%	543,142	99.49%
NIGHTHAWK FIREARMS	6	0.00%	543,148	99.49%
O D I INC	6	0.00%	543,154	99.49%
PAGE-LEWIS	6	0.00%	543,160	99.49%
PROTECTOR	6	0.00%	543,166	99.49%
PUPPY	6	0.00%	543,172	99.49%
RHINO ARMS	6	0.00%	543,178	99.49%
RAINIER ARMS	6	0.00%	543,184	99.49%
RED JACKET	6	0.00%	543,190	99.50%
RURAL	6	0.00%	543,196	99.50%
RUSSO-CHINOIS	6	0.00%	543,202	99.50%
RWS DIANA	6	0.00%	543,208	99.50%
SUINAGA Y ARAMBERRI	6	0.00%	543,214	99.50%

SIMSON	6	0.00%	543,220	99.50%
SERNA	6	0.00%	543,226	99.50%
SHINKOSHA	6	0.00%	543,232	99.50%
STANDARD ARMS OF NEV	6	0.00%	543,238	99.50%
SOLOTHURN	6	0.00%	543,244	99.51%
STEEN,C,ARM.CO(SARCO	6	0.00%	543,250	99.51%
SARDIUS INDUSTRIES	6	0.00%	543,256	99.51%
SHARPS BROS MFG	6	0.00%	543,262	99.51%
STONER, EUGENE	6	0.00%	543,268	99.51%
SUPERIOR	6	0.00%	543,274	99.51%
SUNNGARD, HAROLD	6	0.00%	543,280	99.51%
SELECT WEAPN SYS INC	6	0.00%	543,286	99.51%
SHADOW SYSTEMS, LLC	6	0.00%	543,292	99.51%
THERMO DYNAMIC SYS.	6	0.00%	543,298	99.51%
TEMPLAR ARMAMENT LLC	6	0.00%	543,304	99.52%
TOKYO ARSENAL	6	0.00%	543,310	99.52%
AUTAUGA ARMS INC	6	0.00%	543,316	99.52%
TS	6	0.00%	543,322	99.52%
TWIN PINES	6	0.00%	543,328	99.52%
TYPHOON DEFENSE INDUSTRIES	6	0.00%	543,334	99.52%
VERNEY CARRON USA	6	0.00%	543,340	99.52%
(WAMO MFG CO)	6	0.00%	543,346	99.52%
WARRIOR PISTOLS	6	0.00%	543,352	99.52%
ZIJIANG MACHINERY COMPANY	6	0.00%	543,358	99.53%
ZVI SBROJOVKA VSETIN	6	0.00%	543,364	99.53%
ARMSAN SILAH SANAYI	5	0.00%	543,369	99.53%
ABC RIFLE COMPANY	5	0.00%	543,374	99.53%
ACTION 1920 MODEL	5	0.00%	543,379	99.53%
ADVANCE ARMAMENTS	5	0.00%	543,384	99.53%
ADDAX TACTICAL	5	0.00%	543,389	99.53%
AETNA ARMS CO.	5	0.00%	543,394	99.53%
AMERICN STND TOOL CO	5	0.00%	543,399	99.53%
ANKARA	5	0.00%	543,404	99.53%
ATC	5	0.00%	543,409	99.54%
AUSTRALIAN ARMS	5	0.00%	543,414	99.54%
BALLARD ARMS	5	0.00%	543,419	99.54%
BATTLE BORN TACTICS LLC	5	0.00%	543,424	99.54%
BUFFALO ARMS CORP.	5	0.00%	543,429	99.54%
E A BROWN MFG	5	0.00%	543,434	99.54%
BRUGGER & THOMET AG	5	0.00%	543,439	99.54%
CENTAURE	5	0.00%	543,444	99.54%
CELTA	5	0.00%	543,449	99.54%
CESAR	5	0.00%	543,454	99.54%
COMANCHE	5	0.00%	543,459	99.54%

CENTURION TACTICAL	5	0.00%	543,464	99.55%
CONTINENTAL ARMS CO	5	0.00%	543,469	99.55%
CRUCERO	5	0.00%	543,474	99.55%
DAKIN	5	0.00%	543,479	99.55%
DARLING	5	0.00%	543,484	99.55%
DETECTIVE	5	0.00%	543,489	99.55%
DIANA	5	0.00%	543,494	99.55%
HIJOS DE ECHEVARRIA	5	0.00%	543,499	99.55%
EDML ARMS	5	0.00%	543,504	99.55%
EKSEN SILAH SAN TIC	5	0.00%	543,509	99.55%
ELK RIVER TOOL & DIE	5	0.00%	543,514	99.55%
ELECTRIL CITY	5	0.00%	543,519	99.56%
EMPIRE ARMS CO.	5	0.00%	543,524	99.56%
E & R MACHINE,INC.	5	0.00%	543,529	99.56%
ENCOM AMERICA	5	0.00%	543,534	99.56%
ANTONIO ERRASTI	5	0.00%	543,539	99.56%
FAJEN MFG. CO	5	0.00%	543,544	99.56%
FACTORY MILITARY	5	0.00%	543,549	99.56%
FIDELIS ARMS	5	0.00%	543,554	99.56%
FIERCE FIREARMS	5	0.00%	543,559	99.56%
FORENADE FABRIK VRKN	5	0.00%	543,564	99.56%
FAHRZEUG JAGDWAFFEN	5	0.00%	543,569	99.56%
FAMAE/FAMAP	5	0.00%	543,574	99.57%
F PEDRETTI	5	0.00%	543,579	99.57%
GORDONEY	5	0.00%	543,584	99.57%
GENSCHOW GUSTAV E CO	5	0.00%	543,589	99.57%
GUNFIGHTER TACTICAL, LLC (GFT)	5	0.00%	543,594	99.57%
GREGORELLI & UMBERTI	5	0.00%	543,599	99.57%
HAMILTON	5	0.00%	543,604	99.57%
HWP ENTERPRISES	5	0.00%	543,609	99.57%
INGLIS JOHN	5	0.00%	543,614	99.57%
INTL ORDNANCE GROUP	5	0.00%	543,619	99.57%
MADE IN IRAN	5	0.00%	543,624	99.57%
INDUSTRIAL TECH MACH	5	0.00%	543,629	99.58%
JARMANN	5	0.00%	543,634	99.58%
JGA	5	0.00%	543,639	99.58%
KOFS LTD	5	0.00%	543,644	99.58%
LA FRANCE SPECIALTES	5	0.00%	543,649	99.58%
LEWIS, G. E.	5	0.00%	543,654	99.58%
MADSEN	5	0.00%	543,659	99.58%
MOORES MACHINE CO	5	0.00%	543,664	99.58%
MOA CORPORATION	5	0.00%	543,669	99.58%
MONETA-GUERNICA	5	0.00%	543,674	99.58%
NATMIL (BORA ARMS)	5	0.00%	543,679	99.58%

NORTH & SAVAGE	5	0.00%	543,684	99.59%
NORMA	5	0.00%	543,689	99.59%
SOTA ARMS INC	5	0.00%	543,694	99.59%
PRETORIA ARMS FCTORY	5	0.00%	543,699	99.59%
PAKISTAN ORDNANCE	5	0.00%	543,704	99.59%
PARAGA	5	0.00%	543,709	99.59%
PICKERT, FRIEDRICH	5	0.00%	543,714	99.59%
PARAGON	5	0.00%	543,719	99.59%
QUARTER CIRCLE 10	5	0.00%	543,724	99.59%
QUENTIN DEFENSE	5	0.00%	543,729	99.59%
S.A.G.M./S.A.G.E.M.	5	0.00%	543,734	99.59%
SCOUT	5	0.00%	543,739	99.60%
SIMMONS	5	0.00%	543,744	99.60%
SLLR	5	0.00%	543,749	99.60%
SMITH ENTERPRISES	5	0.00%	543,754	99.60%
STERN	5	0.00%	543,759	99.60%
STILLERS PRECISION	5	0.00%	543,764	99.60%
SALT WORKS RIFLES	5	0.00%	543,769	99.60%
MADE IN SVALBARD	5	0.00%	543,774	99.60%
SWIFT MFG CO	5	0.00%	543,779	99.60%
SWAT FIREARMS	5	0.00%	543,784	99.60%
TACTICAL ARMZ	5	0.00%	543,789	99.60%
TRAILBLAZER FIREARMS LLC	5	0.00%	543,794	99.61%
TPM ARMS	5	0.00%	543,799	99.61%
TURKS & CAICOS ISLND	5	0.00%	543,804	99.61%
TRACAOLA, ARANZABAL	5	0.00%	543,809	99.61%
TRADEWINDS	5	0.00%	543,814	99.61%
UNION ARMS/FIREARMS	5	0.00%	543,819	99.61%
IGNACIO UGARTECHEA	5	0.00%	543,824	99.61%
UNDERWOOD-ELLIOTT-FI	5	0.00%	543,829	99.61%
TOMAS DE URIZAR	5	0.00%	543,834	99.61%
U.S. ARMS&CUTLERY CO	5	0.00%	543,839	99.61%
VELOCITY FIREARMS	5	0.00%	543,844	99.61%
VALTRO	5	0.00%	543,849	99.62%
WEST COAST WEAPON WORKS, LLC	5	0.00%	543,854	99.62%
WEHER	5	0.00%	543,859	99.62%
WESSON & HARRINGTON	5	0.00%	543,864	99.62%
WESCO ORDNANCE	5	0.00%	543,869	99.62%
WORTHINGTON ARMS CO.	5	0.00%	543,874	99.62%
ZAK ARMORY	5	0.00%	543,879	99.62%
FARA,ZOLI,GIUSEPPE	5	0.00%	543,884	99.62%
ACIER COMPRIME	4	0.00%	543,888	99.62%
MADE IN ANDORRA	4	0.00%	543,892	99.62%
ADCOR INDUSTRIES INC	4	0.00%	543,896	99.62%

AMRCN FRNTR FIREARMS	4	0.00%	543,900	99.63%
ARMITAGE INT	4	0.00%	543,904	99.63%
ALDAZABAL	4	0.00%	543,908	99.63%
ZOLI, ANGELO,& FIGLI	4	0.00%	543,912	99.63%
AO PRECISION MFG	4	0.00%	543,916	99.63%
ARGLER	4	0.00%	543,920	99.63%
ARAMBERRI,VICTR&SONS	4	0.00%	543,924	99.63%
AR15 COM	4	0.00%	543,928	99.63%
ADVNC D SMLL ARMS IND	4	0.00%	543,932	99.63%
A W C SYSTMS TCHNLGY	4	0.00%	543,936	99.63%
BACN(MFG.OR ARMS CO)	4	0.00%	543,940	99.63%
BAILEY,THOMAS	4	0.00%	543,944	99.63%
BROWNELLS INC	4	0.00%	543,948	99.63%
BAHRAIN/BAHREIN MADE	4	0.00%	543,952	99.63%
BERGARA USA (BP FIREARMS CO)	4	0.00%	543,956	99.64%
BUYUK HUGLU	4	0.00%	543,960	99.64%
BAUSKA ARMS	4	0.00%	543,964	99.64%
BENETTI, ANDREA	4	0.00%	543,968	99.64%
BONANZA	4	0.00%	543,972	99.64%
BOHICA	4	0.00%	543,976	99.64%
BRIXIA(MILITARY MODL	4	0.00%	543,980	99.64%
BELMONT FIREARMS	4	0.00%	543,984	99.64%
CATCO	4	0.00%	543,988	99.64%
COHARIE ARMS	4	0.00%	543,992	99.64%
CAESAR GUERINI	4	0.00%	543,996	99.64%
CHANTECLER	4	0.00%	544,000	99.64%
CHAN CHAN	4	0.00%	544,004	99.64%
CHICAGO ARMS CO.	4	0.00%	544,008	99.65%
CLEMENT	4	0.00%	544,012	99.65%
COLONIAL	4	0.00%	544,016	99.65%
DOUBLE DIAMOND	4	0.00%	544,020	99.65%
DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES INDUSTRIES	4	0.00%	544,024	99.65%
DOUBLETAP DEFENSE LLC	4	0.00%	544,028	99.65%
DUCO	4	0.00%	544,032	99.65%
EASTERN	4	0.00%	544,036	99.65%
EXPRESS	4	0.00%	544,040	99.65%
FALKLAND ISLANDS	4	0.00%	544,044	99.65%
ARMIFABRI	4	0.00%	544,048	99.65%
FINNISH LION/JR	4	0.00%	544,052	99.65%
FLORIDA	4	0.00%	544,056	99.65%
H&D FOLSOM ARMS CO	4	0.00%	544,060	99.65%
GABBETT-FAIRFAX	4	0.00%	544,064	99.66%
GARRUCHA	4	0.00%	544,068	99.66%
GIUESEPPE GITTI	4	0.00%	544,072	99.66%

GREY GHOST PRECISION, LLC	4	0.00%	544,076	99.66%
GENE SIMILLION CUST	4	0.00%	544,080	99.66%
HENRY, J. J., & SON	4	0.00%	544,084	99.66%
INDIAN SALES	4	0.00%	544,088	99.66%
JACKSON HOLE ARMS CO	4	0.00%	544,092	99.66%
J K MUSTANG, INC	4	0.00%	544,096	99.66%
MONTGOMERY, J. C.	4	0.00%	544,100	99.66%
KAHOUT & SPOL	4	0.00%	544,104	99.66%
KAWAGUCHIYA	4	0.00%	544,108	99.66%
MADE IN CROATIA	4	0.00%	544,112	99.66%
KNICKERBOCKER	4	0.00%	544,116	99.66%
LANDOR ARMS CORPORATION	4	0.00%	544,120	99.67%
LEBEL	4	0.00%	544,124	99.67%
LINCOLN	4	0.00%	544,128	99.67%
LONGINES	4	0.00%	544,132	99.67%
MFG. D'ARMES A FEU	4	0.00%	544,136	99.67%
MANTON, J., & CO.	4	0.00%	544,140	99.67%
MENTA AUGUST MENZ	4	0.00%	544,144	99.67%
MK SPECIALITIES	4	0.00%	544,148	99.67%
M & M INDUSTRIES	4	0.00%	544,152	99.67%
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	4	0.00%	544,156	99.67%
MAROCCINI	4	0.00%	544,160	99.67%
PEABODY-MARTINI	4	0.00%	544,164	99.67%
MANHATTAN POCK REV	4	0.00%	544,168	99.67%
MUSTANG MARSHALS SER	4	0.00%	544,172	99.68%
ORDNANCE TECHNOLOGY	4	0.00%	544,176	99.68%
PACIFIC INTRNTNL MFG	4	0.00%	544,180	99.68%
POS (PRIDE OF SPAIN)	4	0.00%	544,184	99.68%
PARDINI	4	0.00%	544,188	99.68%
PERFECTA	4	0.00%	544,192	99.68%
MADE IN PORTUGAL	4	0.00%	544,196	99.68%
PATRIOT DEFENSE ARMS	4	0.00%	544,200	99.68%
RAST & GASSER	4	0.00%	544,204	99.68%
REID, JAMES	4	0.00%	544,208	99.68%
R FAMAGE	4	0.00%	544,212	99.68%
ROHRBAUGH FIREARMS	4	0.00%	544,216	99.68%
RIO	4	0.00%	544,220	99.68%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARMS	4	0.00%	544,224	99.68%
ROGERS & SPENCER	4	0.00%	544,228	99.69%
REMSPORT MFG	4	0.00%	544,232	99.69%
R & R ENTERPRISES	4	0.00%	544,236	99.69%
ROTH-STEYR	4	0.00%	544,240	99.69%
RMW EXTREME	4	0.00%	544,244	99.69%
SOFINOCON ENTERPRISE	4	0.00%	544,248	99.69%



SHADOW/SHADOW INDY	4	0.00%	544,252	99.69%
S H ARMS OF OKLAHOMA	4	0.00%	544,256	99.69%
SHARPS RIFLE CO	4	0.00%	544,260	99.69%
SIVISPACEM	4	0.00%	544,264	99.69%
SMIMURA	4	0.00%	544,268	99.69%
SANTA BARBARA	4	0.00%	544,272	99.69%
SHADOW OPS WEAPONRY	4	0.00%	544,276	99.69%
SPECIAL SERVICE	4	0.00%	544,280	99.69%
SITES	4	0.00%	544,284	99.70%
S GRANT & JOS LAND	4	0.00%	544,288	99.70%
STERN	4	0.00%	544,292	99.70%
MADE IN SUDAN	4	0.00%	544,296	99.70%
STERLINGWORTH II	4	0.00%	544,300	99.70%
SACTO BLACK RIFLE	4	0.00%	544,304	99.70%
TECHNO ARMS	4	0.00%	544,308	99.70%
TOBIN ARMS MFG. CO.	4	0.00%	544,312	99.70%
TRAPS BEST	4	0.00%	544,316	99.70%
TREJO	4	0.00%	544,320	99.70%
TAC 2	4	0.00%	544,324	99.70%
U.A.E.(UN.ARM.EIBAR)	4	0.00%	544,328	99.70%
UNIS	4	0.00%	544,332	99.70%
VANDALIS	4	0.00%	544,336	99.71%
VERGO	4	0.00%	544,340	99.71%
VURSAN	4	0.00%	544,344	99.71%
L. J. WARNANT	4	0.00%	544,348	99.71%
WAFFEN WERKS	4	0.00%	544,352	99.71%
WINSLOW ARMS CO.	4	0.00%	544,356	99.71%
WILDEY FIREARMS	4	0.00%	544,360	99.71%
WALKER	4	0.00%	544,364	99.71%
MADE IN WEST INDIES	4	0.00%	544,368	99.71%
ASCENCIO ZABALA	4	0.00%	544,372	99.71%
ZULAICA Y CIA	4	0.00%	544,376	99.71%
A. B. DISTRIBUTORS	3	0.00%	544,379	99.71%
ACHA HERMANOS	3	0.00%	544,382	99.71%
ANDRO CORP INDUSTRIES	3	0.00%	544,385	99.71%
AMRO ESPCLSTS RUNDAS	3	0.00%	544,388	99.71%
AGAWAM ARMS	3	0.00%	544,391	99.72%
HENRY AIKEN	3	0.00%	544,394	99.72%
ALXNDR JMS ORDNANCE	3	0.00%	544,397	99.72%
ALLEN & WHEELock	3	0.00%	544,400	99.72%
AMMO BROS	3	0.00%	544,403	99.72%
MARTIN AMUATEGUI	3	0.00%	544,406	99.72%
ARRIOLA	3	0.00%	544,409	99.72%
HIJOS DE ARRIZABALAG	3	0.00%	544,412	99.72%

ASA FIREARMS	3	0.00%	544,415	99.72%
AUTO FRANCAISE	3	0.00%	544,418	99.72%
BA	3	0.00%	544,421	99.72%
BARRENCHA&GALLESTGUE	3	0.00%	544,424	99.72%
BALDWIN CO.	3	0.00%	544,427	99.72%
BOSTON BULL DOG	3	0.00%	544,430	99.72%
THEODORE BERGMANN	3	0.00%	544,433	99.72%
BERENT STEEL CO.	3	0.00%	544,436	99.72%
BARTLETT ENTERPRISES	3	0.00%	544,439	99.72%
BMG, LLC	3	0.00%	544,442	99.72%
BOJHO	3	0.00%	544,445	99.73%
BOWERS	3	0.00%	544,448	99.73%
BUFFALO ARMS CORP	3	0.00%	544,451	99.73%
BUTTERFIELD,JESSE S.	3	0.00%	544,454	99.73%
CA-SI	3	0.00%	544,457	99.73%
CHERRYS FINE GUNS	3	0.00%	544,460	99.73%
CHONGQING JIANSHE IND GROUP CO	3	0.00%	544,463	99.73%
CHEROKEE ARMS CO.	3	0.00%	544,466	99.73%
CHEYENNE	3	0.00%	544,469	99.73%
CLAIR	3	0.00%	544,472	99.73%
COONAN, INC	3	0.00%	544,475	99.73%
COLIAT	3	0.00%	544,478	99.73%
BRUNO CASTELLANI	3	0.00%	544,481	99.73%
CROSS MACHINE TOOL CO	3	0.00%	544,484	99.73%
CARLO CASSARTELLI	3	0.00%	544,487	99.73%
DEFENDER	3	0.00%	544,490	99.73%
D. M. W.	3	0.00%	544,493	99.73%
DANE ARMORY, LLC	3	0.00%	544,496	99.73%
DOUGLAS	3	0.00%	544,499	99.73%
DREADNOUGHT	3	0.00%	544,502	99.74%
DESERT TECH LLC	3	0.00%	544,505	99.74%
EULOGIO ARROSTEGUI	3	0.00%	544,508	99.74%
ECLIPSE	3	0.00%	544,511	99.74%
ELITE ARM AMMUNITION	3	0.00%	544,514	99.74%
ELLIOTT	3	0.00%	544,517	99.74%
E R MAPLE CO	3	0.00%	544,520	99.74%
EXTRACTEUR	3	0.00%	544,523	99.74%
FRASER ARMS CO	3	0.00%	544,526	99.74%
FABRICA ARMI SARREZO	3	0.00%	544,529	99.74%
FEDARM (FEDERAL ARMAMENT) LLC	3	0.00%	544,532	99.74%
FEINWERK BAU	3	0.00%	544,535	99.74%
FIDJELAND	3	0.00%	544,538	99.74%
FLEMING FIREARMS	3	0.00%	544,541	99.74%

FOSTER INDUSTRIES	3	0.00%	544,544	99.74%
FOSTER HARDWARE CO.	3	0.00%	544,547	99.74%
FRANCISCO SARRUIGART	3	0.00%	544,550	99.74%
GEMTECH	3	0.00%	544,553	99.74%
GEVARM, S. A.	3	0.00%	544,556	99.75%
GENERAL FIREARMS CO	3	0.00%	544,559	99.75%
GKC ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,562	99.75%
GREAT AMERICAN	3	0.00%	544,565	99.75%
GUNSMOKE ENT	3	0.00%	544,568	99.75%
GUSTLOFF	3	0.00%	544,571	99.75%
GUNWERKS LLC	3	0.00%	544,574	99.75%
HARISON,FRANK,ARM CO	3	0.00%	544,577	99.75%
HEYM	3	0.00%	544,580	99.75%
HOLT, SAM	3	0.00%	544,583	99.75%
HARTFORD ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,586	99.75%
MADE IN HAITI	3	0.00%	544,589	99.75%
HV (AUTO PISTOL)	3	0.00%	544,592	99.75%
IBARGUN	3	0.00%	544,595	99.75%
IBARAKI FIREARMS	3	0.00%	544,598	99.75%
INTERNATNL DISTRIB	3	0.00%	544,601	99.75%
ILJA	3	0.00%	544,604	99.75%
IRON RIDGE ARMS	3	0.00%	544,607	99.75%
ITALO	3	0.00%	544,610	99.76%
J&J ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,613	99.76%
JAMES RIVER ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,616	99.76%
KANSAS CITY ARMS	3	0.00%	544,619	99.76%
KERRCO	3	0.00%	544,622	99.76%
KESSLER ARMS CORP.	3	0.00%	544,625	99.76%
KNIGHT & HALE	3	0.00%	544,628	99.76%
KOLB, H M	3	0.00%	544,631	99.76%
KRINKS	3	0.00%	544,634	99.76%
KARRIS GUNS	3	0.00%	544,637	99.76%
KAUFMANN TACTICAL	3	0.00%	544,640	99.76%
LIGNOSE	3	0.00%	544,643	99.76%
LIGHTNING (PISTOL)	3	0.00%	544,646	99.76%
LIUTIC IND., INC.	3	0.00%	544,649	99.76%
LANCER SYSTEMS LP ALLENTOWN	3	0.00%	544,652	99.76%
LEECH & RIGDON	3	0.00%	544,655	99.76%
LONE STAR RIFLE CO.	3	0.00%	544,658	99.76%
LUCHSGEWEHRFABRIK	3	0.00%	544,661	99.76%
MANUFRANCE	3	0.00%	544,664	99.77%
MALTBY & HENLEY	3	0.00%	544,667	99.77%
M.B.A./MB ASSOCIATES	3	0.00%	544,670	99.77%
MARS (PISTOLS)	3	0.00%	544,673	99.77%

MANCHESTER ARMS	3	0.00%	544,676	99.77%
MANDALL	3	0.00%	544,679	99.77%
MEACHAM, E.C., ARMS	3	0.00%	544,682	99.77%
M K BALLISTIC SYSTMS	3	0.00%	544,685	99.77%
MOHAWK ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,688	99.77%
MMC ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,691	99.77%
MINNESOTA ARMS CO.	3	0.00%	544,694	99.77%
MARKS	3	0.00%	544,697	99.77%
MODESTO SANTOS (MS)	3	0.00%	544,700	99.77%
MASIERI	3	0.00%	544,703	99.77%
MTS	3	0.00%	544,706	99.77%
MUELLER	3	0.00%	544,709	99.77%
MAYER & RIEM	3	0.00%	544,712	99.77%
NEWMAN BROTHERS	3	0.00%	544,715	99.77%
PARKERHURST, WILLIAM	3	0.00%	544,718	99.78%
QUAN-DOI CAO-DAI	3	0.00%	544,721	99.78%
RAN	3	0.00%	544,724	99.78%
ROBAR CO INC	3	0.00%	544,727	99.78%
RECORD MATCH PISTOLS	3	0.00%	544,730	99.78%
REILLY, E. M., & CO.	3	0.00%	544,733	99.78%
REH IND	3	0.00%	544,736	99.78%
RIGAUD	3	0.00%	544,739	99.78%
JOHN RIGBY & CO	3	0.00%	544,742	99.78%
R J BRAVERMAN	3	0.00%	544,745	99.78%
RED JACKET FIREARMS	3	0.00%	544,748	99.78%
REMO	3	0.00%	544,751	99.78%
ROTH FROMMER	3	0.00%	544,754	99.78%
ROCK PISTOL MFG	3	0.00%	544,757	99.78%
ROUTLEDGE MFG. CO.	3	0.00%	544,760	99.78%
RAPTOR ARMS CO, LLC	3	0.00%	544,763	99.78%
SLR RIFLEWORKS LLC FLORIDA	3	0.00%	544,766	99.78%
RASHEED RASHID	3	0.00%	544,769	99.78%
RYAN PISTOL MFG. CO.	3	0.00%	544,772	99.78%
SHINBISHA	3	0.00%	544,775	99.79%
SCOTT ARMS CO.	3	0.00%	544,778	99.79%
STATE OF READINESS ARMS, LLC	3	0.00%	544,781	99.79%
STANS GUNSMTHING SER	3	0.00%	544,784	99.79%
SIRKIS INDUSTRIES	3	0.00%	544,787	99.79%
SHIKI(COPY MAUSER MP	3	0.00%	544,790	99.79%
SALIENT ARMS INTERNATIONAL	3	0.00%	544,793	99.79%
SAEILO MFG IND	3	0.00%	544,796	99.79%
SIMPLEX	3	0.00%	544,799	99.79%
S. PAULO	3	0.00%	544,802	99.79%
SPENCER RIFLE CO	3	0.00%	544,805	99.79%

SPITFIRE MFG. CO.	3	0.00%	544,808	99.79%
STEWART	3	0.00%	544,811	99.79%
STANLEY ARMS CO.	3	0.00%	544,814	99.79%
SUPER DESTROYER	3	0.00%	544,817	99.79%
SWORD INTERNATIONAL	3	0.00%	544,820	99.79%
TRITON ARMS LLC	3	0.00%	544,823	99.79%
TEXAS ARMORY	3	0.00%	544,826	99.79%
'TOWER'BRWN BESS RPL	3	0.00%	544,829	99.80%
T. D. E.	3	0.00%	544,832	99.80%
MADE IN THAILAND	3	0.00%	544,835	99.80%
TRI-C-CORP	3	0.00%	544,838	99.80%
TEXAS LONGHORN ARMS	3	0.00%	544,841	99.80%
TRC	3	0.00%	544,844	99.80%
TRADE	3	0.00%	544,847	99.80%
TAYLORS & CO, INC	3	0.00%	544,850	99.80%
ULTRA LIGHT ARMS	3	0.00%	544,853	99.80%
UNCLE SAM	3	0.00%	544,856	99.80%
ULTR SPRTWFFN GMBH	3	0.00%	544,859	99.80%
UTICA	3	0.00%	544,862	99.80%
VALIANT	3	0.00%	544,865	99.80%
VC DEFENSE	3	0.00%	544,868	99.80%
VLTOR WEAPONS SYS	3	0.00%	544,871	99.80%
WAUTAUGA	3	0.00%	544,874	99.80%
WARD BURTON	3	0.00%	544,877	99.80%
WAFFEN FRANCONIA	3	0.00%	544,880	99.80%
WHIPPET	3	0.00%	544,883	99.81%
WMD GUNS, LLC	3	0.00%	544,886	99.81%
WAFFEN-TECHNIK	3	0.00%	544,889	99.81%
WHITWORTH RIFLE CO.	3	0.00%	544,892	99.81%
WHITNEY, E.	3	0.00%	544,895	99.81%
WIENER WAFFENFABRIK	3	0.00%	544,898	99.81%
X TREME MACHINING	3	0.00%	544,901	99.81%
ZAYRE	3	0.00%	544,904	99.81%
ZEPHYR	3	0.00%	544,907	99.81%
CANARY ISLANDS	3	0.00%	544,910	99.81%
ABESSER & MEREL	2	0.00%	544,912	99.81%
ASCEND ARMORY	2	0.00%	544,914	99.81%
ARRIZABALAGA CALIXTO	2	0.00%	544,916	99.81%
ARMERIA EL CAZADOR	2	0.00%	544,918	99.81%
ARMELEGANT FIREARMS INDUSTRY	2	0.00%	544,920	99.81%
ARDEL ENG & MFG, INC	2	0.00%	544,922	99.81%
ANGSTADT ARMS, LLC	2	0.00%	544,924	99.81%
APPLIED KINETICS LLC	2	0.00%	544,926	99.81%
ALBRECHT KIND	2	0.00%	544,928	99.81%

AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN	2	0.00%	544,930	99.81%
AMERICAN S & W	2	0.00%	544,932	99.81%
APACHE	2	0.00%	544,934	99.81%
ARISTOCRAT	2	0.00%	544,936	99.82%
ASI GUNS	2	0.00%	544,938	99.82%
AUSTEN	2	0.00%	544,940	99.82%
ARMS TECHNOLOGY	2	0.00%	544,942	99.82%
AWI	2	0.00%	544,944	99.82%
BARNHART ENTERPRISES	2	0.00%	544,946	99.82%
BECKER	2	0.00%	544,948	99.82%
BEAUMONT-VITALI	2	0.00%	544,950	99.82%
BONNELL FIREARM CO	2	0.00%	544,952	99.82%
BLACK FORGE, LLC	2	0.00%	544,954	99.82%
BALLARD, C.H.	2	0.00%	544,956	99.82%
BLACKHEART INTERNTL	2	0.00%	544,958	99.82%
BALLISTIC ADVANTAGE	2	0.00%	544,960	99.82%
BM	2	0.00%	544,962	99.82%
BAT MACHINE CO INC	2	0.00%	544,964	99.82%
BURNSIDES	2	0.00%	544,966	99.82%
BOBCAT WEAPONS, INC	2	0.00%	544,968	99.82%
BOONE,DANIEL	2	0.00%	544,970	99.82%
BORCHARDT, HUGO	2	0.00%	544,972	99.82%
BOLTUN	2	0.00%	544,974	99.82%
BLLRD RFL CRTRDG,LLC	2	0.00%	544,976	99.82%
BENET ARMS	2	0.00%	544,978	99.82%
BURGESS	2	0.00%	544,980	99.82%
BUSSU	2	0.00%	544,982	99.82%
BOWERS INDUSTRIES	2	0.00%	544,984	99.82%
BATTISTA RIZZINI	2	0.00%	544,986	99.82%
COBALT KINETICS	2	0.00%	544,988	99.82%
COMPETITOR CORP INC	2	0.00%	544,990	99.82%
CLASSIC DOUBLES	2	0.00%	544,992	99.83%
CEPHYR	2	0.00%	544,994	99.83%
CHICAGO DERRINGER CO	2	0.00%	544,996	99.83%
CNTRL KENTUCKY ARMS	2	0.00%	544,998	99.83%
CLEMENT-NEUMANN	2	0.00%	545,000	99.83%
CUNO MELCHER	2	0.00%	545,002	99.83%
COCKERILL	2	0.00%	545,004	99.83%
CONSTABLER	2	0.00%	545,006	99.83%
COW BOY	2	0.00%	545,008	99.83%
COW BOY RANGER	2	0.00%	545,010	99.83%
CHAPARRAL ARMS	2	0.00%	545,012	99.83%
COMPONENT METAL PROD	2	0.00%	545,014	99.83%
CRIOLLA	2	0.00%	545,016	99.83%

CRESTWOOD ARMS	2	0.00%	545,018	99.83%
CRAFT PRODUCTS CO	2	0.00%	545,020	99.83%
CRUSADER ARMS CO	2	0.00%	545,022	99.83%
CROSSFIRE LLC	2	0.00%	545,024	99.83%
COASTAL GUN	2	0.00%	545,026	99.83%
CONN SHOTGUN MFG CO	2	0.00%	545,028	99.83%
CROSSFIRE	2	0.00%	545,030	99.83%
COMBAT SHOOTERS	2	0.00%	545,032	99.83%
CHESTERFELD ARMAMENT	2	0.00%	545,034	99.83%
DUBIEL ARMS CO	2	0.00%	545,036	99.83%
DEFIANCE MFG.INC.	2	0.00%	545,038	99.83%
DEMON	2	0.00%	545,040	99.83%
DETROIT GUN WORKS	2	0.00%	545,042	99.83%
DESERT INDUSTRIES INC	2	0.00%	545,044	99.83%
MADE IN DENMARK	2	0.00%	545,046	99.84%
DAKOTA TACTICAL	2	0.00%	545,048	99.84%
DLASK ARMS CORP	2	0.00%	545,050	99.84%
D-MAX INDUSTRIES	2	0.00%	545,052	99.84%
DORMAN	2	0.00%	545,054	99.84%
DARRA	2	0.00%	545,056	99.84%
DESERT TACTICAL ARMS	2	0.00%	545,058	99.84%
DSCHULLNIGG	2	0.00%	545,060	99.84%
DETONICS USA	2	0.00%	545,062	99.84%
DIAWA	2	0.00%	545,064	99.84%
DYNAMITE NOBEL	2	0.00%	545,066	99.84%
EARTHQUAKE	2	0.00%	545,068	99.84%
EFFEBI SNC, INC.	2	0.00%	545,070	99.84%
EGE SILAH	2	0.00%	545,072	99.84%
ENTERPRISE GUN WORKS	2	0.00%	545,074	99.84%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2	0.00%	545,076	99.84%
EMDEKO INTERNATIONAL	2	0.00%	545,078	99.84%
EUROSTAHL	2	0.00%	545,080	99.84%
EUSKARO	2	0.00%	545,082	99.84%
EXPERT RIFLE	2	0.00%	545,084	99.84%
80 PERCENT ARMS	2	0.00%	545,086	99.84%
FED ENGINEERING CORP	2	0.00%	545,088	99.84%
FOUNDING FATHERS ARMORY	2	0.00%	545,090	99.84%
FAXON FIREARMS LLC	2	0.00%	545,092	99.84%
FIAT	2	0.00%	545,094	99.84%
FLAIG'S	2	0.00%	545,096	99.84%
FELK INDUSTRIES	2	0.00%	545,098	99.84%
FLAWLESS FIREARMS, LLC	2	0.00%	545,100	99.85%
FM PRODUCTS INC (FOXTROT MIKE)	2	0.00%	545,102	99.85%
FIRE POWER INC	2	0.00%	545,104	99.85%

FRONTIER BULLDOG	2	0.00%	545,106	99.85%
F.A.I.R.	2	0.00%	545,108	99.85%
FULLERTON	2	0.00%	545,110	99.85%
FUSION FIREARMS	2	0.00%	545,112	99.85%
GEORGIA	2	0.00%	545,114	99.85%
GENRUS ENGINEER SPEC	2	0.00%	545,116	99.85%
GRIFFIN ARMAMENT	2	0.00%	545,118	99.85%
GEHA	2	0.00%	545,120	99.85%
GIACOSA	2	0.00%	545,122	99.85%
GRULLA ARAMAS	2	0.00%	545,124	99.85%
GUNS AMMO AND ACCESSORIES INC	2	0.00%	545,126	99.85%
GONCZ	2	0.00%	545,128	99.85%
PEDRO GOROSABEL	2	0.00%	545,130	99.85%
GARY REEDERS CUSTOM	2	0.00%	545,132	99.85%
GAUCHR ARMES S A INC	2	0.00%	545,134	99.85%
GUN WORKS LTD	2	0.00%	545,136	99.85%
GARAYSAR, INC	2	0.00%	545,138	99.85%
HABICHT	2	0.00%	545,140	99.85%
HELLENIC ARMS IND	2	0.00%	545,142	99.85%
HAUT RHIN	2	0.00%	545,144	99.85%
HDH	2	0.00%	545,146	99.85%
HERCULES GAS MUNITIO	2	0.00%	545,148	99.85%
HEADHUNTERS FIREARMS	2	0.00%	545,150	99.85%
HARRISON & HUSSEY	2	0.00%	545,152	99.85%
H & N MINICRAFT	2	0.00%	545,154	99.85%
HANOVER ARMS	2	0.00%	545,156	99.86%
HORNET	2	0.00%	545,158	99.86%
HARDENED ARMS	2	0.00%	545,160	99.86%
INT ANTIQUE REP INC	2	0.00%	545,162	99.86%
INVICTA	2	0.00%	545,164	99.86%
JIEFFECO	2	0.00%	545,166	99.86%
J-K IMPORTS	2	0.00%	545,168	99.86%
JPS MFG, LLC	2	0.00%	545,170	99.86%
WOLFPACK ARMORY JW MFG	2	0.00%	545,172	99.86%
KHALAN WEAPONRY	2	0.00%	545,174	99.86%
KEBLER	2	0.00%	545,176	99.86%
KJOBENHAUNS TOIHUUS	2	0.00%	545,178	99.86%
RWC GROUP LLC (KLASHNIKOV USA)	2	0.00%	545,180	99.86%
KELBLYS INC	2	0.00%	545,182	99.86%
MADE IN NORTH KOREA	2	0.00%	545,184	99.86%
KOHNKE GUN WORKS	2	0.00%	545,186	99.86%
KOKURA	2	0.00%	545,188	99.86%
KORTH	2	0.00%	545,190	99.86%
KRAG	2	0.00%	545,192	99.86%



KAZAKHSTAN	2	0.00%	545,194	99.86%
KTG FIREARMS	2	0.00%	545,196	99.86%
KRAUSSER, A.	2	0.00%	545,198	99.86%
LAU, J.H., & CO.	2	0.00%	545,200	99.86%
LACHA	2	0.00%	545,202	99.86%
HUSQVARNA	2	0.00%	545,204	99.86%
HARRY LAWSON CO	2	0.00%	545,206	99.86%
LOB	2	0.00%	545,208	99.86%
LA CLEDE GUN CO	2	0.00%	545,210	99.87%
LEDESMA ARMS	2	0.00%	545,212	99.87%
LEADER DYNAMIS	2	0.00%	545,214	99.87%
MADE IN LESOTHO	2	0.00%	545,216	99.87%
LEFAUCHEUX	2	0.00%	545,218	99.87%
LE PAGE	2	0.00%	545,220	99.87%
LEPCO	2	0.00%	545,222	99.87%
LEWES/LEWIS	2	0.00%	545,224	99.87%
LEGION FIREARMS LLC	2	0.00%	545,226	99.87%
LIONHEART INDUSTRIES LLC	2	0.00%	545,228	99.87%
LA IND GUIPUZCOANA	2	0.00%	545,230	99.87%
LARRANAGA, MIGUEL	2	0.00%	545,232	99.87%
NEW LONG RNGE.WINNER	2	0.00%	545,234	99.87%
LONE STAR ARMAMENT	2	0.00%	545,236	99.87%
LUX	2	0.00%	545,238	99.87%
LINYI JUNXING CHEETAH	2	0.00%	545,240	99.87%
M. A. T.	2	0.00%	545,242	99.87%
M. A. C.	2	0.00%	545,244	99.87%
MALTBY, CORLISS & CO	2	0.00%	545,246	99.87%
MACHINE CRAFTERS INC	2	0.00%	545,248	99.87%
MAADI GRIFFIN	2	0.00%	545,250	99.87%
JOHN MEUNIER GUN CO	2	0.00%	545,252	99.87%
M GROUP INTL	2	0.00%	545,254	99.87%
M. L.	2	0.00%	545,256	99.87%
FRITZ MANN(MANN WERK	2	0.00%	545,258	99.87%
MT. VERNON ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	545,260	99.87%
MOWERY GUN WORKS	2	0.00%	545,262	99.87%
ALEX MARTIN, LTD	2	0.00%	545,264	99.88%
MERRILL, J.H., & CO.	2	0.00%	545,266	99.88%
MARIXA	2	0.00%	545,268	99.88%
MSA	2	0.00%	545,270	99.88%
MONTANA RIFLE CO	2	0.00%	545,272	99.88%
NEUMANN	2	0.00%	545,274	99.88%
NEWTON ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	545,276	99.88%
NEMESIS ARMS, INC	2	0.00%	545,278	99.88%
NOT NAC MFG. CO.	2	0.00%	545,280	99.88%

NATIONAL MILITARY ARMAMENT LLC	2	0.00%	545,282	99.88%
MADE IN NORWAY	2	0.00%	545,284	99.88%
NEXT LEVEL ARMAMENT-MFGING	2	0.00%	545,286	99.88%
OMEGA (RIFLES)	2	0.00%	545,288	99.88%
OMEGA DEFENSIVE IND	2	0.00%	545,290	99.88%
OHIO ORDNANCE	2	0.00%	545,292	99.88%
ORDINANZA	2	0.00%	545,294	99.88%
MODELE D'ORDONNANCE	2	0.00%	545,296	99.88%
PARAGON	2	0.00%	545,298	99.88%
PALMER CHEM. & EQUIP	2	0.00%	545,300	99.88%
PRECISION LIEGEOISE	2	0.00%	545,302	99.88%
PASADENA FIREARMS	2	0.00%	545,304	99.88%
PNEU-DART, INC.	2	0.00%	545,306	99.88%
ALONZO D.PERRY	2	0.00%	545,308	99.88%
PLYMOUTH	2	0.00%	545,310	99.88%
PISTOLE M.37 OR M.29	2	0.00%	545,312	99.88%
PENN ARMS	2	0.00%	545,314	99.88%
POMPEYA	2	0.00%	545,316	99.88%
E. A. PRESCOTT	2	0.00%	545,318	99.88%
PETER STAHL	2	0.00%	545,320	99.89%
MADE IN PERU	2	0.00%	545,322	99.89%
RAPID FIRE	2	0.00%	545,324	99.89%
ROBERTS FIREARM MFG	2	0.00%	545,326	99.89%
RHINELAND ARMS	2	0.00%	545,328	99.89%
RIFLE SUPPLY	2	0.00%	545,330	99.89%
SOC REP OF VIETNAM	2	0.00%	545,332	99.89%
ST. HUBERT	2	0.00%	545,334	99.89%
MADE IN SAUDI ARABIA	2	0.00%	545,336	99.89%
SABER TACTICAL	2	0.00%	545,338	99.89%
SCHULTZ/LARSEN	2	0.00%	545,340	99.89%
SUCESOR DE E GUIASAS.	2	0.00%	545,342	99.89%
SEMMERLING CORP.	2	0.00%	545,344	99.89%
SAFIR ARMS CO	2	0.00%	545,346	99.89%
STATE ARMS GUN CO	2	0.00%	545,348	99.89%
SHARPS-BORCHARDT	2	0.00%	545,350	99.89%
SHEFFIELD	2	0.00%	545,352	99.89%
SIONICS WEAPONS SYS	2	0.00%	545,354	99.89%
SOROKA RIFLE CO	2	0.00%	545,356	99.89%
OTIS A. SMITH	2	0.00%	545,358	99.89%
JOHN M.SMYTH MDS CO	2	0.00%	545,360	99.89%
STANLEY	2	0.00%	545,362	99.89%
SAN TAN TACTICAL	2	0.00%	545,364	99.89%
SOCIETE D'ARMES	2	0.00%	545,366	99.89%

SPORTCO	2	0.00%	545,368	99.89%
SAMSON MFG CORP	2	0.00%	545,370	99.89%
SCHMEISSER & SIMPSON	2	0.00%	545,372	99.89%
SSK INDUSTRIES	2	0.00%	545,374	99.90%
SONS OF LIBERTY GUN WORKS	2	0.00%	545,376	99.90%
STOCKING, ALXNDR & CO	2	0.00%	545,378	99.90%
SUDAREV	2	0.00%	545,380	99.90%
SUOMI	2	0.00%	545,382	99.90%
SOUTHEASTERN WEAPON	2	0.00%	545,384	99.90%
TACTICAL CUSTOMS	2	0.00%	545,386	99.90%
THUREON DEFENSE LLC	2	0.00%	545,388	99.90%
TORTORT MANUFACTURING	2	0.00%	545,390	99.90%
TERRITORIAL GUNSMITH	2	0.00%	545,392	99.90%
TRIOMPHE	2	0.00%	545,394	99.90%
2A ARMAMENT, LLC	2	0.00%	545,396	99.90%
TACTICAL WEAPONS SOL	2	0.00%	545,398	99.90%
TYROL (RIFLES)	2	0.00%	545,400	99.90%
U. C.	2	0.00%	545,402	99.90%
US FIREARMS ACDMY (RENO GUNS)	2	0.00%	545,404	99.90%
UMBRELLA CORPORATION	2	0.00%	545,406	99.90%
UNION	2	0.00%	545,408	99.90%
UPLANDER	2	0.00%	545,410	99.90%
VELOCITY, LLC	2	0.00%	545,412	99.90%
VELOBROM	2	0.00%	545,414	99.90%
WALCH FIREARMS CO.	2	0.00%	545,416	99.90%
JAMES WARNER ARMS CO	2	0.00%	545,418	99.90%
WARREN ARMS CORP.	2	0.00%	545,420	99.90%
WEI DONG MFG	2	0.00%	545,422	99.90%
WESSON, FRANK	2	0.00%	545,424	99.90%
WESTERN VALLEY ARMS	2	0.00%	545,426	99.90%
WILKAR PRODUCTS, INC	2	0.00%	545,428	99.91%
WINCO ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	545,430	99.91%
WILTSHIRE ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	545,432	99.91%
WILLIAM LEECH & SON	2	0.00%	545,434	99.91%
WESSON & LEAVITT	2	0.00%	545,436	99.91%
WILLIAMS ARMS CO	2	0.00%	545,438	99.91%
WEINER WAFFENFABRIK	2	0.00%	545,440	99.91%
X-PLORACO OF TEXAS	2	0.00%	545,442	99.91%
XIN SHAI DAI	2	0.00%	545,444	99.91%
ZEHNA,ZEHNER,EMIL	2	0.00%	545,446	99.91%
ZELLA	2	0.00%	545,448	99.91%
ZEV TECHNOLOGIES	2	0.00%	545,450	99.91%
ZOMBIE DEFENSE	2	0.00%	545,452	99.91%
ZRODELTA (CSJB HOLDINGS INC)	2	0.00%	545,454	99.91%

AGENCY ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,455	99.91%
AMBROSE ARMORY	1	0.00%	545,456	99.91%
ARAMBERRY HERMANOS	1	0.00%	545,457	99.91%
ACKLEY, P. O.	1	0.00%	545,458	99.91%
AMERICAN DEFENSE MFG	1	0.00%	545,459	99.91%
AUSTRALIAN DEF IND	1	0.00%	545,460	99.91%
ALDENS(CHIEFTAN)	1	0.00%	545,461	99.91%
GFORCE ARMS	1	0.00%	545,462	99.91%
AGP ARMS, INC	1	0.00%	545,463	99.91%
ALPHA ARMS, INC	1	0.00%	545,464	99.91%
AKLIENGESELLSCHAFT	1	0.00%	545,465	99.91%
ALLIED ARMS	1	0.00%	545,466	99.91%
ALEXIA	1	0.00%	545,467	99.91%
R. W. AMSDEN	1	0.00%	545,468	99.91%
THE ARMORY GUNS AND AMMO, LLC	1	0.00%	545,469	99.91%
MADE IN ALGERIA	1	0.00%	545,470	99.91%
AREITO-AURIENA	1	0.00%	545,471	99.91%
ARMENIA	1	0.00%	545,472	99.91%
APOLLO	1	0.00%	545,473	99.91%
ADV PRECISION MACHIN	1	0.00%	545,474	99.91%
ARANA	1	0.00%	545,475	99.91%
EUSEBIO ARIZAGA	1	0.00%	545,476	99.91%
ARMAMENT TECHNOLOGY	1	0.00%	545,477	99.91%
ARMERA	1	0.00%	545,478	99.91%
ARCHON FIREARMS INC	1	0.00%	545,479	99.91%
ARMATIX GMBH	1	0.00%	545,480	99.91%
AURORA	1	0.00%	545,481	99.91%
AUTOGRADE	1	0.00%	545,482	99.92%
ADVNCED ARMAMENT,INC	1	0.00%	545,483	99.92%
AVION/AVION PISTOLET	1	0.00%	545,484	99.92%
ST.KITTS-NVIS-ANGLLA	1	0.00%	545,485	99.92%
ASSAULT WEAPONS OF OHIO LLC	1	0.00%	545,486	99.92%
RADIAN WEAPONS (AXTS)	1	0.00%	545,487	99.92%
AGUIRRE Y CIA	1	0.00%	545,488	99.92%
ARIZMENDI Y ZULAICA	1	0.00%	545,489	99.92%
AZCOAGA & ARRIETA	1	0.00%	545,490	99.92%
ARES ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,491	99.92%
BALLARD & FAIRBANKS	1	0.00%	545,492	99.92%
BALTIMORE ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,493	99.92%
BOBERG ARMS CORP	1	0.00%	545,494	99.92%
BRUNO BOLOGNINI	1	0.00%	545,495	99.92%
B. C. AUTOMATIC	1	0.00%	545,496	99.92%
BLACK COLLAR ARMS LLC	1	0.00%	545,497	99.92%

BC ENGINEERING, LLC	1	0.00%	545,498	99.92%
BLACK CREEK PRECISION LLC	1	0.00%	545,499	99.92%
BORDENS ACCURCY SHOP	1	0.00%	545,500	99.92%
BERDAN	1	0.00%	545,501	99.92%
BERNARDON-MARTIN	1	0.00%	545,502	99.92%
BERNS WHOLESALE	1	0.00%	545,503	99.92%
BG DEFENSE CO LLC	1	0.00%	545,504	99.92%
BISHOP AMMUNITION MFG	1	0.00%	545,505	99.92%
BIG HORN ARMS	1	0.00%	545,506	99.92%
B. H.	1	0.00%	545,507	99.92%
BITTNER, GUSTAV	1	0.00%	545,508	99.92%
BLUE HEN	1	0.00%	545,509	99.92%
MADE IN BANGLADESH	1	0.00%	545,510	99.92%
BLUEGRASS ARMORY	1	0.00%	545,511	99.92%
BLUNT & SYMS	1	0.00%	545,512	99.92%
BRILEY MFG INC	1	0.00%	545,513	99.92%
BROTHER N ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,514	99.92%
BRP CORP	1	0.00%	545,515	99.92%
BARNES PRECISION MAC	1	0.00%	545,516	99.92%
BLACKSHEEP6 TACTICAL LLC	1	0.00%	545,517	99.92%
BRANDON	1	0.00%	545,518	99.92%
BROOKLYN ARMS CO	1	0.00%	545,519	99.92%
BAYRSCH SPRTWAFNFBRK	1	0.00%	545,520	99.92%
BESCHI, MARIO	1	0.00%	545,521	99.92%
BAR-STO PRECISION	1	0.00%	545,522	99.92%
BS OR B/S	1	0.00%	545,523	99.92%
BERLIN SUHLER WAFEN	1	0.00%	545,524	99.92%
MADE IN BOTSWANA	1	0.00%	545,525	99.92%
BELLATOR ARMAMENT	1	0.00%	545,526	99.92%
BETTINSOLI TARCISIO	1	0.00%	545,527	99.92%
BUHEL	1	0.00%	545,528	99.92%
BERESTIAN & CIA	1	0.00%	545,529	99.92%
BATTLE RIFLE COMPANY	1	0.00%	545,530	99.92%
BATTISTA RIZZINI	1	0.00%	545,531	99.92%
CALVERT, JOHN	1	0.00%	545,532	99.92%
CAMPO GIRO	1	0.00%	545,533	99.92%
CAUCELEGUI	1	0.00%	545,534	99.92%
CAVALRY ARMS CORP	1	0.00%	545,535	99.92%
COBB MFG	1	0.00%	545,536	99.92%
CRABIL MANUFACTURING, INC	1	0.00%	545,537	99.93%
CABOT GUN COMPANY LLC	1	0.00%	545,538	99.93%
CORMAC ENTERPRISES, LLC	1	0.00%	545,539	99.93%
CCF RACE FRAMES LLC	1	0.00%	545,540	99.93%
CASCADE ARMS	1	0.00%	545,541	99.93%

CIVILIAN FORCE ARMS	1	0.00%	545,542	99.93%
CHATTAHOOCHEE GUN WORKS	1	0.00%	545,543	99.93%
CHICAGO	1	0.00%	545,544	99.93%
CHICAGO FIREARMS INC	1	0.00%	545,545	99.93%
CHAPUIS	1	0.00%	545,546	99.93%
CIFSAN	1	0.00%	545,547	99.93%
COMPETITION LIMITED	1	0.00%	545,548	99.93%
COUGAR ARMS	1	0.00%	545,549	99.93%
COOKSEY MACHINE SHOP	1	0.00%	545,550	99.93%
CONTINENTAL	1	0.00%	545,551	99.93%
COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS	1	0.00%	545,552	99.93%
MADE IN CHILE	1	0.00%	545,553	99.93%
CONQUEST LLC (CONQUEST ARMS)	1	0.00%	545,554	99.93%
CARACAL INTERNATIONAL, LLC	1	0.00%	545,555	99.93%
CODE RED FIREARMS	1	0.00%	545,556	99.93%
CRUCELEGUI	1	0.00%	545,557	99.93%
CARLO RIVA	1	0.00%	545,558	99.93%
C RAY SYSTEMS INC	1	0.00%	545,559	99.93%
CMS ENGINE SERVICE	1	0.00%	545,560	99.93%
C SHARPS ARMS CO INC	1	0.00%	545,561	99.93%
CREATIVE ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,562	99.93%
CENTURION ARMS LLC	1	0.00%	545,563	99.93%
MADE IN CAPE VERDE I	1	0.00%	545,564	99.93%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	1	0.00%	545,565	99.93%
CONTNENTAL WAPNS LTD	1	0.00%	545,566	99.93%
CYLINDER & SLIDE INC	1	0.00%	545,567	99.93%
CHEYTAC LLC	1	0.00%	545,568	99.93%
DARDICK CORP.	1	0.00%	545,569	99.93%
DACIN, ROGER	1	0.00%	545,570	99.93%
DEVIL DOG ARMS, INC	1	0.00%	545,571	99.93%
DECKER	1	0.00%	545,572	99.93%
DANL FRASER & CO	1	0.00%	545,573	99.93%
DIARM, S A	1	0.00%	545,574	99.93%
DELAWARE MACHINERY	1	0.00%	545,575	99.93%
DENARD,JOHN C., CO	1	0.00%	545,576	99.93%
DOMINO	1	0.00%	545,577	99.93%
MADE IN DOMINICAN RE	1	0.00%	545,578	99.93%
DARK STORM INDUSTRIES LLC	1	0.00%	545,579	99.93%
DEMRO TAC PRODUCTS	1	0.00%	545,580	99.93%
DREUX	1	0.00%	545,581	99.93%
DRULOV	1	0.00%	545,582	99.93%
DESERT ORDNANCE	1	0.00%	545,583	99.93%
DUCIEE ISLANDS	1	0.00%	545,584	99.93%
DEVON ARMORY LLC	1	0.00%	545,585	99.93%

DAWSON PRECISION	1	0.00%	545,586	99.93%
ECHO ARMORY	1	0.00%	545,587	99.93%
EUSTA/EUSTA-SCHIEDER	1	0.00%	545,588	99.93%
EASTERN FIREARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,589	99.93%
MADE IN ESTONIA	1	0.00%	545,590	99.93%
ESPINGARDA	1	0.00%	545,591	99.93%
MADE IN ECUADOR	1	0.00%	545,592	99.94%
FADE	1	0.00%	545,593	99.94%
FMRS D-ABBTC &SLVNULL	1	0.00%	545,594	99.94%
FAR	1	0.00%	545,595	99.94%
FARWELL ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,596	99.94%
FALLING BLOCK WORKS	1	0.00%	545,597	99.94%
FEDERAL LABORATORIES	1	0.00%	545,598	99.94%
FERNWOOD GUN SUPPLY	1	0.00%	545,599	99.94%
FERUNION	1	0.00%	545,600	99.94%
FIOCCHI-PARDINI	1	0.00%	545,601	99.94%
FALKOR DEFENSE KALISPELL	1	0.00%	545,602	99.94%
FRITZ WERKE	1	0.00%	545,603	99.94%
FREEDOM ORDNANCE MFG, INC	1	0.00%	545,604	99.94%
FRANCONIA	1	0.00%	545,605	99.94%
FRANCOLETTE AUGUST	1	0.00%	545,606	99.94%
FRIEDR	1	0.00%	545,607	99.94%
FIRING LINE	1	0.00%	545,608	99.94%
FERRET	1	0.00%	545,609	99.94%
FULL SPECTRUM FIREARMS MFG	1	0.00%	545,610	99.94%
FORSAKEN ARMS	1	0.00%	545,611	99.94%
FAISSI ASENSA ARMS	1	0.00%	545,612	99.94%
FOSTECH MFG LLC	1	0.00%	545,613	99.94%
FUNDALUM S A	1	0.00%	545,614	99.94%
FORT WORTH FIREARMS	1	0.00%	545,615	99.94%
GALAND ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,616	99.94%
GARANTAZADO	1	0.00%	545,617	99.94%
GA PRECISION	1	0.00%	545,618	99.94%
GAVAGE, ARMAND	1	0.00%	545,619	99.94%
GLOBAL MACHINE TOOL	1	0.00%	545,620	99.94%
GUN CRAFTER IND	1	0.00%	545,621	99.94%
GERCAR	1	0.00%	545,622	99.94%
GALENA INDUSTRIES	1	0.00%	545,623	99.94%
GRENADIER ENG, INC	1	0.00%	545,624	99.94%
GARFIELD	1	0.00%	545,625	99.94%
GERING, H. M.	1	0.00%	545,626	99.94%
GEMINI INVEST CORP	1	0.00%	545,627	99.94%
GILBERT EQU CO	1	0.00%	545,628	99.94%
ARMAS GIB MAXIMO	1	0.00%	545,629	99.94%

GREAT LAKES FIREARMS AND AMMO	1	0.00%	545,630	99.94%
GEISSELE AUTOMATICS LLC	1	0.00%	545,631	99.94%
GALAXY ENTERPRISES	1	0.00%	545,632	99.94%
G MCMILLAN COMPANY	1	0.00%	545,633	99.94%
MADE IN GUADELOUPE	1	0.00%	545,634	99.94%
GRAS	1	0.00%	545,635	99.94%
GREIFELT & CO.	1	0.00%	545,636	99.94%
GRAHAM, J & CO	1	0.00%	545,637	99.94%
GROSS ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,638	99.94%
GRIFFITH & SEMPLE	1	0.00%	545,639	99.94%
GALLYON & SONS,LTD	1	0.00%	545,640	99.94%
GRISWOLD & GUNNISON	1	0.00%	545,641	99.94%
GEWEHR WERKS	1	0.00%	545,642	99.94%
HENRION & DASSY(H&D)	1	0.00%	545,643	99.94%
HEAD DOWN PRODUCTS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,644	99.94%
HECLA	1	0.00%	545,645	99.94%
HELICODOG	1	0.00%	545,646	99.95%
LUXUS ARMS LLC DBA HM DEFENSE	1	0.00%	545,647	99.95%
HATTON IND	1	0.00%	545,648	99.95%
HOBAN MFG. CO.	1	0.00%	545,649	99.95%
HERO-GEAR LLC	1	0.00%	545,650	99.95%
HOLLIS & SONS	1	0.00%	545,651	99.95%
HI SHEAR TECHNOLOGY	1	0.00%	545,652	99.95%
HUBERTUS	1	0.00%	545,653	99.95%
HUGHES PRECISION PRODUCTS LLC	1	0.00%	545,654	99.95%
HUNT GROUP INT ARMS & SECURITY	1	0.00%	545,655	99.95%
INTACTO ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,656	99.95%
ARMOTECNIA	1	0.00%	545,657	99.95%
S.I.A.C.E.	1	0.00%	545,658	99.95%
IMPERIAL GUN CO LTD	1	0.00%	545,659	99.95%
MADE IN INDIA	1	0.00%	545,660	99.95%
ILLINOIS ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,661	99.95%
MADE IN MADEIRA IS.	1	0.00%	545,662	99.95%
INDIAN ORDNANCE	1	0.00%	545,663	99.95%
IRWIN-PEDERSEN ARMS	1	0.00%	545,664	99.95%
JB CUSTOMS INC	1	0.00%	545,665	99.95%
JOE BOB OUTFITTERS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,666	99.95%
JOHN CAMPION	1	0.00%	545,667	99.95%
J. JACQUEMART	1	0.00%	545,668	99.95%
JENKS, WILLIAM	1	0.00%	545,669	99.95%
J P FOOTE	1	0.00%	545,670	99.95%
JRW SPORTS	1	0.00%	545,671	99.95%
JOHNNYS ARMORY	1	0.00%	545,672	99.95%
JUST, JOSET	1	0.00%	545,673	99.95%



JOHN W LINEBAUGH	1	0.00%	545,674	99.95%
KALTMANN	1	0.00%	545,675	99.95%
KIWIS CUSTOM GUNS (KCG)	1	0.00%	545,676	99.95%
EMIL KERNER	1	0.00%	545,677	99.95%
MANAHIKI ISLAND	1	0.00%	545,678	99.95%
KALASHNICOHN LLC	1	0.00%	545,679	99.95%
K.K.SNASHIN SHOJUKI	1	0.00%	545,680	99.95%
KLEIN GUENTHER	1	0.00%	545,681	99.95%
KOLAR ARMS	1	0.00%	545,682	99.95%
KK NIHN RYJU SIK SIS	1	0.00%	545,683	99.95%
MADE IN SOUTH KOREA	1	0.00%	545,684	99.95%
KOBRA	1	0.00%	545,685	99.95%
KREBS CUSTOM INC	1	0.00%	545,686	99.95%
KREPP	1	0.00%	545,687	99.95%
KISS TACTICAL	1	0.00%	545,688	99.95%
KIES FIREARMS LLC	1	0.00%	545,689	99.95%
KINTREK, INC	1	0.00%	545,690	99.95%
KUANDIAN	1	0.00%	545,691	99.95%
LE BASQUE	1	0.00%	545,692	99.95%
LIMCAT CUST PRODUCTS	1	0.00%	545,693	99.95%
LONG DOG TACTICAL LLC	1	0.00%	545,694	99.95%
LEAD STAR ARMS LLC	1	0.00%	545,695	99.95%
LE DRAGON	1	0.00%	545,696	99.95%
LEE SPEC LEE MUNNER	1	0.00%	545,697	99.95%
LEFT DESTROYER	1	0.00%	545,698	99.95%
LE FULGOR	1	0.00%	545,699	99.95%
LEFNER	1	0.00%	545,700	99.95%
LE MAT	1	0.00%	545,701	99.96%
L SAN PAR/L SANS PRL	1	0.00%	545,702	99.96%
LEE'S FIREARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,703	99.96%
MADE IN LITHUANIA	1	0.00%	545,704	99.96%
MADE IN LIECHENSTEIN	1	0.00%	545,705	99.96%
LJUNGMAN	1	0.00%	545,706	99.96%
LAMES	1	0.00%	545,707	99.96%
LEBANON	1	0.00%	545,708	99.96%
LONE STAR ARMORY	1	0.00%	545,709	99.96%
LOYOLA	1	0.00%	545,710	99.96%
LEE ARMORY, LLC	1	0.00%	545,711	99.96%
MADE IN LAOS	1	0.00%	545,712	99.96%
LSA	1	0.00%	545,713	99.96%
LANTAC USA, LLC	1	0.00%	545,714	99.96%
LEADER ARMS TECHNOLOGY	1	0.00%	545,715	99.96%
LUN ELBRUG	1	0.00%	545,716	99.96%
LAYKE TACTICAL LLC	1	0.00%	545,717	99.96%

MODELE DES ARMES	1	0.00%	545,718	99.96%
MAXIM	1	0.00%	545,719	99.96%
MAYOR, FRANCOIS	1	0.00%	545,720	99.96%
MEREX CORP. GEBRUDER	1	0.00%	545,721	99.96%
MCLAUGHLIN GUN MFG.	1	0.00%	545,722	99.96%
MCMILLAN GUNWORKS	1	0.00%	545,723	99.96%
MARCEL THYS & SONS	1	0.00%	545,724	99.96%
MIXICAN MODEL	1	0.00%	545,725	99.96%
METEOR RIFLES	1	0.00%	545,726	99.96%
MADE IN MALAWI	1	0.00%	545,727	99.96%
ARMI MAROCCHI	1	0.00%	545,728	99.96%
MACHINIST GRP CO, MGC TACTICAL	1	0.00%	545,729	99.96%
MGI MG INDUSTRIES INC	1	0.00%	545,730	99.96%
AMERICAN GUN COMPANY LLC	1	0.00%	545,731	99.96%
MITCHEL-MOGAL	1	0.00%	545,732	99.96%
MIGHTY MIDGET	1	0.00%	545,733	99.96%
MADE IN MONACO	1	0.00%	545,734	99.96%
MAHELY	1	0.00%	545,735	99.96%
MONTENEGRIN	1	0.00%	545,736	99.96%
MONDRAGON	1	0.00%	545,737	99.96%
MONITOR	1	0.00%	545,738	99.96%
MILITARY POLICE SYST	1	0.00%	545,739	99.96%
MAROCHI & FIGLI	1	0.00%	545,740	99.96%
MERRIMACK ARMS	1	0.00%	545,741	99.96%
MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA	1	0.00%	545,742	99.96%
MATSAN	1	0.00%	545,743	99.96%
MAN-STOPPER	1	0.00%	545,744	99.96%
MOUNTAINEER	1	0.00%	545,745	99.96%
MATEBA	1	0.00%	545,746	99.96%
MADE IN MAURITANIA	1	0.00%	545,747	99.96%
MUSKETEER	1	0.00%	545,748	99.96%
MADE IN MALDIVES	1	0.00%	545,749	99.96%
MAVI DI SALVINELLI	1	0.00%	545,750	99.96%
MIDWEST INDUSTRIES INC, WI	1	0.00%	545,751	99.96%
MADE IN MALTA	1	0.00%	545,752	99.96%
MUGURUZA & CO.	1	0.00%	545,753	99.96%
NATIONAL ARMORY LLC	1	0.00%	545,754	99.96%
NANIWA KOGYO KK	1	0.00%	545,755	99.97%
NODAK ARMS, INC	1	0.00%	545,756	99.97%
NETHERLANDS(HOLLAND)	1	0.00%	545,757	99.97%
NEW EMPIRE	1	0.00%	545,758	99.97%
NED. MAGAZIJI	1	0.00%	545,759	99.97%
NEW LIBERTY	1	0.00%	545,760	99.97%
NEMROD	1	0.00%	545,761	99.97%

NESIKA BAY PREC INC	1	0.00%	545,762	99.97%
NEXT GENERATION ARMS	1	0.00%	545,763	99.97%
N J D	1	0.00%	545,764	99.97%
NIHON JUHO KOGYOSHO	1	0.00%	545,765	99.97%
NOMAD DEFENSE COMPANY, INC	1	0.00%	545,766	99.97%
NICHOLS MFG INC	1	0.00%	545,767	99.97%
NORRAHAMMAR	1	0.00%	545,768	99.97%
NORDHEIM	1	0.00%	545,769	99.97%
NOUVEAU	1	0.00%	545,770	99.97%
NOPWICH ARMS NORWICH	1	0.00%	545,771	99.97%
MADE IN NAURU	1	0.00%	545,772	99.97%
NORDIC COMPONENTS INC	1	0.00%	545,773	99.97%
NAT.SPORTS PRODUCTS	1	0.00%	545,774	99.97%
NOSLER, INC	1	0.00%	545,775	99.97%
MADE IN NICARAGUA	1	0.00%	545,776	99.97%
NUARMCO	1	0.00%	545,777	99.97%
NAVAL COMPANY	1	0.00%	545,778	99.97%
NEWTOWN FIREARMS	1	0.00%	545,779	99.97%
OAK LEAF	1	0.00%	545,780	99.97%
FERNANDO ORMACHEA	1	0.00%	545,781	99.97%
OSCILANTE-AZUL	1	0.00%	545,782	99.97%
OSS SUPPRESSORS LLC	1	0.00%	545,783	99.97%
PAR & CASE	1	0.00%	545,784	99.97%
PADRE	1	0.00%	545,785	99.97%
POLICE AUTO WEAP SER	1	0.00%	545,786	99.97%
PEABODY, H. O.	1	0.00%	545,787	99.97%
PITCAIRN ISLAND	1	0.00%	545,788	99.97%
PRICE DESIGN & ENGR	1	0.00%	545,789	99.97%
PERSONAL DEFENSE SYS	1	0.00%	545,790	99.97%
PENGUIN	1	0.00%	545,791	99.97%
PGW	1	0.00%	545,792	99.97%
PISTOLET FLOBERT	1	0.00%	545,793	99.97%
PAUL JAEGER	1	0.00%	545,794	99.97%
PJK, INC	1	0.00%	545,795	99.97%
PLANT'S MFG. CO.	1	0.00%	545,796	99.97%
PHELPS MFG. CO.	1	0.00%	545,797	99.97%
POLAIN, PROSPER	1	0.00%	545,798	99.97%
POWELL	1	0.00%	545,799	99.97%
POWERMAG	1	0.00%	545,800	99.97%
PRK ARMS	1	0.00%	545,801	99.97%
PIERCE ENGINEERING	1	0.00%	545,802	99.97%
PRECISION REFLEX INC AKA PRI	1	0.00%	545,803	99.97%
PRIMA	1	0.00%	545,804	99.97%
PROTECTOR ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,805	99.97%

ST.PIERRE & MIQUELON	1	0.00%	545,806	99.97%
PASPER S R L	1	0.00%	545,807	99.97%
P-TAC (PRAC TAC AR PARTS LLC)	1	0.00%	545,808	99.97%
MADE IN PARAGUAY	1	0.00%	545,809	99.97%
PZK	1	0.00%	545,810	99.98%
RAMO INC	1	0.00%	545,811	99.98%
RAYMOND & ROBITAILLE	1	0.00%	545,812	99.98%
RAT WORX	1	0.00%	545,813	99.98%
RAYON	1	0.00%	545,814	99.98%
RENZO BONORA ARMI	1	0.00%	545,815	99.98%
RENEGADE	1	0.00%	545,816	99.98%
RYNLDS,PLNT,&HTCHKSS	1	0.00%	545,817	99.98%
RIVAL	1	0.00%	545,818	99.98%
L ROMANO CO INC	1	0.00%	545,819	99.98%
RAMPRO CORPORATION	1	0.00%	545,820	99.98%
RND MFG	1	0.00%	545,821	99.98%
ROYAL SERVICE	1	0.00%	545,822	99.98%
ROSEBUSH, WALDO	1	0.00%	545,823	99.98%
ROYAL SMALL ARMS	1	0.00%	545,824	99.98%
MADE IN MONTSERRAT	1	0.00%	545,825	99.98%
ROME REV.&NOVELTY CO	1	0.00%	545,826	99.98%
RED RIVER TACTICAL	1	0.00%	545,827	99.98%
ROMTEHNICA	1	0.00%	545,828	99.98%
RT MFG CO INC	1	0.00%	545,829	99.98%
RUPPERTUS PAT.PISTOL	1	0.00%	545,830	99.98%
SANDERSON	1	0.00%	545,831	99.98%
SABATIER	1	0.00%	545,832	99.98%
SANGENHAU	1	0.00%	545,833	99.98%
SANSHO LTD	1	0.00%	545,834	99.98%
SECOND AMENDMENT ZONE INC	1	0.00%	545,835	99.98%
STUB MULE OUTDOOR	1	0.00%	545,836	99.98%
SERBU FIREARMS INC	1	0.00%	545,837	99.98%
SCHWARZLOSE, AW	1	0.00%	545,838	99.98%
SCHINTAD	1	0.00%	545,839	99.98%
SHIN CHUO KOGYO,K.K.	1	0.00%	545,840	99.98%
SD TACTICAL ARMS LLC	1	0.00%	545,841	99.98%
SOUND TECH APR	1	0.00%	545,842	99.98%
MADE IN SO AFRICAN	1	0.00%	545,843	99.98%
SAFETY HARBOR FIREAR	1	0.00%	545,844	99.98%
SUREFIRE INSTITUTE	1	0.00%	545,845	99.98%
MADE IN SAN MARINO	1	0.00%	545,846	99.98%
SHATTUCK, C.S.,ARMS	1	0.00%	545,847	99.98%
SCHILLING	1	0.00%	545,848	99.98%
SHARPS & HANKINS	1	0.00%	545,849	99.98%

SHERRILL ARMS	1	0.00%	545,850	99.98%
S. I. A.	1	0.00%	545,851	99.98%
SICKLES ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,852	99.98%
SKODA	1	0.00%	545,853	99.98%
SHIELD ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,854	99.98%
SPECIAL INTEREST ARM	1	0.00%	545,855	99.98%
SPEC TAC WEAPONS STS	1	0.00%	545,856	99.98%
SPECIAL OPS TACTICAL	1	0.00%	545,857	99.98%
SLAVIA	1	0.00%	545,858	99.98%
SMOK	1	0.00%	545,859	99.98%
FRANCESCO SERENA	1	0.00%	545,860	99.98%
SCHEINTOD/SCHEINTOT	1	0.00%	545,861	99.98%
SOCIETE ANONYME	1	0.00%	545,862	99.98%
SOKOLOVSKY CORP	1	0.00%	545,863	99.98%
SHILLEN RIFLES, INC.	1	0.00%	545,864	99.98%
SLR 15 RIFLES INC MINNESOTA	1	0.00%	545,865	99.99%
VICTOR SARASQUETA	1	0.00%	545,866	99.99%
SERVICE ARMAMENT CO.	1	0.00%	545,867	99.99%
S-BEAM PRECISION PRODUCTS	1	0.00%	545,868	99.99%
SCOTTI	1	0.00%	545,869	99.99%
SILVER SEITZ	1	0.00%	545,870	99.99%
MADE IN SYRIA	1	0.00%	545,871	99.99%
TIBER	1	0.00%	545,872	99.99%
TOMMY BUILT TACTICAL LLC	1	0.00%	545,873	99.99%
TEMPLAR CUSTOM	1	0.00%	545,874	99.99%
TACTICS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,875	99.99%
THE TACTICAL EDGE LLC	1	0.00%	545,876	99.99%
TEGRA ARMS, INC	1	0.00%	545,877	99.99%
TOKYO GAS & ELECTRIC	1	0.00%	545,878	99.99%
THERMAL DEFENSE SOLUTIONS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,879	99.99%
THALSON CO	1	0.00%	545,880	99.99%
THAYER,ROBINSN,&CARY	1	0.00%	545,881	99.99%
TKS ENGINEERING	1	0.00%	545,882	99.99%
TECHNIARM METAL PROD	1	0.00%	545,883	99.99%
TS ARMS	1	0.00%	545,884	99.99%
TALON ARMS	1	0.00%	545,885	99.99%
TNI	1	0.00%	545,886	99.99%
TOC INC	1	0.00%	545,887	99.99%
TOP NOTCH ACCS INC, OMEGA	1	0.00%	545,888	99.99%
TRAFF	1	0.00%	545,889	99.99%
TROJAN FIREARMS,LLC	1	0.00%	545,890	99.99%
TRIPLETT & SCOTT	1	0.00%	545,891	99.99%
TRYON, EDWARD, & CO.	1	0.00%	545,892	99.99%
TRIUMPH SPORTS DIST.	1	0.00%	545,893	99.99%

TEXAS SESQUICENTNIAL	1	0.00%	545,894	99.99%
TTIBAR PISTOLA	1	0.00%	545,895	99.99%
TIMBERWOLF TACTICAL	1	0.00%	545,896	99.99%
MADE IN TUNISIA	1	0.00%	545,897	99.99%
TURNER FABRICATIONS LLC	1	0.00%	545,898	99.99%
TWO RIVER ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	545,899	99.99%
MARTIN UGARTEBURU	1	0.00%	545,900	99.99%
ULTIMATE ACCURACY	1	0.00%	545,901	99.99%
UMLAUT INDUSTRIES	1	0.00%	545,902	99.99%
TURKMENISTAN	1	0.00%	545,903	99.99%
UNION SALES CO.	1	0.00%	545,904	99.99%
ULTRA TECH, INC	1	0.00%	545,905	99.99%
UZUMLU ARMS	1	0.00%	545,906	99.99%
VALLEY ARMORY, LLC	1	0.00%	545,907	99.99%
VAINQUEUR	1	0.00%	545,908	99.99%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLDS	1	0.00%	545,909	99.99%
VA CAPES IMPORTERS	1	0.00%	545,910	99.99%
VILAR	1	0.00%	545,911	99.99%
TEHDAS	1	0.00%	545,912	99.99%
VELLA INDUSTRIES-ENTERPRISE	1	0.00%	545,913	99.99%
NORTH VIETNAM	1	0.00%	545,914	99.99%
VALLEY ORDNANCE, INC	1	0.00%	545,915	99.99%
VOLCANIC RPTNG ARMS	1	0.00%	545,916	99.99%
VIGILANCE RIFLES INC	1	0.00%	545,917	99.99%
VIRGIN VALLY CUSTOM	1	0.00%	545,918	99.99%
WEB ARMS	1	0.00%	545,919	100.00%
WYTWORNIA BRONI JACEK POPINS-KI	1	0.00%	545,920	100.00%
WELLS CUSTOM GUNMAK	1	0.00%	545,921	100.00%
WEBBER, G. S.	1	0.00%	545,922	100.00%
WICHITA CLASSIC	1	0.00%	545,923	100.00%
WINFIELD ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,924	100.00%
WILSHIRE ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,925	100.00%
WJ JEFFREY & COMPANY	1	0.00%	545,926	100.00%
WISE LITE ARMS, INC	1	0.00%	545,927	100.00%
WILL-MOR MANUFACTURING, INC	1	0.00%	545,928	100.00%
WINFIELD ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	545,929	100.00%
WOODWARD,JAMES,&SONS	1	0.00%	545,930	100.00%
WAR SPORT INDUSTRIES	1	0.00%	545,931	100.00%
WISE ARMS LLC	1	0.00%	545,932	100.00%
WILSON TACTICAL, LLC	1	0.00%	545,933	100.00%
WURFFLEIN	1	0.00%	545,934	100.00%
WORLDWIDE AEROS CORP	1	0.00%	545,935	100.00%
EXPERT	1	0.00%	545,936	100.00%

YAMAMOTO J.SEISAKSHO	1	0.00%	545,937	100.00%
YOUNG MFG, INC	1	0.00%	545,938	100.00%
YORK CUTLERY	1	0.00%	545,939	100.00%
YORK	1	0.00%	545,940	100.00%
YOVANOVITCH	1	0.00%	545,941	100.00%
ZAMAENLA HERMANOS	1	0.00%	545,942	100.00%
ZAVADY JANA SVERMY	1	0.00%	545,943	100.00%
ZULU	1	0.00%	545,944	100.00%
Z M WEAPONS	1	0.00%	545,945	100.00%
STAR RIFLES LLC (ZUMB & STRAD)	1	0.00%	545,946	100.00%

## APPENDIX C: UNSERIALIZED MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Manufacturer	Crime Guns	Percent of Total Crime Guns	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percent
UNITED STATES	44,972	52.66%	44,972	52.66%
PRIVATELY MADE FIREARM (PMF)	8,154	9.55%	53,126	62.21%
SMITH AND WESSON	2,267	2.65%	55,393	64.86%
STURM, RUGER & CO	1,839	2.15%	57,232	67.01%
GLOCK, INC	1,788	2.09%	59,020	69.11%
REMNGTN ARMS CO., INC	1,522	1.78%	60,542	70.89%
MOSSBERG, OF & SONS	1,432	1.68%	61,974	72.57%
SAVAGE ARMS CORP	1,304	1.53%	63,278	74.09%
POLYMER80, INC(P80 TAC P80)	1,206	1.41%	64,484	75.51%
STEVEN/J STVNS ARMS	1,114	1.30%	65,598	76.81%
WINCHESTER	1,114	1.30%	66,712	78.12%
TAURUS FORJAS	1,059	1.24%	67,771	79.36%
HIGGINS, J. C.	996	1.17%	68,767	80.52%
HI POINT	955	1.12%	69,722	81.64%
MARLIN FIREARMS CO.	874	1.02%	70,596	82.66%
COLT	687	0.80%	71,283	83.47%
ANY MILITARY ISSUE	583	0.68%	71,866	84.15%
HARRINGTON & RICHDSN	568	0.67%	72,434	84.82%
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.	549	0.64%	72,983	85.46%
BERETTA	421	0.49%	73,404	85.95%
MTG.WARD'W.F.' BRAND	391	0.46%	73,795	86.41%
RAVEN ARMS CO.	301	0.35%	74,096	86.76%
IVER JOHNSON ARMS & CYCLE WRKS	276	0.32%	74,372	87.08%
SAUER, J. P., & SONS	273	0.32%	74,645	87.40%
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY	254	0.30%	74,899	87.70%
JENNINGS FIREARMS CO	239	0.28%	75,138	87.98%
SPRINGFIELD ARMS CO.	236	0.28%	75,374	88.26%
LORCIN ENGINEERING	225	0.26%	75,599	88.52%
DAVIS INDUSTRIES	222	0.26%	75,821	88.78%
BRYCO ARMS	221	0.26%	76,042	89.04%
CARL WALTHER	215	0.25%	76,257	89.29%
KEL TEC	207	0.24%	76,464	89.53%
RG INDUSTRIES	206	0.24%	76,670	89.78%
JIMENEZ ARMS	199	0.23%	76,869	90.01%
PHOENIX ARMS CO.	191	0.22%	77,060	90.23%
BROWNING	189	0.22%	77,249	90.45%
ROHM	183	0.21%	77,432	90.67%
SWISS IND GESELLSHFT	181	0.21%	77,613	90.88%
HI STANDARD	165	0.19%	77,778	91.07%



SCCY INDUSTRIES	157	0.18%	77,935	91.26%
FIREARMS IMP&EXP FIE	154	0.18%	78,089	91.44%
INTRATEC	150	0.18%	78,239	91.61%
REVELATION	150	0.18%	78,389	91.79%
AMADEO ROSSI & CO	149	0.17%	78,538	91.96%
ROCK ISLAND ARMORY	147	0.17%	78,685	92.13%
CHARTER ARMS	142	0.17%	78,827	92.30%
KAHR ARMS	115	0.13%	78,942	92.44%
INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA	113	0.13%	79,055	92.57%
FI INDUSTRIES	104	0.12%	79,159	92.69%
CENTURY	104	0.12%	79,263	92.81%
MADE IN ITALY	98	0.11%	79,361	92.93%
HOPKINS & ALLEN	89	0.10%	79,450	93.03%
SWD INC	89	0.10%	79,539	93.13%
RANGER ARMS, INC.	85	0.10%	79,624	93.23%
NOBLE	84	0.10%	79,708	93.33%
PROFESSIONAL ORD	82	0.10%	79,790	93.43%
GABLND0/GABLND0 & C	75	0.09%	79,865	93.52%
TANFOLGLIO,A.GUISPPE	72	0.08%	79,937	93.60%
STAR	68	0.08%	80,005	93.68%
GLOCK INC, USA MANUFACTURING	66	0.08%	80,071	93.76%
ARCADIA MACHINE TOOL	65	0.08%	80,136	93.83%
HECKLER & KOCH	65	0.08%	80,201	93.91%
KIMBER	64	0.07%	80,265	93.98%
NORINCO	58	0.07%	80,323	94.05%
MADE IN GIBRALTAR	58	0.07%	80,381	94.12%
MADE IN GERMANY	57	0.07%	80,438	94.19%
SPRINGFIELD FIREARMS	50	0.06%	80,488	94.25%
MADE IN TURKEY	48	0.06%	80,536	94.30%
ITHACA GUNS USA	46	0.05%	80,582	94.36%
NORTH AMER ARMS	46	0.05%	80,628	94.41%
NEW ENGLAND FIREARM	45	0.05%	80,673	94.46%
HIGH STANDARD MFG CO	44	0.05%	80,717	94.51%
CRESCENT FIREARMS CO	43	0.05%	80,760	94.56%
FEG UNION	43	0.05%	80,803	94.61%
MAUSER	43	0.05%	80,846	94.67%
U.S. ARMS CORP	43	0.05%	80,889	94.72%
PALMETTO ARMORY	42	0.05%	80,931	94.76%
POLYTECHNOLOGIES	42	0.05%	80,973	94.81%
SOVIET UNION (USSR)	42	0.05%	81,015	94.86%
MADE IN BELGIUM	41	0.05%	81,056	94.91%
DERRINGER CORP.	41	0.05%	81,097	94.96%
WICHESTER	41	0.05%	81,138	95.01%
INTERNATNL ARMAMENT	40	0.05%	81,178	95.05%

STERLING ARMS	40	0.05%	81,218	95.10%
AA ARMS CORP	38	0.04%	81,256	95.15%
ANDERSON MFR	38	0.04%	81,294	95.19%
DIAMONDBACK ARMS INC	38	0.04%	81,332	95.23%
IVER JOHNSON ARMS,ROCKLEDGE FL	38	0.04%	81,370	95.28%
MADE IN SPAIN	38	0.04%	81,408	95.32%
FN USA LLC	37	0.04%	81,445	95.37%
LUGER	35	0.04%	81,480	95.41%
COBRA ENTERPRSES INC	34	0.04%	81,514	95.45%
CONN VALLEY ARMS	34	0.04%	81,548	95.49%
PALMETTO	32	0.04%	81,580	95.52%
WESSON FIREARMS CO	32	0.04%	81,612	95.56%
ASTRA	31	0.04%	81,643	95.60%
CLERKE	30	0.04%	81,673	95.63%
HUNTER ARMS CO	30	0.04%	81,703	95.67%
STOEGER INDUSTRIES	30	0.04%	81,733	95.70%
EASTERN ARMS CO.	29	0.03%	81,762	95.74%
FAB NAT DARMES D GUE	29	0.03%	81,791	95.77%
MAVERICK ARMS	29	0.03%	81,820	95.81%
ROGUE DEFENSE LLC	29	0.03%	81,849	95.84%
COBRA	28	0.03%	81,877	95.87%
MADE IN JAPAN	28	0.03%	81,905	95.91%
PARA ORDNANCE	28	0.03%	81,933	95.94%
SARSILMAZ (SAR ARMS)	28	0.03%	81,961	95.97%
FMK FIREARMS	26	0.03%	81,987	96.00%
HAMILTON RIFLE CO	26	0.03%	82,013	96.03%
ARMINIUS	25	0.03%	82,038	96.06%
ROMARM CUGIR	25	0.03%	82,063	96.09%
MADE IN FRANCE	24	0.03%	82,087	96.12%
MAKAROV	24	0.03%	82,111	96.15%
SUNDANCE INDUSTRIES	24	0.03%	82,135	96.17%
WESTERN ARMS CORP.	24	0.03%	82,159	96.20%
ADVANTAGE ARMS	23	0.03%	82,182	96.23%
HERCULES	23	0.03%	82,205	96.26%
MOSIN-NAGANT	23	0.03%	82,228	96.28%
AMERCN TACTICAL IMP	22	0.03%	82,250	96.31%
ENFIELD/ENFIELD LOCK	22	0.03%	82,272	96.33%
GRENDEL INC	22	0.03%	82,294	96.36%
IWI (IMI)	22	0.03%	82,316	96.39%
DIAMOND ARMS CO.	21	0.02%	82,337	96.41%
HERITAGE MFG INC	21	0.02%	82,358	96.44%
MASTERPIECE ARMS INC	21	0.02%	82,379	96.46%
VICENZO BERNARDELLI	20	0.02%	82,399	96.48%
MADE IN BRAZIL	20	0.02%	82,419	96.51%

CESKA ZBROJOVKA FOX	20	0.02%	82,439	96.53%
TED WILLIAMS	20	0.02%	82,459	96.55%
BENELLI SPA	19	0.02%	82,478	96.58%
SQUIRES-BINGHAM	19	0.02%	82,497	96.60%
TITAN MFG CO	19	0.02%	82,516	96.62%
ATA ARMS	18	0.02%	82,534	96.64%
HASKELL	18	0.02%	82,552	96.66%
BUSHMASTER	17	0.02%	82,569	96.68%
CHARLES DALY	17	0.02%	82,586	96.70%
DAVENPORT FIREARMS	17	0.02%	82,603	96.72%
GERMAN SPORTS GUNS	17	0.02%	82,620	96.74%
INTERARMS	17	0.02%	82,637	96.76%
RICHARDS, W.	17	0.02%	82,654	96.78%
MADE IN WEST GERMANY	17	0.02%	82,671	96.80%
CENTURY ARMS INC	16	0.02%	82,687	96.82%
FOREHAND ARMS CO.	16	0.02%	82,703	96.84%
PLYMOUTH	16	0.02%	82,719	96.86%
PHELPS MFG. CO.	16	0.02%	82,735	96.88%
U.S. ARMS&CUTLERY CO	16	0.02%	82,751	96.90%
AR15 COM	15	0.02%	82,766	96.91%
BAUER FIREARMS CORP	15	0.02%	82,781	96.93%
COMPAN BRSLRA CRTCHS	15	0.02%	82,796	96.95%
CROSMAN ARMS CO.	15	0.02%	82,811	96.97%
EAGLE ARMS	15	0.02%	82,826	96.98%
EXCAM	15	0.02%	82,841	97.00%
MADE IN ENGLAND	15	0.02%	82,856	97.02%
KESSLER ARMS CORP.	15	0.02%	82,871	97.04%
WEBLEY SCOTT	15	0.02%	82,886	97.05%
ACCU-TEC	14	0.02%	82,900	97.07%
BOITO	14	0.02%	82,914	97.09%
ERMA/ERMA WERKE	14	0.02%	82,928	97.10%
LIBERTY ARMS CO.	14	0.02%	82,942	97.12%
MASSACHUSETTS ARMS	14	0.02%	82,956	97.14%
TEXAS-RANGER-FRNTIER	14	0.02%	82,970	97.15%
STEYR	14	0.02%	82,984	97.17%
TASER	14	0.02%	82,998	97.19%
CTRN DIE & MCH CO	13	0.02%	83,011	97.20%
MADE IN CHINA	13	0.02%	83,024	97.22%
KESSLER	13	0.02%	83,037	97.23%
RPB INDUSTRIES	13	0.02%	83,050	97.25%
STALLARD ARMS	13	0.02%	83,063	97.26%
LH GUN CO.	13	0.02%	83,076	97.28%
STEN	13	0.02%	83,089	97.29%
US FIRE-ARMS MFG INC	13	0.02%	83,102	97.31%

HERMAN WEIHRAUCH	13	0.02%	83,115	97.32%
BARKER,T.	12	0.01%	83,127	97.34%
BAIKAL	12	0.01%	83,139	97.35%
80 PERCENT ARMS	12	0.01%	83,151	97.36%
FULL METAL JACKET	12	0.01%	83,163	97.38%
FOREHANDEWADWORTH	12	0.01%	83,175	97.39%
MAADI	12	0.01%	83,187	97.41%
STAG ARM	12	0.01%	83,199	97.42%
THOMPSON CENTER ARMS	12	0.01%	83,211	97.43%
UNIVERSAL FIREARM CO	12	0.01%	83,223	97.45%
VOLTRAN AV SILAHARI	12	0.01%	83,235	97.46%
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORP	11	0.01%	83,246	97.48%
AERO PRECISION INC	11	0.01%	83,257	97.49%
MADE IN CZECHSLOVAKIA	11	0.01%	83,268	97.50%
COLLATH	11	0.01%	83,279	97.51%
HY HUNTER	11	0.01%	83,290	97.53%
INDUST ARMI GALESI	11	0.01%	83,301	97.54%
JOHNSON ARMS	11	0.01%	83,312	97.55%
NEW ENGLAND ARMS CO.	11	0.01%	83,323	97.57%
NAVY ARMS CO.	11	0.01%	83,334	97.58%
PACHMAYR GUN WORKS	11	0.01%	83,345	97.59%
SABOTTI & TANFOLGLIO	11	0.01%	83,356	97.60%
TEXAS RANGER	11	0.01%	83,367	97.62%
TACTICAL SOLUTIONS	11	0.01%	83,378	97.63%
ARES ARMS, LLC	10	0.01%	83,388	97.64%
COAST-TO-COAST STORS	10	0.01%	83,398	97.65%
CALWESTCO INC	10	0.01%	83,408	97.67%
EURO AMERICAN ARMORY	10	0.01%	83,418	97.68%
HAMILTON	10	0.01%	83,428	97.69%
JUGGERNAUT TACTICAL, INC	10	0.01%	83,438	97.70%
PEOPLES REPBLC CHINA	10	0.01%	83,448	97.71%
RINO GALESI	10	0.01%	83,458	97.72%
YOUNG AMERICAN	10	0.01%	83,468	97.74%
CONTINENTAL ARMS CO	9	0.01%	83,477	97.75%
COOEY	9	0.01%	83,486	97.76%
GEN PRE CORP TALON	9	0.01%	83,495	97.77%
HNRY REPATNG RFLE CO	9	0.01%	83,504	97.78%
INTRCNTNENTAL ARMS	9	0.01%	83,513	97.79%
DESERT EAGLE	9	0.01%	83,522	97.80%
MERIDEN FIREARMS CO.	9	0.01%	83,531	97.81%
MAGNUM RESEARCH	9	0.01%	83,540	97.82%
MONDIAL(BLANK PSTLS)	9	0.01%	83,549	97.83%
PRECISE IMPORTS CO	9	0.01%	83,558	97.84%
ROMANIA/RUMANIA	9	0.01%	83,567	97.85%

SENTINAL ARMS	9	0.01%	83,576	97.86%
SPHINX ENGINEERING	9	0.01%	83,585	97.87%
STERLING	9	0.01%	83,594	97.88%
F D'ARMI F TANFOGLIO	9	0.01%	83,603	97.89%
ARMS CORP OF AMERICA	8	0.01%	83,611	97.90%
ARMSCOR	8	0.01%	83,619	97.91%
AMERICAN DERRINGER C	8	0.01%	83,627	97.92%
MADE IN ARGENTINA	8	0.01%	83,635	97.93%
A. J. AUBREY	8	0.01%	83,643	97.94%
BEAR CREEK ARSENAL	8	0.01%	83,651	97.95%
BALDWIN CO.	8	0.01%	83,659	97.96%
BULLDOG	8	0.01%	83,667	97.97%
BURGO	8	0.01%	83,675	97.98%
COBRAY FIREARMS	8	0.01%	83,683	97.99%
CANIK 55	8	0.01%	83,691	98.00%
DEL-TON INC	8	0.01%	83,699	98.01%
MADE IN EGYPT	8	0.01%	83,707	98.02%
FREEDOM ARMS CO	8	0.01%	83,715	98.02%
GHOST FIREARMS	8	0.01%	83,723	98.03%
GIRSAN	8	0.01%	83,731	98.04%
HARTMAN	8	0.01%	83,739	98.05%
HERITAGE ARMS	8	0.01%	83,747	98.06%
JENKINS SPECIAL	8	0.01%	83,755	98.07%
LIBERTY	8	0.01%	83,763	98.08%
LEFEVER	8	0.01%	83,771	98.09%
MENDOZA	8	0.01%	83,779	98.10%
MADE IN MEXICO	8	0.01%	83,787	98.11%
NORTH CHINA IND	8	0.01%	83,795	98.12%
NEW FRONTIER ARMORY	8	0.01%	83,803	98.13%
PLAINFIELD MACHNE CO	8	0.01%	83,811	98.14%
PACK WEST ARMS	8	0.01%	83,819	98.15%
ROSS RIFLE	8	0.01%	83,827	98.16%
ROCK RIVER ARMS	8	0.01%	83,835	98.17%
SPIKES TACTICAL	8	0.01%	83,843	98.17%
VOLUNTEER ENTRPRISES	8	0.01%	83,851	98.18%
ZASTAVA	8	0.01%	83,859	98.19%
ARMORY GUN CO.	7	0.01%	83,866	98.20%
AMERICAN INDUSTRIES	7	0.01%	83,873	98.21%
ARMSCOR PRECISION	7	0.01%	83,880	98.22%
MADE IN AUSTRIA	7	0.01%	83,887	98.23%
BRAVO CO, MFG, INC	7	0.01%	83,894	98.23%
CZAR	7	0.01%	83,901	98.24%
DAVIS, N. R. & SONS	7	0.01%	83,908	98.25%
DEFENSE PROCURE MFG	7	0.01%	83,915	98.26%

DTSCH WFFN&MNTNS FB	7	0.01%	83,922	98.27%
F N MFG INC	7	0.01%	83,929	98.28%
MADE IN HONG KONG	7	0.01%	83,936	98.28%
JENNINGS FINE TUNING	7	0.01%	83,943	98.29%
KASSNAR-FIAS IMPORTS	7	0.01%	83,950	98.30%
MAGTECH	7	0.01%	83,957	98.31%
MOORE,WILLIAM,& CO.	7	0.01%	83,964	98.32%
OLYMPIC	7	0.01%	83,971	98.32%
PREMIER	7	0.01%	83,978	98.33%
POS (PRIDE OF SPAIN)	7	0.01%	83,985	98.34%
QUALITY FIREARMS INC	7	0.01%	83,992	98.35%
UZI	7	0.01%	83,999	98.36%
ROY WEATHERBY	7	0.01%	84,006	98.37%
AMERICAN ARMS INC	6	0.01%	84,012	98.37%
AMERICAN ARMS CO.	6	0.01%	84,018	98.38%
DANIEL DEFENSE INC	6	0.01%	84,024	98.39%
DAEWOO	6	0.01%	84,030	98.39%
EAGLE ARMS	6	0.01%	84,036	98.40%
ECHASA	6	0.01%	84,042	98.41%
GERSTENBERGER EBERWE	6	0.01%	84,048	98.41%
FALCO	6	0.01%	84,054	98.42%
FABRINOR ARMA CORTA	6	0.01%	84,060	98.43%
FAB MILITAR DE BRACO	6	0.01%	84,066	98.44%
STRLNGWRTH/A H FOX	6	0.01%	84,072	98.44%
COMMANCHE	6	0.01%	84,078	98.45%
LOWER, JOHN P.	6	0.01%	84,084	98.46%
LONE WOLF R&D LLC	6	0.01%	84,090	98.46%
LEWIS MACHINE&TOOL	6	0.01%	84,096	98.47%
NEWPORT	6	0.01%	84,102	98.48%
N AMERICAN ARMS CO	6	0.01%	84,108	98.48%
PALMER CHEM. & EQUIP	6	0.01%	84,114	98.49%
PRECISION INDUSTRIES	6	0.01%	84,120	98.50%
PIONEER ARMS CORP	6	0.01%	84,126	98.51%
REPLICA ARMS	6	0.01%	84,132	98.51%
REPUBLIC ARMS INC	6	0.01%	84,138	98.52%
SECURITY IND.OF AMER	6	0.01%	84,144	98.53%
SIGNATURE MARKETING INC (SMI)	6	0.01%	84,150	98.53%
SILAH MAKINA KLIP	6	0.01%	84,156	98.54%
SALIENT ARMS INTERNATIONAL	6	0.01%	84,162	98.55%
SMITH LC GUN CO	6	0.01%	84,168	98.56%
STANDARD ARMS CO.	6	0.01%	84,174	98.56%
THE AMERICAN	6	0.01%	84,180	98.57%
GOLDEN WEST(TALON)	6	0.01%	84,186	98.58%
VALTRO	6	0.01%	84,192	98.58%

YANKEE HILL MACHINE	6	0.01%	84,198	98.59%
ARMI SAN MARCO	5	0.01%	84,203	98.60%
BAUSKA ARMS	5	0.01%	84,208	98.60%
BRITISH ENFIELD	5	0.01%	84,213	98.61%
COBOLT	5	0.01%	84,218	98.61%
DAISY (HEDDON)	5	0.01%	84,223	98.62%
DICKSON	5	0.01%	84,228	98.63%
DICKINSON, E.L.	5	0.01%	84,233	98.63%
ECLIPSE	5	0.01%	84,238	98.64%
HERMAN	5	0.01%	84,243	98.64%
HATFIELD GUN CO	5	0.01%	84,248	98.65%
HOOD FIREARMS CO.	5	0.01%	84,253	98.65%
HOLLAND & HOLLAND	5	0.01%	84,258	98.66%
MADE IN HUNGARY	5	0.01%	84,263	98.67%
HOWA/HOWA LTD.	5	0.01%	84,268	98.67%
INTERSTATE ARMS CO	5	0.01%	84,273	98.68%
S. M. L. E.	5	0.01%	84,278	98.68%
LEINAD	5	0.01%	84,283	98.69%
LUDWIG LOEWE	5	0.01%	84,288	98.70%
MIROKU FIREARM CO.	5	0.01%	84,293	98.70%
MIL. ARM. CORP.(MAC)	5	0.01%	84,298	98.71%
OJANGUREN & VIDOSA	5	0.01%	84,303	98.71%
RILEY DEFENSE INC	5	0.01%	84,308	98.72%
SPESCO	5	0.01%	84,313	98.72%
TRADITIONS, INC	5	0.01%	84,318	98.73%
VECTOR ARMS	5	0.01%	84,323	98.74%
WARD BURTON	5	0.01%	84,328	98.74%
RICHARDS, WESTLEY	5	0.01%	84,333	98.75%
A. B. DISTRIBUTORS	4	0.00%	84,337	98.75%
ARMS CORP OF AMERICA	4	0.00%	84,341	98.76%
ACHA HERMANOS	4	0.00%	84,345	98.76%
FIGHTLITE INDUSTRIES	4	0.00%	84,349	98.77%
AMERCN FIREARMS CORP	4	0.00%	84,353	98.77%
AMERICAN DERRING CO	4	0.00%	84,357	98.78%
ANSCHUTZ AND SAVAGE	4	0.00%	84,361	98.78%
AMERICAN SPIRIT ARMS	4	0.00%	84,365	98.79%
ARLINGTON ORDNANCE	4	0.00%	84,369	98.79%
ARMI SPORT	4	0.00%	84,373	98.80%
ASTON (W. OR H.)	4	0.00%	84,377	98.80%
ARTISTIC ARMS	4	0.00%	84,381	98.80%
AMERICAN WPNS CORP	4	0.00%	84,385	98.81%
FRANKLIN, BEN	4	0.00%	84,389	98.81%
AMERICA BLISS & GOODYEAR	4	0.00%	84,393	98.82%
BM	4	0.00%	84,397	98.82%

GREGORIO BOLUMBURU	4	0.00%	84,401	98.83%
BRIDGE GUN CO.	4	0.00%	84,405	98.83%
BARRETT FIREARMS MFG	4	0.00%	84,409	98.84%
BROWN MFG. CO.	4	0.00%	84,413	98.84%
BESCHI, MARIO	4	0.00%	84,417	98.85%
BUTLER ASOCIATES,INC	4	0.00%	84,421	98.85%
BOHNMISCHE WAFFNFBRK	4	0.00%	84,425	98.86%
CALIFORNIA ARMS	4	0.00%	84,429	98.86%
CMMG, INC	4	0.00%	84,433	98.87%
CHARTER 2000	4	0.00%	84,437	98.87%
DAVIS ARMS	4	0.00%	84,441	98.87%
L. C. DAVIS	4	0.00%	84,445	98.88%
DEFENDER	4	0.00%	84,449	98.88%
EUROPEAN AMER ARMS	4	0.00%	84,453	98.89%
EIG CUTLERY	4	0.00%	84,457	98.89%
ESSEX ARMS CORP.	4	0.00%	84,461	98.90%
EASTERN	4	0.00%	84,465	98.90%
ESTUL,INC.	4	0.00%	84,469	98.91%
FBN	4	0.00%	84,473	98.91%
FEATHER ENTERPRISE	4	0.00%	84,477	98.92%
FAB DARMES FRAT PIE	4	0.00%	84,481	98.92%
FRANCHI	4	0.00%	84,485	98.93%
FIREARMS INTL CORP	4	0.00%	84,489	98.93%
H&D FOLSOM ARMS CO	4	0.00%	84,493	98.94%
FIRE STORM	4	0.00%	84,497	98.94%
GMBLE STRS/GMBLE SKG	4	0.00%	84,501	98.94%
GOLDEN STATE ARMS	4	0.00%	84,505	98.95%
GROUP INDUSTRIES	4	0.00%	84,509	98.95%
HERTER'S INC.	4	0.00%	84,513	98.96%
HOLT, SAM	4	0.00%	84,517	98.96%
HUSQVARNA	4	0.00%	84,521	98.97%
IMBEL	4	0.00%	84,525	98.97%
INTERDYNAMIC	4	0.00%	84,529	98.98%
ISSC AUSTRIA	4	0.00%	84,533	98.98%
JD MACHINE TECH, INC	4	0.00%	84,537	98.99%
KEYSTONE ARMS CO.	4	0.00%	84,541	98.99%
KNIGHT ARMAMENT	4	0.00%	84,545	99.00%
LEFAUCHEUX	4	0.00%	84,549	99.00%
LITHGOW	4	0.00%	84,553	99.01%
MANNLICHER/CARCANO	4	0.00%	84,557	99.01%
MANUFRANCE	4	0.00%	84,561	99.02%
MARTIGNY	4	0.00%	84,565	99.02%
MENTA AUGUST MENZ	4	0.00%	84,569	99.02%
JOHN MEUNIER GUN CO	4	0.00%	84,573	99.03%



MACHINIST GRP CO, MGC TACTICAL	4	0.00%	84,577	99.03%
AMERICAN GUN COMPANY LLC	4	0.00%	84,581	99.04%
MANHURIN, S.A.	4	0.00%	84,585	99.04%
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	4	0.00%	84,589	99.05%
N AMERICAN ARMS CORP	4	0.00%	84,593	99.05%
ORTGIES-DEUTSCHEWERKE BERLIN	4	0.00%	84,597	99.06%
MADE IN PHILIPPINES	4	0.00%	84,601	99.06%
RADICAL FIREARMS, LLC	4	0.00%	84,605	99.07%
RANDALL MFG CO	4	0.00%	84,609	99.07%
ROMER/ROMERWERK	4	0.00%	84,613	99.08%
SPANISH SAHARA	4	0.00%	84,617	99.08%
ST. LOUIS ARMS CO.	4	0.00%	84,621	99.09%
OLYMPIC ARMS	4	0.00%	84,625	99.09%
SILE DSTRBUTRS, INC.	4	0.00%	84,629	99.09%
SAEILO MFG IND	4	0.00%	84,633	99.10%
SPESCO CORP.	4	0.00%	84,637	99.10%
MADE IN SWEDEN	4	0.00%	84,641	99.11%
SERRIFILE INC	4	0.00%	84,645	99.11%
STAGGS BILT PRODUCTS	4	0.00%	84,649	99.12%
SWIFT MFG CO	4	0.00%	84,653	99.12%
TRABZON TISAS	4	0.00%	84,657	99.13%
TANFOLGLIO,F(TARGA)	4	0.00%	84,661	99.13%
THOMAS ARMS CO.	4	0.00%	84,665	99.14%
TRIPP RESEARCH	4	0.00%	84,669	99.14%
TULSKI-KOROVIN	4	0.00%	84,673	99.15%
TROY INDUSTRIES	4	0.00%	84,677	99.15%
ALDO UBERTI	4	0.00%	84,681	99.16%
UNIQUE	4	0.00%	84,685	99.16%
USELTON ARMS	4	0.00%	84,689	99.17%
WEHER	4	0.00%	84,693	99.17%
WEBLEY-FOSBERY	4	0.00%	84,697	99.17%
WHITNEY FIREARMS CO.	4	0.00%	84,701	99.18%
BRITARMS OF ENGLAND	3	0.00%	84,704	99.18%
ACTION 1920 MODEL	3	0.00%	84,707	99.19%
AKKR SLH SNY TIC,LTD	3	0.00%	84,710	99.19%
ADAMS ARMS, LLC	3	0.00%	84,713	99.19%
BELKNAP HARDWARE	3	0.00%	84,716	99.20%
BOND ARMS	3	0.00%	84,719	99.20%
BREVETTATE IND ARMI	3	0.00%	84,722	99.20%
BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARM	3	0.00%	84,725	99.21%
BUFFALO ARMS CORP	3	0.00%	84,728	99.21%
CARCANO	3	0.00%	84,731	99.21%
CENTURY INT ARMS INC	3	0.00%	84,734	99.22%
COP, INC	3	0.00%	84,737	99.22%

COLTON FIREARMS CO.	3	0.00%	84,740	99.22%
CHIAPPA FIREARMS LTD	3	0.00%	84,743	99.23%
DAKOTA	3	0.00%	84,746	99.23%
DOUGLAS	3	0.00%	84,749	99.24%
ERQUIGA,MGRUZA,Y CIA	3	0.00%	84,752	99.24%
FABRIQUE DARMES	3	0.00%	84,755	99.24%
FEDERAL ORDNANCE	3	0.00%	84,758	99.25%
FIALA ARMS&EQU.CO.	3	0.00%	84,761	99.25%
FIELD & FIRESIDE	3	0.00%	84,764	99.25%
GREENFIELD	3	0.00%	84,767	99.26%
HIBBARD SPENCER BART	3	0.00%	84,770	99.26%
HAWK INDUSTRIES	3	0.00%	84,773	99.26%
HOBAN MFG. CO.	3	0.00%	84,776	99.27%
IZHMASH (IZHEVSK)	3	0.00%	84,779	99.27%
JERICO FIREARMS	3	0.00%	84,782	99.27%
MONTGOMERY, J. C.	3	0.00%	84,785	99.28%
KIMEL/KIMEL IND.	3	0.00%	84,788	99.28%
KOMMER, THEODOR	3	0.00%	84,791	99.28%
METEOR RIFLES	3	0.00%	84,794	99.29%
NAT. ORDNANCE, INC.	3	0.00%	84,797	99.29%
NORICA	3	0.00%	84,800	99.30%
ORDNANCE MFG. (OMC)	3	0.00%	84,803	99.30%
PARKER-HALE	3	0.00%	84,806	99.30%
QUACKENBUSH, H. M.	3	0.00%	84,809	99.31%
RECK (RECKY)	3	0.00%	84,812	99.31%
RHEINISCHE RHEINMETL	3	0.00%	84,815	99.31%
ROGUE RIFLE CO	3	0.00%	84,818	99.32%
SALAVERRIA, IRAOLA	3	0.00%	84,821	99.32%
SPORTSMAN	3	0.00%	84,824	99.32%
SPORTARMS	3	0.00%	84,827	99.33%
STONER, EUGENE	3	0.00%	84,830	99.33%
TTI INTERNATIONAL	3	0.00%	84,833	99.33%
US REPEATING ARMS CO	3	0.00%	84,836	99.34%
UNITED SPORTING ARMS	3	0.00%	84,839	99.34%
UTAS	3	0.00%	84,842	99.34%
VULCAN	3	0.00%	84,845	99.35%
MADE IN YUGOSLAVIA	3	0.00%	84,848	99.35%
AMERICAN ARMS INT	2	0.00%	84,850	99.35%
AMERICAN ARMS & AMMO	2	0.00%	84,852	99.36%
ACKLEY, P. O.	2	0.00%	84,854	99.36%
ACCU-MATCH INTERNATL	2	0.00%	84,856	99.36%
PEDRO AROSA AGUIRRE	2	0.00%	84,858	99.36%
ARMI E&F	2	0.00%	84,860	99.37%
AMRCN FRNTR FIREARMS	2	0.00%	84,862	99.37%

AMBUSH FIREARMS, INC	2	0.00%	84,864	99.37%
AMER. FIREARM MFG CO	2	0.00%	84,866	99.37%
AGUIRRE Y ARANZABAL	2	0.00%	84,868	99.37%
ACCURACY INT LTD	2	0.00%	84,870	99.38%
AKUS SILAH SAN TIC	2	0.00%	84,872	99.38%
ALKRTSNA FAB ARMAS	2	0.00%	84,874	99.38%
ALLEN, ETHAN, &CO	2	0.00%	84,876	99.38%
ALLEN & WHELOCK	2	0.00%	84,878	99.39%
AMERICN STND TOOL CO	2	0.00%	84,880	99.39%
ANTONIO GIL & CO	2	0.00%	84,882	99.39%
ARISAKA	2	0.00%	84,884	99.39%
GASPAR ARIZAGA	2	0.00%	84,886	99.40%
ARMINEX	2	0.00%	84,888	99.40%
ARSENAL USA LLC, TX	2	0.00%	84,890	99.40%
ATLAS	2	0.00%	84,892	99.40%
AUTO MAG JURRAS	2	0.00%	84,894	99.41%
ADVNCED ARMAMENT,INC	2	0.00%	84,896	99.41%
A W C SYSTMS TCHNLGY	2	0.00%	84,898	99.41%
BEEBE ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	84,900	99.41%
BRUNO BOLOGNINI	2	0.00%	84,902	99.41%
BEISTEGUI	2	0.00%	84,904	99.42%
BAFORD ARMS	2	0.00%	84,906	99.42%
BUYUK HUGLU	2	0.00%	84,908	99.42%
BENJAMIN	2	0.00%	84,910	99.42%
BAT MACHINE CO INC	2	0.00%	84,912	99.43%
BONANZA	2	0.00%	84,914	99.43%
BOONE,DANIEL	2	0.00%	84,916	99.43%
ZBROJOVKA, BRNO	2	0.00%	84,918	99.43%
BERLIN SUHLER WAFFEN	2	0.00%	84,920	99.44%
BENET ARMS	2	0.00%	84,922	99.44%
MADE IN COLOMBIA	2	0.00%	84,924	99.44%
CLARK CUSTOM GUNS	2	0.00%	84,926	99.44%
CHARCO	2	0.00%	84,928	99.44%
CZ GUNS TRADE	2	0.00%	84,930	99.45%
EJ CHURCHILL	2	0.00%	84,932	99.45%
CONSTABLER	2	0.00%	84,934	99.45%
MADE IN CHILE	2	0.00%	84,936	99.45%
CASPIAN ARMS LTD	2	0.00%	84,938	99.46%
CENTENNIAL ARMS	2	0.00%	84,940	99.46%
COTTER & CO.	2	0.00%	84,942	99.46%
CONNECTICUT VLY CLAS	2	0.00%	84,944	99.46%
CZECH SMALL ARMS JABLUNKA	2	0.00%	84,946	99.47%
DOUBLE STAR CORP	2	0.00%	84,948	99.47%
DUCO	2	0.00%	84,950	99.47%

ECHAVE Y ARIZMENDI	2	0.00%	84,952	99.47%
ELITE ARM AMMUNITION	2	0.00%	84,954	99.48%
EAST LAKE INDUSTRIES LLC	2	0.00%	84,956	99.48%
MADE IN EAST GERMANY	2	0.00%	84,958	99.48%
E & R MACHINE,INC.	2	0.00%	84,960	99.48%
ENTREPRISE ARMS INC	2	0.00%	84,962	99.48%
ENFIELD AMERICA	2	0.00%	84,964	99.49%
ESCODIN	2	0.00%	84,966	99.49%
ESSENTIAL ARMS CO	2	0.00%	84,968	99.49%
ESPERANZA	2	0.00%	84,970	99.49%
EUSKARO	2	0.00%	84,972	99.50%
EUROARMS	2	0.00%	84,974	99.50%
EXPRESS	2	0.00%	84,976	99.50%
EXTAR, LLC	2	0.00%	84,978	99.50%
CZECH REPUBLIC	2	0.00%	84,980	99.51%
FAB ARM OR FABARM	2	0.00%	84,982	99.51%
FABRICA D ARMAS-IWA	2	0.00%	84,984	99.51%
F DUSEK OPOTSCHNO	2	0.00%	84,986	99.51%
FEINWERK BAU	2	0.00%	84,988	99.52%
FIREARMS INTL INC	2	0.00%	84,990	99.52%
FAMAE/FAMAP	2	0.00%	84,992	99.52%
ANDREW FYRBERG & CO	2	0.00%	84,994	99.52%
G. A. C.	2	0.00%	84,996	99.52%
GLOBAL MACHINE TOOL	2	0.00%	84,998	99.53%
GECADO	2	0.00%	85,000	99.53%
GENSCHOW GUSTAV E CO	2	0.00%	85,002	99.53%
GREY GHOST PRECISION, LLC	2	0.00%	85,004	99.53%
GEHA	2	0.00%	85,006	99.54%
GLADIATOR	2	0.00%	85,008	99.54%
GOODTIMEOUTDRS(CORE)	2	0.00%	85,010	99.54%
GUARDIAN	2	0.00%	85,012	99.54%
HAERENS TOJHUS	2	0.00%	85,014	99.55%
HARTFORD ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	85,016	99.55%
HAWES	2	0.00%	85,018	99.55%
HORNS CUSTOM RIFLES	2	0.00%	85,020	99.55%
HAFDASA	2	0.00%	85,022	99.56%
HAWK ENGINEERING	2	0.00%	85,024	99.56%
LUXUS ARMS LLC DBA HM DEFENSE	2	0.00%	85,026	99.56%
HARDENED ARMS	2	0.00%	85,028	99.56%
HOLLIS & SONS	2	0.00%	85,030	99.56%
HUGLU	2	0.00%	85,032	99.57%
HYDE	2	0.00%	85,034	99.57%
INDUS ARMI BRESCIANE	2	0.00%	85,036	99.57%
IBERIA FIREARMS	2	0.00%	85,038	99.57%

ICELAND	2	0.00%	85,040	99.58%
MADE IN INDIA	2	0.00%	85,042	99.58%
I M METAL	2	0.00%	85,044	99.58%
INGRAM	2	0.00%	85,046	99.58%
INTER ORDNANCE	2	0.00%	85,048	99.59%
MADE IN IRAN	2	0.00%	85,050	99.59%
ISRAEL ARMS LTD	2	0.00%	85,052	99.59%
ISHAPOR	2	0.00%	85,054	99.59%
ARMI JAEGER	2	0.00%	85,056	99.59%
JERRY'S GUN & AMMO	2	0.00%	85,058	99.60%
JOHN CAMPION	2	0.00%	85,060	99.60%
JONES, GUY T.	2	0.00%	85,062	99.60%
JLD ENTERPRISES	2	0.00%	85,064	99.60%
JRW SPORTS	2	0.00%	85,066	99.61%
KE ARMS	2	0.00%	85,068	99.61%
KIMBALL ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	85,070	99.61%
MADE IN SOUTH KOREA	2	0.00%	85,072	99.61%
KODIAK MFG. CO.	2	0.00%	85,074	99.62%
LANGENHAN FL	2	0.00%	85,076	99.62%
BELLERI, LUIGI	2	0.00%	85,078	99.62%
LAUER CUSTOM WEAPONR	2	0.00%	85,080	99.62%
LAMES	2	0.00%	85,082	99.63%
NEW LONG RNGE.WINNER	2	0.00%	85,084	99.63%
LIBERTY ARMS WORKS	2	0.00%	85,086	99.63%
M D'ARMES ST ETIENNE	2	0.00%	85,088	99.63%
MFG D'ARMES(MAP)	2	0.00%	85,090	99.63%
MFG IMPERIAL DE MTZ.	2	0.00%	85,092	99.64%
FRBCA DE ARM MEX.CTY	2	0.00%	85,094	99.64%
ARMI MAROCCHI	2	0.00%	85,096	99.64%
MERWIN & HUBERT(M&H)	2	0.00%	85,098	99.64%
MIDLAND	2	0.00%	85,100	99.65%
MADISON IMPORT CO.	2	0.00%	85,102	99.65%
MASTER MAG	2	0.00%	85,104	99.65%
MARATHON PRODUCTS INC	2	0.00%	85,106	99.65%
MANHATTAN POCK REV	2	0.00%	85,108	99.66%
MAG TACTICAL SYSTEMS	2	0.00%	85,110	99.66%
NEUMANN	2	0.00%	85,112	99.66%
NEW CAROLINA	2	0.00%	85,114	99.66%
NEWTON	2	0.00%	85,116	99.67%
NEW GUINEA(NOW PAPUA	2	0.00%	85,118	99.67%
NOVESKE	2	0.00%	85,120	99.67%
NEW ENGLND WEST REM	2	0.00%	85,122	99.67%
OLIN-KODENSHA CO	2	0.00%	85,124	99.67%
OMEGA (HANDGUNS)	2	0.00%	85,126	99.68%

ORBEA/BROS.&HERMANOS	2	0.00%	85,128	99.68%
ORDNANCE TECHNOLOGY	2	0.00%	85,130	99.68%
PARAMOUNT	2	0.00%	85,132	99.68%
PARKER/PARKER BROS.	2	0.00%	85,134	99.69%
PLUM CRAZY FIREARMS	2	0.00%	85,136	99.69%
PLANT'S MFG. CO.	2	0.00%	85,138	99.69%
MADE IN POLAND	2	0.00%	85,140	99.69%
PATRIOT DEFENSE ARMS	2	0.00%	85,142	99.70%
PZK	2	0.00%	85,144	99.70%
FRASER	2	0.00%	85,146	99.70%
RECORD MATCH PISTOLS	2	0.00%	85,148	99.70%
REPUBLIC	2	0.00%	85,150	99.70%
RETOLAZA BROS	2	0.00%	85,152	99.71%
REH IND	2	0.00%	85,154	99.71%
RICHLAND ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	85,156	99.71%
JOHN RIGBY & CO	2	0.00%	85,158	99.71%
ROTH-SAUER	2	0.00%	85,160	99.72%
ARSENAL COMPANY	2	0.00%	85,162	99.72%
RASHEED RASHID	2	0.00%	85,164	99.72%
RAPTOR ARMS	2	0.00%	85,166	99.72%
RANCH & SILVA (RTS)	2	0.00%	85,168	99.73%
REXIO S R L	2	0.00%	85,170	99.73%
SABATIER	2	0.00%	85,172	99.73%
SAKO	2	0.00%	85,174	99.73%
SPORTING ARMS MFG	2	0.00%	85,176	99.74%
FELIX SARASQUET & CO	2	0.00%	85,178	99.74%
SACO DEFENSE	2	0.00%	85,180	99.74%
SD TACTICAL ARMS LLC	2	0.00%	85,182	99.74%
SUN DEVIL MFG	2	0.00%	85,184	99.74%
SEDCO INDUSTRIES	2	0.00%	85,186	99.75%
SEECAMP LW	2	0.00%	85,188	99.75%
SHERIDAN PROD., INC.	2	0.00%	85,190	99.75%
SHARPS RIFLE CO	2	0.00%	85,192	99.75%
SMITH(NOT SMTH/WSSN)	2	0.00%	85,194	99.76%
SHOOTERS ARMS MFG	2	0.00%	85,196	99.76%
SMITH MFG COMPANY	2	0.00%	85,198	99.76%
SHINN-A-SIPJA	2	0.00%	85,200	99.76%
SPAIN	2	0.00%	85,202	99.77%
SPANDAU	2	0.00%	85,204	99.77%
SPREEWERK GUNS, CYQ OR CVQ	2	0.00%	85,206	99.77%
SPORTING ARMS CO	2	0.00%	85,208	99.77%
STRAYER TRIPP, INT	2	0.00%	85,210	99.78%
STACCATO 2011	2	0.00%	85,212	99.78%
STARR ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	85,214	99.78%

SALT WORKS RIFLES	2	0.00%	85,216	99.78%
STANLEY ARMS CO.	2	0.00%	85,218	99.78%
STERLINGWORTH II	2	0.00%	85,220	99.79%
MADE IN SWITZERLAND	2	0.00%	85,222	99.79%
T. A. C.	2	0.00%	85,224	99.79%
THOMAS BLAND & SONS	2	0.00%	85,226	99.79%
TACTICS, LLC	2	0.00%	85,228	99.80%
TRI-C-CORP	2	0.00%	85,230	99.80%
TACTICAL MACHINING	2	0.00%	85,232	99.80%
TNW TECHNETWORK	2	0.00%	85,234	99.80%
TAIYO-JUKI	2	0.00%	85,236	99.81%
THOMPSON MACHINE	2	0.00%	85,238	99.81%
TRYON, EDWARD, & CO.	2	0.00%	85,240	99.81%
TS	2	0.00%	85,242	99.81%
'TOWER' BROWN BESS	2	0.00%	85,244	99.81%
UNION ARMS/FIREARMS	2	0.00%	85,246	99.82%
UKRAINE	2	0.00%	85,248	99.82%
ULTIMATE ACCURACY	2	0.00%	85,250	99.82%
UNDERWOOD-ELLIOTT-FI	2	0.00%	85,252	99.82%
U S ORDNANCE	2	0.00%	85,254	99.83%
VULCAN ARMS INC	2	0.00%	85,256	99.83%
VOERE	2	0.00%	85,258	99.83%
VLTOR WEAPONS SYS	2	0.00%	85,260	99.83%
MADE IN VENEZUELA	2	0.00%	85,262	99.84%
WESSN,STEVENS,&MILLR	2	0.00%	85,264	99.84%
WESTERN VALLEY ARMS	2	0.00%	85,266	99.84%
WAFFEN WERKS	2	0.00%	85,268	99.84%
WILK ARMS CO,DIANE	2	0.00%	85,270	99.85%
WORLD ARMS CORP	2	0.00%	85,272	99.85%
WISE LITE ARMS, INC	2	0.00%	85,274	99.85%
WINDHAM WEAPONRY INC	2	0.00%	85,276	99.85%
WYOMING ARMS	2	0.00%	85,278	99.85%
X TREME MACHINING	2	0.00%	85,280	99.86%
ZAYRE	2	0.00%	85,282	99.86%
FARA,ZOLI,GIUSEPPE	2	0.00%	85,284	99.86%
ZHONGZHOU MACHINERWK	2	0.00%	85,286	99.86%
ADVANCE ARMAMENTS	1	0.00%	85,287	99.87%
AMERICAN ARMS	1	0.00%	85,288	99.87%
SCHULER, AUGUST	1	0.00%	85,289	99.87%
AMTEC 2000	1	0.00%	85,290	99.87%
ARMSPORT	1	0.00%	85,291	99.87%
APACHE	1	0.00%	85,292	99.87%
ATC	1	0.00%	85,293	99.87%
AMERICAN WEAPON SYS	1	0.00%	85,294	99.87%

ALEXANDER ARMS	1	0.00%	85,295	99.87%
BATAVIA/BATAVIA LDR	1	0.00%	85,296	99.88%
BIG BEAR ARMS	1	0.00%	85,297	99.88%
B. C. AUTOMATIC	1	0.00%	85,298	99.88%
BREDA	1	0.00%	85,299	99.88%
BABY HAMMERLESS	1	0.00%	85,300	99.88%
B & H SMALL ARMS	1	0.00%	85,301	99.88%
BLLRD RFL CRTRDG,LLC	1	0.00%	85,302	99.88%
BRESCIA ARMAS	1	0.00%	85,303	99.88%
BUDDIE ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	85,304	99.89%
MADE IN BRUNEI	1	0.00%	85,305	99.89%
BERESTIAN & CIA	1	0.00%	85,306	99.89%
CHATELLERAULT	1	0.00%	85,307	99.89%
CONTINENTAL	1	0.00%	85,308	99.89%
COW BOY	1	0.00%	85,309	99.89%
CRUCELEGUI	1	0.00%	85,310	99.89%
CARLO CASSARTELLI	1	0.00%	85,311	99.89%
DAVIS-WARNER ARMS CO	1	0.00%	85,312	99.89%
HENRY DERINGER SR&JR	1	0.00%	85,313	99.90%
DIKAR	1	0.00%	85,314	99.90%
DREADNOUGHT	1	0.00%	85,315	99.90%
DETONICS USA	1	0.00%	85,316	99.90%
EKSEN SILAH SAN TIC	1	0.00%	85,317	99.90%
E3 ARMS, LLC	1	0.00%	85,318	99.90%
FBRC MIL DE ARM PORT	1	0.00%	85,319	99.90%
FALCON	1	0.00%	85,320	99.90%
FED ENGINEERING CORP	1	0.00%	85,321	99.91%
FRANKLIN ARMORY	1	0.00%	85,322	99.91%
F PEDRETTI	1	0.00%	85,323	99.91%
GARATE ANITUA	1	0.00%	85,324	99.91%
GALENA INDUSTRIES	1	0.00%	85,325	99.91%
GENERAL FIREARMS CO	1	0.00%	85,326	99.91%
GIUESEPPE GITTI	1	0.00%	85,327	99.91%
GAMO	1	0.00%	85,328	99.91%
W W GREENER	1	0.00%	85,329	99.91%
GREGORELLI & UMBERTI	1	0.00%	85,330	99.92%
GUSTLOFF	1	0.00%	85,331	99.92%
HENRY GUN CO.	1	0.00%	85,332	99.92%
HISPANO ARGENTINA	1	0.00%	85,333	99.92%
HERO-GEAR LLC	1	0.00%	85,334	99.92%
H S PRECISION,INC	1	0.00%	85,335	99.92%
IRWINDALE ARMS INC	1	0.00%	85,336	99.92%
IMPERIAL	1	0.00%	85,337	99.92%
IMPERIAL METAL PROD	1	0.00%	85,338	99.93%



MADE IN ISRAEL	1	0.00%	85,339	99.93%
JENKS, WILLIAM	1	0.00%	85,340	99.93%
J&R ENGINEERING CO	1	0.00%	85,341	99.93%
KHALAN WEAPONRY	1	0.00%	85,342	99.93%
KHAN	1	0.00%	85,343	99.93%
KOON, INC., H.	1	0.00%	85,344	99.93%
MARKWELL ARMS CO	1	0.00%	85,345	99.93%
MANNLICHER	1	0.00%	85,346	99.93%
MERIDIAN FIREARMS CO	1	0.00%	85,347	99.94%
MKS SUPPLY, INC	1	0.00%	85,348	99.94%
MAN-STOPPER	1	0.00%	85,349	99.94%
METRO ARMS CORP	1	0.00%	85,350	99.94%
MAYNARD	1	0.00%	85,351	99.94%
NEWMAN BROTHERS	1	0.00%	85,352	99.94%
NITRO	1	0.00%	85,353	99.94%
NUMRICH ARMS CORP.	1	0.00%	85,354	99.94%
OAK LEAF	1	0.00%	85,355	99.94%
PARKERHURST, WILLIAM	1	0.00%	85,356	99.95%
PARKER BROS MAKERS	1	0.00%	85,357	99.95%
PASADENA FIREARMS	1	0.00%	85,358	99.95%
PAXTON & GALLEGHER	1	0.00%	85,359	99.95%
PH 5 TACT (PH 5 WSI)	1	0.00%	85,360	99.95%
PERAZZI	1	0.00%	85,361	99.95%
PTR-91	1	0.00%	85,362	99.95%
QUENTIN DEFENSE	1	0.00%	85,363	99.95%
RADOM VIS-35	1	0.00%	85,364	99.96%
REVELLI	1	0.00%	85,365	99.96%
RUSSIAN FEDERAT	1	0.00%	85,366	99.96%
RHONER/RHONIE	1	0.00%	85,367	99.96%
RIO	1	0.00%	85,368	99.96%
ROGER	1	0.00%	85,369	99.96%
RT MFG CO INC	1	0.00%	85,370	99.96%
RIVAL	1	0.00%	85,371	99.96%
MADE IN SIERRE LEONE	1	0.00%	85,372	99.96%
SCHMIDT, HERBERT	1	0.00%	85,373	99.97%
SEDGLY, R F	1	0.00%	85,374	99.97%
SMITH MFG GROUP	1	0.00%	85,375	99.97%
S GRANT & JOS LAND	1	0.00%	85,376	99.97%
STOCK, FRANZ	1	0.00%	85,377	99.97%
A. STROEGER	1	0.00%	85,378	99.97%
AUSTRALIAN AUTO ARMS	1	0.00%	85,379	99.97%
FAB-10	1	0.00%	85,380	99.97%
TAYLOR MFG	1	0.00%	85,381	99.98%
TALON INDUSTRIES INC	1	0.00%	85,382	99.98%

TRI STAR SPTG ARMS	1	0.00%	85,383	99.98%
TRACAOLA, ARANZABAL	1	0.00%	85,384	99.98%
TRU-TEST	1	0.00%	85,385	99.98%
UNION	1	0.00%	85,386	99.98%
URKO	1	0.00%	85,387	99.98%
US AUTOWEAPONS LLC	1	0.00%	85,388	99.98%
USA TACTICAL FIREARMS LLC	1	0.00%	85,389	99.98%
UTICA	1	0.00%	85,390	99.99%
VALMET/VALMET OY	1	0.00%	85,391	99.99%
VICTOR MOD H+R,HS	1	0.00%	85,392	99.99%
WESTERN MARSHAL	1	0.00%	85,393	99.99%
WHIPPET	1	0.00%	85,394	99.99%
WILSHIRE ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	85,395	99.99%
WILTSHIRE ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	85,396	99.99%
WILSON COMBAT	1	0.00%	85,397	99.99%
WILLIAMS ARMS CO	1	0.00%	85,398	100.00%
WOLF	1	0.00%	85,399	100.00%
WORTHINGTON ARMS CO.	1	0.00%	85,400	100.00%
ZEV TECHNOLOGIES	1	0.00%	85,401	100.00%
CANARY ISLANDS	1	0.00%	85,402	100.00%

## APPENDIX D: COUNTY CRIME GUN DATA

County	Crime Guns 2010 - 2022	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percent of all Crime Guns	County Population 2021	County Population Over 18	Crime Guns Per 10,000 People	Crime Guns per 10,000 People 18 Years and Older
LOS ANGELES	140,799	140,799	34.81%	10,019,635	7,850,552	140.52	179.35
SAN BERNARDINO	33,518	174,317	43.10%	2,171,071	1,597,087	154.38	209.87
SACRAMENTO	24,953	199,270	49.27%	1,571,767	1,199,220	158.76	208.08
SAN DIEGO	22,076	221,346	54.73%	3,296,317	2,582,479	66.97	85.48
RIVERSIDE	20,536	241,882	59.81%	2,409,331	1,802,796	85.24	113.91
ORANGE	17,008	258,890	64.01%	3,182,923	2,483,232	53.44	68.49
ALAMEDA	12,710	271,600	67.15%	1,673,133	1,329,045	75.97	95.63
KERN	12,447	284,047	70.23%	905,644	642,656	137.44	193.68
FRESNO	11,935	295,982	73.18%	1,003,150	716,839	118.98	166.49
VENTURA	9,465	305,447	75.52%	845,255	652,005	111.98	145.17
SAN JOAQUIN	8,860	314,307	77.71%	771,406	561,891	114.86	157.68
TULARE	8,030	322,337	79.70%	470,999	325,892	170.49	246.4
CONTRA COSTA	7,824	330,161	81.63%	1,161,643	898,135	67.35	87.11
SANTA CLARA	7,197	337,358	83.41%	1,932,022	1,509,959	37.25	47.66
STANISLAUS	6,081	343,439	84.92%	550,842	400,551	110.39	151.82
SAN FRANCISCO	5,937	349,376	86.38%	865,933	747,739	68.56	79.4
SOLANO	5,742	355,118	87.80%	451,432	350,936	127.2	163.62
SONOMA	4,574	359,692	88.94%	492,498	395,702	92.87	115.59
MONTEREY	4,129	363,821	89.96%	438,953	323,519	94.06	127.63
SHASTA	3,884	367,705	90.92%	181,935	142,312	213.48	272.92
SAN MATEO	3,751	371,456	91.84%	762,488	606,703	49.19	61.83
PLACER	3,715	375,171	92.76%	400,330	310,884	92.8	119.5
SANTA BARBARA	3,257	378,428	93.57%	447,651	347,143	72.76	93.82
MENDOCINO	3,068	381,496	94.33%	91,534	71,947	335.18	426.43
EL DORADO	2,674	384,170	94.99%	190,568	152,500	140.32	175.34
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2,288	386,458	95.55%	282,771	232,556	80.91	98.38
SANTA CRUZ	2,156	388,614	96.09%	272,138	220,153	79.22	97.93
MADERA	1,883	390,497	96.55%	156,304	113,116	120.47	166.47
BUTTE	1,875	392,372	97.02%	217,884	173,574	86.05	108.02
NAPA	1,500	393,872	97.39%	138,795	110,391	108.07	135.88
SUTTER	1,209	395,081	97.69%	99,080	73,301	122.02	164.94
MERCED	1,200	396,281	97.98%	279,150	196,572	42.99	61.05
LAKE	1,024	397,305	98.24%	67,749	53,260	151.15	192.26
NEVADA	888	398,193	98.45%	102,090	84,513	86.98	105.07
YOLO	812	399,005	98.66%	216,703	171,254	37.47	47.41
KINGS	707	399,712	98.83%	151,887	110,539	46.55	63.96
IMPERIAL	583	400,295	98.97%	180,051	128,186	32.38	45.48
HUMBOLDT	544	400,839	99.11%	137,014	110,770	39.7	49.11

TUOLUMNE	519	401,358	99.24%	55,243	45,855	93.95	113.18
MARIN	440	401,798	99.35%	262,387	209,933	16.77	20.96
YUBA	413	402,211	99.45%	80,404	58,106	51.37	71.08
SAN BENITO	408	402,619	99.55%	63,329	46,877	64.43	87.04
CALAVERAS	366	402,985	99.64%	45,349	37,627	80.71	97.27
COLUSA	330	403,315	99.72%	21,780	15,844	151.52	208.28
AMADOR	277	403,592	99.79%	40,095	33,981	69.09	81.52
TRINITY	178	403,770	99.83%	15,818	13,245	112.53	134.39
TEHAMA	156	403,926	99.87%	65,345	49,606	23.87	31.45
SISKIYOU	106	404,032	99.90%	44,151	35,170	24.01	30.14
MONO	105	404,137	99.92%	13,291	10,644	79	98.65
GLENN	79	404,216	99.94%	28,675	20,906	27.55	37.79
LASSEN	53	404,269	99.96%	32,949	27,533	16.09	19.25
MARIPOSA	52	404,321	99.97%	17,225	14,329	30.19	36.29
PLUMAS	39	404,360	99.98%	19,631	16,210	19.87	24.06
MODOC	24	404,384	99.99%	8,723	7,014	27.51	34.22
INYO	22	404,406	99.99%	18,804	14,808	11.7	14.86
SIERRA	18	404,424	100.00%	3,079	2,604	58.46	69.12
ALPINE	16	404,440	100.00%	1,344	1,055	119.05	151.66
DEL NORTE	2	404,442	100.00%	27,655	21,665	0.72	0.92

\*Five crime gun entries had no county data. The DOJ identified the county location for the crime guns from their city data. Four crime guns were in Orange County and one was in Ventura County.

*Note:* Crime gun totals cover years 2010 – 2022 while population data is based on the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) responses for 2021. As such, this table may overestimate crime guns per capita for counties in which the population has trended down over the 13 year period.

## APPENDIX E: CITY CRIME GUN DATA

City	Crime Guns 2010-2022	City Population 2021	Population 18 years and Older	Crime Guns Per 1,000 People	Crime Guns per 1,000 People 18 Years and Older
LOS ANGELES	69,413	3,902,440	3,109,589	17.79	22.32
SACRAMENTO	18,110	518,605	402,105	34.92	45.04
FRESNO	9,858	538,678	386,766	18.30	25.49
SAN BERNARDINO	9,185	220,821	158,150	41.59	58.08
SAN DIEGO	9,091	1,385,398	1,114,413	6.56	8.16
LONG BEACH	7,202	466,565	366,912	15.44	19.63
BAKERSFIELD	6,427	398,756	278,876	16.12	23.05
STOCKTON	6,141	317,818	229,750	19.32	26.73
SAN FRANCISCO	5,950	865,933	747,739	6.87	7.96
COMPTON	5,801	96,083	69,064	60.37	83.99
RIVERSIDE	4,073	314,858	238,422	12.94	17.08
SANTA ANA	4,006	313,818	235,353	12.77	17.02
OAKLAND	3,965	437,548	351,604	9.06	11.28
FONTANA	3,963	208,087	148,105	19.04	26.76
LANCASTER	3,937	171,820	123,076	22.91	31.99
OXNARD	3,925	202,981	148,563	19.34	26.42
ONTARIO	3,846	175,223	130,509	21.95	29.47
SAN JOSE	3,822	1,013,337	791,796	3.77	4.83
MODESTO	3,659	217,728	160,462	16.81	22.80
VICTORVILLE	2,958	132,924	92,255	22.25	32.06
POMONA	2,700	151,592	114,133	17.81	23.66
VISALIA	2,568	140,109	99,298	18.33	25.86
HAYWARD	2,477	162,254	127,962	15.27	19.36
SANTA ROSA	2,472	179,213	141,428	13.79	17.48
TORRANCE	2,446	147,156	115,630	16.62	21.15
OCEANSIDE	2,418	174,461	136,730	13.86	17.68
SALINAS	2,374	163,004	112,850	14.56	21.04
PALMDALE	2,296	167,987	118,097	13.67	19.44
ANAHEIM	2,146	348,204	266,688	6.16	8.05
REDDING	2,015	93,251	72,379	21.61	27.84
FAIRFIELD	1,914	118,932	88,842	16.09	21.54
INGLEWOOD	1,891	108,206	83,890	17.48	22.54
SANTA BARBARA	1,854	89,132	74,176	20.80	24.99
VACAVILLE	1,847	102,256	79,782	18.06	23.15
MORENO VALLEY	1,808	208,371	150,162	8.68	12.04
CORONA	1,708	157,844	117,318	10.82	14.56
INDIO	1,559	88,542	70,005	17.61	22.27
WHITTIER	1,556	87,184	66,988	17.85	23.23
FREMONT	1,535	231,502	176,593	6.63	8.69

ROSEVILLE	1,511	145,687	111,489	10.37	13.55
VENTURA	1,488	110,572	87,854	1.35	1.69
PERRIS	1,463	78,106	54,177	18.73	27.00
PITTSBURG	1,458	75,701	58,543	19.26	24.90
VALLEJO	1,437	125,350	99,072	11.46	14.50
SAN LEANDRO	1,434	91,176	74,944	15.73	19.13
HUNTINGTON BEACH	1,433	198,735	161,667	7.21	8.86
CHICO	1,406	103,898	83,942	13.53	16.75
PALM SPRINGS	1,402	44,799	40,792	31.30	34.37
LYNWOOD	1,373	67,497	49,260	20.34	27.87
CHULA VISTA	1,350	274,818	206,961	4.91	6.52
EL CAJON	1,345	106,043	79,192	12.68	16.98
MADERA	1,341	66,173	44,441	20.27	30.17
WATSONVILLE	1,339	52,966	37,090	25.28	36.10
PASADENA	1,306	138,771	113,771	9.41	11.48
PORTERVILLE	1,300	62,164	43,509	20.91	29.88
ELK GROVE	1,282	175,510	128,688	7.30	9.96
ANTIOCH	1,220	114,750	87,211	10.63	13.99
GARDEN GROVE	1,188	172,708	135,440	6.88	8.77
HESPERIA	1,185	99,287	68,998	11.94	17.17
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	1,164	173,946	133,249	6.69	8.74
LODI	1,158	66,107	48,296	17.52	23.98
LA PUENTE	1,145	38,447	29,729	29.78	38.51
CLOVIS	1,130	118,488	83,622	9.54	13.51
NORWALK	1,121	103,330	78,933	10.85	14.20
GLENDALE	1,111	196,512	161,264	5.65	6.89
SOUTH GATE	1,109	93,308	69,142	11.89	16.04
RICHMOND	1,088	115,677	90,643	9.41	12.00
UPLAND	1,083	78,624	61,659	13.77	17.56
GARDENA	1,038	60,917	48,871	17.04	21.24
WEST COVINA	1,033	109,396	87,302	9.44	11.83
CARSON	1,032	95,104	75,730	10.85	13.63
MANTECA	1,022	82,408	61,011	12.40	16.75
RIALTO	1,019	103,799	74,868	9.82	13.61
TULARE	1,016	68,395	44,678	14.85	22.74
HEMET	995	88,903	66,161	11.19	15.04
NAPA	987	79,700	62,459	12.38	15.80
YUBA CITY	986	69,540	51,883	1.42	1.90
ESCONDIDO	977	151,443	115,012	6.45	8.49
UKIAH	971	16,728	12,312	58.05	78.87
MONTEBELLO	967	62,828	49,182	15.39	19.66
RANCHO CORDOVA	960	78,358	58,067	12.25	16.53
TURLOCK	958	72,494	53,066	13.21	18.05
DALY CITY	936	104,914	88,252	0.89	1.06

FULLERTON	926	142,964	109,896	6.48	8.43
HAWTHORNE	919	87,863	65,184	10.46	14.10
BARSTOW	915	25,123	16,689	36.42	54.83
DOWNEY	909	114,293	87,486	7.95	10.39
APPLE VALLEY	876	27,176	19,451	3.22	4.50
CITRUS HEIGHTS	872	87,521	69,471	9.96	12.55
MERCED	864	85,993	60,066	10.05	14.38
LIVERMORE	845	88,403	68,440	9.56	12.35
TEHACHAPI	830	13,346	10,821	62.19	76.70
PICO RIVERA	821	62,383	49,142	13.16	16.71
BELLFLOWER	806	79,070	59,505	10.19	13.55
CHINO	802	90,279	70,139	8.88	11.43
BALDWIN PARK	788	72,813	56,544	10.82	13.94
PLACERVILLE	778	10,777	8,632	72.19	90.13
ORANGE	775	139,195	110,421	5.57	7.02
NORTH HIGHLANDS	767	48,424	35,847	15.84	21.40
CONCORD	763	125,769	98,564	6.07	7.74
CAMARILLO	729	70,593	55,539	10.33	13.13
BURBANK	719	107,364	87,090	6.70	8.26
LAKESIDE*	702	22,803	17,260	3.08	4.07
HIGHLAND	698	56,733	40,102	12.30	17.41
CARMICHAEL	690	77,358	62,136	8.92	11.10
COLTON	682	53,894	39,472	12.65	17.28
ANDERSON	674	11,208	8,314	60.14	81.07
ROSAMOND	670	20,574	14,383	32.57	46.58
EL MONTE	666	110,144	84,738	6.05	7.86
SANTA MONICA	621	92,828	78,994	6.69	7.86
BLYTHE	618	18,125	14,652	34.10	42.18
VISTA	608	98,651	74,531	6.16	8.16
NATIONAL CITY	602	56,846	44,377	1.06	1.36
THOUSAND OAKS	600	127,274	100,575	4.71	5.97
MENIFEE	595	101,089	75,383	5.89	7.89
PARAMOUNT	590	53,904	39,089	10.95	15.09
LA MESA	586	61,040	48,501	9.60	12.08
SAN PABLO	583	31,975	23,257	18.23	25.07
BELL GARDENS	578	39,870	28,313	14.50	20.41
JURUPA VALLEY	578	104,684	75,762	5.52	7.63
HUNTINGTON PARK	576	55,439	40,676	10.39	14.16
SANTA PAULA	574	30,741	22,065	18.67	26.01
SANTA CLARITA	573	227,182	167,960	2.52	3.41
DELANO	569	52,206	38,865	10.90	14.64
TEMECULA	563	109,376	77,979	5.15	7.22
ARCADIA	561	56,697	44,052	9.89	12.73
REDWOOD CITY	559	83,905	65,790	0.67	0.85

COSTA MESA	553	112,148	89,907	4.93	6.15
LAKEWOOD	550	82,419	65,056	6.67	8.45
AUBURN	536	13,738	11,363	39.02	47.17
GILROY	536	58,802	41,840	9.12	12.81
SIMI VALLEY	536	126,809	100,439	4.23	5.34
BERKELEY	530	119,607	104,860	4.43	5.05
AZUSA	524	49,457	38,792	10.60	13.51
ALHAMBRA	512	83,174	68,629	6.16	7.46
SPRING VALLEY*	511	33,649	25,289	1.52	2.02
SANTA CLARA	493	127,922	103,373	3.85	4.77
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	492	66,331	54,566	7.42	9.02
SAN JACINTO	481	53,299	38,127	9.02	12.62
WESTMINSTER	481	91,267	71,464	5.27	6.73
CLEARLAKE	478	16,468	12,000	29.03	39.83
RAMONA	474	21,853	17,248	21.69	27.48
LAWNDALE	470	32,035	24,617	14.67	19.09
ADELANTO	469	37,229	24,829	12.60	18.89
SANTA CRUZ	468	62,714	54,869	7.46	8.53
PASO ROBLES	463	31,593	24,251	1.47	1.91
IRVINE	432	297,868	231,528	1.45	1.87
WEST SACRAMENTO	432	53,589	39,369	8.06	10.97
WALNUT CREEK	419	69,876	58,675	6.00	7.14
REDONDO BEACH	415	70,998	54,733	5.85	7.58
BUENA PARK	414	83,974	64,926	4.93	6.38
ALAMEDA	412	78,320	61,780	5.26	6.67
MOUNTAIN VIEW	405	82,409	65,691	4.91	6.17
CULVER CITY	400	40,640	32,661	0.98	1.22
HOLLISTER	398	41,077	29,376	9.69	13.55
PORT HUENEME	396	21,954	16,664	18.04	23.76
REEDLEY	396	25,168	16,966	15.73	23.34
SAN MATEO	395	105,087	83,456	3.76	4.73
LAKE ELSINORE	394	68,822	48,415	5.72	8.14
PATTERSON	390	23,517	15,719	16.58	24.81
MILPITAS	388	79,593	62,135	4.87	6.24
WASCO	387	27,505	20,640	14.07	18.75
COACHELLA	386	42,123	33,819	9.16	11.41
HACIENDA HEIGHTS	385	54,841	44,644	7.02	8.62
YORBA LINDA	374	68,319	52,632	5.47	7.11
LAMONT	372	14,269	9,705	26.07	38.33
SANTA MARIA	372	109,309	75,152	3.40	4.95
MONTCLAIR	370	37,871	27,909	9.77	13.26
RIDGECREST	370	27,989	20,879	13.22	17.72
EASTVALE	369	68,539	48,209	5.38	7.65
YUCCA VALLEY	368	21,663	16,648	1.70	2.21



SUNNYVALE	365	155,550	123,087	2.35	2.97
ROSEMEAD	361	51,698	41,715	6.98	8.65
GALT	359	25,385	19,090	14.14	18.81
PALM DESERT	359	51,081	43,519	7.03	8.25
BRENTWOOD	355	63,618	46,782	5.58	7.59
YUCAIPA	355	54,312	40,509	6.54	8.76
HANFORD	354	57,359	40,680	6.17	8.70
PHELAN	354	18,599	13,177	19.03	26.86
GRASS VALLEY	353	13,550	10,794	26.05	32.70
LINDSAY	352	12,551	8,823	28.05	39.90
GLENDORA	350	52,458	40,424	6.67	8.66
WINDSOR	349	11,313	9,957	3.08	3.51
UNION CITY	348	70,828	57,968	0.49	0.60
FILLMORE	345	16,373	12,072	21.07	28.58
COVINA	339	51,061	40,141	6.64	8.45
SAN DIMAS	335	34,775	27,608	9.63	12.13
FAIR OAKS	333	31,750	25,641	10.49	12.99
SAN CLEMENTE	333	64,600	50,132	5.15	6.64
SANTEE	332	59,679	46,048	5.56	7.21
LINCOLN	326	49,203	37,754	6.63	8.63
ROCKLIN	326	70,317	51,942	4.64	6.28
NEWPORT BEACH	324	85,806	71,543	3.78	4.53
BANNING	321	29,664	22,623	10.82	14.19
MORGAN HILL	319	45,267	33,541	7.05	9.51
CAMPBELL	316	43,954	34,326	7.19	9.21
LOMPOC	310	44,232	32,151	7.01	9.64
LAKE FOREST	308	85,516	67,252	3.60	4.58
BAY POINT	305	24,999	18,547	12.20	16.44
GOLETA	305	32,677	26,069	9.33	11.70
AMERICAN CANYON	302	21,735	16,296	13.89	18.53
FALLBROOK	301	32,999	24,525	9.12	12.27
CARLSBAD	295	114,858	88,650	2.57	3.33
MAYWOOD	294	25,477	18,244	11.54	16.11
ANTELOPE	293	48,421	35,349	6.05	8.29
EXETER	292	10,349	7,057	28.22	41.38
SAN FERNANDO	290	24,086	18,519	12.04	15.66
MISSION VIEJO	289	93,932	74,970	3.08	3.85
PLACENTIA	289	51,951	39,426	5.56	7.33
SEASIDE	289	32,631	24,924	8.86	11.60
SAN MARCOS	288	94,313	69,438	3.05	4.15
BLOOMINGTON	283	22,107	16,671	12.80	16.98
ALTADENA	282	43,384	34,581	6.50	8.15
RIO LINDA	281	17,181	12,672	16.36	22.17
LENNOX	280	21,514	15,920	13.01	17.59

WEST HOLLYWOOD	280	35,678	34,339	7.85	8.15
ARROYO GRANDE	279	18,422	14,723	15.14	18.95
STANTON	275	38,167	28,987	7.21	9.49
ATASCADERO	273	29,771	23,716	9.17	11.51
FOLSOM	270	79,201	60,240	3.41	4.48
ORANGEVALE	269	35,729	28,353	7.53	9.49
LEMOORE	267	26,631	19,759	10.03	13.51
OROVILLE	267	20,409	15,221	13.08	17.54
BELL	262	33,915	24,547	7.73	10.67
DINUBA	259	24,383	15,697	10.62	16.50
PETALUMA	259	60,050	47,668	4.31	5.43
ROWLAND HEIGHTS	258	48,765	39,581	5.29	6.52
OAKLEY	256	42,996	30,994	5.95	8.26
CASTRO VALLEY	254	66,324	52,349	3.83	4.85
MONTEREY	252	30,014	25,373	8.40	9.93
SAN BRUNO	252	43,775	35,681	5.76	7.06
EUREKA	250	26,763	21,818	9.34	11.46
LEMON GROVE	248	27,513	21,169	9.01	11.72
MONROVIA	247	37,999	29,784	6.50	8.29
OAKDALE	245	23,016	16,605	10.64	14.75
SANTA FE SPRINGS	243	18,817	14,611	12.91	16.63
LA HABRA	242	63,287	48,596	3.82	4.98
LA VERNE	242	31,423	25,404	7.70	9.53
SAN LUIS OBISPO	242	47,257	42,081	5.12	5.75
PLEASANTON	238	79,558	60,462	2.99	3.94
VALLEY CENTER	237	11,435	8,552	20.73	27.71
LA MIRADA	235	47,957	38,948	4.90	6.03
DESERT HOT SPRINGS	234	31,988	23,458	7.32	9.98
NORCO	234	26,176	21,193	8.94	11.04
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	224	57,139	45,820	3.92	4.89
MOORPARK	223	36,201	27,790	6.16	8.02
DANA POINT	219	33,327	27,421	6.57	7.99
CLAREMONT	217	36,312	29,925	5.98	7.25
COMMERCE	217	12,459	9,787	17.42	22.17
BRAWLEY	213	26,431	18,159	8.06	11.73
CASTAIC	213	18,017	13,399	11.82	15.90
MONTEREY PARK	208	61,153	50,528	3.40	4.12
MARTINEZ	207	37,308	29,661	5.55	6.98
EAST LOS ANGELES	206	118,964	88,023	1.73	2.34
MALIBU	206	10,915	8,787	18.87	23.44
MARYSVILLE	206	12,451	9,191	16.54	22.41
EMERYVILLE	205	12,747	11,844	16.08	17.31
RIVERBANK	205	24,714	17,680	8.29	11.60
SAN LORENZO	203	30,420	24,174	6.67	8.40

MURRIETA	201	111,096	79,434	1.81	2.53
TUSTIN	201	79,895	59,799	2.52	3.36
LOMITA	200	20,884	16,590	9.58	12.06
ARTESIA	199	16,390	13,037	12.14	15.26
DUARTE	199	21,723	18,084	9.16	11.00
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	198	35,319	27,772	5.61	7.13
POWAY	197	49,005	38,179	4.02	5.16
TWENTY NINE PALMS*	197	27,176	19,451	7.25	10.13
SAN GABRIEL	195	39,673	32,573	4.92	5.99
DUBLIN	194	69,818	51,254	2.78	3.79
SHAFTER	193	19,897	13,006	9.70	14.84
EAST PALO ALTO	191	29,888	22,820	6.39	8.37
IMPERIAL BEACH	191	26,375	20,378	7.24	9.37
REDLANDS	188	72,649	55,615	2.59	3.38
TEMPLE CITY	187	36,526	28,747	0.51	0.65
LAGUNA NIGUEL	186	64,608	53,213	2.88	3.50
CHOWCHILLA	185	18,826	14,798	9.83	12.50
HAWAIIAN GARDENS	185	14,178	10,431	13.05	17.74
ROHNERT PARK	185	44,420	35,441	4.16	5.22
PACIFICA	182	38,595	31,062	4.72	5.86
SHASTA LAKE	182	10,399	7,960	17.50	22.86
SONOMA	182	10,819	9,354	16.82	19.46
CERRITOS	181	49,630	40,022	3.65	4.52
MARINA	175	22,246	17,649	7.87	9.92
TRACY	174	92,792	66,996	1.88	2.60
CHINO HILLS	172	78,229	60,541	2.20	2.84
EL DORADO HILLS	172	48,612	36,307	3.54	4.74
DIXON	171	19,038	14,070	8.98	12.15
WOODLAND	169	60,977	46,254	2.77	3.65
TRUCKEE	167	16,850	13,115	0.99	1.27
ALPINE	166	15,648	11,922	10.61	13.92
CALABASAS	165	23,410	18,150	7.05	9.09
WILDOMAR	164	36,511	27,551	4.49	5.95
LOMA LINDA	163	24,712	20,493	6.60	7.95
SOLEDAD	163	25,102	19,219	6.49	8.48
BENICIA	161	27,191	21,502	5.92	7.49
CERES	159	49,132	34,683	3.24	4.58
SOUTH EL MONTE	159	19,860	14,992	8.01	10.61
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE	159	21,355	17,865	7.45	8.90
CAMERON PARK	158	17,790	14,383	8.88	10.99
LA QUINTA	153	37,846	30,762	4.04	4.97
NIPOMO	153	18,440	13,728	8.30	11.15
GRAND TERRACE	152	13,079	10,156	11.62	14.97
DIAMOND BAR	146	55,339	44,123	2.64	3.31

EL CERRITO	145	25,898	21,409	5.60	6.77
SUISUN CITY	138	29,436	22,388	0.47	0.62
GREENFIELD	133	18,833	12,044	7.06	11.04
SIGNAL HILL	133	11,780	9,400	11.29	14.15
GROVER BEACH	132	12,846	9,935	10.28	13.29
CYPRESS	131	50,279	38,118	2.61	3.44
MANHATTAN BEACH	131	35,585	25,777	3.68	5.08
FARMERSVILLE	128	10,441	7,312	12.26	17.51
CUDAHY	126	23,003	16,154	5.48	7.80
AGOURA HILLS*	125	20,362	15,882	6.14	7.87
SAN RAMON	125	85,688	61,718	1.46	2.03
BEAUMONT	124	52,081	35,906	2.38	3.45
ENCINITAS	124	62,140	48,967	2.00	2.53
LOS ALAMITOS	122	11,780	8,965	10.36	13.61
NOVATO	121	53,214	43,023	2.27	2.81
SANGER	118	26,424	18,518	4.47	6.37
BREA	117	46,912	36,523	2.49	3.20
LAGUNA HILLS	117	31,409	25,114	3.73	4.66
CUPERTINO	110	60,681	45,498	1.81	2.42
LIVE OAK	110	16,948	13,775	6.49	7.99
RANCHO PALOS VERDES	110	42,316	33,345	2.60	3.30
AGOURA*	107	20,362	15,882	0.53	0.67
LATHROP	107	28,078	19,726	3.81	5.42
WALNUT	107	28,641	23,122	3.74	4.63
SAN CARLOS	106	30,754	23,484	3.45	4.51
DIAMOND SPRINGS	105	11,545	9,215	9.09	11.39
ALISO VIEJO	104	51,943	38,533	2.00	2.70
MUSCOY	102	10,925	7,527	9.34	13.55
OLIVEHURST	96	16,262	11,971	5.90	8.02
LARKSPUR	95	12,972	10,600	7.32	8.96
RIPON	94	15,961	12,051	5.89	7.80
BEVERLY HILLS	93	32,903	26,431	2.83	3.52
CATHEDRAL CITY	93	51,836	40,706	0.18	0.23
HALF MOON BAY	91	11,792	9,591	7.72	9.49
KING CITY	91	13,419	8,572	0.68	1.06
LOS GATOS	91	33,309	25,826	0.27	0.35
RED BLUFF	91	14,557	10,037	6.25	9.07
DANVILLE	90	43,673	33,229	0.21	0.27
PLEASANT HILL	90	34,649	27,710	2.60	3.25
BURLINGAME	89	31,142	24,104	2.86	3.69
ARVIN	88	19,568	12,431	4.50	7.08
GRANITE BAY	88	21,673	16,756	4.06	5.25
PINOLE	88	19,065	15,679	4.62	5.61

LOS OSOS	87	15,692	12,862	5.54	6.76
SELMA	85	24,545	17,481	3.46	4.86
BIG BEAR CITY	84	12,913	9,895	0.65	0.85
MENLO PARK	84	33,677	25,598	2.49	3.28
CARPINTERIA	79	13,289	10,367	5.94	7.62
LA CRESCENTA*	77	20,149	15,303	0.38	0.50
RANCHO MIRAGE	74	17,129	15,665	4.32	4.72
29 PALMS*	70	27,176	19,451	0.26	0.36
BIG BEAR	70	12,913	9,895	5.42	7.07
HERMOSA BEACH	70	19,787	16,168	3.54	4.33
MILLBRAE	70	23,083	18,597	3.03	3.76
PALO ALTO	67	68,624	52,848	0.98	1.27
BONITA	66	12,970	10,537	5.09	6.26
EL CENTRO	63	44,322	30,336	1.42	2.08
PRUNEDALE	63	19,893	14,597	3.17	4.32
KINGSBURG	62	12,413	9,053	4.99	6.85
LAFAYETTE	61	25,384	19,085	2.40	3.20
LOS BANOS	61	44,421	29,270	1.37	2.08
TAHOE CITY*	61	21,355	17,865	0.29	0.34
ATWATER	60	31,401	22,520	1.91	2.66
HEALDSBURG	59	11,439	9,402	5.16	6.28
DAVIS	58	67,208	57,531	0.86	1.01
HOLLYWOOD	58	35,678	34,339	0.16	0.17
CALIMESA	57	10,053	7,831	5.67	7.28
LADERA RANCH	57	25,526	16,260	2.23	3.51
STEVENSON RANCH	51	19,518	14,356	2.61	3.55
NEWMAN	50	12,154	8,678	4.11	5.76
SAN RAFAEL	50	61,158	48,892	0.82	1.02
LA PALMA	49	15,650	12,583	3.13	3.89
LAGUNA BEACH	49	23,121	19,491	2.12	2.51
PALOS VERDES ESTATES	49	13,403	10,170	3.66	4.82
ORINDA	47	19,497	14,648	2.41	3.21
SEAL BEACH	47	25,216	21,840	1.86	2.15
RANCHO DOMINGUEZ*	44	36,469	27,160	0.12	0.16
MILL VALLEY	43	14,240	11,226	3.02	3.83
AVENAL	42	13,881	9,712	3.03	4.32
MAGALIA	42	10,537	8,716	3.99	4.82
SARATOGA	42	31,194	24,844	1.35	1.69
PARLIER	41	14,666	9,505	2.80	4.31
EL SEGUNDO	40	17,243	13,572	2.32	2.95
SALIDA	39	14,690	11,270	2.65	3.46
SOUTH PASADENA	39	26,837	20,616	1.45	1.89
HERCULES	37	26,050	20,951	1.42	1.77
KERMAN	37	15,817	10,749	2.34	3.44

LAGUNA WOODS	37	17,546	17,487	2.11	2.12
BELMONT	36	28,109	21,504	1.28	1.67
CLAYTON	36	11,136	8,437	3.23	4.27
DELHI	36	10,921	7,710	3.30	4.67
MCKINLEYVILLE	35	16,457	12,860	2.13	2.72
MONTROSE*	35	20,149	15,303	0.17	0.23
NEWARK	35	47,815	38,074	0.73	0.92
SOQUEL	35	10,806	8,653	3.24	4.04
FORTUNA	34	12,480	9,647	2.72	3.52
MC FARLAND	34	14,085	9,209	0.24	0.37
MORRO BAY	34	10,785	9,295	3.15	3.66
S SAN FRAN*	34	66,331	54,566	0.05	0.06
SCOTTS VALLEY	33	12,317	10,269	2.68	3.21
DISCOVERY BAY	32	15,704	12,105	2.04	2.64
LAKE LOS ANGELES	32	12,497	8,531	2.56	3.75
OAK PARK	32	13,561	10,133	2.36	3.16
CALIFORNIA CITY	31	14,914	11,653	0.21	0.27
ORCUTT	30	30,940	23,770	0.97	1.26
ALAMO	29	13,852	11,042	2.09	2.63
CAPITOLA	29	10,041	8,557	2.89	3.39
JURUPA	29	104,684	75,762	0.03	0.04
S SAN FRANCISCO*	29	66,331	54,566	0.04	0.05
FOSTER CITY	28	33,511	25,933	0.08	0.11
WINTON	27	11,623	7,865	2.32	3.43
CANYON LAKE	26	11,071	8,659	2.35	3.00
IMPERIAL	26	19,982	12,524	1.30	2.08
WALNUT PARK	26	16,453	12,264	1.58	2.12
SUSANVILLE	23	16,305	13,932	1.41	1.65
ISLA VISTA	22	15,732	15,319	1.40	1.44
LIVINGSTON	21	14,078	10,013	1.49	2.10
LOS ALTOS	21	31,562	23,668	0.67	0.89
PACIFIC GROVE	21	15,169	12,278	1.38	1.71
SOLANA BEACH	21	13,025	10,287	1.61	2.04
VALINDA	21	21,811	17,358	0.96	1.21
SAN ANSELMO	20	12,795	9,705	0.16	0.21
CALEXICO	19	38,798	27,468	0.49	0.69
QUARTZ HILL	18	10,079	7,971	1.79	2.26
RCHO STA MARG	18	48,190	36,819	0.04	0.05
E PALO ALTO	17	29,888	22,820	0.06	0.07
S EL MONTE	17	19,860	14,992	0.09	0.11
ROSSMOOR	16	11,822	8,868	1.35	1.80
S LAKE TAHOE*	16	21,355	17,865	0.07	0.09
ARCATA	15	19,038	16,901	0.79	0.89
COALINGA	15	17,560	13,720	0.85	1.09

SIERRA MADRE	14	11,253	9,186	1.24	1.52
ALBANY	12	19,958	14,788	0.60	0.81
CORONADO	12	20,627	16,875	0.58	0.71
CORCORAN	11	22,616	18,154	0.49	0.61
MORAGA	11	16,750	13,181	0.07	0.08
MOUNTAIN HOUSE	10	23,132	15,211	0.43	0.66
WOODCREST	10	17,492	13,443	0.57	0.74
CORTE MADERA	9	10,145	7,453	0.09	0.12
HILLSBOROUGH	9	11,390	8,248	0.08	0.11
NORTH TUSTIN	8	25,708	20,215	0.31	0.40
SAN MARINO	8	12,620	9,739	0.63	0.82
STANFORD	8	16,333	15,377	0.49	0.52
CAPISTRANO BEACH	5	35,319	27,772	0.01	0.02
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE	5	10,399	7,960	0.05	0.06
CLEARLAKE PARK	5	16,468	12,000	0.03	0.04
RANCHO STA MARG*	5	48,190	36,819	0.01	0.01
COTO DE CAZA	4	15,873	12,303	0.25	0.33
MENDOTA	4	12,534	7,603	0.32	0.53
PIEDMONT	4	11,368	8,278	0.35	0.48
RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA	4	48,190	36,819	0.08	0.11
CITRUS HTS	3	87,521	69,471	0.00	0.00
ROWLAND HGTS	3	48,765	39,581	0.01	0.01
VIEW PARK	3	11,313	9,957	0.03	0.03
DSRT HOT SPGS	2	31,988	23,458	0.01	0.01
HACIENDA HTS	2	54,841	44,644	0.00	0.00
PLS VRDS EST	2	13,403	10,170	0.01	0.02
W HOLLYWOOD	2	35,678	34,339	0.01	0.01
CALIF CITY	1	14,914	11,653	0.01	0.01
CUCAMONGA	1	173,946	133,249	0.00	0.00
CULVER CTY	1	40,640	32,661	0.00	0.00
LAMIRADA	1	47,957	38,948	0.00	0.00
MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS	1	111,096	79,434	0.00	0.00
N HIGHLANDS	1	48,424	35,847	0.00	0.00
S PASADENA	1	26,837	20,616	0.00	0.00
W SACRAMENTO	1	53,589	39,369	0.00	0.00

\*Denotes cities that appear with more than one spelling in either the crime gun or population data and as such crime guns cannot be reliably matched 1:1 with population data.

*Note:* Crime gun totals cover years 2010 – 2022 while population data is based on the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) responses for 2021. As such, this table may overestimate crime gun per capita totals for cities in which the population has trended down over the 13 year period. To mitigate this overestimation, only cities with 10,000 residents or more are displayed.

## APPENDIX F: UNSERIALIZED COUNTY DATA

County	Crime Guns 2010-2022	Cumulative Totals	Proportion of all crime guns	Cumulative proportion	County population 2021	County Population Over 18	Crime Guns per 10,000 People	Crime Guns per 10,000 people over 18
LOS ANGELES	13,148	13,148	32.92%	32.92%	10,019,635	7,850,552	13.12	16.75
SAN BERNARDINO	5,314	18,462	13.30%	46.22%	2,171,071	1,597,087	24.48	33.27
SAN DIEGO	3,498	21,960	8.76%	54.98%	3,296,317	2,582,479	10.61	13.55
RIVERSIDE	1,960	23,920	4.91%	59.88%	2,409,331	1,802,796	8.14	10.87
SACRAMENTO	1,762	25,682	4.41%	64.29%	1,571,767	1,199,220	11.21	14.69
ALAMEDA	1,586	27,268	3.97%	68.26%	1,673,133	1,329,045	9.48	11.93
ORANGE	1,528	28,796	3.83%	72.09%	3,182,923	2,483,232	4.80	6.15
SAN JOAQUIN	1,168	29,964	2.92%	75.01%	771,406	561,891	15.14	20.79
SAN FRANCISCO	1,129	31,093	2.83%	77.84%	865,933	747,739	13.04	15.10
VENTURA	1,026	32,119	2.57%	80.41%	845,255	652,005	12.14	15.74
CONTRA COSTA	1,025	33,144	2.57%	82.97%	1,161,643	898,135	8.82	11.41
STANISLAUS	961	34,105	2.41%	85.38%	550,842	400,551	17.45	23.99
SOLANO	620	34,725	1.55%	86.93%	451,432	350,936	13.73	17.67
KERN	574	35,299	1.44%	88.37%	905,644	642,656	6.34	8.93
SONOMA	453	35,752	1.13%	89.50%	492,498	395,702	9.20	11.45
SAN MATEO	439	36,191	1.10%	90.60%	762,488	606,703	5.76	7.24
TULARE	367	36,558	0.92%	91.52%	470,999	325,892	7.79	11.26
SANTA CLARA	358	36,916	0.90%	92.42%	1,932,022	1,509,959	1.85	2.37
SANTA CRUZ	332	37,248	0.83%	93.25%	272,138	220,153	12.20	15.08
MADERA	325	37,573	0.81%	94.06%	156,304	113,116	20.79	28.73
FRESNO	309	37,882	0.77%	94.84%	1,003,150	716,839	3.08	4.31
PLACER	290	38,172	0.73%	95.56%	400,330	310,884	7.24	9.33
SANTA BARBARA	199	38,371	0.50%	96.06%	447,651	347,143	4.45	5.73
MONTEREY	187	38,558	0.47%	96.53%	438,953	323,519	4.26	5.78
BUTTE	159	38,717	0.40%	96.93%	217,884	173,574	7.30	9.16
MENDOCINO	145	38,862	0.36%	97.29%	91,534	71,947	15.84	20.15
NAPA	136	38,998	0.34%	97.63%	138,795	110,391	9.80	12.32
SHASTA	136	39,134	0.34%	97.97%	181,935	142,312	7.48	9.56
SAN LUIS OBISPO	121	39,255	0.30%	98.27%	282,771	232,556	4.28	5.20
KINGS	100	39,355	0.25%	98.52%	151,887	110,539	6.58	9.05
MARIN	69	39,424	0.17%	98.70%	262,387	209,933	2.63	3.29
SUTTER	67	39,491	0.17%	98.86%	99,080	73,301	6.76	9.14
MERCED	59	39,550	0.15%	99.01%	279,150	196,572	2.11	3.00
YOLO	59	39,609	0.15%	99.16%	216,703	171,254	2.72	3.45
HUMBOLDT	58	39,667	0.15%	99.30%	137,014	110,770	4.23	5.24
SAN BENITO	57	39,724	0.14%	99.45%	63,329	46,877	9.00	12.16
YUBA	48	39,772	0.12%	99.57%	80,404	58,106	5.97	8.26
NEVADA	37	39,809	0.09%	99.66%	102,090	84,513	3.62	4.38



COLUSA	33	39,842	0.08%	99.74%	21,780	15,844	15.15	20.83
IMPERIAL	29	39,871	0.07%	99.81%	180,051	128,186	1.61	2.26
LAKE	16	39,887	0.04%	99.85%	67,749	53,260	2.36	3.00
EL DORADO	15	39,902	0.04%	99.89%	190,568	152,500	0.79	0.98
TRINITY	13	39,915	0.03%	99.92%	15,818	13,245	8.22	9.82
SISKIYOU	9	39,924	0.02%	99.95%	44,151	35,170	2.04	2.56
AMADOR	5	39,929	0.01%	99.96%	40,095	33,981	1.25	1.47
LASSEN	4	39,933	0.01%	99.97%	32,949	27,533	1.21	1.45
MONO	4	39,937	0.01%	99.98%	13,291	10,644	3.01	3.76
TEHAMA	4	39,941	0.01%	99.99%	65,345	49,606	0.61	0.81
GLENN	2	39,943	0.01%	99.99%	28,675	20,906	0.70	0.96
CALAVERAS	1	39,944	0.00%	100.00%	45,349	37,627	0.22	0.27
TUOLUMNE	1	39,945	0.00%	100.00%	55,243	45,855	0.18	0.22

*Note:* Crime gun totals cover years 2010 – 2022 while population data is based on the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) responses for 2021. As such, this table may overestimate crime guns per capita for counties in which the population has trended down over the 13 year period.

## APPENDIX G: UNSERIALIZED CITY DATA

City	Crime Guns 2010-2022	City Population 2021	Population 18 Years and Older	Crime Per 1,000 People	Crime Guns per 1,000 People 18 Years and Older
LOS ANGELES	4,968	3,902,440	3,109,589	1.27	1.6
SAN DIEGO	1,562	1,385,398	1,114,413	1.13	1.4
SAN FRANCISCO	1,132	865,933	747,739	1.31	1.51
SACRAMENTO	1,088	518,605	402,105	2.1	2.71
VICTORVILLE	923	132,924	92,255	6.94	10
COMPTON	867	96,083	69,064	9.02	12.55
STOCKTON	837	317,818	229,750	2.63	3.64
LANCASTER	740	171,820	123,076	4.31	6.01
RIVERSIDE	716	314,858	238,422	2.27	3
FONTANA	641	208,087	148,105	3.08	4.33
MODESTO	634	217,728	160,462	2.91	3.95
SAN BERNARDINO	537	220,821	158,150	2.43	3.4
OXNARD	524	202,981	148,563	2.58	3.53
PALMDALE	506	167,987	118,097	3.01	4.28
LONG BEACH	438	466,565	366,912	0.94	1.19
HAYWARD	418	162,254	127,962	2.58	3.27
ONTARIO	413	175,223	130,509	2.36	3.16
ANAHEIM	363	348,204	266,688	1.04	1.36
HESPERIA	356	99,287	68,998	3.59	5.16
OCEANSIDE	328	174,461	136,730	1.88	2.4
CHULA VISTA	326	274,818	206,961	1.19	1.58
SAN LEANDRO	304	91,176	74,944	3.33	4.06
SANTA ROSA	295	179,213	141,428	1.65	2.09
FAIRFIELD	288	118,932	88,842	2.42	3.24
APPLE VALLEY	286	27,176	19,451	10.52	14.7
RICHMOND	285	115,677	90,643	2.46	3.14
OAKLAND	281	437,548	351,604	0.64	0.8
INGLEWOOD	247	108,206	83,890	2.28	2.94
MADERA	245	66,173	44,441	3.7	5.51
ANTIOCH	235	114,750	87,211	2.05	2.69
VISALIA	230	140,109	99,298	1.64	2.32
BAKERSFIELD	226	398,756	278,876	0.57	0.81
LA PUENTE	223	38,447	29,729	5.8	7.5
WHITTIER	221	87,184	66,988	2.53	3.3
TORRANCE	218	147,156	115,630	1.48	1.89
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	212	173,946	133,249	1.22	1.59
VACAVILLE	210	102,256	79,782	2.05	2.63
HIGHLAND	204	56,733	40,102	3.6	5.09
WATSONVILLE	198	52,966	37,090	3.74	5.34

NORWALK	195	103,330	78,933	1.89	2.47
ESCONDIDO	190	151,443	115,012	1.25	1.65
LYNWOOD	190	67,497	49,260	2.81	3.86
VENTURA	185	110,572	87,854	1.67	2.11
PITTSBURG	182	75,701	58,543	2.4	3.11
INDIO	175	88,542	70,005	1.98	2.5
EL CAJON	169	106,043	79,192	1.59	2.13
MORENO VALLEY	169	208,371	150,162	0.81	1.13
GARDEN GROVE	159	172,708	135,440	0.92	1.17
PASADENA	152	138,771	113,771	1.1	1.34
CARSON	150	95,104	75,730	1.58	1.98
FREMONT	149	231,502	176,593	0.64	0.84
COLTON	148	53,894	39,472	2.75	3.75
BARSTOW	147	25,123	16,689	5.85	8.81
ELK GROVE	146	175,510	128,688	0.83	1.13
TURLOCK	144	72,494	53,066	1.99	2.71
ADELANTO	143	37,229	24,829	3.84	5.76
GLENDALE	139	196,512	161,264	0.71	0.86
PICO RIVERA	139	62,383	49,142	2.23	2.83
LODI	136	66,107	48,296	2.06	2.82
SOUTH GATE	136	93,308	69,142	1.46	1.97
CHICO	135	103,898	83,942	1.3	1.61
MANTECA	135	82,408	61,011	1.64	2.21
CITRUS HEIGHTS	130	87,521	69,471	1.49	1.87
PHELAN	127	18,599	13,177	6.83	9.64
HAWTHORNE	126	87,863	65,184	1.43	1.93
CONCORD	123	125,769	98,564	0.98	1.25
ROSEVILLE	123	145,687	111,489	0.84	1.1
VISTA	119	98,651	74,531	1.21	1.6
FRESNO	114	538,678	386,766	0.21	0.29
PERRIS	113	78,106	54,177	1.45	2.09
RIALTO	112	103,799	74,868	1.08	1.5
EL MONTE	111	110,144	84,738	1.01	1.31
RANCHO CORDOVA	111	78,358	58,067	1.42	1.91
SANTA ANA	110	313,818	235,353	0.35	0.47
PALM SPRINGS	107	44,799	40,792	2.39	2.62
MISSION VIEJO	106	93,932	74,970	1.13	1.41
CLOVIS	104	118,488	83,622	0.88	1.24
HUNTINGTON BEACH	104	198,735	161,667	0.52	0.64
AZUSA	103	49,457	38,792	2.08	2.66
TULARE	103	68,395	44,678	1.51	2.31
DALY CITY	102	104,914	88,252	0.97	1.16
NAPA	95	79,700	62,459	1.19	1.52
ROSEMEAD	93	51,698	41,715	1.8	2.23

LAWNDALE	88	32,035	24,617	2.75	3.57
NATIONAL CITY	88	56,846	44,377	1.55	1.98
UPLAND	84	78,624	61,659	1.07	1.36
SANTA CRUZ	83	62,714	54,869	1.32	1.51
WESTMINSTER	82	91,267	71,464	0.9	1.15
LAKEWOOD	78	82,419	65,056	0.95	1.2
BERKELEY	77	119,607	104,860	0.64	0.73
NORTH HIGHLANDS	77	48,424	35,847	1.59	2.15
GARDENA	76	60,917	48,871	1.25	1.56
HEMET	76	88,903	66,161	0.85	1.15
BELLFLOWER	75	79,070	59,505	0.95	1.26
SANTA CLARA	75	127,922	103,373	0.59	0.73
LENNOX	74	21,514	15,920	3.44	4.65
MONTEBELLO	73	62,828	49,182	1.16	1.48
PARAMOUNT	73	53,904	39,089	1.35	1.87
YUCAIPA	73	54,312	40,509	1.34	1.8
STANTON	71	38,167	28,987	1.86	2.45
EMERYVILLE	70	12,747	11,844	5.49	5.91
HACIENDA HEIGHTS	70	54,841	44,644	1.28	1.57
CAMARILLO	68	70,593	55,539	0.96	1.22
DELANO	68	52,206	38,865	1.3	1.75
SANTA CLARITA	68	227,182	167,960	0.3	0.4
LIVERMORE	67	88,403	68,440	0.76	0.98
REDDING	67	93,251	72,379	0.72	0.93
CHINO	65	90,279	70,139	0.72	0.93
CHINO HILLS	65	78,229	60,541	0.83	1.07
SANTA PAULA	65	30,741	22,065	2.11	2.95
YUBA CITY	64	69,540	51,883	0.92	1.23
BLOOMINGTON	63	22,107	16,671	2.85	3.78
MILPITAS	63	79,593	62,135	0.79	1.01
VALLEJO	63	125,350	99,072	0.5	0.64
BALDWIN PARK	62	72,813	56,544	0.85	1.1
LA MESA	62	61,040	48,501	1.02	1.28
LA MIRADA	62	47,957	38,948	1.29	1.59
SALINAS	60	163,004	112,850	0.37	0.53
COACHELLA	59	42,123	33,819	1.4	1.74
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	59	66,331	54,566	0.89	1.08
BELL GARDENS	58	39,870	28,313	1.45	2.05
POMONA	58	151,592	114,133	0.38	0.51
SAN FERNANDO	58	24,086	18,519	2.41	3.13
BLYTHE	55	18,125	14,652	3.03	3.75
BUENA PARK	55	83,974	64,926	0.65	0.85
YUCCA VALLEY	55	21,663	16,648	2.54	3.3

HUNTINGTON PARK	53	55,439	40,676	0.96	1.3
WALNUT CREEK	53	69,876	58,675	0.76	0.9
SAN PABLO	52	31,975	23,257	1.63	2.24
CARLSBAD	51	114,858	88,650	0.44	0.58
DOWNEY	51	114,293	87,486	0.45	0.58
HOLLISTER	51	41,077	29,376	1.24	1.74
LOMPOC	51	44,232	32,151	1.15	1.59
MENIFEE	51	101,089	75,383	0.5	0.68
PATTERSON	51	23,517	15,719	2.17	3.24
SAN JOSE	51	1,013,337	791,796	0.05	0.06
SANTA MARIA	51	109,309	75,152	0.47	0.68
CARMICHAEL	50	77,358	62,136	0.65	0.8
REEDLEY	50	25,168	16,966	1.99	2.95
SAN MARCOS	50	94,313	69,438	0.53	0.72
GILROY	48	58,802	41,840	0.82	1.15
UKIAH	48	16,728	12,312	2.87	3.9
BIG BEAR CITY	47	12,913	9,895	3.64	4.75
LEMON GROVE	47	27,513	21,169	1.71	2.22
REDWOOD CITY	47	83,905	65,790	0.56	0.71
TWENTYNINE PALMS*	47	27,176	19,451	1.73	2.42
WEST COVINA	47	109,396	87,302	0.43	0.54
YORBA LINDA	47	68,319	52,632	0.69	0.89
SAN JACINTO	45	53,299	38,127	0.84	1.18
COVINA	44	51,061	40,141	0.86	1.1
FULLERTON	44	142,964	109,896	0.31	0.4
HANFORD	44	57,359	40,680	0.77	1.08
ORANGE	43	139,195	110,421	0.31	0.39
ARCADIA	42	56,697	44,052	0.74	0.95
EUREKA	42	26,763	21,818	1.57	1.93
MONROVIA	42	37,999	29,784	1.11	1.41
SAN LORENZO	42	30,420	24,174	1.38	1.74
SAN MATEO	42	105,087	83,456	0.4	0.5
CASTRO VALLEY	41	66,324	52,349	0.62	0.78
PORT HUENEME	40	21,954	16,664	1.82	2.4
DESERT HOT SPRINGS	39	31,988	23,458	1.22	1.66
SOUTH EL MONTE	39	19,860	14,992	1.96	2.6
WEST HOLLYWOOD	39	35,678	34,339	1.09	1.14
ALTADENA	38	43,384	34,581	0.88	1.1
FALLBROOK	38	32,999	24,525	1.15	1.55
HAWAIIAN GARDENS	38	14,178	10,431	2.68	3.64
LEMOORE	38	26,631	19,759	1.43	1.92
MERCED	38	85,993	60,066	0.44	0.63
TEHACHAPI	38	13,346	10,821	2.85	3.51
UNION CITY	37	70,828	57,968	0.52	0.64

ARTESIA	36	16,390	13,037	2.2	2.76
LOMA LINDA	36	24,712	20,493	1.46	1.76
PASO ROBLES	36	31,593	24,251	1.14	1.48
SHAFTER	36	19,897	13,006	1.81	2.77
TEMPLE CITY	36	36,526	28,747	0.99	1.25
TUSTIN	36	79,895	59,799	0.45	0.6
BURBANK	35	107,364	87,090	0.33	0.4
BURBANK	35	107,364	87,090	0.33	0.4
DUARTE	35	21,723	18,084	1.61	1.94
DUBLIN	35	69,818	51,254	0.5	0.68
LAKE FOREST	35	85,516	67,252	0.41	0.52
MORGAN HILL	35	45,267	33,541	0.77	1.04
SANTA MONICA	35	92,828	78,994	0.38	0.44
ALAMEDA	34	78,320	61,780	0.43	0.55
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	34	57,139	45,820	0.6	0.74
IMPERIAL BEACH	34	26,375	20,378	1.29	1.67
RIDGECREST	34	27,989	20,879	1.21	1.63
THOUSAND OAKS	34	127,274	100,575	0.27	0.34
CULVER CITY	33	40,640	32,661	0.81	1.01
ROCKLIN	33	70,317	51,942	0.47	0.64
SANTEE	33	59,679	46,048	0.55	0.72
ANDERSON	32	11,208	8,314	2.86	3.85
CALABASAS	32	23,410	18,150	1.37	1.76
GRAND TERRACE	31	13,079	10,156	2.37	3.05
HOLLYWOOD	31	35,678	34,339	0.87	0.9
LINCOLN	31	49,203	37,754	0.63	0.82
SANTA FE SPRINGS	31	18,817	14,611	1.65	2.12
AUBURN	30	13,738	11,363	2.18	2.64
COSTA MESA	30	112,148	89,907	0.27	0.33
MAYWOOD	30	25,477	18,244	1.18	1.64
MONTCLAIR	30	37,871	27,909	0.79	1.07
SIMI VALLEY	30	126,809	100,439	0.24	0.3
WEST SACRAMENTO	30	53,589	39,369	0.56	0.76
ALPINE	29	15,648	11,922	1.85	2.43
MONTEREY PARK	29	61,153	50,528	0.47	0.57
ANTELOPE	28	48,421	35,349	0.58	0.79
BRENTWOOD	27	63,618	46,782	0.42	0.58
FILLMORE	27	16,373	12,072	1.65	2.24
GREENFIELD	27	18,833	12,044	1.43	2.24
GREENFIELD	27	18,833	12,044	1.43	2.24
LOMITA	27	20,884	16,590	1.29	1.63
REDLANDS	27	72,649	55,615	0.37	0.49
GLENDORA	26	52,458	40,424	0.5	0.64
JURUPA VALLEY	26	104,684	75,762	0.25	0.34

LA VERNE	26	31,423	25,404	0.83	1.02
RIVERBANK	26	24,714	17,680	1.05	1.47
CAMPBELL	25	43,954	34,326	0.57	0.73
CASTAIC	25	18,017	13,399	1.39	1.87
CATHEDRAL CITY	25	51,836	40,706	0.48	0.61
CUDAHY	25	23,003	16,154	1.09	1.55
GOLETA	25	32,677	26,069	0.77	0.96
SAN DIMAS	25	34,775	27,608	0.72	0.91
SUISUN CITY	25	29,436	22,388	0.85	1.12
AMERICAN CANYON	24	21,735	16,296	1.1	1.47
CERRITOS	24	49,630	40,022	0.48	0.6
COMMERCE	24	12,459	9,787	1.93	2.45
MUSCOY	24	10,925	7,527	2.2	3.19
SEASIDE	24	32,631	24,924	0.74	0.96
SIGNAL HILL	24	11,780	9,400	2.04	2.55
SONOMA	24	10,819	9,354	2.22	2.57
BRAWLEY	23	26,431	18,159	0.87	1.27
FOLSOM	23	79,201	60,240	0.29	0.38
PALM DESERT	23	51,081	43,519	0.45	0.53
SAN CLEMENTE	23	64,600	50,132	0.36	0.46
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	23	35,319	27,772	0.65	0.83
WINDSOR	23	11,313	9,957	2.03	2.31
GALT	22	25,385	19,090	0.87	1.15
PLEASANTON	21	79,558	60,462	0.26	0.35
ROWLAND HEIGHTS	21	48,765	39,581	0.43	0.53
CHOWCHILLA	20	18,826	14,798	1.06	1.35
FAIR OAKS	20	31,750	25,641	0.63	0.78
MILL VALLEY	20	14,240	11,226	1.4	1.78
MOUNTAIN VIEW	20	82,409	65,691	0.24	0.3
MOUNTAIN VIEW	20	82,409	65,691	0.24	0.3
PLACENTIA	20	51,951	39,426	0.38	0.51
ALISO VIEJO	19	51,943	38,533	0.37	0.49
EL CERRITO	19	25,898	21,409	0.73	0.89
EL CERRITO	19	25,898	21,409	0.73	0.89
MOORPARK	19	36,201	27,790	0.52	0.68
MURRIETA	19	111,096	79,434	0.17	0.24
NIPOMO	19	18,440	13,728	1.03	1.38
NOVATO	19	53,214	43,023	0.36	0.44
RIO LINDA	19	17,181	12,672	1.11	1.5
29 PALMS*	18	27,176	19,451	0.66	0.93
BELL	18	33,915	24,547	0.53	0.73
LA QUINTA	18	37,846	30,762	0.48	0.59
ORANGEVALE	18	35,729	28,353	0.5	0.63
SAN LUIS OBISPO	18	47,257	42,081	0.38	0.43

BIG BEAR	17	12,913	9,895	1.32	1.72
CALIMESA	17	10,053	7,831	1.69	2.17
EAST LOS ANGELES	17	118,964	88,023	0.14	0.19
EAST PALO ALTO	17	29,888	22,820	0.57	0.74
LATHROP	17	28,078	19,726	0.61	0.86
MARINA	17	22,246	17,649	0.76	0.96
MENLO PARK	17	33,677	25,598	0.5	0.66
MONTEREY	17	30,014	25,373	0.57	0.67
SAN BRUNO	17	43,775	35,681	0.39	0.48
CORONA	16	157,844	117,318	0.1	0.14
DIXON	16	19,038	14,070	0.84	1.14
GRASS VALLEY	16	13,550	10,794	1.18	1.48
MALIBU	16	10,915	8,787	1.47	1.82
PALOS VERDES ESTATES	16	13,403	10,170	1.19	1.57
RAMONA	16	21,853	17,248	0.73	0.93
WALNUT	16	28,641	23,122	0.56	0.69
WASCO	16	27,505	20,640	0.58	0.78
DANA POINT	15	33,327	27,421	0.45	0.55
IRVINE	15	297,868	231,528	0.05	0.06
LAKE ELSINORE	15	68,822	48,415	0.22	0.31
OAKDALE	15	23,016	16,605	0.65	0.9
REDONDO BEACH	15	70,998	54,733	0.21	0.27
ATASCADERO	14	29,771	23,716	0.47	0.59
BEAUMONT	14	52,081	35,906	0.27	0.39
CERES	14	49,132	34,683	0.28	0.4
ENCINITAS	14	62,140	48,967	0.23	0.29
LINDSAY	14	12,551	8,823	1.12	1.59
MILLBRAE	14	23,083	18,597	0.61	0.75
OROVILLE	14	20,409	15,221	0.69	0.92
RIPON	14	15,961	12,051	0.88	1.16
ROSAMOND	14	20,574	14,383	0.68	0.97
SANTA BARBARA	14	89,132	74,176	0.16	0.19
STEVENSON RANCH	14	19,518	14,356	0.72	0.98
TRACY	14	92,792	66,996	0.15	0.21
VALLEY CENTER	14	11,435	8,552	1.22	1.64
ALHAMBRA	13	83,174	68,629	0.16	0.19
LAGUNA HILLS	13	31,409	25,114	0.41	0.52
PARLIER	13	14,666	9,505	0.89	1.37
SAN GABRIEL	13	39,673	32,573	0.33	0.4
LAGUNA NIGUEL	12	64,608	53,213	0.19	0.23
LAMONT	12	14,269	9,705	0.84	1.24
PETALUMA	12	60,050	47,668	0.2	0.25
POWAY	12	49,005	38,179	0.24	0.31
TEMECULA	12	109,376	77,979	0.11	0.15



AGOURA HILLS*	11	20,362	15,882	0.54	0.69
BANNING	11	29,664	22,623	0.37	0.49
BURLINGAME	11	31,142	24,104	0.35	0.46
EASTVALE	11	68,539	48,209	0.16	0.23
PORTERVILLE	11	62,164	43,509	0.18	0.25
ROHNERT PARK	11	44,420	35,441	0.25	0.31
SAN CARLOS	11	30,754	23,484	0.36	0.47
SELMA	11	24,545	17,481	0.45	0.63
DIAMOND BAR	10	55,339	44,123	0.18	0.23
DSRT HOT SPGS	10	31,988	23,458	0.31	0.43
HALF MOON BAY	10	11,792	9,591	0.85	1.04
LA HABRA	10	63,287	48,596	0.16	0.21
OAKLEY	10	42,996	30,994	0.23	0.32
SOLEDAD	10	25,102	19,219	0.4	0.52
WALNUT PARK	10	16,453	12,264	0.61	0.82
AVENAL	9	13,881	9,712	0.65	0.93
KINGSBURG	9	12,413	9,053	0.73	0.99
MARYSVILLE	9	12,451	9,191	0.72	0.98
RANCHO MIRAGE	9	17,129	15,665	0.53	0.57
ARROYO GRANDE	8	18,422	14,723	0.43	0.54
BENICIA	8	27,191	21,502	0.29	0.37
BONITA	8	12,970	10,537	0.62	0.76
ISLA VISTA	8	15,732	15,319	0.51	0.52
LADERA RANCH	8	25,526	16,260	0.31	0.49
MARTINEZ	8	37,308	29,661	0.21	0.27
NORCO	8	26,176	21,193	0.31	0.38
SAN RAFAEL	8	61,158	48,892	0.13	0.16
SUNNYVALE	8	155,550	123,087	0.05	0.06
CARPINTERIA	7	13,289	10,367	0.53	0.68
CLAREMONT	7	36,312	29,925	0.19	0.23
CLEARLAKE	7	16,468	12,000	0.43	0.58
LOS GATOS	7	33,309	25,826	0.21	0.27
PACIFICA	7	38,595	31,062	0.18	0.23
PRUNEDALE	7	19,893	14,597	0.35	0.48
SOQUEL	7	10,806	8,653	0.65	0.81
GRANITE BAY	6	21,673	16,756	0.28	0.36
LOS ALAMITOS	6	11,780	8,965	0.51	0.67
MANHATTAN BEACH	6	35,585	25,777	0.17	0.23
SAN RAMON	6	85,688	61,718	0.07	0.1
CANYON LAKE	5	11,071	8,659	0.45	0.58
CAPITOLA	5	10,041	8,557	0.5	0.58
HERMOSA BEACH	5	19,787	16,168	0.25	0.31
LA PALMA	5	15,650	12,583	0.32	0.4
LAGUNA BEACH	5	23,121	19,491	0.22	0.26

LOS BANOS	5	44,421	29,270	0.11	0.17
NEWMAN	5	12,154	8,678	0.41	0.58
ORCUTT	5	30,940	23,770	0.16	0.21
PINOLE	5	19,065	15,679	0.26	0.32
SALIDA	5	14,690	11,270	0.34	0.44
SHASTA LAKE	5	10,399	7,960	0.48	0.63
ARVIN	4	19,568	12,431	0.2	0.32
ATWATER	4	31,401	22,520	0.13	0.18
BAY POINT	4	24,999	18,547	0.16	0.22
CORCORAN	4	22,616	18,154	0.18	0.22
LAGUNA WOODS	4	17,546	17,487	0.23	0.23
LOS ALTOS	4	31,562	23,668	0.13	0.17
NEWARK	4	47,815	38,074	0.08	0.11
NEWPORT BEACH	4	85,806	71,543	0.05	0.06
PACIFIC GROVE	4	15,169	12,278	0.26	0.33
RANCHO PALOS VERDES	4	42,316	33,345	0.09	0.12
S EL MONTE	4	19,860	14,992	0.2	0.27
TRUCKEE	4	16,850	13,115	0.24	0.3
ALBANY	3	19,958	14,788	0.15	0.2
ARCATA	3	19,038	16,901	0.16	0.18
BREA	3	46,912	36,523	0.06	0.08
CYPRESS	3	50,279	38,118	0.06	0.08
HEALDSBURG	3	11,439	9,402	0.26	0.32
KING CITY	3	13,419	8,572	0.22	0.35
LOS OSOS	3	15,692	12,862	0.19	0.23
MAGALIA	3	10,537	8,716	0.28	0.34
PALO ALTO	3	68,624	52,848	0.04	0.06
WOODLAND	3	60,977	46,254	0.05	0.06
COALINGA	2	17,560	13,720	0.11	0.15
CUPERTINO	2	60,681	45,498	0.03	0.04
DIAMOND SPRINGS	2	11,545	9,215	0.17	0.22
DINUBA	2	24,383	15,697	0.08	0.13
EL CENTRO	2	44,322	30,336	0.05	0.07
GROVER BEACH	2	12,846	9,935	0.16	0.2
HACIENDA HTS	2	54,841	44,644	0.04	0.04
HERCULES	2	26,050	20,951	0.08	0.1
LAKE LOS ANGELES	2	12,497	8,531	0.16	0.23
LARKSPUR	2	12,972	10,600	0.15	0.19
MC FARLAND	2	14,085	9,209	0.14	0.22
OLIVEHURST	2	16,262	11,971	0.12	0.17
PLACERVILLE	2	10,777	8,632	0.19	0.23
PLEASANT HILL	2	34,649	27,710	0.06	0.07
QUARTZ HILL	2	10,079	7,971	0.2	0.25

RCHO STA MARG	2	48,190	36,819	0.04	0.05
SIERRA MADRE	2	11,253	9,186	0.18	0.22
SOLANA BEACH	2	13,025	10,287	0.15	0.19
WINTON	2	11,623	7,865	0.17	0.25
BELMONT	1	28,109	21,504	0.04	0.05
CALIFORNIA CITY	1	14,914	11,653	0.07	0.09
CORONADO	1	20,627	16,875	0.05	0.06
DANVILLE	1	43,673	33,229	0.02	0.03
DELHI	1	10,921	7,710	0.09	0.13
DISCOVERY BAY	1	15,704	12,105	0.06	0.08
E PALO ALTO	1	29,888	22,820	0.03	0.04
EL SEGUNDO	1	17,243	13,572	0.06	0.07
FOSTER CITY	1	33,511	25,933	0.03	0.04
IMPERIAL	1	19,982	12,524	0.05	0.08
LAFAYETTE	1	25,384	19,085	0.04	0.05
LIVE OAK	1	16,948	13,775	0.06	0.07
LIVE OAK	1	16,948	13,775	0.06	0.07
MCKINLEYVILLE	1	16,457	12,860	0.06	0.08
MENDOTA	1	12,534	7,603	0.08	0.13
MORRO BAY	1	10,785	9,295	0.09	0.11
MOUNTAIN HOUSE	1	23,132	15,211	0.04	0.07
OAK PARK	1	13,561	10,133	0.07	0.1
ORINDA	1	19,497	14,648	0.05	0.07
PIEDMONT	1	11,368	8,278	0.09	0.12
RED BLUFF	1	14,557	10,037	0.07	0.1
ROSSMOOR	1	11,822	8,868	0.08	0.11
SAN MARINO	1	12,620	9,739	0.08	0.1
SEAL BEACH	1	25,216	21,840	0.04	0.05
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE*	1	21,355	17,865	0.05	0.06
SOUTH PASADENA	1	26,837	20,616	0.04	0.05
W SACRAMENTO	1	53,589	39,369	0.02	0.03
WILDOMAR	1	36,511	27,551	0.03	0.04

\*Denotes cities that appear with more than one spelling in either the crime gun or population data and as such crime guns cannot be reliably matched 1:1 with population data.

*Note:* Crime gun totals cover years 2010 – 2022 while population data is based on the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) responses for 2021. As such, this table may overestimate crime guns per capita totals for cities in which the population has trended downward over the 13-year period. To mitigate this overestimation, only cities with 10,000 residents or more are displayed.

# **EXHIBIT 39**

WILLIAM J. NOVAK

---

# The People's Welfare

Law and Regulation in Nineteenth-Century America

---

The University of North Carolina Press

Chapel Hill and London



© 1996 The University of North Carolina Press

All rights reserved

Manufactured in the United States of America

The paper in this book meets the guidelines for permanence and durability of the Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity of the Council on Library Resources.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Novak, William J., 1961–

The people's welfare : law and regulation in nineteenth-century America / by William J. Novak.

p. cm.—(Studies in legal history)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-8078-2292-2 (cloth : alk. paper)

ISBN 0-8078-4611-2 (pbk. : alk. paper)

1. Law—United States—History. I. Title. II. Series.

KF366.N68 1996

349.73'09'034—dc20

95-51850

[347.3009034]

CIP

00 99 98 97 96 5 4 3 2 1

---

## Public Safety:

### Fire and the Relative Right of Property

---

Among the many objects to which a wise and free people find it necessary to direct their attention, that of providing for their *safety* seems to be the first.

—John Jay, *Federalist*, No. 3

As an abstract theory of man, society, and government, the common law vision of a well-regulated society was an important part of the intellectual environment of nineteenth-century America. But the ideas and perspectives captured by this body of thought were not simply the speculations of theorists, relevant only to those pursuing the minutia of the American mind. The jurisprudential ideas outlined in chapter 1 were especially significant in the way they were woven into the institutional and social fabric of American life. As Pierre Bourdieu pointed out, legal ideas and texts are peculiarly performative, having a special power to produce immediate social effects—to make things happen simply by saying so.<sup>1</sup> The linguistic turns and ideas of the jurists of the well-regulated society were ideas *in action*. They governed the way courts, legislatures, and local officials acted on countless public policy issues involving the state, the economy, property, social order, and the people's welfare. Marvin Meyers was right to caution us that a full picture of political culture means watching politicians' (and jurists') feet as well as their mouths.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, it is time to turn to the actual practices of nineteenth-century governance—the particular policies by which officials pursued the main objectives of the well-regulated society: public safety, public economy, public mobility, public morality, and public health. Of these, none surpassed the importance of public safety.

#1242

Public safety involved the polity's duty to protect the life and limb of the citizenry. Without a people to rule, of course, there was little need for rulers; without subjects there was no state. Before addressing the concerns of order, prosperity, or morality, a government first had to secure and ensure (later insure) the population's existence and longevity. Public safety was the cornerstone of governmental obligation. It had been so for some time.

The long history of governmental preoccupation with public safety is evident in the very evolution of *salus populi* (sometimes translated as “the safety of the people”). The ancient Roman version “*Salus Populi Romani*,” signifying the overarching public responsibility to the health and safety of the people of Rome, infused religious iconography in the Middle Ages. Blending the secular notion of public safety with pastoral, Christian concern for the people's salvation, icons were used in religious processions to ward off the dangers of invasion or epidemic.<sup>3</sup> But more significant for nineteenth-century governance was the pivotal role of public safety and security in early modern conceptions of police or *Polizei*. Having little to do with modern law enforcement, early modern police encompassed the loftiest ambitions and powers of government—the general pursuit of public good and the people's happiness. Police did so (as demonstrated best in Marc Raeff's detailed examination of German *Landes-* and *Polizeiordnungen*) through the proposed regulation and control of almost every aspect of daily life.<sup>4</sup> As the polity reclaimed jurisdiction over the people's well-being from the church, public safety—securing the population in number and health—returned as a primary reason of state. Even Adam Smith's police theory first acknowledged the dependence of the “peace of the state” on the “security of the people” (thus the necessity of town guards and fire regulations) before taking up the wealth of nations, that is, “the proper means of introducing plenty and abundance.”<sup>5</sup>

Despite the historical tendency to contrast police and common-law regimes,<sup>6</sup> the nineteenth-century American vision of a well-regulated society emulated police concern for public safety. The extended life of the republic hinged on a healthy and secure population, on first guaranteeing the “life” of the people. Liberty, happiness, and property (yet alone comfort and wealth) were by definition secondary concerns. Early American jurists often used public safety as a synonym for the “domestic tranquillity” insured by the Constitution's preamble. In the Constitution itself, public safety appeared as the only justification for the suspension of habeas corpus.<sup>7</sup> “Mutual safety,” Justice Henry Baldwin observed, was one of the prime motives of society and, consequently, an important obligation of constitutional governance.<sup>8</sup>

Public safety was a central component of early American conceptions of the



#1248

people's welfare, triggering the common-law directives *sic utere tuo* (use your own so as not to injure another) and *salus populi* (the welfare of the people is the supreme law). All private rights and individual interests were subject and relative to the overriding public concern for the people's survival and security. One could exercise rights of property and liberty, *provided* they did not endanger the public safety. As Supreme Court Justice James Iredell held in 1795, the public safety was that "to which all private rights ought and must forever give way."<sup>9</sup> Public safety was also a source of a more proactive and open-ended legislative regulatory power. New York attorney David B. Ogden argued before the Supreme Court in 1837, "The object of all well-regulated governments is, to promote the public good, and to secure the public safety; and the power of that legislation necessarily extends to all those objects."<sup>10</sup> When the public safety was threatened, public officials could summon the full, creative powers of governance. The common law of nuisance and the law of overruling necessity, legal embodiments of *sic utere tuo* and *salus populi*, figured prominently in cases involving dangers to the people's safety.

Many hazards to public safety existed in nineteenth-century America, but three were particularly threatening to population, social order, and civil government. The first was invasion or insurrection (unfortunately, it would take three more volumes to trace the role of *salus populi* in American foreign policy, American Indian policy, and the coercive structure of American slave law).<sup>11</sup> The second was epidemic, which, as will be seen in chapter 6, galvanized an entire movement for medical police and public health reform. The third overarching public safety concern, and the one most revealing of the underlying assumptions of nineteenth-century American governance, was . . . "Fire!"

### The "Giant Terror"<sup>12</sup>

One of the most important lawyer-judge exchanges in the constitutional history of the police power took place in 1827 in *Brown v. Maryland*, which Charles Warren dubbed "one of the great fundamental decisions of American constitutional law."<sup>13</sup> There, the two chief justices who would dominate the U.S. Supreme Court until the Civil War confronted each other over a Maryland statute imposing a license tax on importers and vendors of foreign commodities. Roger Taney, then representing the state of Maryland, defended the state's right to license and regulate all merchants and dealers within its borders. Without such a right, he argued, states would be defenseless against numerous offenses in the name of commerce. Taney offered a pointed example:

#1244

merchant could wantonly “offer for sale large quantities of gunpowder in the heart of a city and thus endanger the lives of the citizens.”<sup>14</sup>

John Marshall ruled against his successor to the chief justiceship, finding the Maryland statute in conflict with the commerce clause and the constitutional prohibition against state duties on imports or exports. But Marshall could not ignore Taney’s concerns about unregulatable selling or gunpowder. He made it clear that his decision was about the boundaries of American federalism, not the absolute rights of sellers. “The power to direct the removal of gunpowder,” Marshall reasoned, “is a branch of the police power, which unquestionably remains, and ought to remain with the States.” This police power formed “an express exception” to the prohibitions of the commerce clause.<sup>15</sup> With this short, unelaborate response to Taney’s argument, the phrase “police power” for the first time made its way into the constitutional lexicon.

It is neither unimportant nor unusual that “police power” was constitutionally coined amid a discussion of gunpowder. Taney’s counterfactual caught Marshall’s attention because its ramifications were too important to be dismissed or ignored. Marshall’s affirmation was so short because what he said was a fact of everyday life taken for granted in early nineteenth-century society. The specter of a large deposit of gunpowder in the middle of early New York, Boston, or Philadelphia demanded recognition because it evoked one of the central policy concerns of an emerging nation of towns and cities—the threat of fire. Marshall felt no need to elaborate on the police power because it was never doubted in this well-regulated society that something as potentially injurious to the public as gunpowder, whether imported or exported, bought or sold, or considered “commerce,” “property,” “contract,” or a “market transaction,” was decidedly regulatable. Nothing in the nascent Constitution or John Marshall’s jurisprudence would change that.

Fire emerged early as one of the crucial public safety concerns of the young republic. Fire did not merely endanger the people’s health or economy or morality; it threatened their very being, their existence. And like most things in early America identified as inimical or hazardous to the people’s welfare, fire became the focus of formidable common law and legislative regulations. The public fight against fires ignited a comprehensive and diverse regulatory effort employing most of the legal technologies and rationales of the well-regulated society. This legal fire fighting nicely illuminates the degree to which early American law and polity were solicitous of the paramount claims of

#1245

public safety and *salus populi*. It also demonstrates the nineteenth-century limits on individual rights, especially the relative right of private property.

Though fire remains an important public concern today, a shift in perspective is necessary to capture its significance for nineteenth-century Americans living in cities or towns. To these individuals, fire and epidemic disease made up two of the most constant, catastrophic threats to safety and well-being. In early Philadelphia or Boston, fire's menace was no longer symbolized by the ignition of an isolated barn, but by the general conflagration capable of devouring an entire city. Crowded conditions, wooden buildings and chimneys, narrow streets, the use of open fires and combustibles in daily living, primitive water supplies, and inadequate fire-fighting equipment and organization made the early nineteenth-century city a veritable tinderbox.<sup>16</sup> One person's carelessness or folly could put the public safety and common welfare at immediate and severe risk. But fire was more than a threat or idle anxiety in antebellum America. All too often, fear and concern were products of fatal experience.

From 1818 to 1856, David Dana reported 425 "large" fires in the thirty principal cities of the United States with estimated losses of over \$190 million.<sup>17</sup> Boston suffered serious, general conflagrations in 1653, 1676, 1679, 1682, 1691, 1711, 1753, 1760, 1787, 1794, 1824, 1825, 1850, and 1852. Smaller fires were a way of town and city life, the ringing of fire bells constant, the burning of a home, warehouse, or row of businesses routine. A Cincinnati editor complained in 1807, "We seldom pass a week, without reading some melancholy account of the disasters occasioned by the most destructive of all elements—fire."<sup>18</sup> If the constancy of fires in early America brought with it the danger of numbing familiarity, it was soon snapped by the massive infernos the engulfed Savannah in 1820, New York in 1835 and 1845, Charleston in 1838, Pittsburgh in 1845, St. Louis in 1849, San Francisco in 1851, and Portland in 1866. The Charleston fire consumed 700 densely settled acres.<sup>19</sup> The 1835 New York fire leveled the whole first ward of the city, the central financial and business district.<sup>20</sup> Fires of this magnitude shook society to its core.

Large fires brought the citizenry face-to-face with the apotheosis of unregulated, disordered society. Descriptions of "chaos," "confusion," "uncontrollability," and "panic" dot early nineteenth-century accounts of urban fires. Jeremiads of general social collapse joined doomsday sermons as the two most common forms of social commentary accompanying "great fires."<sup>21</sup> Disorder and the fear of social disintegration manifested themselves in a pervasive paranoia of incendiarism and an obsession with security and police at fires. The

lone, crazed, criminal arsonist—the antithesis of civilized, ordered life—  
#1246  
became a focus of antebellum society's effort to explain the uncontrollable, irrational, and antisocial force of fire. Arsonists were vilified in the popular press. One Mississippi editor was particularly vituperative (and alliterative): "Some sneaking, savage, sanguine, scorbutic, scraggy, scrofulous, scurrilous, shameless, sinister, slouchy, slavish, slinking, slovenly, sordid, skulky, soulless, slubberede guillion, set fire to a frame house on Washington Street on Saturday morning last, before day, which, but for its accidental and early discovery would certainly have laid in ruins a large portion of the city."<sup>22</sup> As early as 1796, the mayor of Philadelphia petitioned the Pennsylvania legislature for power to take measures against a "gang of incendiaries" setting fire to the city with a view to plunder.<sup>23</sup> Whether fears of rampant arson were warranted, they usually kindled calls for better security before, during, and after fires. Provisions for the constable's watch and fire prevention emerged simultaneously in South Carolina for the "preservation," "good order," and "peace and good weal" of Charleston.<sup>24</sup> While actual fire-fighting troops were still grossly inadequate, up to 400 "watchmen" were ordered to report to all New York fires in 1826 to prevent looting, burglary, and general disorder.<sup>25</sup> A special guard of 1,300 watchmen, constables, marshals, militia, marines, sailors, and civilians was assembled to restore and preserve the peace for several days after the New York disaster of 1835.<sup>26</sup> Fire was more than an unfortunate occurrence in the early nineteenth century; it was all too often an exercise in social dissolution.

Given common assumptions about statelessness, individualism, and private property, one might assume that the early American governmental response to the peril of fire went no further than the organization of some well-publicized volunteer fire companies. Given the common law vision of a well-regulated society, however, that was unthinkable. Fire posed dire threats to two of the fundamental concerns of the well-regulated society: social order and the people's welfare. Consequently, it met with immediate state action that was restrictive, forceful, and anything but voluntary. Statute and ordinance books offer the first inklings of an alternative "police" story in the case of fire.

While New York City was still known as New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant introduced ordinances prohibiting wooden or plaster chimneys, straw or reed roofs, hayricks or haystacks; requiring each household to have a ladder; appointing fire wardens and inspectors with powers to levy harsh fines (up to 100 guilders); and compelling householders to keep chimneys clean. Fines and taxes went toward the purchase of community fire buckets, hooks, and lad-

#1247

ders.<sup>27</sup> After Dutch rule, the colonial legislature supplemented those regulations with a more comprehensive policy that included appointing “firemen”; establishing “fire limits” that required new buildings to be “made of Stone or Brick and Roofed with tile or slate”; restricting the storage of pitch, tar, and turpentine; prohibiting more than six pounds of gunpowder (twenty-eight pounds for retailers—“in four stone jugs or leather bags not more than seven pounds each”) to be kept within two miles of City Hall; regulating the transportation of gunpowder on city streets; and limiting the height of buildings. Extensive fines were imposed for violations of these regulations, and buildings erected contrary to explicit provisions were indictable as “public nuisances.”<sup>28</sup>

By 1813, when the legislature condensed and revised its municipal regulations, New York City had the beginnings of an ample fire code.<sup>29</sup> Provisions followed the general outlines laid down before the Revolution: fire limits, building regulations, bans and restrictions on dangerous materials, the appointment of administrative officers and fire personnel, inspection, and penalties. In addition to materials of brick or stone, the 1813 code required party or fire walls between structures. Offending buildings were deemed nuisances, which might be “abated and removed,” in addition to having the proprietor or builder prosecuted. Gunpowder regulations grew to two pages, adding provisions for a public magazine, restrictions on ships and wharves,<sup>30</sup> public carriage,<sup>31</sup> and concealment. Sulphur, hemp, flax, rosin, and linseed oil joined gunpowder, pitch, tar, and turpentine as prohibited or heavily restricted materials. The firing or discharge of guns, pistols, rockets, crackers, squibs, or any other fireworks in populated areas of the city was prohibited. The statute also included detailed instructions for the behavior of the sheriff, common council, firemen, marshals, and constables during fires. It empowered these officials to *compel* the service of the citizenry (and their buckets) to extinguish fires. The mayor with the consent of two aldermen was given the special power to direct the destruction of buildings to prevent the spread of fire. If these specifics were not enough, the common council was finally granted an omnibus power to pass ordinances as it “may deem proper, for the more effectual prevention and extinguishment of fires,” including the power to regulate lights and candles in livery and other stables, “to remove or prevent the construction of any fire-place, hearth, chimney, stove, oven, boiler, kettle or apparatus used in any manufactory or business which may be dangerous in causing or promoting fires,” and to direct deposits for ashes.<sup>32</sup> Inspectors were authorized “to enter into and examine all dwelling-houses, lots, yards, inclosures and buildings of every description within the said city, to ex-

amine and discover whether any danger exists therein." Fines grew, as did a range of other penalties like imprisonment, forfeiture, abatement, and seizure. #1248

Fire laws proliferated in almost every major settlement, from the sophisticated fire codes of coastal cities to frontier bans on the firing of woods.<sup>33</sup> As early as 1638, Boston forbade smoking outdoors, imposed curfews on household fires, and enacted penalties for incendiarism. In this fire-plagued city, Carl Bridenbaugh pointed out, "hardly a Town Meeting convened without prolonged discussions" of fire prevention. After devastating experiences with fire in 1679 and 1711, the Massachusetts General Court required brick or stone buildings with slate or tile roofs in the city and empowered fire wardens to order assistance and pull down houses during fires. Quantities of gunpowder over twenty pounds were to be stored at Robert Gibb's warehouse on the outskirts of town.<sup>34</sup> William Penn brought to Pennsylvania a heightened awareness of the dangers of fire inherited from his father's experience in the infamous London conflagration of 1666.<sup>35</sup> Ben Franklin had his volunteer fire department, but Penn deserves credit for making Philadelphia a well-regulated, remarkably fire-resistant city. Philadelphia's fire regulations included prohibitions on wooden buildings, the boiling of pitch or tar, and gunpowder.<sup>36</sup> Chimneys and the manufacture of gunpowder were regularly inspected, and households were required to keep leather buckets solely for extinguishing fires. In South Carolina, eighteen of the twenty-six legislative acts governing Charleston before 1751 dealt with public safety: the watch, fortifications, and the prevention of fires.<sup>37</sup> Rhode Island enacted similar fire regulations for Providence, Newport, Bristol, and Warren.<sup>38</sup>

Legislative penalties and remedies were as diverse and potentially severe as the regulations themselves. Fines could be substantial. In 1811, New Jersey imposed a staggering \$2,000 fine for the manufacture of gunpowder within a quarter-mile of any town or house.<sup>39</sup> Imprisonment was also a distinct possibility, especially if the fine was not paid or the nuisance was left unabated. Legislatures also devised some ingenious schemes for enforcement and deterrence. Rhode Island imposed an annual \$50 tax on wooden buildings within the fire limits of Providence, accumulating until wood was replaced with brick or stone.<sup>40</sup> Private prosecution accompanied by forfeiture provisions were also commonly used tools, turning every citizen into a potential police officer and prosecutor. In New York, a violation of gunpowder laws could result in a forfeiture of all gunpowder "to any person or persons who will sue and prosecute."<sup>41</sup>

#1249

Finally, buildings and goods held, and used contrary to fire law were susceptible to one of the most remarkable remedies of the nineteenth-century legal order: summary *destruction* by public officers and private citizens. In a striking illustration of the powerful ramifications of *sic utere tuo* and *salus populi*, private property used so as to endanger the public welfare by increasing the hazards of fire was condemned by the common law of nuisance and subject to summary removal, abatement, or being simply “pulled down.”<sup>42</sup> The demolition and confiscation of private property figured prominently in Charleston, South Carolina’s fire-prevention techniques, which included legislative prohibitions on wooden chimneys; wooden buildings; gunpowder; the storage of straw and fodder in houses; the boiling of pitch, tar, rosin, or turpentine; and the keeping of stills and stillhouses. Except for the boiling of pitch and tar, summary destruction was a remedy for every statutory violation.<sup>43</sup> From the perspective of the well-regulated society (with its relative and conditional understanding of private right), such destruction of public safety nuisances was a “necessary” regulation for the people’s welfare, not a “taking” of private property entitled to compensation under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.<sup>44</sup>

These statutory regulations and remedies supplemented a larger fire policy that included the more familiar tale of emerging fire companies, fire departments, fire insurance, and more effective fire-fighting equipment. Adequate fire protection, after all, was much more than a matter of quenching existing fires. It required a marshaling of social resources and a rigorous ordering of social life—central elements in the ideal of a well-regulated society. The legislative record reflects a society committed to that ideal. From an early date, state legislatures and local governments imposed stringent restrictions on property (building laws), liberty (mandatory assistance in firefighting), and the market (the sale of gunpowder). In the interest of the people’s welfare, they enacted regulations governing how an individual built a home or business, how it was heated, how it was lighted, what it had to contain (leather buckets and hooks), the cleanliness of its chimneys, and the goods or activities or trades pursued therein. Additionally, legislatures granted municipalities ample power to regulate even more for “the purposes of a well-ordered police, and for the good government of the city.”<sup>45</sup> The statutes and ordinances seemed to regard no behavior, personalty, realty, or set of rights as ultimately beyond the ambit of state and local regulations to prevent fires.

But there are limits to what the legislative record alone can tell us about the character and extent of early American safety regulation. First, the statutes

themselves reveal little about the actual implementation or enforcement of regulation. A small cottage industry has grown up in legal history exploring the gaps between law on the statute books and law in action. A convincing challenge to pervasive myths of lax law enforcement in nineteenth-century America (whether in safety, criminal, market, or morals law) requires a deeper investigation of prosecution, litigation, and local governance.<sup>46</sup> Second, the legislative record is also weak on underlying rationale. Fire regulations were often the product of imitation, at times passed hastily after a particular disaster. Issues of governmental power, constitutionality, precedent, the historical roots of authority, and the like were often assumed rather than made explicit. The New York Assembly, for example, established a fire company in Schenectady with the cursory observation that the need for this legislation was “too obvious to require particular detail.”<sup>47</sup> As with the question of implementation, it is necessary to turn elsewhere for a closer examination of the underlying assumptions of early nineteenth-century fire regulation.

American courts were constant and crucial players in nineteenth-century governance and regulation. The cases they heard offer direct evidence of the actual operation and enforcement of fire laws. Moreover, the requirement that appellate courts justify and explicate the legal and constitutional context of their decisions in written opinions provides a more comprehensive picture of the legal-philosophical framework of nineteenth-century public safety regulation. Indeed, two of the central doctrines behind fire laws were the products of courts, not legislatures. The law of nuisance and the law of overruling necessity were two powerful legal technologies that governed public safety issues such as the prohibition of hazardous materials, the regulation of buildings and land use, and the conduct of public officials in actual fires.

### Nuisance: Gunpowder and Wooden Buildings

The common law of nuisance was one of the most important public legal doctrines of nineteenth-century regulatory governance. Its object was securing social order according to the maxim of the well-regulated society: *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas* (use your own so as not to injure another). Nathan Dane suggested the potential within this “very important and extensive branch of the law,” when he observed, “Strictly whatever annoys or damages another is a nuisance.” Horace Wood elaborated that nuisances were “that class of wrongs that arise from the unreasonable, unwarrantable or unlawful use by a person of his own property . . . or personal conduct, working an obstruction of or injury to a right of another or of the public.”<sup>48</sup>



#1251

Since Blackstone, it has been common to think of nuisance in two categories, private and public. A private nuisance consisted of a trespass- or tort-like invasion of one individual's rights by a neighbor. The classic cases involved either a physical intrusion like the construction of a house so as to overhang adjoining property, or the less corporeal maintenance of a hogsty or drainage system so as to flood a neighbor's hereditament with noxious smells or water. Public nuisances consisted of similarly troublesome behavior or uses of property, but so as to injure the whole community rather than a single individual. Livery stables, slaughterhouses, disorderly inns, bawdy houses, and malarial ponds were all considered public nuisances at common law.<sup>49</sup> Private nuisances were civil offenses; public nuisances made up a category of crimes and misdemeanors. Taken together, the law of private and public nuisance greeted damaging and asocial uses of private property and individual liberty with an impressive array of legal remedies: civil suit, damages, equitable injunction, private destruction, criminal indictment, fine, and summary abatement.

Two historical misconceptions, however, have hindered an accurate appraisal of the role of nuisance in nineteenth-century public policymaking. First is the tendency to see nuisance in modern terms as a "trifling inconvenience" and nuisance law as an archaic technology for addressing the somewhat irritating land-use habits of a not-so-good neighbor. This perspective deems nuisance law's individuated, *ex post facto*, court-centered mode of resolving petty conflicts as the very antithesis of the preventive legislative measures required of modern regulatory states.<sup>50</sup> Second, the provocative work of historians Joel Brenner and Morton Horwitz has overemphasized the instrumental transformation of *private* nuisance law on behalf of commerce at the expense of the continued regulatory significance of *public* nuisance law. Nuisance law was not simply a site for creative, capital-friendly judges to relax antidevelopmental standards of private liability.<sup>51</sup>

On the contrary, nineteenth-century jurists were quite explicit about both the overarching significance and the public power of the law of nuisance.<sup>52</sup> Horace Wood's formulation of private nuisance encompassed almost the whole of modern tort law. Joel Bishop attributed a significant chunk of nineteenth-century criminal law (from barratry to sepulture) to public nuisance precepts. And James Kent foreshadowed Ernst Freund's notion of nuisance as the common law of the police power, suggesting that the governmental power to "interdict such uses of property as would create nuisances" was the font of general law-making authority.<sup>53</sup> Nuisance law, far from being ineffective or emasculated by a market-minded judiciary, remained a powerful juris-

public power.

#:1252

Nineteenth-century nuisance law was neither trivial nor timid. Along with every unneighborly hogsty or spite fence abated as a nuisance came dozens of ships, hospitals, steam engines, furnaces, dairies, sewers, slaughterhouses, stables, pumping stations, foundries, manufactories, and saloons. Almost every major innovation in transportation and industry at one time or other came within the purview of nuisance law: mills, dams, railroads, smokestacks, and public works. Declaring an activity or establishment a nuisance in the nineteenth century unleashed the full power and authority of the state. Perhaps under no other circumstances (short of martial law) could private property and liberty be so quickly and completely restrained or destroyed.

In sum, nuisance law was not primarily a matter of technical, private law at all. The *sic utere tuo* rationale of nuisance was a public ordering principle of “every civilized community.” Sidney and Beatrice Webb pointed out that the heart of nuisance was an all-embracing notion of social obligation, wherein any breach of one’s irreducibly public duties to society and to others was deemed an actionable nuisance. The redress of nuisance thus came to include nearly “every conceivable neglect or offence”—a good part of the “framework of law in which the ordinary citizen found himself.”<sup>54</sup> *Sic utere tuo*, Horace Wood argued, was but “the legal application of the gospel rule of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us.” Indeed, nuisance law encapsulated the ultimate statement of the relative right of private property in a well-regulated society: “Every person yields a portion of his right of absolute dominion and use of property, in recognition of, and obedience to, the rights of others . . . for the mutual protection and benefit of every member of society.” These public principles of nuisance law formed the jurisprudential framework for the regulation of such diverse subjects as noxious trades, adulterated food, obscenity, contagious diseases, theaters, and monopolies.<sup>55</sup> They also decidedly shaped the response of the nineteenth-century American polity to the public safety threat posed by two enormous fire hazards: gunpowder and wooden buildings.

The policing of the manufacture, storage, and sale of gunpowder marked an important episode in the development of the early American regulatory state. Though trade regulations had deep roots in the colonial era, gunpowder was one of several emerging industrial manufactures that met extensive governmental restraints after the Revolution. Powder mills, like the extensive textile manufactories of the Boston Associates, symbolized the dramatic take-off of the early American economy.<sup>56</sup> Gunpowder was grist for early American

#1253

capitalism. In addition to its obvious importance for public defense, frontier security, and hunting, gunpowder was increasingly in demand for a host of developmental projects in a labor-scarce economy, including mining, canal building, and road building.<sup>57</sup> Before the Revolution, American gunpowder supply was dependent on a handful of mills, scattered household production, and imports.<sup>58</sup> Five years after hostilities with Britain, Pennsylvania had 21 powder mills producing 625 tons of powder annually. The 1810 United States census listed 200 mills scattered among sixteen states, the most promising being the Du Pont works on the Brandywine River in Delaware.<sup>59</sup> Gunpowder production fast became a central component of early American commerce, industry, and trade. And it just as quickly encountered the force of early American governance in the guise of the law of public nuisance.

Gunpowder's tendency to explode, with dramatic consequences for nearby surroundings, made it particularly susceptible to nuisance law's admonition that one should use property so as not to injure another. As early as 1700, Lord Holt made it clear that "though gunpowder be a necessary thing, and for the defence of the kingdom, yet if it be kept in such a place as it is dangerous to the inhabitants or passengers, it will be a nuisance."<sup>60</sup> The manufacture and storage of gunpowder joined an array of economic activities including brew-houses, glasshouses, limekilns, dyehouses, smelting houses, tan pits, chandler's shops, and swine-sties subject to common law nuisance restrictions on behalf of the people's health and safety.<sup>61</sup>

Early American legislative and municipal enactments regulating gunpowder were extensive, but control over antisocial uses of private property in the early republic did not depend on codification. The regulation of gunpowder through the common law of public nuisance in lieu of statute remained an integral part of the American fight against fires throughout the nineteenth century—this, despite a somewhat inauspicious start. In *People v. Sands* (1806), C. & L. Sands were indicted for maintaining a public nuisance. They were accused of keeping fifty barrels of gunpowder in a Brooklyn house "near the dwellinghouses of divers good citizens of the state, and also, near a certain public street . . . to the great damage, danger, and common nuisance of all the good citizens."<sup>62</sup> Statute law explicitly regulated dangerous caches of powder in New York City, but Brooklyn had no similar written requirement.<sup>63</sup> Though the trial court declared the powderhouse to be a public nuisance, the New York Supreme Court reversed.

None of the justices in *Sands* denied that a gunpowder storehouse could be a common nuisance. Indeed, they all agreed with Lord Holt that if kept in such a place "as it is dangerous" to the public, it would certainly be indictable.

But they refused to accept the district attorney's contention that fifty barrels of gunpowder stored near a dwelling house was a public nuisance per se, as a matter of law. They wanted the circumstances of the nuisance—time, place, manner, and/or evidence of negligence or lack of due care—spelled out in the indictment for a jury's inspection and determination.<sup>64</sup> Indeed, in an outrageous example of judicial notice, Justice Livingston offered that he knew the house in question, identified it as a “powder-house,” and personally deemed it “safe.” From his own observation, Livingston described the structure as a “brick building, constructed for the storing of powder, and secured by conductors, and every other usual guard against accident.” He concluded, “A safer mode of keeping this article than in a building thus constructed, cannot well be devised. . . . The danger of a magazine's exploding, when properly built and secured is remote indeed.”<sup>65</sup> In other words, this was truly a decision about a particular powderhouse rather than a general policy insulating dealers of gunpowder from the regulatory impact of nuisance. In addition to agreeing with Lord Holt's general condemnation of dangerous powderhouses, Livingston advocated legislative interference if the common law should ultimately prove an insufficient safeguard.<sup>66</sup>

Still the justices' refusal in *Sands* to acknowledge a powderhouse in a populated area as ipso facto a common nuisance was significant. If it predominated in American case law, the regulation of gunpowder (in lieu of statute or ordinance) would necessitate a case-by-case judicial evaluation of the peculiar circumstances surrounding each alleged nuisance. Such solicitousness for idiosyncratic facts could severely inhibit public nuisance law's usefulness as a general regulatory instrument.<sup>67</sup> A negligence requirement could disable it altogether.

That was not to be the case, however. Perhaps because the Brooklyn powderhouse at issue in *Sands* exploded six months later (no doubt to Livingston's surprise), future courts were much more willing to find gunpowder stored in populous areas common nuisances as a matter of law.<sup>68</sup> In *Myers v. Malcolm* (1844), after 600 pounds of gunpowder exploded killing and wounding several people, the New York Supreme Court ruled that the keeping of a large quantity of gunpowder in a wooden building near other buildings was indeed a public nuisance.<sup>69</sup> Ending some confusion after *Sands*, Chief Justice Nelson made it clear that negligence was not a part of public nuisance determinations.<sup>70</sup> Tennessee's Supreme Court went even further in *Cheatham v. Shearon* (1851), holding that a powder magazine in a populous part of Nashville was a nuisance per se as a matter of law.<sup>71</sup> Directly challenging the decision in *Sands*, Justice Green ruled that no matter what the circumstances and no matter how

# 1255

solidly constructed, a large storehouse of gunpowder in the heart of a populous city was in and of itself a public nuisance.<sup>72</sup> Green's argument closely followed the main outlines of the well-regulated society. Citing Blackstone, Green defined common nuisances as "offenses against the public order and economical regimen of the state." Invoking the *sic utere tuo* rationale of nuisance, he suggested that there were "few things one could do that would annoy the community more than the deposit of a large quantity of gunpowder in the midst of a populous city." Concluding with public safety and *salus populi*, Green asked, "Can it be possible that the law shall protect us from the annoyance of a pig-sty, or a slaughterhouse, and yet that it affords no protection from a danger that might be a constant annoyance, and which may, and sometimes does, result in a great destruction of life and property?"<sup>73</sup> He answered and decided, of course, "No."

Although few courts were as explicit as Justice Green in deeming powderhouses nuisances per se, they continued to abate and in some cases enjoin them with reference to little else than the presence of nearby dwellings.<sup>74</sup> In 1873, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court afforded the extraordinary relief of an equity injunction against a partially constructed powderhouse in a "suburban village" of Sharpsburg.<sup>75</sup> Here, the facts deemed so crucial in *Sands* were unavailable—the powderhouse had not yet been built.

The public calculation was not always easy. After all, powderhouses were a "great convenience to the public, and of advantage to the commerce of [a] city."<sup>76</sup> But ultimately, public safety trumped commerce as it trumped the relative property rights of powderhouse owners. Whereas Justice Livingston could argue in *Sands* that "the danger of a magazine's exploding . . . is remote indeed," later justices had to deal with the fact that they were exploding all the time.<sup>77</sup> Once the threat to public safety became apparent, *People v. Sands* was a dead letter.<sup>78</sup>

Early American nuisance restrictions on gunpowder aptly reflected the pull and power of the common law vision of a well-regulated society. Even without legislative action, uses of property and modes of production that endangered the people's welfare were subjected to restraints and penalties. As Lemuel Shaw pointed out, a gunpowder nuisance prosecution involved not only the punishment of the offender, but "the seizure and confiscation of the property, by the removal, sale, or destruction of the noxious articles."<sup>79</sup> Nuisance law was a powerful and punitive technology of public action. The well-regulated society was not insensitive to the claims of commerce and property; it was merely adamant about the superior rights of the public. Property rights were protected, but relatively, not absolutely. Under the common law of nuisance

one did not have a right to accumulate gunpowder in one's tenement. On the contrary, neighboring property owners (and the community as a whole) had a right to be protected from just such dangerous accumulations—*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*.

State statutes and municipal ordinances regulating gunpowder essentially codified the underlying principles of the common law of nuisance.<sup>80</sup> These written laws themselves were rarely challenged in the early nineteenth century and were never struck down by an appellate court. In 1843 the New York Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of New York City's gunpowder restrictions with the simple observation, "The statute is a mere police regulation—an act to prevent a nuisance to the city."<sup>81</sup> In the *License Cases* (1847), U.S. Supreme Court Justice McLean was unequivocal about written prohibitions on gunpowder: "Now this is an article of commerce, . . . yet, to guard against a contingent injury, a city may prohibit its introduction." McLean defended such regulatory power as "essential to [the] self-preservation" of "every organized community" upon that "acknowledged principle" of ordered society: "Individuals in the enjoyment of their own rights must be careful not to injure the rights of others."<sup>82</sup>

Gunpowder regulation, then, was an easy case. As Roger Taney anticipated in his argument in *Brown v. Maryland*, no one would defend a private right to sell or store gunpowder in the heart of early American cities. Restrictions on gunpowder were so well rooted in the common law of nuisance and the vision of a well-regulated society that they spawned little controversy and required little elaboration. Perhaps because the regulation of wooden buildings entailed a more distinct departure from common law norms, judges handled this kind of fire regulation with fuller discussions of the implications of nuisance, police, regulation, and the people's safety.

On the whole, legal prohibitions on wooden buildings in early American cities closely followed the evolution of gunpowder restrictions. Both were security and safety measures, passed to protect the public from the dangers of fire; and both relied heavily on the common law of nuisance for remedies as well as underlying rationale. But bans on wooden buildings involved a somewhat different species of public regulation. Unlike gunpowder, there was nothing inherently dangerous or hazardous about a wooden structure. In and of itself it was largely benign vis-à-vis adjoining property owners and the community at large. Unlike traditional public nuisances (slaughterhouses, pigsties, tanneries), no physical characteristics made a wooden building particularly noxious, offensive, or threatening to the surrounding public. It became a nuisance solely because the legislature or municipality drew an

arbitrary line (analogous to the wharf line in *Commonwealth v. Alger*) known as a “fire limit” around a community declaring otherwise innocent conduct within that boundary “offensive” as a matter of law.

Fire limits, then, were hardly a timid or primitive form of public regulation. They were prospective and preventative (rather than merely remedial), and they operated on behavior not inherently evil or pernicious. They represented a distinct effort to prevent urban development from becoming simply a function of a free market of private decision-makers to the detriment of public safety. Fire limits involved the kind of foresight, public planning, and mandated social ordering that many claim is an exclusive product of the twentieth century.<sup>83</sup> Indeed, in the fire-limit ordinances of the early nineteenth century we see a form of urban land-use regulation different only in degree from the comprehensive zoning ordinances of the Progressive Era.

One of the first American discussions of the legal and constitutional legitimacy of fire limits occurred in 1799. Philip Urbin Duquet was indicted for maintaining a “common and most dangerous nuisance”—a wooden house erected contrary to a 1796 Philadelphia ordinance prohibiting wooden structures (houses, shops, warehouses, stores, or stables) on pain of \$500 fine.<sup>84</sup> Jared Ingersoll argued the case for the Commonwealth in *Respublica v. Duquet*. Citing English Chief Justice Lord Holt, Ingersoll defended Philadelphia as a “great community that have a legislative power intrusted to them for their better government” to “make laws to *bind the property* of those that live within.”<sup>85</sup> He rooted Philadelphia’s overarching regulatory power in its incorporation statute authorizing it to make laws “as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare” of the city. And he invoked a 1795 state act explicitly empowering Philadelphia to establish fire limits.<sup>86</sup> “We have no unfavorable precedents against us,” Ingersoll declared, noting similar fire and safety regulations in New York City and Charleston.<sup>87</sup>

In a very short opinion, Chief Justice Shippen simply cited the two state statutes and matter-of-factly upheld the constitutionality of the fire-limit ordinance. The only question in this case was whether legislative authority was properly delegated to the municipal corporation. Neither the judge nor the defendant’s attorneys thought to question the legislature’s ultimate authority to restrict and restrain private property by banning the use of wood in buildings. As was suggested in the very statute creating the “Corporation of the City of Philadelphia,” the intention of civil government was to “provide for the order, safety and happiness of the people.”<sup>88</sup> The power of government to “bind” property in pursuit of these larger ends—to protect against fire—hardly was contestable.

constitutionality of municipal fire limits.<sup>90</sup> But the court's spartan opinion did not really offer a compelling explanation for the legal legitimacy of fire ordinances. We can only infer that public power to regulate private property to protect against fire was so apparent and assumed by the Pennsylvania court that close scrutiny was unnecessary. Thirty-six years after *Duquet* in *Wadleigh v. Gilman*, the Maine Supreme Court fleshed out some of the common assumptions left implicit by Chief Justice Shippen.<sup>90</sup>

Like Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Charleston, Bangor, Maine, had a fire-limit ordinance in the early nineteenth century prohibiting new wooden buildings (existing buildings were exempt). The penalty for violation of the ordinance was \$50. When Wadleigh moved a preexisting wooden building from one part of Bangor to another, it was deemed new construction and, in a twist reflective of the swiftness and power of nuisance law, was summarily demolished by the street commissioner and city marshal. Wadleigh brought an action of trespass against the municipal officers for breaking and entering his close. The defendants justified their action as merely the enforcement of Bangor's fire regulation. In a short but comprehensive opinion, Chief Justice Weston exonerated the municipal officials.<sup>91</sup>

*Wadleigh* is notable for several reasons. First, it illustrates the extent to which some communities were willing to go to enforce their police regulations. At issue in *Wadleigh* was a quite common, but striking, nineteenth-century remedy for antisocial uses of private property—the physical destruction and removal of offensive structures. As we shall see in later chapters, demolition was used throughout this period to deal with noxious milldams, disorderly houses, saloons, hospitals and infectious buildings, as well as the accoutrements of the illegal liquor trade.<sup>92</sup> In *Wadleigh*, the plaintiff's wooden building was torn down by public officials despite the fact that the municipal ordinance only authorized a \$50 fine. Chief Justice Weston had no trouble amplifying the public remedy. "Is this all they can do?" he questioned, "After exacting the penalty, must [the city] submit to the continuance of a mass of combustible matter, erected in defiance of their ordinance, in the heart of the city?" He found otherwise: "If it was lawful for them to forbid the erection, we hold it lawful for them to cause it to be removed."<sup>93</sup> Such incidents of the actual *destruction* of private property without compensation (in the interests of public safety, morals, health, and welfare) indicate just how different nineteenth-century common law assumptions about public regulation could be from twentieth-century constitutional hairsplitting over what constitutes a



#1259

“taking” of private property. In the early nineteenth century, a taking was not contingent on how much private property rights were impaired (after all, property could be confiscated or destroyed). And a police regulation by definition was not a “taking.”<sup>94</sup> Maine’s chief justice found the complete leveling of Wadleigh’s building simply the carrying out of “a salutary and lawful regulation.”<sup>95</sup>

Just as notable as the particular remedy in this case was Chief Justice Weston’s carefully reasoned defense of fire-limit regulations. Like Lemuel Shaw, Weston attempted to make clear what had been left implicit and assumed in *Duquet* and so many other regulatory cases before the Civil War—the exact nature and relationship of public police regulations and private property in a well-regulated community. Unlike Philadelphia, Bangor enacted its wooden building prohibition without explicit legislative authorization. Nevertheless, Weston found that the mere incorporation of Bangor with power to make laws “as shall be needful to the good order of said body politic” was sufficient to allow it to pass fire regulations.<sup>96</sup> This general grant of power (found in some form in almost all municipal charters) entitled Bangor to make “all necessary police regulations” essential to “the well ordering of the body politic.” For Weston, fire limits were simply a legitimate form of police regulation. He noted, “It is an object, in the highest degree worthy of the attention of the city authorities, to take such measures, as may be practicable, to lessen the hazard and danger of fire. No city, compactly built, can be said to be *well ordered or well regulated*, which neglects precautions of this sort.”<sup>97</sup>

With such language, Weston plugged into an established discourse on the role of law and regulation in a well-ordered society. The goal of police regulations was to “forbid such a use, and such modifications, of private property, as would prove injurious to the citizens generally.” To be protected from such noxious private behavior was “one of the benefits which men derive from associating in communities.” Though restrictions on private conduct “may sometimes occasion an inconvenience to an individual,” compensation comes from “participating in the general advantage.” Police regulations, so defined, were “unquestionably within the scope of the legislative power, without impairing any constitutional provision.” A police regulation, like the fire limit at issue here, was not a “taking” or an appropriation of property requiring compensation—it merely regulated such property’s enjoyment.<sup>98</sup>

In Weston’s view, people associated in communities for general advantages and benefits, superior to the interests of any single individual. To protect and preserve the common good and welfare, the well-ordered community had the

#1260

power to regulate private rights and property. This was a power with deep roots in the common law (especially the law of nuisance)—a common law not abrogated by the specific strictures of constitutionalism.

But by 1835, Chief Justice Weston did not need to rely simply on the vision and persuasiveness of an abstract intellectual-jurisprudential tradition. By 1835, the powerful sentiments that James Wilson and his peers divined in the common law had begun to congeal into a coherent mass of American case law on police regulation. At the behest of the Bangor city solicitor, Weston placed the legitimacy of this fire regulation squarely in that emerging American legal tradition. He cited *Vanderbilt v. Adams* (1827), *Stuyvesant v. Mayor of New York* (1827), *Baker v. Boston* (1831), and *Village of Buffalo v. Webster* (1833) as unequivocally establishing the constitutionality of municipal and state police regulations restricting individual liberty and private property in the interest of public safety, morality, health, and welfare.<sup>99</sup> These precedents along with later decisions like *Commonwealth v. Alger* would eventually become staples of early American police power citation. For Weston, they embodied the legal legitimacy of police statutes and ordinances regulating harbors (*Vanderbilt*), cemeteries (*Stuyvesant*), the use of water by milldams (*Baker*), and public markets (*Webster*).

But these cases were more than examples of particular regulations. They were also explicit manifestations of the well-regulated society in American case law. *Salus populi* accented government’s affirmative duties and the necessity of pursuing a distinctly *public* good. From *Baker v. Boston*: The municipality is “fully empowered to adopt measures of police, for the purpose of preserving the health, and promoting the comfort, convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants within the city.” *Sic utere tuo* recognized the social, relative nature of rights. From *Stuyvesant v. Mayor of New York*: “Every right from an absolute ownership of property, down to a mere easement, is purchased and holden subject to the restriction, that it shall be so exercised as not to injure others.” The well-regulated society held that the people’s welfare was best realized in an ordered society that regulated the noxious, threatening behaviors and properties of private individuals. From *Vanderbilt v. Adams*: “The sovereign power in a community . . . ought to prescribe the manner of exercising individual rights over property. . . . The powers rest on the implied right and duty of the supreme power to protect all by statutory regulations, so that, on the whole, the benefit of all is promoted. . . . [S]uch a power is incident to every well regulated society; and without which it could not well exist.”<sup>100</sup> In *Wadleigh v. Gilman*, the people’s welfare and safety dictated that a municipality had the power to restrict wooden buildings. As Weston reasoned, “Where

#1261

the owner of a city not intended to build of wood, he holds it to be clearly within the competency of the constituted authorities, to say to him, 'you must not exercise that right, it is dangerous to all. You may build of brick or stone; because the safety of all is, in this way, promoted.'"<sup>101</sup>

The decisions of the Michigan and Louisiana supreme courts in *Brady v. Northwestern Insurance Co.* (1863) and *Mayor of Monroe v. Hoffman* (1877) ratified the earlier decisions in *Duquet* and *Wadleigh*.<sup>102</sup> Justice Marr of Louisiana may well have been speaking about gunpowder restrictions as well when he upheld the power of municipal corporations "to restrict the right of property" as within their "police power." As Marr suggested, the common law maxim *sic utere tuo* forbade "the owner so to use his property as to imperil that of his neighbors, or to endanger their lives or their health." Consequently, states and cities could "prohibit the erection of works and factories, and the pursuit of industries within the corporate limits, which would be injurious to the public health and destructive of the comfort of the inhabitants."<sup>103</sup> Gunpowder and wooden building laws were particularly conspicuous examples of legislatures and municipalities doing just that, and state courts upholding their power to do so. They were illustrations of "a police power necessary to the safety" of the people.<sup>104</sup> They reflected the extent to which private behavior and property could be restricted in this well-regulated society when the public's safety and security were at stake. But even these strong fire-prevention statutes do not fully capture how prepared nineteenth-century legal culture was to sacrifice individual and private interest to the people's welfare. That is better reflected in the way public officials could and did behave in cases of necessity, cases of actual catastrophic fire.

### Necessity: New York City's Great Fire of 1835

Prohibitions on gunpowder and wooden buildings demonstrate the regulatory power of public nuisance law and the *sic utere tuo* philosophy of the well-regulated society. Nuisance law clearly entailed much more than a set of civil constraints on private irritations and trespasses. It restrained a whole range of noninvasive uses of property that threatened public safety. Moreover, authorities did not have to wait for gunpowder to explode or wooden buildings to catch fire to respond. They were able to identify, abate, and sometimes destroy potentially dangerous nuisances as part of a comprehensive and preventative regulatory strategy.

But the well-regulated society and state were not confined to *sic utere tuo*, policing the relative rights of private property and individual liberty. *Salus*

*populi* embraced an even more affirmative and expansive vision of public power positively pursuing the common good—doing whatever was *necessary* to secure the people’s happiness and safety. The legal doctrine of overruling necessity was a direct manifestation of this open-ended, perfectionist impulse. Indeed, two treatise writers rooted the entire nineteenth-century police power in “the law of overruling necessity.”<sup>105</sup>

The doctrine of overruling necessity flowed directly from the assumptions of *salus populi*. If the people’s welfare and safety were the highest law, it followed that when the preservation of society was at stake lesser rules and conventions gave way. In its most basic form, the law of overruling necessity was a social version of the law of self-defense.<sup>106</sup> American courts and commentators consistently referred to a long line of English cases making it “well settled at common law” that in cases of calamity, such as fire, pestilence, or war, individual interests and rights would not inhibit the preservation of the common weal. Thus private houses could be pulled down or bulwarks raised on private property *without compensation* when the safety and security of the many depended on it.<sup>107</sup> As Thomas Cooley later reasoned, “Here the individual is in no degree in fault, but his interest must yield to that ‘necessity’ which ‘knows no law.’” The injury to the individual was *damnum absque injuria* (an injury without a remedy) under the reasoning that “a private mischief shall be endured, rather than a public inconvenience.” The higher prerogatives of the common law often made it necessary for individual injuries to go unredressed in the common interest.<sup>108</sup>

But overruling necessity was more than a social self-defense mechanism. Early on, natural law writers suggested the wider potential of the law of necessity. Thomas Rutherford argued that “necessity sets property aside”—things necessary “continue in common.” Like Grotius and Pufendorf, Rutherford contended that an extreme want of food or clothing justified theft. Property was relational, dependent on the common consent of all. No one could be assumed to have consented away the right to use another’s property when self or social preservation were in jeopardy.<sup>109</sup> Necessity revived a “community of goods,” where all things were available to common use for common benefit. Although, as Blackstone made clear, civil law ideas on theft never made their way into English common law, the broader conceptions of consent, conventional and relational property rights, the community of goods, and public necessity trumping private interest did.<sup>110</sup> These notions provided a more open-ended backdrop for defending municipal, legislative, and sovereign prerogatives in cases of pressing public need. Just such a case engulfed the city of New York in 1835.

A few minutes after nine o'clock on the evening of December 16, 1835, Comstock and Andrews's dry goods house on Merchant Street in New York City caught fire—hardly a rare occurrence in a city reporting 500 conflagrations that year.<sup>111</sup> This fire, however, was destined to be unique. A subzero temperature, a strong southerly wind, frozen rivers and hydrants, and a fire department and water supply exhausted from a large fire two nights earlier combined to produce a devastating conflagration. The fire's glow was soon noticed as far away as Poughkeepsie. By noon the next day, the entire first ward of the city—fifty-two acres—was in ruins. This was a very special fifty-two acres. It comprised the city's central commercial and mercantile district. From Wall Street and Broad Street to Coenties Slip and South Street, the city's grandest financial, business, and merchant houses—674 buildings in all—surrendered to the flames. The fabulous stores and buildings of Exchange Place and Merchant Street, including the Merchant's Exchange, the U.S. Post Office, and a newly dedicated statue of Alexander Hamilton, were destroyed. Estimated losses approached \$20 million. As James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald lamented, “[I]n one night we have lost the whole amount for which the nation is ready to go to war with France!”<sup>112</sup> New York had twenty-five prosperous insurance companies capitalized at \$8 million before the fire. Afterward, fourteen were insolvent and the rest in trouble after paying out \$7 million for insured losses. A fire this size and this destructive had never occurred in America, and was comparable only with the burning of Moscow in 1812 and the Great Fire of London in 1666.<sup>113</sup>

For our purposes, one of the most important aspects of the Great Fire of 1835 was the way it ended. At approximately three o'clock in the morning, with the Merchant's Exchange in ruins and water congealing soon after it left hose or hydrant, Mayor Cornelius W. Lawrence in consultation with Chief Engineer James Gulick decided to resort to gunpowder. The plan drew on an age-old method of fighting fire in congested areas—the creation of an artificial firebreak by pulling down or otherwise destroying buildings in the path of the fire.

As early as 1653, houses were pulled down in an unsuccessful effort to squelch the first of many Boston fires.<sup>114</sup> Early fire statutes almost always directly empowered local officials to “order assistance” and “pull down houses” to extinguish fires.<sup>115</sup> As essential to early fire fighting as leather buckets and ladders was a strong iron hook connected to a long rope or pole. The hook was attached to the roof or upper wall of a building and yanked until the structure fell apart.<sup>116</sup> Gunpowder was later found to be a quicker and more effective means of creating a firebreak. The destruction of buildings to stop

folklore. Equal to Nero's fabled fiddling while Rome burned is the folly of London's Mayor Bludworth, who in 1666 refused to order the pulling down of buildings for fear of lawsuits. In consequence, the story goes, "half that great city was burned."<sup>117</sup>

Cornelius Lawrence was determined to avoid such infamy. But despite his relatively quick decision to resort to gunpowder, delay was not avoidable. Ironically, well-enforced powder regulations had successfully banned large stores of gunpowder from the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. Powder arrived from Governor's Island only at dawn. By eleven o'clock on December 17, the blowing-up of buildings in the path of the fire effectively contained the flames. Cornelius Lawrence saved New York. His triumph was short-lived, however. Within months, Mayor Lawrence ran smack into Mayor Bludworth's worst fears—lawsuits—with over thirty-three filed in New Jersey alone. For almost two decades, Lawrence fought off compensation demands for private losses suffered in his city-saving efforts. This litigation produced an unusually rich discussion of the lengths to which public authorities could go when public necessity and public safety demanded action.

At issue in the subsequent legal actions against the mayor of New York was the doctrine of overruling necessity. A sentiment expressed early in the Year Books of Henry VIII soon became embedded in American common law: "The commonwealth shall be preferred before private wealth; for on behalf of the commonwealth one shall suffer damage, as when a house is plucked down if the next house is burning, and suburbs of cities shall be plucked down in time of war, because that is for the common wealth."<sup>118</sup> The idea that in times of great necessity, like fire, private property could be destroyed to protect the public good and safety was consistently ratified by English courts. *Maleverer v. Spinke* (1538), *The Case of the King's Prerogative in Salt-peter* (1607), and *Mouse's Case* (1609), held that such "private damages" endured "*pro bono publico*" (for the public good) were not actionable.<sup>119</sup> Justice Buller summed up these early English statements of the law of necessity in 1792: "There are many cases in which individuals sustain an injury, for which the law gives no action; for instance, pulling down houses, or raising bulwarks, for the preservation and defence of the kingdom. . . . This is one of those cases to which the maxim applies, *salus populi suprema est lex*."<sup>120</sup>

Within a year of the Constitutional Convention, Chief Justice M'Kean of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court made it clear that "rights of necessity" formed a part of "our law." In *Respublica v. Sparhawk* (1788), he drew on a host of common law decisions establishing that "it is better to suffer a private

mischief than a public inconvenience” and that “the safety of the people is law above all others.” In particular, M’Kean argued, “Houses may be razed to prevent the spreading of fire, because for the public good.”<sup>121</sup> Chancellor Kent only solidified the standing of necessity in American law when, citing *Maleverer* and *Sparhawk*, he delivered his ultimate statement on public rights:

[T]here are many cases in which the rights of property must be made subservient to the public welfare. The maxim of law is, that a private mischief is to be endured rather than a public inconvenience. On this ground rest the rights of public necessity. If a common highway be out of repair, a passenger may lawfully go through an adjoining private enclosure. So, it is lawful to raze houses to the ground to prevent the spreading of a conflagration.<sup>122</sup>

None of these common law precedents required compensation for “necessary” public destructions.

One would think that with such undisputed authority New York jurists would have little trouble laying to rest the numerous cases generated by Mayor Lawrence’s order to “raze houses to the ground.” Two things, however, muddied the jurisprudential waters. First, article 7 of New York’s 1821 constitution, like the federal Constitution’s Fifth Amendment, declared that “private property [shall not] be taken for public use without just compensation.” Second, New York’s legislature passed a statute governing the mayor’s conduct in cases of fire. The 1813 law explicitly authorized the mayor and two aldermen “to direct and order . . . any other building which they may deem hazardous, and likely to take fire, or to convey the fire to other buildings, to be pulled down or destroyed.”<sup>123</sup> But the statute also specified that owners of buildings so pulled down and “all persons having any estate or interest therein” were entitled to “damages” to be determined and assessed in proceedings like those to award compensation for property *taken* for public use.<sup>124</sup> The statute thus amended the common law rule of necessity in New York City, allowing damages for buildings destroyed in the path of fire. But though the statute was clear on the issue of damages to owners and tenants of buildings, it was silent on what was to be done for the owners of goods without an “interest or estate” in those buildings. The fire of 1835 struck the heart of the mercantile district chocked full of warehouses piled high with imported and traded goods. Though one would not want to be cynical about the parochialism of the New York legislature, it might have been more than an oversight that the owners and tenants of buildings (likely to be New Yorkers) were compensated, while the mere

owners of goods (more likely to be out-of-staters) were not.<sup>125</sup> In any event, this statutory situation produced a host of civil cases in New York, and, not surprisingly, in New Jersey.

In 1837, the first cases against the mayor and corporation of New York reached the appellate courts.<sup>126</sup> In *Mayor v. Lord* (I), the city contested a jury award of \$163,000 made to Rufus and David Lord in compensation for the destruction of their building and goods by municipal officials. As the structure's owner, Rufus Lord received \$7,168.50. David Lord, as tenant and owner of the goods in the building, received \$156,274.80.<sup>127</sup> Chief Justice Nelson dismissed the city's argument that damages should only be awarded for the building and liberally construed the 1813 statute to authorize "the assessment of damages for the loss of merchandize and other personal property" by owners, landlords, and tenants.<sup>128</sup> Citing *King's Prerogative* and *Mouse's Case*, Nelson had no doubt that it was "well-settled" at common law that buildings might be pulled down in cases of necessity without redress. "For the commonwealth, a man shall suffer damage," he quoted.<sup>129</sup> But given the statutory remedy specified, he treated this case as falling within the purview of the "great fundamental principle" codified in the New York constitution that "private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation."<sup>130</sup> Although even Nelson was unwilling to hold that article seven compelled the legislature to provide compensation, once it did so, he felt the statute should be broadly construed to include all damages actually sustained.

The city appealed Nelson's judgment to the New York Court of Errors, a unique judicial body composed of the president of the Senate, the chancellor, and select state senators. The outcome was the same. In a sixteen-to-six decision, the Court of Errors upheld the damage award made to the Lords. Once again the court had no trouble with the common law of necessity:

The principle appears to be well settled, that in a case of actual necessity, to prevent the spreading of a fire, the ravages of pestilence, the advance of a hostile army, or any other great public calamity, the private property of an individual may be lawfully taken and used or destroyed, for the relief, protection or safety of the many, without subjecting those whose duty it is to protect the public interests, by whom, or under whose direction such private property was taken or destroyed, to personal liability for the damage which the owner has thereby sustained.<sup>131</sup>

But, Chancellor Walworth suggested, once the statute was passed, remedying the common law's lack of compensation, it should be construed equitably. Those who benefited from the sacrifice "ought in equity and justice to make



good the loss which the individual has sustained for the common benefit of all.”<sup>132</sup>

In *Stone v. Mayor of New York* (1840) and *Russell v. Mayor of New York* (1845) the Court of Errors drew back from the far-reaching dicta of *Mayor v. Lord* (I & II) and began to cut off the city’s responsibility for private damages.<sup>133</sup> *Stone* and *Russell* originated in claims that the city was liable for all property destroyed by the mayor’s order (not merely the property of those with an “interest or estate” in the building as provided by statute) under the “just compensation” requirement of the New York constitution. Such arguments forced the court to clearly define the character of the mayor’s action. Was the demolition of buildings, irrespective of statute, a “taking”—an act of eminent domain? If so, article 7 of the New York constitution required that all property “taken” for public use be compensated. The court in *Stone* and *Russell* refused to accept that constitutional argument. The mayor’s action was not a “taking” of private property, but an act of public necessity covered alternatively by the common law and statute. The statute did not abrogate the common law, but merely specified a separate remedy pursuable by those explicitly designated—those with “interests” in the building. The statute made no reference to goods or personal property.<sup>134</sup>

*Stone* and *Russell* reaffirmed the principles of the law of necessity. As Senator Edwards put it, “There are many cases in which the maxim, *salus populi suprema lex*, applies; and I know not but this case may with propriety be considered one of them. . . . [P]rivate mischief is to be endured rather than public inconvenience.”<sup>135</sup> In *Russell* Senator Sherman even more vigorously attacked the “fallacy” that Mayor Lawrence was exercising eminent domain powers: “The destruction of this property was authorized by the law of overruling necessity. . . . [I]n a case of actual necessity, to prevent the spreading of a fire, the ravages of a pestilence, or any other great public calamity, *the private property of any individual may be lawfully destroyed for the relief, protection, or safety of the many*, without subjecting the actors to personal responsibility for the damages which the owner has sustained.”<sup>136</sup> The statute of 1813 was simply a police law designed to regulate the implementation of the law of overruling necessity in New York. It was not an exercise of the sovereign right of eminent domain.<sup>137</sup> Nor did article 7 of the state constitution suspend the common law rule of necessity. Justice Porter reasoned, “[Necessity] is founded upon principles which are above or beyond the reach of constitutional restriction.”<sup>138</sup> In simple terms, the New York Court of Errors held that nothing in the federal or state constitutions kept governmental officials from blowing up valuable private property without compensation when the “public interest” necessitated it.

#1268

With avenues to satisfaction blocked in New York, litigators sought the next best option—they went to New Jersey. Over thirty cases were filed there seeking damages from Mayor Lawrence for goods destroyed and not compensated under New York statute law.<sup>139</sup> After some initial success convincing judges that the mayor was exercising eminent domain powers, the New Jersey Supreme Court ultimately resisted the temptation to reinterpret New York law. In *American Print Works v. Lawrence* (1851), the court ruled that the “common law doctrine of necessity is one that is now too firmly established to be drawn in question.” “The necessity which arises from the danger of conflagration in a great city . . . and which rests for its exercise upon the subservience of private rights to the public good” legitimated Mayor Lawrence’s destruction of private goods for the safety of the common weal.<sup>140</sup>

The New York fire cases exemplify the power and persistence of the common law vision of a well-regulated society dedicated to the *salus populi*. The first thing to note about them is that no one challenged the statute itself. The power of the legislature to authorize the demolition of private buildings in conflagrations was not questioned. The 1813 statute was simply assumed to be a legitimate police regulation. Second, the mayor’s behavior in these cases diverged somewhat from a typical act of regulation. Like the wooden building in *Wadleigh v. Gilman*, property was actually destroyed. But unlike *Wadleigh*, the property at issue did not violate any prescribed restrictions, written or unwritten. These goods were simply in the wrong place at the wrong time. The fire cases show that public power over private property in the early nineteenth century was not restricted to passing prospective rules or limitations. In cases of necessity, it could act swiftly and expediently, without notice, to protect the people’s welfare.

The New York fire cases also reveal the tenacity of common law standards (especially those protecting public prerogatives) in nineteenth-century America. Here, two potent rivals had ample chance to stifle the common law of necessity. The 1813 statute provided judges sufficient room to compensate all sufferers. Furthermore, article 7 provided New York with a clear constitutional mandate to compensate takings of private property for public use. It would be hard to imagine a better scenario for a takings clause to trump police power than in cases of the summary destruction of perfectly harmless private properties. Nonetheless, the common law rule of necessity persevered through statute and constitution. The New York and New Jersey courts ultimately refused to interpret Mayor Lawrence’s action as within the constitutionally protected realm of eminent domain. Though buildings were certainly compensable via statute, this was simply a legislative bonus or “bounty.”<sup>141</sup> All other

property losses were *damnum absque injuria* (injuries without remedies) according to the principle that the people's welfare was the supreme law. #1269

But could it be that the New York fire cases were simply flukes, an unusual and strange climax to a rare occurrence? Or were New York judges simply relying on ancient precedents to shrewdly cut off liability to New Jersey merchants? Such explanations would certainly curtail the usefulness of these cases for drawing general conclusions about early American law. But the New York fire cases did not stand alone. In addition to becoming precedential tinder for a host of general regulatory cases, the New York and New Jersey decisions were ratified in fire cases in California, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Minnesota.<sup>142</sup> In *Bowditch v. Boston* (1880), the United States Supreme Court gave its sanction to the common law of necessity.<sup>143</sup> By 1881, John Dillon could cite a slew of American decisions for the proposition:

The rights of private property, sacred as the law regards them, are yet subordinate to the higher demands of the public welfare. *Salus populi suprema est lex*. Upon this principle, *in cases of imminent and urgent public necessity, an individual or municipal officer may raze or demolish houses and other combustible structures* in a city or compact town, to prevent the spreading of an existing conflagration. This he may do independently of statute, and without responsibility to the owner for damages he thereby sustains.<sup>144</sup>

The New York fire of 1835 vividly demonstrated just how interconnected people's lives were in early American cities. Individual uses of private property could have staggering effects on the well-being of the whole. The well-regulated society was designed to guard against such unfortunate consequences. The lesson of the fire of 1835 in court was that the common law could be aggressively responsive to the people's safety even at the expense of private interests. In these cases, property—supposedly that most sacrosanct of American institutions—was not merely restricted, taxed, or appropriated to public use with compensation. It was blown up by public officials to save New York City. Early American judges, often perceived as the conservative bulwark of such property interests, found nothing in early American common, statute, or constitutional law to stand in the way.

## Conclusion

By the late nineteenth century most American cities vigorously regulated combustibles, buildings, and behavior to guard against the dire public safety

theater, hotels, fire, and other buildings. In turn-of-the-century Philadelphia, for example, a theater owner had to comply with 87 special provisions governing everything from radiators to proscenium curtains in addition to the 158 restrictions applicable to buildings in general.<sup>145</sup> Invariably the constitutionality of these fire regulations was upheld by late nineteenth-century courts.<sup>146</sup>

Indeed, by the late nineteenth century, fire regulations became a paradigm for constitutional exertions of state police power. Treatise writers as diverse as Christopher Tiedeman and Ernst Freund accepted the patent constitutionality of police power prohibitions on gunpowder and wooden structures in urban areas.<sup>147</sup> Thomas Cooley and John Dillon both used fire regulations to epitomize police power limitations on private property. Cooley observed that fire limits might look like the “destruction of private property,” but they were merely “a just restraint of an injurious use of property.”<sup>148</sup> Dillon added that the power of public officials to raze private buildings to prevent the spread of fire was the classic example of private property deferring to “the higher demands of the public welfare”—“*salus populi suprema est lex.*”<sup>149</sup>

Such statements testify to the power and persistence of the well-regulated society. Fire regulations embodied the concerns for public welfare, local self-government, common law, and the relative nature of property at the heart of that vision of social governance. In a society dedicated to the people’s welfare, no right was fixed or absolute unto itself, no matter how innocent its exercise might appear on the surface. Rights existed relative to surrounding others. The maintenance of a cache of gunpowder in Brooklyn or a wooden building on the outskirts of Philadelphia could be perfectly legitimate for decades. But once conditions and populations fluctuated so as to make such conduct harmful in relation to the surrounding community, the right to store gunpowder or build of wood evaporated. Rights did not sprout magically from the land, nor did they inhere in title. Rights were social creations, products of continual change and regulation. The well-regulated society recognized no individual right, written or unwritten, natural or absolute, that trumped the people’s safety. Indeed, when that safety was threatened, public officials could summon a powerful array of legal technologies, from nuisance indictment to equity injunction to summary destruction, in response. A swarm of local officials (mayors, aldermen, constables, sheriffs, justices of the peace, fire commissioners, fire wardens, and night watchmen) as well as private citizens readily enforced the underlying principles of the police power, the common

law of nuisance and the law of overriding necessity, *sic utere tuo*, and *salus populi*.<sup>150</sup> #:1271

As clearly as fire regulation speaks to the presence of the well-regulated society in nineteenth-century law, it speaks to the absence of one of the staples of liberal constitutionalism—an absolutist protection of private right, especially the right of property. In case after case, judges comfortably defended a far-reaching state power to enact fire regulations and control private property rights for the public safety. Constitutional standards like the commerce clause, state takings requirements, and anything resembling substantive due process protections for individual rights were consistently trumped by the *sic utere tuo* and *salus populi* prerogatives of nonconstitutional public law. Houses, goods, occupations, trades, industries, manufactures, sales, exchanges, land uses, and the like were all subject to regular and harsh public limitations when the safety of the people was threatened by fire.

But though the well-regulated society persisted through Cooley, Dillon, and Tiedeman, change was imminent. At issue in *United States v. Dewitt* (1869) was a section of the *federal* Internal Revenue Act of 1867 that prohibited the dangerous mixing of naphtha and other illuminating oils. Such national police and safety legislation conflicted with the principles of localism, federalism, and self-government at the heart of the well-regulated society.<sup>151</sup> Indeed, a new legal and governmental regime had displaced the *salus populi* tradition by the time Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. issued his famous opinion in *Pennsylvania Coal v. Mahon* (1922), holding that “though property may be regulated . . . if regulation goes too far it will be recognized as a taking.” In imposing a new constitutional limitation on exercises of police power, Holmes felt obligated to respond to the seemingly unlimited power behind nineteenth-century fire regulations. But by 1922, the common law assumptions and principles that made sense of those regulations had all but evaporated. The turn-of-the-century paradigm shift to liberal constitutionalism left Holmes with only an indecipherable anomaly: “It may be doubted how far exceptional cases, like the blowing up of a house to stop a conflagration, go—and if they go beyond the general rule, whether they do not stand as much upon tradition as upon principle.”<sup>152</sup>

But like *Commonwealth v. Alger*, of course, gunpowder prohibitions, *Wadleigh v. Gilman*, and the public safety measures of Cornelius Lawrence were *not* anomalies. The nineteenth-century fire cases almost instantly became precedents and reference points for the whole spectrum of nineteenth-century public policymaking, from public economy to public health. They

were at the center of a dominant early American regulatory tradition quite at odds with modern renderings of legal instrumentalism or liberal constitutionalism. Perhaps Louis Brandeis was simply more attuned to nineteenth-century verities when he dissented from Holmes’s opinion in *Penn Coal*, arguing that in a “civilized community” if “the public safety is imperiled, surely neither grant, nor contract, can prevail against the exercise of the police power.” Any other conclusion, Brandeis mused echoing Lemuel Shaw, threatened the “paramount rights of the public.”<sup>153</sup>

---

## Public Economy: The Well-Ordered Market

---

So the markets are regulated.—Thomas M. Cooley

Public safety was a first-order concern of the well-regulated society to which all private rights and interests were subordinated. An examination of fire regulations thus goes far toward demystifying American private property. Property rights in the early nineteenth century were social, relative, and historical, not individual, absolute, and natural. A second aspect of American liberal mythology that stands in need of disenchantment concerns that mysterious and value-laden sociohistorical force known as “the market.” Polity and economy have a very special relationship. But despite being at the center of American historical research for over a century, basic assumptions about the American state and the market have remained surprisingly static. First, state regulation and market economics are seen as diametrical opposites. Regulation is a contrived and public interference in a field of invisible economic relations otherwise natural and private.<sup>1</sup> Second, American economic regulation is understood as a relatively recent invention. As Thomas McCraw argued in 1975 (perhaps with the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners in mind), “regulation is barely a century old.”<sup>2</sup>

This chapter takes aim at both of these assumptions. Through a historical reconstruction of nineteenth-century notions of *public* economy and the *well-ordered* market, it establishes the predominance in theory and practice of an approach to economic life in early America antithetical to the classical separation of market and state. The cases, statutes, and ordinances analyzed here

#1274

of their well-regulated society, intertwined with public safety, morals, health, and welfare and subject to the same kinds of legal controls. Far from viewing the state and the economy as adversarial, public economy was part of a worldview slow to separate public and private, government and society. It understood commerce, trade, and economics, like health and morals, as fundamentally public in nature, created, shaped, and regulated by the polity via public law.

This chapter also demonstrates the deep roots of economic regulation in America. In contrast to historical depictions of the period from 1776 to 1860 as an era of Americanization, transformation, and modernization heralding the ascendancy of liberal constitutionalism and free-market economics, it documents the pervasiveness of a commitment to a regulated economy in a well-ordered society. Indeed, the deluge of restrictions on economic life passed by state and local authorities in this period suggests that “regulation” might supplant “the market” as a better metaphor for the age. Regulations were not quaint residues of a feudal regime doomed to obsolescence. Rather public economy and the well-regulated society functioned as central, compelling philosophies in early American public law—philosophies busily put into practice through a host of particular rules and prosecutions solicitous of public goods over individual interests.

The market did not burst on the American stage circa 1776 of its own natural self-volition. It was a human, historical, and political creation. Postrevolutionary America was indeed the site of an economic transformation. But it owed more to the visible laws of police than the natural laws of economics. This was a revolution that had more to do with the conspicuous invention of political economy than the invisible hand of the free market.

### Market Revolution or Legal-Political Economy?

The first hurdle blocking a reconstruction of the notion of public economy in nineteenth-century America is a twentieth-century perspective that separates public and private and understands economy as an autonomous and natural force in history. One of its most persistent historical themes is the notion of antebellum America as a site for the pivotal transition from colonial mercantilism to laissez-faire capitalism. The publication of Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* (1776), the story goes, “inaugurated an economic revolution by emphasizing laissez-faire and individualism in place of the mercantilist emphasis on government intervention and statism.”<sup>3</sup> Building on accounts of the ascen-



economic development continue to rely on a rather narrow and apolitical rendering of the great capitalist transformation. Capitalism is defined as a state of affairs where “most property is privately owned,” “economic decisions are determined in a relatively unfettered market,” and “profit is the goal.” A free market, private property, and self-interested profit maximization set the conditions for an “age of boundlessness” and unprecedented economic growth.<sup>4</sup>

Recently social historians have taken to the phrase “market revolution” to characterize the impact of antebellum industrial and agricultural change on ordinary Americans. They too emphasize the invisible force of “new markets” in land, labor, and produce that eroded artisan handicrafts and subsistence farming, creating a sea change in human relations and American history. As in the case of capitalist transformation, these market changes transcended legal, governmental, or other forms of public action.<sup>5</sup> In both the theses of “market revolution” and “capitalist transformation,” the public and political dimensions of change are subordinated (if not made invisible) to the more primary relationships of society and economy. Law and the state appear as separate, external spheres whose ramifications can be captured in a simple, binary assessment of whether they were “in” or “out” of the economy. There is no room in such interpretations for a common law tradition in which state, economy, and society were mutually interwoven in an overarching practice of well-regulated governance.

As one might expect, political and legal histories of the nineteenth century do stress the governmental and institutional contexts of market and capitalist change. Indeed, political history since Oscar and Mary Handlin’s *Commonwealth*<sup>6</sup> and legal history since Willard Hurst’s *Law and the Conditions of Freedom*<sup>7</sup> have exploded the “myth of laissez-faire” and demonstrated the myriad ways that law and active state governments furnished the necessary conditions for early American economic development, from the state promotion of canals and railroads to the transformation of the laws of property and contract. Without downplaying this extraordinarily important insight, however, the commonwealth studies and the new legal histories nonetheless remain predominantly instrumentalist in orientation. The state had an important role in early American capitalism, and the law was a crucial tool of economic development. But polity and economy, public and private remained separate spheres. The needs of capitalism was still the dominant engine of change in nineteenth-century America. At bottom, the state and the law in these legal-political studies were mere public mechanisms for the advancement of economic individualism and an ultimately private, self-regulating market. As

Arthur Mittle observed in a commonly accepted depiction of nineteenth-century law and economy: “The basic emphasis of government . . . may be summed up in the hypothesis that the legal system was used to encourage and protect business enterprise.”<sup>8</sup>

In contrast, I would like to rehabilitate a different conception of the relationship between polity and economy that predominated in nineteenth-century America. Law and state were not simply instrumentalities of a fundamentally economic transformation. Rather, they were the central creators of the notion of economy as a special sphere of social activity, a sphere distinctly cognizable as an object of governance. In the early nineteenth century as a product of state policy and legal change, the economy emerged from the shadows of colonial household management into the public sphere as an object of police and statecraft. The basic relations of the American economy were subsequently formed and transformed as a result of the overt policies of government and law *not* the invisible laws of supply and demand. Indeed, one of the most important attributes of this antebellum debut of economics as a distinctly public practice was its accompaniment by extensive police regulation.<sup>9</sup>

First and foremost, the economy was seen in antebellum America as a site for the exercise of public power, that is, for the execution of the ubiquitous rules and restrictions of the well-regulated society. The discourses of governance, police, and political economy grew up together. Vattel captured this confluence when he described as the principal object of government “the business of providing for all the wants of the people, and producing a *happy plenty* of all the necessaries of life, with its conveniences and innocent and laudable enjoyments.” In a well-regulated society, the happiness of the nation and the welfare of the people depended upon the public management of economy and market. It was a duty (as well as reason) of state to encourage labor and industry, to provide sufficient working men, to prevent the emigration of useful laborers, to encourage cultivation (e.g., by the establishment of public granaries), to cultivate home trade, to promote public communication and transportation, and to enact and enforce regulations for preventing scarcity.<sup>10</sup> Charles Goodrich, who labeled political economy “only another term for jurisprudence,” was quite explicit about this interconnection of police and economy: “The regulation of internal trade is a matter of public concernment, and is regulated by state authority.”<sup>11</sup> Regulation was an inseparable and indispensable part of the early American notion of “public economy.”

In unpacking this understanding of public economy, it is important to remember that the word “economy” meant something different in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Latin *oeconomia* had Greek roots and

#.1277

meant “the management of a household.” The notion of management or control was inherent in the word, as was its connection to family matters. By the eighteenth century, under the influence of police and cameralist thinking, the word was broadened to include any society ordered after the manner of a family or, similarly, the **general administration of the concerns of a community with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness.**<sup>12</sup> That was, of course, exactly William Blackstone’s meaning when he referred to “Offenses against Public Police or Oeconomy” in his *Commentaries*.<sup>13</sup> Blackstone used the words “public police” and “oeconomy” interchangeably to represent “the due regulation and domestic order of the kingdom.”<sup>14</sup>

The nineteenth-century American notion of public economy resonated with the eighteenth-century English “moral economy” implied by Blackstone but more critically described by E. P. Thompson (the historian along with Marx and Weber who best illuminated the legal and political construction of market capitalism). But there was a crucial difference. Thompson argued that English law and legislation quickly capitulated to the overwhelming “intellectual victories” of the “new political economy” of Adam Smith. Thus, enforcement of the precepts of the old moral economy fell to the ultimately futile “extralegal” activities of the English crowd.<sup>15</sup> In contrast, American public economy remained firmly rooted in law and legislation until after the Civil War.<sup>16</sup>

Indeed, despite historical depictions of free trade, “laggard” regulation, and the opening of American society,<sup>17</sup> the early nineteenth century was home to a deluge of formal economic regulations and vigorous defenses of the power of the state over trade and commerce. Regulations of public trade and the *jus publicum* of commerce, like those governing public justice and public peace, were **crucial building blocks of the well-regulated society and antebellum public policy.** The commerce clause of the United States Constitution, empowering Congress to “regulate commerce,” was only the nation’s most visible economic police law.<sup>18</sup> In 1823, Nathan Dane (who established the first law chair at Harvard University) outlined a series of economic offenses against “public polity and good order of the government.”<sup>19</sup> He enumerated a variety of common law and statutory regulations of “public trade,” violations of which “no well-governed state can suffer to exist unpunished.” Among these were: cheating, deceits, and frauds; the operation of an inn, tavern, or licensed house without a license; offensive trades; the sale of unwholesome provisions; peddlers and hawkers; forestalling, engrossing monopolies, and regrating; luxury; usury; and illegal weights and measures.<sup>20</sup> Though Dane’s list was short, the broad policy concerns represented by each offense stretched across

the spectrum of the antebellum economy and included thousands of particular state economic regulations. #.1278

The broad, political understanding of economy as the object of police and regulation dominated thinking about exchange, trade, and commerce well into the nineteenth century. Rather than moving to the whims of an invisible, self-regulating law of supply and demand, early Americans perceived the economy as inseparable from the basic institutions and public concerns of their daily lives. As such, it was held to the same rigorous controls and legal standards that governed all aspects of life. Indeed, ultimately the early American economy is only interpretable through the mass of economic rules, controls, customs, and regulations passed by state and local governments to protect and pursue *salus populi*, the people's welfare.

### Product Laws

Under "cheating, deceit, and fraud in trade," Nathan Dane discussed a host of state and common law regulations meant to ensure fair trade and "fair dealing." Nearly all state legislatures in the early nineteenth century passed laws directing "trades to be conducted, and wares and goods to be fabricated, and put up for market in a certain manner."<sup>21</sup> Between 1780 and 1835, the Massachusetts legislature passed regulations that closely specified and controlled the way the following products were manufactured and sold: boards, shingles, clapboards, hoops, and staves (1783); flaxseed, barreled fish, and dried fish (1784); tobacco and onions (1785); pot and pearl ashes (1791); firewood, bark, and coal (1796); beef and pork (1799); boots, half-boots, shoes, pumps, sandals, slippers, and galoshes (1799); butter (1799); bread (1800); nails (1800); chocolate (1803); hops (1806); lime (1806); smoked alewives and herrings (1807); gunpowder (1809); pickled fish (1810); Indian and rye meal (1813); firearms (1814); salt and grain (1817); paper (1818); spruce and pine timber (1822); hay (1825); ale, beer, and cider (1829); sole leather (1831); oils (1833); and beef cattle (1833).<sup>22</sup> Surveys of the statute books of Maryland, South Carolina, Michigan, and Ohio reveal similar stories.<sup>23</sup>

But a mere list of restricted products (even if it contains the staples of the antebellum economy) does not capture how deeply embedded public regulation was in the American economy. That is more apparent in the far-reaching detail of the statutes. A Maryland law regulating the sale, inspection, and export of pickled or salted fish was typical.<sup>24</sup> It employed most of the antebellum strategies for regulating the sale of food products (short of outright price-fixing): strict controls on packaging, weights and measures, and quality and

merchantability; branding; inspection and certification; restrictions on exportation; oaths; and, of course, penalties (fines and seizure). #1279

Maryland borrowed liberally from a Massachusetts statute which in turn was based on English Parliamentary Acts dating from the seventeenth century. The Maryland act demanded rigorous packaging standards:

[A]ll barrels . . . shall be made of sound well seasoned oak, ash or chestnut staves, of rift timber, not less than half an inch thick, with heading of either of the said kinds of wood, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and sound and well seasoned, the said heading to be well planed or shaved, the barrels, half barrels and tierces, to be well hooped, with at least three hoops on each bilge, and three hoops on each chine, all of which shall be good hoops of sufficient substance; the barrel staves to be twenty-eight inches in length, and the heads to be seventeen inches between the chines, and to contain not less than twenty-nine or more than thirty-one gallons; and the barrels, half barrels and tierces, shall be made in a good workman-like manner, so as to hold pickle, the tierces to hold not less than forty-five gallons, and the half barrels not less than fifteen gallons.<sup>25</sup>

Owners or importers of any fish in Baltimore were required to arrange for an inspection within forty-eight hours. The state inspector was charged with ensuring that the fish were “well struck with salt or pickle . . . and preserved sweet and free from rust, taint or damage.” Those “of a good and fat quality, with sweet pickle in the barrels, and sufficient salt to preserve them” were branded “No. 1.” Others were branded “No. 2” or condemned. Fish of a very superior quality were further branded with the owner’s name and the word “prime.”<sup>26</sup> No fish could be exported from Maryland without certification of inspection and an oath by the ship’s master that all fish on board had been properly inspected.<sup>27</sup> Further restrictions were placed on the landing of fish at the public wharf and the storage of more than forty-eight barrels in a warehouse. Penalties were imposed for violating any part of the act or for tampering with stamps or brands.

Similar regulations accompanied the sale and exportation of almost all important commodities. Before being sold, wood had to be measured (conforming to precise dimensions); inspected for sap, shakes, wormholes, rots, knots, splits, and seasonedness; certified; and cut, split, landed, stored, and carted according to the dictates of statute.<sup>28</sup> Legislatures empowered a small army of inspectors, measurers, surveyors, viewers, cullers, weighers, provers, and gaugers, as well as mayors, aldermen, justices of the peace, and private citizens,

to protect the public against the evils of unregulated commerce and trade.<sup>29</sup>

#1280

The fear was fraud and deceit—the same motivation for laws regulating weights and measures and outlawing cheating.<sup>30</sup> But there was also a ubiquitous concern for quality, merchantability, and fair dealing.<sup>31</sup> In a public economy, the buying and selling of goods was intimately bound up with community identity and social order. Nothing so important could be left to the invisible laws of a marketplace or the private law stricture that a buyer should beware.

Demands for a moral and well-regulated economy did not die with the American Revolution or a subsequent economic one.<sup>32</sup> As late as 1841, the Supreme Court of Alabama unequivocally upheld the assize of bread, suggesting that “whatever doubts have been thrown over the question by the theories of political economists, it would seem that experience has shown that this great end [the urban bread supply] is better secured by licensing a sufficient number of bakers and by an assize of bread, than by leaving it to the voluntary acts of individuals.” In *Turner v. Maryland* (1882), the U.S. Supreme Court reviewed state product and inspection laws dating from the late eighteenth century and found them decidedly constitutional.<sup>33</sup>

## Licensing

Licensing, another item in Nathan Dane’s analysis of public trade, was just as far-reaching and important to the public economy as inspection and product laws. Nineteenth-century legislators used licensing to regulate and control a host of economic activities, trades, callings, and professions. The goals of particular license laws were mixed and sometimes confused, including prohibition, regulation, administration, and revenue. But the overall justification for licensing was the same as the police power generally—the public good and the people’s welfare.<sup>34</sup>

To get at the public significance of licensing in the nineteenth century, it is necessary to suspend our twentieth-century conception of licensing as little more than routine public registration. As Thomas Cooley pointed out in 1876, the license (like an early act of incorporation) was understood as a special “privilege granted by the state.”<sup>35</sup> Licensing was an exertion of the public prerogative granting permission to do that which was otherwise illegal or against public policy.<sup>36</sup>

So what were some of the activities that were considered special privileges in the early nineteenth century—illegal without public sanction? In some states, one was the basic economic act of *selling for profit*. Beginning in 1827,

#1281

Maryland put together a series of statutes that established a “license to trade.” An act of the legislature made it unlawful for anyone (other than the grower, maker, or manufacturer of goods) to set up any shop or stand “for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any dry goods, groceries, spirituous or fermented liquor, imported dried fruit, glass, crockery, hardware, drugs or medicines, paints, printed books, stationery, saddlery, gold, silver or plated ware, jewelry, toys, wearing apparel, salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, timber, tobacco, cotton, leather, hides, lime, wrought or cast iron, copper or tin, or any other kind of goods, wares or merchandise, foreign or domestic, without first obtaining a license.”<sup>37</sup> By 1832, it was illegal in Maryland to “expose for sale, or sell, any goods, wares or merchandise, with a view to profit in the way of trade” unless one first obtained a state “license to trade.”<sup>38</sup> Tennessee, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and California all passed similar statutes around midcentury requiring the licensing of merchants, retailers, and wholesalers. In *French v. Baker* (1856), the Tennessee Supreme Court joined other state courts in holding that the occupation of merchant was a *privilege* sanctioned by government and not a natural right of individuals.<sup>39</sup> That most basic of economic activities—the selling of goods in a shop—was understood as flowing from the state, which retained the right and duty to control, regulate, and tax it for the common good.

But merchants and retailers were not the only economic actors subject to licensing restrictions. By 1868 Alabama required a license for over thirty occupations and businesses, including public race tracks, lottery ticket dealers, gift enterprises, liquor dealers, distillers, brewers, dealers in tobacco or cigars, livery stable keepers, keepers of stud horses, horse and mule dealers, brokers, pawnbrokers, real-estate agents, insurance agents, dentists, physicians and surgeons, lawyers, druggists, commission merchants, peddlers, bowling alleys, billiard tables, gaming tables, theaters, dealers in firearms, auctioneers, and newspapers. The Alabama Supreme Court upheld this statute (and the indictment of a lawyer for practicing without a license) with the observation, “The right to regulate the property and the avocations of its citizens by the State is sovereign.”<sup>40</sup> By 1881, a Tennessee legislature declared more than fifty such occupations “privileges” requiring a license.<sup>41</sup>

General licensing statutes were significant in establishing the power of the state over nineteenth-century businesses and occupations. But even more important were statutes that used the license as the first step in a more comprehensive regulatory strategy. This was the case with many antebellum businesses, but especially in the licensing and regulation of three central economic operations: inns and taverns, auctioneers, and public carriers.

#1282

public officials. Drawing on its own colonial laws and English precedents dating from William III, Massachusetts passed an act for the regulation of “licensed houses” in 1786.<sup>42</sup> It held that no person could be a common victualler, innholder, taverner, or seller of strong liquors by retail without a license. To obtain such a license, tavern owners had first to obtain a certificate from the selectmen of their town recommending them as “persons of sober life and conversation, suitably qualified and provided for the exercise of such an employment.” They then had to take an oath bearing allegiance and faith to the commonwealth and post a recognizance of twenty pounds that they would “keep and maintain good order and rule, and shall suffer no disorders nor unlawful games to be used . . . and shall not break any of the laws for the regulation of such houses.” Such regulations included requirements for suitable provisions and lodging for all strangers and travelers; pasturing and stable room, hay and provender for horses and cattle; a conspicuous sign; a duty to provide for all travelers; a prohibition on gaming implements, dancing or reveling, excessive drinking, and service to minors or servants. In addition, selectmen posted the names of common drunkards and idlers in all inns and taverns, prohibiting service to such individuals. Tithingmen were appointed to inspect all licensed houses and inform on all disorders or violations of the statute. Substantial fines and forfeiture of a license were the penalties for violating these regulations. Tavern owning was neither a right nor a private economic activity; it was understood as a public responsibility. American statutes echoed English Justice Coleridge’s suggestion that “innkeepers are a sort of public servant.”<sup>43</sup> Justices of the peace were charged with issuing no more licenses than “necessary for the public good.”<sup>44</sup> In South Carolina and Maryland, county courts set prices and rates for food, drink, lodging, and horse care at licensed inns and taverns.<sup>45</sup>

Auctioneers were as much economic officers of the state as tavern keepers. The auction (or vendue) was an ancient institution still integral to nineteenth-century economic exchange. Auctions were strictly regulated public events. The auctioneer was usually appointed by the governor, and the number in any city limited by law.<sup>46</sup> He was required to post bond or recognizance to cover all duties, satisfy any claims against him, and guarantee good and honest public behavior (in Baltimore \$30,000 in 1827). License fees could amount to more than \$750. Accounts were to be rendered to public officials and duties paid on all items sold every three to six months. Auctioneers were required to take oaths attesting to the accuracy of the accounts. Auctions were restricted to certain times and places, and their commissions were fixed by state law.



#1283

If one's business was carting people or hay, firewood, lime, charcoal, or manure in an antebellum city, there was little room for free bargaining. All were licensed and regulated occupations. In early New York City, cartmen were appointed and licensed by the mayor.<sup>47</sup> Each sled or cart in New York at the turn of the century had to be "two feet, five inches wide between the foremost rungs, and two feet, nine inches wide between the hindmost rungs." The iron or tire around the wheels had to be "in breadth not less than three inches, and . . . nails shall not project beyond the surface thereof."<sup>48</sup> The number of the cart's license was to be painted on the side of the cart in red paint. Licensed cartmen had an obligation to serve all customers and had to observe precise limits on loads. Indeed, New York City demanded special carts with special dimensions and load limits for the carting of hay, firewood, lime, charcoal, manure, sand, and clay. Finally, the rates for the carting of people and products to various points in town were closely circumscribed by state and municipal government. As was the case with ferriage, carriage rates often went on for pages in the statute books. New York City rates began:

For loading, carting, and unloading every common load of European goods, wheat, meal, or flour in bags (twelve bags to the load) and of firewood and other articles not herein after mentioned to any place within this city, not exceeding half a mile, one shilling and six-pence. And for every load of lime, bricks, staves, heading, hoops, hoop-poles, cocoa, bar-iron, pimento, slate, all kinds of dye-wood, every seven barrels of flour, every four tierces of bread, every two bales of cotton, every fifteen bushels of salt, every load of cheese or gammons, every load of sails, every load of white sand, building sand, paving sand or clay, containing twelve bushels, every load of beef, pork, pitch, tar, turpentine, beer, cyder, or other goods or things in tight barrels, allowing five barrels to each load (excepting oil and pot-ash which shall be four barrels to the load) not exceeding half a mile, one shilling and six-pence, and if housed, six-pence more for each load.<sup>49</sup>

Two more pages listed rates, quantities, and mileage for iron pots and kettles, household goods, hay, calves, sheep lambs, shingles, brick, earthen ware, pan-tiles, coal, fish, hemp or flax, oyster shells, rum, liquor, molasses, wine, strong liquor, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, flaxseed, cable, and cordage. Baltimore broke up its 1837 rates (from twelve and one-half cents to one dollar) for carting people according to these classifications: "1. From steamboats and rail road depots to any part of the city; 2. To steamboats and rail road depots; 3. Within certain prescribed limits, east, west, north, and south from Calvert

#1284

the Exchange and Fell's Point."<sup>50</sup> The carting of noxious products through city streets, such as offal (the hazardous waste of the nineteenth century), often was prohibited.<sup>51</sup>

The license was used in several other areas to restrict and regulate economic activity. Traveling salesmen, known as "hawkers and peddlers," continuously encountered legislation controlling or prohibiting their activities. In New York, the annual license fee for hawkers in 1813 was \$50 if on foot, \$80 on horse or boat, and \$100 if one was prosperous enough to come by carriage. In 1831 South Carolina required a \$1,000 fee and an additional recognizance of \$1,000. Hawkers or peddlers without a license were susceptible to a \$5,000 fine.<sup>52</sup> Other regulated licensed trades were butchers, bakers, grocers, lawyers, and doctors.<sup>53</sup> The multiplicity of motives behind license laws can be seen in a Maryland act requiring free blacks selling corn, wheat, or tobacco to be specially licensed and a gold-rush California statute demanding a license for "foreign" miners.<sup>54</sup>

Licensing left little in the early American economy untouched. Indeed, it turned several occupations and trades into veritable offshoots of the state or municipality. In all cases, licensing established the predominant public interest in policing the economy. Licensed activities were privileges, not rights, and were subject to police regulation when the public health, safety, and welfare demanded.

Extensive as licensing and inspection statutes were, they still made up only part of the array of regulatory technologies used to control the public economy. As Dane noted, laws against the sale of unwholesome provisions were widespread. In New York, unsound beef, pork, fish, or hides were to be destroyed by municipal officials by "casting them into the streams of the East or Hudson rivers."<sup>55</sup> Though public health (rather than water pollution) was a main concern in these statutes, one must also not overlook a general legislative aversion to what Dane called "luxury." An early Massachusetts provision law was directed at "evilly disposed persons, [who] *from motives of avarice and filthy lucre*, have been induced to sell diseased, corrupted, contagious or unwholesome provisions, to the great nuisance of public health and peace."<sup>56</sup>

The reining-in of avarice and lucre also was one of the goals of laws against regrating, forestalling, and engrossing. As Dane suggested, this trio of offenses against public trade "existed in all countries and ages, and will probably exist as long as men shall be influenced by avarice and a sordid love of gain; as long as many of them prefer living and gaining property by arts and contrivances, to honest and laborious industry."<sup>57</sup> Regrating, forestalling, and engrossing re-

mained a focus of economic regulations into the late nineteenth century.

# 1285

Their objective was to discountenance economic conduct that falsely raised the price of products. Thus buying goods already on the way to market with the intention of selling again at a higher price was prohibited. So too, licensing laws almost always exempted or favored sellers of their own goods over middlemen and retailers. Though profit is supposed to be the central attribute of market capitalism, its simple maximization was not a discernible purpose of the public statute books of the early nineteenth century. On the contrary, profit was continually subsumed by a larger public interest in fair dealing, fair price, honest labor, wholesome provisions, public health, and the orderly exchange of the necessities of life. These were the goals of a public economy. If there was one overarching symbol of the predominance of this well-ordered conception of economic relations in the nineteenth century, it was the urban market house.

### The Urban Marketplace

In studying buying and selling, economists and economic historians have been drawn to a methodology that hinges on the workings of an abstract “boundless and timeless” process known as “the market.”<sup>58</sup> I would like to focus instead on a more concrete and historical phenomenon. For most antebellum Americans, “the market” was not an invisible set of economic principles but that place near the center of town where farmers, butchers, and householders exchanged necessary provisions. This market bore little resemblance to the market of theory. For one thing, the economic activity that went on there could hardly be called “free.” Indeed, the urban marketplace was probably the most visible, potent expression of public control over buying and selling in the antebellum public economy.

The public marketplace had deep roots in the Domesday Book and beyond.<sup>59</sup> Indeed, scholars place its origins in that strange mixture of commerce, magic, and religion that attended ancient religious observances and pilgrimages.<sup>60</sup> Throughout its early history, the market was closely identified with state and municipality (e.g., the notion of “market towns”) and was controlled by rigorous public rules and regulations. In England, the establishment of marts and fairs was the exclusive prerogative of the king, to be exercised for the public benefit.<sup>61</sup> They came into being by a legal grant or franchise from the crown. In 1765, Lord Mansfield justified formal market grants on the need for the “preservation of order, and prevention of irregular behavior.”<sup>62</sup> As public institutions, markets came with special restrictions: a prohibition of

hours; the use of just weights and measures; the payment of tolls or duties; prohibitions of certain goods, hawking, and peddling; and laws against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. English markets required a special public official, the clerk, to keep order and enforce rules. Special courts known as piepowders administered market justice.<sup>63</sup>

American colonies duplicated English market ways soon after settlement.<sup>64</sup> Many scholars have suggested that these “feudal” restrictions did not last much beyond the 1820s, as a new “free-trade attitude” and “ideal of open competition,” fueled by the natural rights rhetoric of the Revolution, supplanted the notion of “regulated concord.”<sup>65</sup> But a close look at state and local laws along with subsequent legal cases across the country tells a different story. Not only were public market restrictions still very much part of economic life at the time of the Civil War, but the state judiciary overwhelmingly upheld a variety of regulations passed in the 1840s, 1850s, and 1860s. By the time John Dillon wrote his definitive treatise on municipal corporation law in 1872, there were ample precedents supporting a municipality’s power to build and regulate public markets, thereby restricting alternative methods of buying and selling provisions.<sup>66</sup>

Rationales for public market regulations also proved remarkably resilient. In 1719, Reverend Benjamin Colman supported the establishment of markets in Boston to discourage “hucksters, forestalling, engrossing and buying up the Provisions that come into Town,” thus artificially raising prices for townspeople. In 1856, Boston’s Committee on Public Buildings sought to reopen the market under Faneuil Hall to combat the increased “cost of the necessaries of life” caused by the proliferation of some 600 private provision and produce stores in the city.<sup>67</sup> American public markets, like their Roman and English predecessors, were created to ensure an adequate supply of wholesome, fairly priced food and provisions accessible to the general population. The health, comfort, convenience, and welfare of the people depended upon such provisions. It was a duty of sovereignty and an obligation of government to act affirmatively. To leave unregulated something as central to the general welfare as the supply of basic foodstuffs was an abdication of public responsibility. Consequently, nineteenth-century states and municipalities used their police powers to construct regulated marketplaces to protect their populations from high prices, unhealthy goods, unsanitary conditions, fraud and cheating, and the adverse effects of simple profiteering by hucksters, forestallers, middlemen, and other second hand sellers. Though across-the-board price controls were rare after the eighteenth century (except in the case of bread and flour),

public markets were created to protect the public welfare from the evils of an unregulated market.<sup>68</sup>

Market regulations varied from city to city, but those accompanying the rise of Philadelphia's High Street Market were typical. As with most aspects of Philadelphia government, William Penn was responsible for the city's first marketplace—a shed on High Street where a bell was rung each time a country person arrived with produce for sale.<sup>69</sup> In 1693, the city council enacted a series of rules for the regulation of new market stalls at High and Second Streets.<sup>70</sup> This seventeenth-century regulation contained three crucial elements that remained central to most public markets until the Civil War. First, the council specified that all provisions brought to the town for sale (flesh, fish, fowl, eggs, butter, cheese, herbs, fruits, roots, etc.) could *only* be sold at public market. Provisions sold elsewhere were subject to forfeiture, half going to the poor of Philadelphia.<sup>71</sup> Selling had to be restricted to particular, supervised locations if the townspeople were to be protected against fraud or unhealthy provisions. Second, the council's regulations included the prohibition against hucksters or forestallers buying in or on the way to market with the idea of selling the same product again.<sup>72</sup> Together with the coerced competition created by bringing all sellers together in one place, these were two ways in which markets worked to control and lower prices. Finally, the 1693 ordinance appointed a clerk to collect duties, seal weights and measures, and generally police the market.

Indicative of its *public* status, Philadelphia's first market house was constructed beneath the Court House (following medieval practice) in 1709. Subsequent buildings of long gabled roofs and plastered ceilings held up by brick pillars continued to be added. By 1810 the market stretched five blocks. Half the stalls were reserved for country people and half for butchers.<sup>73</sup> Regulations grew with the market. By 1812, horses, carts, cattle, wheelbarrows and the like were banned during market hours. Special areas were assigned for porter's drays, fish, Jersey produce, American earthen ware, fruit and garden seeds, country produce, meat, roots, herbs and vegetables, meal, and manufactures of America. No one was to slaughter beasts, leave garbage or offal, sell liquor, use steel yards (notoriously deceptive weighing devices) or obstruct passageways in the market. Huckstering (before ten o'clock in the morning) and secondhand selling were prohibited. The clerk of the market was granted powers to seize all "unsound or unwholesome provisions," to "weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard, and other articles of provisions sold in loaves or lumps," to "try all scales, weights and measures," to "decide all disputes between buyer and seller," to "examine all persons suspected of selling provisions

as hucksters, at second hand,” to “collect rents, and to prevent all persons from selling their goods outside this regulated marketplace.”<sup>74</sup>

Philadelphia’s public markets were widely recognized for the quantity, quality, and cheapness of the provisions exchanged there. Benjamin Franklin gave up his kitchen garden in 1786, proclaiming that the city’s “well-furnished plentiful markets” made it unnecessary.<sup>75</sup> Far from receding to the demands of free-trade, Philadelphia’s markets proliferated through the nineteenth century, undergoing a huge expansion after the city consolidated in 1854. Markets capitulated to private, refrigerated groceries and butchershops only in the 1870s and 1880s. Throughout the century, markets remained a constant concern of municipal government. Philadelphia councils passed more than 150 market regulations between 1789 and 1889, eventually establishing a special department of markets in 1854 to focus solely on the problem of food supply.<sup>76</sup>

Charleston, Boston, New Orleans, and New York market regulations of the same period closely mirrored Philadelphia’s.<sup>77</sup> Charleston had to account for the peculiar institution of slavery, so its ordinances were full of special white/slave penalty clauses. A white violating market laws was usually fined and had to be prosecuted in a local tribunal. Slaves were put in the stocks and subject to whippings at the discretion of the clerk and commissioners of the market. In 1814, Charleston added a special provision requiring butchers to be “cleanly clad” in a white apron. Boston’s laws showed an almost obsessive concern with forestallers or those not selling products of their own farm. They used the threat of expulsion from the market to deter such violations. New Orleans required butchers to saw meat rather than using an ax or cleaver, and added a charming remedy for diseased meat: throw it into the Mississippi. In 1814, New York City passed a comprehensive market ordinance that showed no sign of easing colonial restrictions.

How did such strict regulation of the buying and selling of the basic products of early American life survive in a postrevolutionary legal and political culture supposedly suspicious of state power, jealous of individual liberties and property, and committed to the constitutional protection of rights? How could the basic economic act of retailing small goods and provisions bought from manufacturers and growers be considered “hawking,” “huckstering,” “forestalling,” or “regrating” (all terms of reproach), leaving the seller vulnerable to a range of prohibitions, license fees, restrictions, and penalties? Moreover, how in the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s—the era of free trade, free labor, and free men—could such market restrictions be adopted in Detroit, Mobile, St. Paul, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Dubuque, Buffalo, and Austin?<sup>78</sup>

Overwhelmingly upholding state and local market regulations, early

#1289

tions. Their opinions suggest that the problem lies not with the presence of market restrictions, but with conventional interpretations of the era and American law into which they do not fit.

Philadelphia's High Street Market was demolished between 1859 and 1860 so that a \$1 million public market could be built on new ground. When country farmers brought suit to prevent the destruction, claiming a "vested right" to sell in the market, Chief Justice Black of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court delivered a staunch defense of the market's publicness and the power of local government to control it: "The necessity of a public market, where the producers and consumers of fresh provisions can be brought together at stated times for the sale of those commodities, is very apparent. There is nothing which more imperatively requires the constant supervision of some authority which can regulate it and control it. Such authority is seldom, if ever vested in individuals."<sup>79</sup> Black championed the local community's right to regulate itself: "The daily supply of food to the people of a city is emphatically their own affair." The all-too-visible "laws of a market" were "always made by the persons who reside at the place." Black declared that according to the "common law of Pennsylvania," all cities with powers "to promote the general welfare and preserve the peace" could "fix the time or places of holding public markets for the sale of food, and make such other regulations concerning them as may conduce to the public interest." Black deemed this wide grant of authority over the sale of food the "true rule"—"necessary and proper, in harmony with the sentiments of the people, universally practised by the towns, and universally submitted to the residents of the country."<sup>80</sup>

Justice Black was unequivocal about local power to regulate the urban food market, because his 1859 opinion followed the reasoning of a long line of jurists. Often, more was at stake than the power of a city to replace its market house. Two of the earliest state decisions dealt with the most controversial and potent of municipal market powers: the ability to prohibit all trading and selling of food outside the established public marketplace. The villages of Poughkeepsie and Buffalo, New York, were incorporated with general police powers to make laws respecting markets and the "good government" and "good improvement" of the village.<sup>81</sup> Both villages subsequently established public markets and market regulations prohibiting the "hawking" or "selling by retail" of meat anywhere except the public marketplace. In *Bush v. Seabury* (1811) and *Village of Buffalo v. Webster* (1833), the New York Supreme Court validated local proceedings against two defendants for trading meat outside the market.<sup>82</sup> In *Bush*, the defendant was selling meat out of his wagon in the

streets of Poughkeepsie. In *Buffalo v. Webster*, a farmer was convicted for trading a quarter of lamb for tea in a Buffalo grocery. The *Bush* court was matter of fact: “The fixing the *place* and times at which markets shall be held and kept open, and the prohibition to sell at other places and times, is among the most ordinary regulations of a city or town police.”<sup>83</sup> In *Webster*, Chief Justice Savage had to contend with Webster’s assertion that the local bylaw was “bad, as unreasonable and improperly restraining trade.” Unfortunately for Webster, English common law had sanctioned public market restrictions “from time out of mind.” Savage distinguished illegal restraints of trade from legitimate public regulations, observing that “a by-law that no meat should be sold in the village would be bad, being a general restraint; but that meat shall not be sold except in a particular place is good, not being a restraint of the *right to sell* meat, but a *regulation* of that right. . . . Laws relating to public markets must necessarily embrace the power to require all meats to be sold there.” Savage cited *Bush* and Lord Mansfield in *Pierce v. Bartrum* (1775) holding the prohibition of all slaughtering in Exeter a regulation and not a restraint of trade.<sup>84</sup>

Nineteenth-century judges also readily sanctioned the broad powers of the market clerk to enforce weights, regulate stalls, and rein in forestallers and hucksters. The clerk of Boston’s Faneuil Hall Market was the focus of two important anteforestalling decisions. In 1830, Clerk Caleb Hayward filed a complaint in Boston’s Police Court against Josiah Nightingale of Quincy.<sup>85</sup> Hayward accused Nightingale of occupying a stand in South Market Street at Faneuil Hall for the resale of sheep carcasses (bought months before in the cattle market at Brighton), lambs (bought a week before in Hingham), and other articles not the product of his own Quincy farm. Nightingale refused to obey Hayward’s order to leave the market for violating Boston’s 1826 market ordinance against the sale of secondhand produce.<sup>86</sup> Judge Thacher of Boston’s Municipal Court upheld a Police Court conviction, condemning the evil of forestalling and championing market regulations as a remedy: “From a period coeval with the settlement of this city, there has been established in it a public market. The right to establish a market has not been questioned in this trial; and considering the city as having that right, it follows that they may establish such good and wholesome regulations as shall be found necessary for its good government.”<sup>87</sup> On appeal, Justice Wilde of the Shaw Supreme Court agreed. The ordinance giving the market clerk power to eject traders not selling their own produce was simply a valid police law, not unlike the licensing, harbor, and cemetery regulations validated by earlier Massachusetts and New York courts.<sup>88</sup> It was neither a violation of private rights nor an improper restraint of trade. Boston’s bylaw was a “wholesome regulation of [trade].”<sup>89</sup>



In 1845, Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw added his own voice to a chorus of judicial opinion supporting urban market regulations. In *Commonwealth v. Rice*, he backed Faneuil Hall Clerk Daniel Rhodes's action against Barnabus Rice for vending poultry he obtained from a farm in New Hampshire.<sup>90</sup> Shaw defended Boston's 1843 market ordinance. The bylaw, he argued, was "founded on the old policy of the law inhibiting forestalling." Its very purpose was "to secure a dealing between the producer and the consumer, without the intervention of any intermediate agent." Shaw denied that restrictions on resale and secondhand goods were "contrary to common right" or "in restraint of trade" as claimed by Rice. He held instead that "the city have, at great expense provided accommodations; and they have a right so to control them, as best to promote the welfare of all citizens." Here, the "public and general benefit" of city and country was secured by a regulated market providing "free and convenient stands for actual producers."<sup>91</sup>

Although particular opprobrium was reserved for forestallers and hucksters (perhaps the preeminent agricultural capitalists), courts also supported market clerks' powers to evict, penalize, and prosecute other market offenders. The authority to demand rents or fees, require public weighing before sale, and even the general discretion to remove sellers and dole out summary justice were ratified by state judges.<sup>92</sup> In *Charleston v. Goldsmith* (1844), some extreme circumstances produced a quite common defense of the powers delegated to market clerks and commissioners.<sup>93</sup> Moses Goldsmith was summarily expelled from the Charleston market in 1842 after he stabbed "one Kennedy" with a butcher's knife (so much for tradesman solidarity). Justice Wardlaw vigorously supported broad, discretionary power in the hands of local officials in rhetoric steeped in the vision of a well-regulated society:

[W]hen it is considered that in cities, policy necessarily requires many restraints upon individual freedom and that especially in relation to markets—objects of universal interest—numerous minute regulations prevail in all large cities, advantageous to both buyer and seller. Although arbitrary and vexatious, there can remain no doubt that the summary exercise of severe powers here authorized, and committed to the commissioners of the markets, may be required by the public convenience, and is altogether consistent with the rights secured to the citizen.

To deny such powers, Wardlaw argued, would be to deprive a community "the power of preserving order" and "the peace and prosperity of the city."<sup>94</sup> In *Cincinnati v. Buckingham* (1840), Ohio Chief Justice Lane declared that "the prompt and strong enforcement of market regulations" was the rule "from

#1292

the days of the court of pie poudre to the present. A system of closely enforced police regulations, "fixing market hours, making provisions for lighting, watching, cleaning, detecting false weights and unwholesome food, and other arrangements calculated to facilitate the intercourse, and insure the honesty, of buyer and seller," was part of Lane's very definition of a municipal market.<sup>95</sup>

Dissent crept into judicial deference to local market regulations only in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. In the late 1850s and 1860s, courts in Georgia, Minnesota, and Illinois temporarily challenged the municipality's right to prohibit trade outside the marketplace.<sup>96</sup> Justice Lumpkin of the Georgia Supreme Court went furthest, challenging the fundamental rationales for a public market and positing a vision of law, state, citizen, and economy in tension with the well-regulated society. At issue in *Bethune v. Hughes* (1859) was a plaintiff's habeas corpus petition to be released from prison for violating an 1858 Columbus city ordinance against selling provisions outside the public marketplace. Lumpkin indulged in a tirade against this "coercive," "excessive," "anti-free-trade," and "class legislation": "Let anything and everything be done rather than restrict commerce, rather than force and imprison tradespeople, to coerce them to submit to all kinds of discomfort and inconvenience, not to say loss, to gratify the selfishness or avarice of a few municipal lords." He recommended that a popular convention be called to impose restraints on the powers of the legislature. He set Bethune free with a testament to the value of a free economy:

A peaceable citizen, who discharges punctually all his public duties, and respects scrupulously the rights of others, should be left free and untrammelled as the air he breathes in the pursuit of his business and happiness. Fetters are equally galling, whether imposed by one man or by a community; and I am not ashamed to confess that the best sympathies of my heart are, and always will be, interested for one who is, or may be, incarcerated, because, in proud consciousness of a freeman, he claims the right to offer for sale, at any hour of the day, on the highway or in the streets, as interest or inclination may prompt him, any commodity he may possess, the traffic in which is not forbidden by the laws of the land.<sup>97</sup>

Despite his closing qualification (obviously in deference to government's power to prohibit the sale of goods like liquor), Lumpkin's rhetoric certainly contrasted with common law precedent and the ideal of a well-regulated society. His cynicism about local officials' true motives also was something not often seen in earlier market cases.<sup>98</sup>

Economic ideas like those expressed in Judge Lumpkin's opinions were clearly in the air well before the Civil War and became increasingly common in the courts of late nineteenth-century police power jurisprudence. But they failed to hold the day in 1859. Cities continued to build and regulate public markets in the 1850s and 1860s and close down private groceries, stands, and butcher shops in which food products were retailed contrary to law.<sup>99</sup> In 1869, Missouri Justice Bliss dismissed counsel's use of Georgia and Minnesota precedents, calling Judge Lumpkin's broad language "peculiar."<sup>100</sup> Such cases "would establish absolute free trade throughout the city in butcher's meats, and indeed in every other commodity, and would render it impossible to keep up the market system for family supplies in cities of the State—a system believed to be, in the larger towns, for the benefit of both seller and buyer, and conducive to the public order, cleanliness, and health." Instead, Bliss rested his legitimation of St. Louis's 1864 prohibition of meat shops outside market limits on the New York precedents of *Bush* and *Webster*.<sup>101</sup> In 1875, the Georgia Supreme Court itself overrode Lumpkin, claiming: "The right of the legislature to regulate trade . . . has been recognized by this court from the time of its organization." Justice Trippe cited Georgia police ordinances regulating carts and wagons in Augusta, prohibiting the cultivation of rice in Savannah, and the licensing of retail liquors in Covington.<sup>102</sup>

The public economy and the notion of regulated trade were thus still crucial parts of American legal discourse in 1875. This is apparent not only in the long lists of prohibited economic activities, but also, occasionally, in the kinds of things lawmakers found it necessary to positively sanction and allow. In 1866, the Louisiana legislature for the first time explicitly *legalized* "private markets, stores, or stands" in New Orleans "for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit, and fresh fruit."<sup>103</sup> The idea that the private selling of vegetables in New Orleans had to be established by positive law is a good indicator of just how different nineteenth-century notions of polity and economy were from our own. This law aptly captured the prevalent early American view that selling, trade, and occupations were not natural rights or constitutionally protected "pursuits of happiness." They were privileges subject to the larger demands and concerns of well-regulated communities.

Even after the 1866 act legalizing private stores, New Orleans continued to control the sale of food through licensing and a legislative ban on sales within twelve miles of a market house.<sup>104</sup> In *New Orleans v. Stafford* (1875), the Louisiana Supreme Court upheld an injunction against a previously licensed *private* market on St. Peter and Decatur Streets.<sup>105</sup> In doing so, the court had to overcome a new challenge to market regulation—the defendant's claim

that it “creates an involuntary servitude,<sup>104</sup> it abridges the privileges and immunities of the citizens; that it deprives them of their property under due process of law.” The grocer, of course, was invoking the newly minted language of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. The court responded to this new attack with an old defense of legislative power to regulate:

[T]he power arises from the nature of things, and is what is termed a police power. It springs from the great principle ‘*salus populi suprema est lex.*’ There is in the defendant’s case no room for any well-grounded complaint of the violation of a vested right, for the privilege, if he really possessed it, of keeping a private market, was acquired subordinately to the right existing in the sovereign to exercise the police power to regulate the peace and good order of the city, and to provide for and maintain its cleanliness, and salubrity.

And what of the defendant’s right to earn a living? Justice Taliaferro’s opinion suggested that “private benefit would have to yield to the public advantage. It would be a perversion of the principles of organized society and regulated liberty to permit an individual to continue a business or occupation endangering the public health in order that he might derive profit from such occupation.”<sup>106</sup>

Public market regulations and the broader notions of public economy that lay behind them were alive and well in 1875. But the free trade rhetoric of Judge Lumpkin and the new constitutionalism evident in the defense’s argument in *Stafford* expanded in the late nineteenth century. When free trade and constitutionalism were fused together in the rights-conscious years after Reconstruction, a full-fledged challenge to the well-regulated society was born. Ironically, by the time this challenge rose to prominence, a new positivist and federal definition of regulatory power emerged to greet it. Substantive due process and modern administrative regulatory strategies grew up together.<sup>107</sup>

Prior to the Civil War, public market regulations proliferated—infrequently challenged and almost never declared substantively unconstitutional. They were a strong testament to the power of the visions of a well-regulated society and a public economy. It was simply assumed that the state and community had the inherent power to restrict and even prohibit private individuals and shopkeepers from selling meat and produce. The welfare of the people demanded that this basic economic act be performed according to the public standards of the community rather than the private profit motive of the entrepreneur. In most large cities that meant that sales of food were restricted to certain places and times and subject to innumerable conditions. Hawkers,

peddlers, hucksters, forestallers, middlemen, agents, and even honest butchers and grocers (let alone cheats) were prosecuted, fined, and sometimes imprisoned for selling their wares according to the laws of “the market” rather than the regulations of the market house. They were following the dictates of economics but violating the rules of public economy.

### A Note on Corporations, Charters, and Contract

The law of the urban marketplace epitomized the nineteenth-century economy’s debt to the well-regulated society. But economic regulation was not limited to urban centers or the policing of foodstuffs and necessities. The laws, ordinances, and regulations of the nineteenth-century polity—what Willard Hurst sometimes emphasized as the “conditions” of freedom—permeated the economy, structuring its basic relationships and controlling its varied activities. The public regulatory histories of commercial, corporation, and contract law are too massive to receive fair treatment in this survey (and are still in search of their historians). Nonetheless, at least a word is necessary to dispel the myth that these economic subjects were primarily matters of private law and interest, beyond the public purview of state police power.

As Patrick Atiyah noted the histories of corporation and contract law are closely linked.<sup>108</sup> Indeed, the legal history of the corporation in the United States begins with the controversial problem of the status of corporate charters. In contemporary “liberal” or “classical” theory, the corporation is simply the normal unit of business—an efficient device for assembling capital. Its legal status and personality is significant only as a convenient juristic mechanism for encouraging commercial and industrial activity.<sup>109</sup> One might expect that this has long been the case, especially in the era of “market revolution.” But, as always, it is wise to heed L. P. Hartley’s warning: “The past is a foreign country; they do things differently there.”<sup>110</sup>

Before the predominance of general incorporation statutes around 1875,<sup>111</sup> most corporations came into being via a special charter from the state legislature. That special, public act signified the corporation’s status as a creature of governance. It was as an artificial legal entity dependent upon sovereign authority for existence and power. The right of incorporation as practiced in early America was a special gift (accompanied by special privileges) bestowed by the polity upon select associations as *quid pro quo* for the performance of special duties and obligations. The essential publicness of this arrangement cannot be denied despite subsequent wranglings over the extent of those privileges and obligations. Indeed, most early American corporate charters were

#-1296

granted to organizations with a distinct public-utility or community interest cast. Of the 335 profit-seeking corporations formed before 1800 (317 of which were chartered after 1780), 219 were turnpike, bridge, and canal companies; 67 were banks and insurance companies; and 36 concerned water, fire protection, or harbor facilities.<sup>112</sup> Between 1790 and 1860, 88 percent of Pennsylvania's 2,333 special charters remained in the hands of transport, utility, and financial corporations (only 8 percent went to manufacturing or general business firms).<sup>113</sup> The early American business corporation shared a legal identity and ancestry with such public and quasi-public institutions as municipalities, schools, churches, charities, guilds, and the great trading companies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The special charter system was inherently regulatory. Corporations were not citizens possessing natural and absolute rights. They were (in the words of both John Marshall and Roger Taney) "artificial beings" existing only "by force of [state] law" and subject to extensive legislative conditions and restrictions.<sup>114</sup> The early corporate charter was simultaneously a tool of promotion, regulation, and control. An association received important, special benefits of incorporation: (1) a unitary legal personality and concomitant rights to sue and be sued, acquire and liquidate property as a single corporate entity irrespective of changes in ownership; (2) limited liability; and (3) a host of more specific privileges and special-action franchises (e.g., powers of monopoly; eminent domain; rights of way for roads, canals, or railroads; tolltaking). In return, legislatures extracted what Ernst Freund dubbed "an enlarged police power."<sup>115</sup> First, the common law doctrine of *ultra vires* held that corporations (as finite creatures of legislative prerogative) were strictly limited to those powers, objects, and purposes explicitly designated in their charters. Second, legislatures reserved and imposed special statutory conditions regulating general and specific corporate behavior.<sup>116</sup> Finally, and most important, corporations were not immune from the general functioning of state police power—the legislature's ongoing ability to enact regulations for the public safety, morals, health, and welfare.

The basic outlines of this original position of the business corporation in American law are not in dispute.<sup>117</sup> But a string of great constitutional cases—*Dartmouth College* (1819), *Charles River Bridge* (1837), and *Santa Clara* (1886)—has led some legal historians to exaggerate its demise.<sup>118</sup> According to Herbert Hovenkamp, those constitutional developments marked the emergence of the "classical [as in classical economics] corporation."<sup>119</sup> By the 1830s, the corporate regime of special charters, privilege, and regulation is said to have given

way to general incorporation, democracy, and laissez faire. The crucial legal achievements of this process were corporate separation from the state and corporate insulation from government regulation—a status befitting the flag-ship of free-market capitalism.

The classical liberal story begins with the *Dartmouth College Case* which initiated the great transformation of the business corporation from public into private entity. John Marshall's interpretation of the corporate charter as a "contract" constitutionally protected from retrospective state revision (coupled with Joseph Story's clear delineation of private as opposed to public corporations) advanced the cause of privatization and protection by restricting state "discretion to deal with vested property rights."<sup>120</sup> Together with Jacksonian-era general incorporation laws, the *Charles River Bridge Case* then further normalized the business corporation by vitiating the residual privileged and monopolist characteristics favored by John Marshall in *Dartmouth College*. Whether characterized as a shift from static to dynamic property rights, from the protection of property to the release of creative energy, or from special privilege to general utility, the move from *Dartmouth College* to *Charles River Bridge* usually is interpreted in classic political-economic terms as releasing the corporate entrepreneur to compete and lure capital in a freer marketplace.<sup>121</sup> Finally, *Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad* sealed this legal revolution by declaring corporations "persons" entitled to the constitutional rights and protections guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>122</sup> With the emergence of "substantive due process," corporations finally achieved their "natural," economic status as ordinary, private, constitutionally protected enterprises rather than as special, public creations of the state.

While there is no doubt that the corporation became a less exclusive legal institution after 1819, this classical portrait of insistent and inevitable liberalization and privatization is problematic. Indeed, hints of an alternative history appear within the key decisions themselves. Joseph Story's concurrence in *Dartmouth College* famously suggested that states could escape contract clause limitations simply by reserving the right to amend or repeal in every corporate charter.<sup>123</sup> *Charles River Bridge* contained some of Roger Taney's strongest defenses of an open-ended state police power: "The object and end of all government is to promote the happiness and prosperity of the community by which it is established; and it can never be assumed, that the government intended to diminish its power of accomplishing the end for which it was created."<sup>124</sup> Despite some important exceptions, special charters with special conditions remained the rule of American incorporation until the Civil War. Finally, prior

#1298

to *Santa Clara* (and for a good bit of time afterward), the generally accepted standard on corporate identity was *Bank of Augusta v. Earle* (1839), in which the Taney Court insisted that the corporation was an artificial state creation, not a “citizen” protected by the privileges and immunities clause of the U.S. Constitution.<sup>125</sup>

Such incongruities beg a substantive revision of the legal evolution of the business corporation that is ultimately beyond the scope of this chapter. Still, three public economy cases at least outline the degree to which nineteenth-century interpretations of contract and corporation remained rooted in the assumptions and practices of the well-regulated society.

*Brick Presbyterian Church v. Mayor of New York* (1826) and *Coates v. Mayor of New York* (1827) grew out of New York’s attempt to regulate cemeteries as nuisances to public health.<sup>126</sup> In 1823, the municipal corporation passed an ordinance prohibiting all burials within city limits. The ordinance essentially divested several important private churches of long-held rights—rights secured by explicit covenants from the city and royal grants and corporate patents dating from the seventeenth century. The Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church challenged the ordinance, suggesting that it violated the city’s original 1766 conveyance of property for church and cemetery, wherein the municipality covenanted for “quiet use” and enjoyment “without any let or hindrance.” In *Coates*, the sexton of Trinity Church produced a similar deed from the city as well as a corporate grant from William III.<sup>127</sup>

Certainly after John Marshall’s 1819 decision in *Dartmouth College*, such deeds, covenants, and patents would be constitutionally protected as “contracts,” the obligations of which states and localities could not impair. But to the contrary, the New York Supreme Court unambiguously sustained the complete disinterment of the churches’ vested property and corporate rights. In *Brick Presbyterian Church*, Justice Savage emphasized the public obligations of the municipality to take “care of the public morals and the public health.” The city had no power to covenant or contract away legislative powers and duties of police. The church’s covenant for quiet enjoyment was trumped by *salus populi*—the threat the cemetery posed to the “health” and “lives” of the “citizens.”<sup>128</sup> The *per curiam* opinion in *Coates* was even more emphatic. This health regulation “repealed all covenants entered into by the corporation incompatible with the by-law.” Nevertheless, it was legitimate and constitutional. All local police regulations rested on the city’s acknowledged power “so to order the use of private property in the city, as to prevent its proving pernicious to the citizens generally. . . . Every right, from an absolute ownership



#1299

in property, down to a mere easement, is purchased and holden subject to the restriction, that it shall be so exercised as not to injure others.”<sup>129</sup> The New York cemetery regulation summarily abolished vested rights, annulled previous covenants, and uprooted established customs and expectations; but it was a “salutary application of police powers,” not an unconstitutional “taking” of property without compensation or an unconstitutional impairment of the obligation of contracts.<sup>130</sup>

The post-*Dartmouth College* treatment of conveyances, deeds, and grants in the New York cemetery cases was but a prelude to one of the most definitive statements on police power and corporate rights in nineteenth-century law. In *Thorpe v. Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company* (1855), Chief Justice Isaac Redfield sustained an 1849 Vermont statute requiring railroads to fence their lines and maintain cattle guards at farm crossings or be held strictly liable for all damages to animals.<sup>131</sup> Rutland and Burlington Railroad contested the regulation claiming that their 1843 corporate charter was a contract with the state, containing nothing about a costly obligation to erect cattle guards. Redfield responded by directly challenging the misconception that charters (after *Dartmouth College*) granted corporations “immunity and exemption from legislative control.” Rather, citing John Marshall and Roger Taney, Redfield insisted the corporate grants be construed strictly—“in favor of the public”—so as not to abridge legislative power to regulate persons and property and “civil institutions adopted for internal government.”<sup>132</sup> This was not a contract case or a property case but a police power case concerning the general “law-making power” of free states residing “perpetually and inalienably in the legislature.” Isaac Redfield contributed one of the classic definitions: “This police power of the state extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the state [a]ccording to the maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*. . . . Persons and property are subjected to all kinds of restraints and burdens, in order to secure the general comfort, health, and prosperity of the state.”<sup>133</sup> After listing examples of the “thousand things” legislatures could regulate regarding railroad corporations, Redfield concluded unambiguously that state legislatures had the power “as public exigencies may require, to regulate corporations in their franchises, so as to provide for the public safety.”<sup>134</sup> According to Redfield, John Marshall on charters and Joseph Story on corporations did not displace the deeply rooted traditions of public economy and *salus populi*.

To the end of his opinion in *Thorpe*, Redfield appended a series of police power cases (a veritable field guide to the well-regulated society circa 1854),

suggesting that there was no end to such illustrations of the police of the large cities.”<sup>135</sup> He dismissed skeptics with a knowledge and confidence befitting his status as a great jurist:

One in any degree familiar with this subject would never question the right [of police regulation]. . . . To such men any doubt of the right to subject persons and property to such regulations as the public security and health may require, regardless of merely private convenience, looks like mere badinage. They can scarcely regard the objector as altogether serious. And generally, these doubts in regard to the extent of governmental authority come from those who have had small experience.

In 1895, James Bradley Thayer reproduced Redfield’s note in its entirety in his pioneering casebook on American constitutional law, perhaps vainly trying to stave off the badinage and ignorance of late nineteenth-century constitutional ideologues.<sup>136</sup>

What *Commonwealth v. Alger* did for property and police power, *Thorpe v. Rutland* did for corporations and contract. *Salus populi* was the supreme law. Corporations and contract were not above or outside of the general powers of states and localities to regulate for the public welfare. The reification of select constitutional language from a few great Supreme Court cases should not blind us to the continuous mass of nineteenth-century law and legislation regulating and controlling corporate behavior. Such regulations continued right through the supposed golden ages of “laissez-faire constitutionalism,” “liberty of contract,” and “corporate capitalism.” Indeed, two reputed ideologues of postbellum constitutionalism had nothing but good things to say about *Thorpe v. Rutland*. Thomas Cooley made Redfield’s opinion the linchpin of his discussion of corporations and police power: “All contracts and all rights, it is held, are subject to this power; and all regulations which affect them may not only be established by the State, but must also be subject to change from time to time, with reference to the general well-being of the community. . . . Rights insured to private corporations by their charters, and the manner of their exercise, are subject to such new regulations as from time to time may be made by the State with a view to the public protection, health, and safety.”<sup>137</sup> Christopher Tiedeman added, “It would be an exceedingly liberal, and hence wrongful, construction of the constitutional protection against the impairment of the obligation of contracts, to place corporations above and beyond the ordinary police power of the state.”<sup>138</sup>

By the late nineteenth century, the treatises of Cooley and Tiedeman helped solidify the notion advanced in *Thorpe* and the cemetery cases that police

powers could not be contracted away.<sup>139</sup> That doctrine became known as the “inalienable police power” and it essentially mooted *Dartmouth College*–style arguments about charters limiting state regulatory power. In *Boston Beer Company v. Massachusetts* (1877), the U.S. Supreme Court held that a brewery charter did not preclude the state from subsequently prohibiting altogether the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. A prohibition on offal had the same, drastic ex post facto consequences for the Northwestern Fertilizing Company. Again the Supreme Court sustained the police regulation over vested charter provisions.<sup>140</sup> But ultimately it makes little sense to discuss these decisions now as purely matters of “corporation” or “economic” or “commercial” law. For they were firmly embedded in the long legal histories of public morals and public health to be taken up in the final two chapters of this book. Still, one late nineteenth-century corporation case does capture the tenuous persistence of earlier notions of public economy and corporate responsibility to the general welfare. In 1898 (four years after conviction of Eugene Debs for his role in the notorious Pullman strike), the Illinois Supreme Court declared that Pullman’s Palace Car Company (one of the great ogres of American corporate capitalism) had no authority to own an entire “company” town. Such behavior was an *ultra vires* act of the corporation, contrary to the “good public policy” of the state and “incompatible with the theory and spirit of our institutions.”<sup>141</sup> Nineteenth-century American corporations were neither self-generating nor self-regulating. They were creatures of law and governance, subject to the visible hand of regulation in a distinctly public economy.

## Conclusion

Roger Taney suggested in his argument before Chief Justice Marshall in *Brown v. Maryland* that there was no such thing in American jurisprudence as a vested right to sell. If there had been, Taney argued, one could not only peddle gunpowder in the heart of New York City, but “he may offer hides, fish, and articles of that description, in places offensive and inconvenient to the public, and dangerous to the health of the citizens; he may hold an auction at his own warehouse, and refuse to pay any tax to the State; he may sell at retail; he may sell as a hawker and pedlar.”<sup>142</sup> Taney well knew in this argument *reductio ad absurdum* that no antebellum jurist could accept such consequences. As surely as the Constitution granted the federal government power to regulate interstate commerce, selling, trading, and exchange within a state were subject to long-held state and local regulations of police.

#1302

The Blackstonian notion of “public oeconomy” so apparent in Nathan Dane’s offenses against public trade was tenacious and inclusive. But even Dane’s list of offenses illuminates only the most obvious controls on the early American economy. Additionally, one-seventh of all potential trading, manufacturing, and dealing was immediately restricted by laws limiting activity on Sundays.<sup>143</sup> Pilot, port, and wharfage laws significantly proscribed freedom of action in the nation’s harbors.<sup>144</sup> Public safety, health, and morals laws restricted or prohibited the sale of hazardous, noxious, or immoral goods. In addition, large bodies of regulation circumscribed economic activity in areas that remain unexamined here, including taxation, bankruptcy, mills, railroads, banking, insurance, and labor laws.

These police regulations formed the basic outline of early American public economy. Taken together, they reflect a society devoted to a vision of economic relations subject to the larger dictates of community and social mores. An array of local and public officials supervised and cleared the exchange of primary economic goods. Those same goods had often already passed stringent public requirements regarding manufacturing, packaging, and transport. In some communities and cities, almost all modes of selling anything, and a wide variety of other occupations and trades were considered privileges, specially licensed and sanctioned by government. Many economic activities were prohibited because they conflicted with grander social objectives. No business, occupation, trade, or economic activity was immune from the state’s police powers for the protection and promotion of public safety, morals, health, comfort, and welfare.

In theory, the nineteenth-century market was “free.” In practice, it was “well-ordered” and “well-regulated.” The legal and local regulation of economic life in early America was pervasive. The rules of public economy were extremely detailed and were governed by the overarching legal principle that private interest must be made subservient to the public welfare. As judge after judge put it when such regulations were contested in court, *salus populi suprema est lex*—the welfare of the people is the supreme law.

The relationship of public and private, and law and economy in American capitalism are complicated and crucial historical questions—too important to remain hidden beneath resilient national myths about a golden age of contract, possessive individualism, and free enterprise. The common legal notion of public economy uncovered in nineteenth-century statutes, cases, and legal commentaries bears no resemblance to such shibboleths. It reflects a legal culture resistant to the abstract theories of “the state,” “the individual,” and “the market” at the heart of such myths and committed to understandings of

“property,” “rights,” and “governance” irreducible to the a priori assumptions of neoclassical economics or a negative liberal injunction to leave alone. The form and substance of the early American economy was a product of law and regulation. Capitalism and active governance were not incompatible; they were interdependent. There is nothing natural or private or particularly surprising about the forms of power operating under the aegis of contemporary notions of economics. For the primary relationships of the modern American economy were constructed in the early nineteenth century with the full public powers of police and governance.

142. Wilson, *Works*, 1:138.
143. Swift, *System*, 72.
144. Goodrich, *Science*, 2, 189.
145. Wilson, *Works*, 1:238, 268.
146. Goodrich, *Science*, 169–70.
147. Swift, *System*, 17. See also Chipman, *Principles*, 70; and Wilson, *Works*, 1:84.
148. Taylor, *Construction Construed*, 28.
149. Holmes, *The Statesman*, 239. See also Sullivan, *History of Land Titles*, 337.
150. Goodrich, *Science*, 168 (emphasis added).
151. Cooper, *Two Essays*, 15–16.
152. Sullivan, *Political Class Book*, 152.
153. *Sturges v. Crowninshield*, 4 Wheaton 122 (U.S., 1819); *Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wheaton 213 (U.S., 1827).
154. *Commonwealth v. Alger*, 84–85.
155. Wilson, *Works*, 1:268.
156. Goodrich, *Science*, 206.
157. Chipman, *Principles*, 274; Goodrich, *Science*, 188.
158. Morton Keller is my source for this wonderful insight into the brevity and connect-  
edness of American history. But Holmes himself provided a similar perspective in a cher-  
ished reminiscence from Sidney Bartlett, who wrote him: “Deacon Spooner died in 1818  
aged ninety-four. I saw him and talked with him. *He* talked with Elder Faunce, who talked  
with the Pilgrims and is said to have pointed out *the* rock.” Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.,  
*Speeches* (Boston, 1918), 41.
159. Kent, *Commentaries*, 2:265, 274–76; Kent, *Commentaries*, 12th ed., ed. Oliver Wen-  
dell Holmes Jr., 4 vols. (Boston, 1873), 2:441, n. 2.

## Chapter Two

1. Pierre Bourdieu, “The Force of Law: Toward a Sociology of the Juridical Field,” *Hastings Law Journal* 38 (1987): 805–13.
2. Marvin Meyers, *The Jacksonian Persuasion: Politics and Belief* (Stanford, Calif., 1957), v.
3. I owe this observation to conversations with Rachel Fulton. See Fulton, “The Virgin Mary and the Song of Songs in the High Middle Ages” (Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1994).
4. Marc Raeff, *The Well-Ordered Police State: Social and Institutional Change through Law in the Germanies and Russia, 1600–1800* (New Haven, Conn., 1983).
5. Adam Smith, *Lectures on Jurisprudence* (1762–63; Liberty Classics edition, Indianapolis, Ind., 1982), 331–33. Also see Johann Justi’s prioritization of security and safety in Albion W. Small, *The Cameralists: The Pioneers of German Social Policy* (Chicago, 1909), 332–93.
6. This is a crucial distinction in Christopher Tomlins’s informative treatment of police. See Tomlins, *Law, Labor, and Ideology in the Early American Republic* (New York, 1993), 19–97.
7. *The Constitution of the United States*, art. 1, sec. 9: “The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.” On the linkages between tranquility and safety, see John Taylor, *Construction Construed and Constitutions Vindicated* (Richmond, Va., 1820), 13; and Emerich de Vattel, *The Law of Nations*, ed. Edward D. Ingraham (Philadelphia, 1852), 10.
8. Henry Baldwin, *A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1837), 25; William Sullivan, *The Political Class Book: Intended to*

(Boston, 1831), 19.

#:1305

9. Iredell elaborated, "If in any government, principles of patriotism and public good ought to predominate over mere private inclination, surely they ought to do so in a Republic." *Talbot v. Janson*, 3 Dallas 133 (U.S., 1795), 136.

10. *Mayor of New York v. Miln*, 11 Pet. 102 (U.S., 1837), 128. Ogden argued more important cases before the early American Supreme Court than any lawyer except Daniel Webster and William Wirt. See Charles Warren, *A History of the American Bar* (1911; Howard Fertig edition, New York, 1966), 303.

11. For some hints, see the role of "public safety" in the discussions of slavery and native Americans in the antebellum Supreme Court decisions *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 5 Pet. 1 (U.S., 1831), 55; and *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 16 Pet. 539 (U.S., 1842), 563.

12. While with vast strides and bristling hair aloof,

Pale Danger glides along the falling roof,

And Giant Terror, howling in amaze,

Moves his dark limbs across the lurid blaze.

Quoted in Henry L. Champlin, *The American Firemen* (Chelsea, Mass., 1880), 240.

13. *Brown v. Maryland*, 12 Wheat. 419 (U.S., 1827); Charles Warren, *The Supreme Court in United States History*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1926), 1:693.

14. Philip B. Kurland and Gerhard Casper, eds., *Landmark Briefs and Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States: Constitutional* (Washington, D.C., 1978), 2:427–28.

15. *Brown v. Maryland*, 443–44.

16. Carl Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness: The First Century of Urban Life in America, 1625–1742* (New York, 1938), 55–58; Carl Bridenbaugh, *Cities in Revolt: Urban Life in America, 1743–1776* (New York, 1955), 98–100; Richard C. Wade, *The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis* (Chicago, 1959), 91–94, 291–94; Jane H. Pease and William H. Pease, "The Blood-Thirsty Tiger: Charleston and the Psychology of Fire," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 79 (1978): 281–95; Carey Hearn, "Fire Control in Antebellum Mississippi," *Journal of Mississippi History* 40 (1978): 319–27. On the persistence of such problems into the early twentieth century, see Christine Meisner Rosen, *The Limits of Power: Great Fires and the Process of City Growth in America* (Cambridge, 1986).

17. David D. Dana, *The Fireman: The Fire Departments of the United States* (Boston, 1858), 358–65.

18. Quoted in Wade, *Urban Frontier*, 91.

19. Pease and Pease, "Blood-Thirsty Tiger," 281.

20. Alexander J. Wall Jr., "The Great Fire of 1835," *New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin* 20 (1936): 3.

21. See, for example, James R. Wilson, "Tokens of the Divine Displeasure in the Late Conflagrations in New York and Other Judgments," cited in Wall, "Great Fire," 19.

22. Quoted in Hearn, "Fire Control," 322. Also see Pease and Pease, "Blood-Thirsty Tiger," 294–95; Stephen F. Ginsberg, "The Police and Fire Protection in New York City: 1800–1850," *New York History* 52 (1971): 138–40; Joseph Bird, *Protection against Fire* (New York, 1873), 137–46; William Worthington Fowler, *Fighting Fire: The Great Fires of History* (Hartford, Conn., 1873), 532–42.

23. *Pennsylvania Senate Journal* (Philadelphia, 1797): 46; *Pennsylvania House Journal* (Philadelphia, 1797): 51–52.

24. *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1682–1841*, ed. Thomas Cooper, 10 vols. (Charleston, S.C., 1836), 7 (1685), 2; 7(1698), 7–12; 7 (1701), 17–22.

25. Ginsberg, "Police and Fire Protection"; Stephen F. Ginsberg, "Above the Law: Volunteer Firemen in New York City, 1836–1837," *New York History* 50 (1969): 165.

26. Ginsberg, "Police and Fire Protection," 141, 145.

27. *Laws of New Netherland, 1638–1674*, ed. E. B. O'Callaghan (Albany, N.Y., 1868), (1648), 82; (1648), 102; (1657), 322; (1658), 363; (1673), 500; Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness*, 56–61. As would be typical of fire legislation for the next 200 years, the first New Amsterdam chimney ordinance of 1648 was passed immediately after "two Houses were burned" because of neglected chimneys.

28. *Colonial Laws of New York, 1664–1775*, 5 vols. (Albany, N.Y., 1894), 2 (1737), 1064; 4 (1761), 571–73; 5 (1772), 363; 5 (1775), 743–46; Joseph D. McGoldrick et al., *Building Regulations in New York City: A Study in Administrative Law and Procedure* (New York, 1944), 27–35. The New York public nuisance provision did not go nearly as far as a similar provision in a 1713 South Carolina statute. Wooden buildings deemed common nuisances in Charleston were to be *demolished* by judgment of "three commissioners." Cooper, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1682–1841*, 7 (1713), 58–59. See also *Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1692–1780*, 21 vols. (Boston, 1869), 1 (1692), 42, c. 13, 42; and "An Act for Preventing Common Nuisances," *The General Laws of Massachusetts, 1780–1822*, ed. Theron Metcalf (Boston 1823), 1 (1785), 193–94. New York only provided for indictment, fine, imprisonment and double taxation. *Colonial Laws of New York*, 5 (1775), 745–46.

29. *Laws of the State of New York*, 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y., 1813), 2 (1813), c. 86 (R.L.), 363–70.

30. "The commander or owner . . . of every ship or other vessel, arriving from sea, and having gun-powder on board shall, within twenty-four hours after her arrival in the harbor, and before such ship or other vessel be hauled alongside of any wharf, pier or key, within the said city, land the said gun-powder, by means of a boat or boats or other small craft, at any place on the East river, east of Walnut street, or any place on the North river, to the northward of the outlet of Lispenard's meadow, which may be most contiguous to any of the magazines, and shall cause the same to be stored in one of the magazines . . . on pain of forfeiting all such gun-powder, to any person or persons who will sue and prosecute for the same to effect." *Ibid.*, 365.

31. "[A]ll gun-powder which shall be carried through the streets of the city by carts, carriages or by hand or otherwise, shall be in tight casks well headed and hooped, and shall be put into bags or leather cases and entirely covered therewith, so that no powder may be spilled or scattered in the passage thereof. . . . And it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to seize the same to his or their own use and benefit, and to convey the same to one of the magazines aforesaid, and thereupon to prosecute the person or persons offending against this act." *Ibid.*

32. *Ibid.*, 369. This omnibus provision made explicit what was only assumed earlier—that the municipal corporation had power to regulate for the prevention of fires under a legislative grant to "make by-laws for the Public good." See Hendrik Hartog, *Public Property and Private Power: The Corporation of the City of New York in American Law, 1730–1870* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1983), especially 127–28.

33. O'Callaghan, *Laws of New Netherland, 1638–1674* (1673), 501; *Laws of Connecticut* (1673), 25; *Laws of Ohio* (1805), 501; *Laws of Michigan*, 1 (1817), 500; *Laws of Indiana* (1818), 361.

34. Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness*, 58; *Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts Bay, 1692–1780*, 1 (1692), c. 13, 42–43; 1 (1711), 677–78; *Massachusetts Laws, 1780–1822*, 1 (1796), 532–34. This three-pronged regulatory attack, featuring restrictions on building and hazardous materials along with extensive fireward powers, remained Massachusetts's ap-



rough to the fire problem in the nineteenth century. *The Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1836), 190-73, 269, 401-2.

35. John V. Morris, *Fire and Firefighters* (Boston, 1953), 18.

36. *The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682-1809*, 18 vols. (Harrisburg, 1911) 12 (1787), 416; 15 (1795) 346, 354-55; 18 (1809), 983; *House Journal* (1792): 165; *Senate Journal* (1795): 188-89; Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness*, 208-9.

37. Cooper, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1682-1841*, 7:1-79. In 1783 Charleston was incorporated and endowed by the legislature with its own powers "to make and establish by-laws, rules and ordinances, respecting the harbour, streets, lanes, public buildings, work houses, markets, wharves, public houses, carriages, wagons, carts, drays, pumps, buckets, fire engines, the care of the poor, the regulation of seamen or disorderly people, negroes, and in general, every other bye-law or regulation that shall appear to them requisite and necessary for the security, welfare and convenience of the said city, or for preserving peace, order and good government within." *Ibid.*, 7:97, 98.

38. *Public Laws of the State of Rhode Island* (Providence, 1822), 449-77.

39. *A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey, 1709-1861*, ed. John T. Nixon, 3d ed. (Trenton, 1861), (1811), 300. Fines also tended to increase rapidly when concern about fire grew. When a three-guilder fine for wooden or plaster chimneys failed to deter the practice in New Amsterdam, the fine was quickly raised to fifty guilders. O'Callaghan, *Laws of New Netherland, 1638-1674* (1648), 82-83; (1657) 322. The record, however, is diverse. Massachusetts, as late as 1836, tended to impose fines of no more than \$20 for violating its gunpowder and fire regulations. *Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (1836), 269, 401-2, 192-93. New York tended to favor fines in the \$150-\$500 range in 1813. *Laws of New York* (1813), c. 86 (R.L.), 361-70.

40. *Public Laws of Rhode Island* (1822), 471.

41. *Laws of New York* (1813), c. 86 (R.L.), 365. The best discussion of private prosecution in nineteenth-century America is Allen Steinberg, *The Transformation of Criminal Justice: Philadelphia, 1800-1880* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1989).

42. *Laws of New York* (1813), c. 86 (R.L.), 364; Cooper, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1682-1841*, 7 (1713), 58; *Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts Bay*, 1 (1693), c. 13, 42.

43. Cooper, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1682-1841*, 7:10, 19, 20, 27, 41, 58, 69, 126, 150.

44. The only semblance of a concern for particular property rights in these statutes is a sometime requirement for compensation and reimbursement from the town or city (1) when one's (nonnuisance) house was destroyed by public officials to prevent the spread of fire (except when the house was already on fire), and (2) when one's personal buckets were lost or destroyed when fighting fire. The whole issue of necessity and taking, *salus populi* and compensation, will be discussed more fully in conjunction with the Great Fire of 1835.

45. Hartog, *Public Property and Private Power*, 127.

46. Willard Hurst is one of the most dedicated investigators of this phenomenon. His work on the Wisconsin lumber industry illustrates the ultimate ineffectiveness of attempts to regulate the harvesting of the Wisconsin forest. The failure of public authorities to control forest fires is one of his innumerable themes. James Willard Hurst, *Law and Economic Growth: The Legal History of the Lumber Industry in Wisconsin, 1836-1915* (Cambridge, Mass., 1964), 456-59. Also see Charles E. Rosenberg, *The Cholera Years: The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1866* (Chicago, 1962), on the ineffectiveness of health regulations; Arthur F. McEvoy, *The Fisherman's Problem: Ecology and Law in the California Fisheries, 1850-1980* (Cambridge, 1986), on the ineffectiveness of California fishery regulations; Hendrik Har-

tog, "Pigs and Positivism," *Wisconsin Law Review* (1985): 899–935, on the ineffectiveness of New York City's pig regulations, and Timothy J. Gilfoyle, *City of Eros: New York City, Prostitution, and the Commercialization of Sex, 1796–1920* (New York, 1992), on the official tolerance of prostitution despite antiprostitution rhetoric and legislation. This book challenges this overwhelming emphasis on legal, regulatory failure and concomitant descriptions of lax enforcement with four separate arguments. First, legal ideas and social action are intimately linked in ways obscured by an overly harsh, instrumental separation of law and society, ideas and action. For example, modern sodomy laws are by all accounts not actively enforced. Yet I would contend that one interested in law, sexuality, and the policing of morality in late twentieth-century American life ignores the statistically anomalous but ideologically powerful case of *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U.S. 186 (1986), at his or her peril. Second, 100 percent effectiveness is rarely anticipated in human laws. One must resist the temptation to translate the *presence* of illegality (or the incidence of fire or the extinction of alewives) into the *absence* of law, regulation, or enforcement. Again, a telling contemporary example: Would anyone argue that the high incidence of illegal drug use in late twentieth-century America signals tolerance, lax enforcement, or a lethargic state, police, or prison system? Third, the local, informal, and discretionary nature of the early American legal and criminal justice system, with its vast array of summary proceedings, private prosecutions, and unrecorded neighborhood coercions, makes the enforcement issue a very difficult social history question. Examinations of formal police or public prosecution records are inadequate for making a case for or against enforcement. Finally, this book presents its cases—each case represents a statute, ordinance, or regulatory common law action that was distinctly *enforced*. The cases are selective in area and predominantly appellate in level. They are part of case studies that necessarily only hint at the full dimensions of safety, property, economy, morals, and health regulation in nineteenth-century America. In other words, they are but the tip of the iceberg in an extensive (and sometimes hidden) legal history of enforcement.

47. *New York Assembly Journal* (Albany, N.Y., 1800): 216. After the fire of 1835, New York passed radical measures for public relief with calls for "promptitude and liberality." The governor, mayor, and legislature consciously strove to avoid extended debate or close discussion of proposed provisions. *New York Assembly Documents* (Albany, N.Y., 1836), 1: docs. 1, 3, 7, 8.

48. Nathan Dane, *A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law*, 8 vols. (Boston, 1823), 3:39; Horace G. Wood, *A Practical Treatise on the Law of Nuisances* (1875; 2d ed., Albany, N.Y., 1883), 1.

49. William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England: A Facsimile of the First Edition of 1765–1769*, 4 vols. (Chicago, 1979), 3:216; 4:167.

50. In this vein, Martin Melosi dismisses antebellum efforts at pollution control because they treated a major public policy problem as a mere matter of "nuisance." Martin V. Melosi, ed., *Pollution and Reform in American Cities, 1870–1930* (Austin, Tex., 1980), 18. Edward Corwin and Leonard Levy portray nuisance as something like a second-rate forerunner of state police and administrative power, more an obstacle to be overcome than a source of public power. Edward S. Corwin, *The Twilight of the Supreme Court* (New Haven, Conn., 1934), 68; Leonard W. Levy, *The Law of the Commonwealth and Chief Justice Shaw* (New York, 1957), 252–54.

51. Joel Franklin Brenner, "Nuisance Law and the Industrial Revolution," *Journal of Legal Studies* 3 (1974): 403–33; Morton J. Horwitz, *The Transformation of American Law, 1780–1860* (Cambridge, Mass., 1977), especially 74–78. On public nuisance, see the adaptation of Paul M. Kurtz, "Nineteenth Century Anti-Entrepreneurial Nuisance Injunctions—

#1309

Avoiding the Chancellor.” *William and Mary Law Review* 17 (1976): 621–70. The Brenner-Horwitz thesis turns on first presenting a misleadingly static and absolutist conception of preindustrial property and nuisance law. It then asks the admittedly fascinating but already skewed historical question: if no use of property could ever affect another (under a “strict liability” rather than a “relative rights” interpretation of *sic utere tuo*), how could the industrial revolution and its accompanying bevy of adverse effects on neighboring property have happened? The answer: nuisance was a site of modern legal transformation, wherein instrumental judges eased “the substantive law of nuisance in favor of the entrepreneur,” and “effectively emasculated [it] as a useful curb” on industrialism. According to Horwitz and Kurtz, one of the most clever mechanisms for this legal capitalist subsidization was a resurrection of the “*narrow and technical public nuisance doctrine*” to bar private suits. Kurtz, “Anti-Entrepreneurial Nuisance,” 645; Horwitz, *Transformation, 1780–1860*, 77. Note that historical misconceptions 1 and 2 directly conflict—nuisance law cannot be both trivial (primitive, ineffective) and a nearly “insurmountable obstacle” to “all entrepreneurial activity.” Kurtz, 623.

52. My own revision builds on some excellent recent attempts to move beyond the Brenner-Horwitz interpretation. See John P. S. McLaren, “Nuisance Law and the Industrial Revolution—Some Lessons from Social History,” *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies* 3 (1983): 155–221; Robert G. Bone, “Normative Theory and Legal Doctrine in American Nuisance Law: 1850 to 1920,” *Southern California Law Review* 59 (1986): 1101–1226; Peter Karsten, “Explaining the Fight over the Attractive Nuisance Doctrine: A Kinder, Gentler Instrumentalism in the ‘Age of Formalism,’” *Law and History Review* 10 (1992): 45; Christine Rosen, “Differing Perceptions of the Value of Pollution Abatement across Time and Place: Balancing Doctrine in Pollution Nuisance Law, 1840–1906,” *Law and History Review* 11 (1993), 303–81.

53. Wood, *Nuisances*, 1; Joel Prentiss Bishop, *Commentaries on the Criminal Law*, 4th ed., 2 vols. (1865; Boston, 1868), 1:598; James Kent, *Commentaries on American Law*, 4 vols. (New York, 1826), 2:340; Ernst Freund, *Standards of American Legislation*, 2d ed. (1917; Chicago, 1965), 66; William Packer Prentice, *Police Powers Arising under the Law of Overruling Necessity* (New York, 1894), 167.

54. Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb, *The Development of English Local Government, 1689–1835* (London, 1963), 13.

55. Wood, *Nuisances*, 2, 20, 26–82. For some idea of the deep historical roots of nuisance law as a regulatory instrument (including its use to prevent fires), see Helena M. Chew and William Kellaway, *London Assize of Nuisance, 1301–1431* (London, 1973), ix–xxxiv.

56. Douglass C. North, *The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790–1860* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1961); Stuart Bruchey, *The Roots of American Economic Growth, 1607–1860* (New York, 1965); Thomas C. Cochran, *Frontiers of Change: Early Industrialism in America* (New York, 1981).

57. Victor S. Clark, *History of Manufactures in the United States*, 2 vols. (1929; New York, 1949), 1:222.

58. Orlando W. Stephenson, “The Supply of Gunpowder in 1776,” *American Historical Review* 30 (1925): 271–81; Arthur Pine VanGelder and Hugo Schlatter, *History of the Explosives Industry in America* (New York, 1927), 30–37.

59. VanGelder and Schlatter, *Explosives Industry*, 66–71; Max Dorian, *Du Ponts: From Gunpowder to Nylon* (Boston, 1962).

60. *Anonymous*, 12 Mod. 342 (1700). This particular indictment was for gunpowder kept in Brentford Town. Also see *Rex v. Taylor*, 2 Str. 1167 (Eng., 1742). London’s Common Council had explicitly banned gunpowder from the city after the Great Fire of 1666. “An

Act for preventing and suppressing fires within the City of London” (1626), in Donald Goddard Wing, *Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America, and of the English Books Printed in Other Countries, 1641–1700* (New York, 1972–88), reel 1637, 35. By 1770, gunpowder was regulated throughout Great Britain by statute. 5 Geo. I, c. 26 (1720); 2 Geo. III, c. 35 (1770).

61. *Wolcott v. Melick*, 11 NJE 204, 66 Am. Dec. 790 (1856), 793. In *Rhodes v. Dunbar*, 57 Pa. St. 274 (1868), Justice Read’s list of useful economic establishments declared nuisances included: “A glass-house, a chandler-shop, a swine-yard, a pig-sty, a pig boarding-house, a soap factory, a tallow-furnace, a slaughterhouse, a bone-boiling establishment, a horse-boiling establishment, a mill-dam, a melting-house of animal fat and tallow, a cotton-press, finishing steam boilers, the use of a public place for immigrants, brick-burning, laying up wet jute, storing wood-naphtha, gunpowder, petroleum or nitro-glycerine, a lime-kiln, a dye-house, a furnace, a smelting-house, a smith-forge, a livery-stable, a tannery, gas-works.” *Rhodes*, 275. Also see Thomas W. Waterman, *Waterman’s Eden on the Law and Practice of Injunctions*, 3d ed., 2 vols. (New York, 1852), 2:264–65; Francis Wharton, *A Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1846), 504–6; Wood, *Nuisances*.

62. *People v. Sands*, 1 Johns. 78 (N.Y., 1806), 78.

63. *Laws of New York* (1804), c. 126.

64. *People v. Sands*, 88.

65. *Ibid.*, 83–84.

66. *Ibid.*, 86.

67. Here are some examples of the potentially extreme particularity in nuisance law prosecutions from the late nineteenth-century: “The leaving of a hand car on a public road at a railroad crossing, and hanging buckets and clothing thereon, whereby horses are frightened.” *Cincinnati R.R. Co. v. Commonwealth*, 80 Ky. 137 (1882). “The singing of a ribald song containing the stanza charged in the indictment, in a loud and boisterous manner, on the public streets, in the presence of divers persons, continued for the space of ten minutes.” *State v. Toole*, 106 N.C. 736 (1890).

68. This information is supplied by William Johnson in the second edition of his reports. At this time, the house was stocked with 400 quarter casks of powder. The explosion damaged a church and several dwelling houses nearby. *People v. Sands*, 84, n. a.

69. *Myers v. Malcolm*, 6 Hill 292, 41 Am. Dec. 744 (New York, 1844).

70. It should be noted that the private plaintiff in this suit sought a public nuisance ruling specifically to get around the tort law requirement of negligence. *Ibid.*, 745. Thus, contrary to the Horwitz-Kurtz thesis discussed earlier, public nuisance law and its accompanying special damage provision made it distinctly *easier* for this private party to seek damages.

71. *Cheatham v. Shearon*, 1 Swan. 213, 55 Am. Dec. 734 (Tenn., 1851).

72. *Ibid.*, 736.

73. *Ibid.*, 737.

74. *Bradley v. People*, 56 Barb. 72 (N.Y., 1866); *Rhodes v. Dunbar*, 290 (planing mill at issue, but dictum on powderhouses); *Wier’s Appeal*, 74 Pa. St. 230 (1873); *Heeg v. Licht*, 80 N.Y. 579 (1880); *McAndrews v. Collerd*, 42 N.J. 189 (1880); Wood, *Nuisances*, 70–71, n. 3.

75. *Wier’s Appeal*, 243. The extraordinariness of this equitable remedy against public nuisances will be discussed in more detail in chapter 4. One of many reasons for granting an injunction here (in a neighborhood “not thickly settled”) was the fact that “a public turnpike-road” ran very near the powderhouse. *Ibid.*, 244.

76. *Dumesnil v. Dupont*, 18 B. Monroe 800, 68 Am. Dec. 750 (Ky., 1858) is the exception to the general trend away from *Sands*.

77. *People v. Sands*, 84. Although obtaining an accurate count of powderhouse explosions is difficult, it is significant that the actions in *Myers*, *Cheatham*, *Heeg*, and *McAndrews* were prompted by actual explosions. Also see the testimony of witnesses in *Wier's Appeal*, 243–44. Unplanned explosions were a very real part of the history of the explosives industry. The Bellona Mills in Baltimore, for example, exploded three times in its short early nineteenth-century existence. See VanGelder and Schlatter, *Explosives Industry*, 77.

78. See, for example, the shoddy treatment of *Sands* (“that case was disposed of upon the form of the indictment”) by the time of *Heeg v. Licht* (1880), 657.

79. *Fisher v. McGirr*, 67 Gray 1 (Mass., 1854), 27.

80. Gunpowder in Brooklyn (the issue in *People v. Sands*) was ultimately regulated by statute in 1852. *Laws of New York* (1852), c.355, 552, 559.

81. *Foote v. Fire Department of the City of New-York*, 5 Hill 99 (N.Y., 1843). Also see *Williams v. The City Council of Augusta*, 4 Ga. 509 (1848). In *Davenport v. Richmond City*, 81 Va. 636 (1886), a municipal ordinance directing the removal of a powderhouse was upheld even though the property had been conveyed for that very purpose.

82. *License Cases*, 5 How. 504 (U.S., 1847), 589–90.

83. As a typical property law text puts it, “Zoning is a twentieth-century development. . . . What came before was piecemeal and limited.” Jesse Dukeminier and James E. Krier, eds., *Property*, 3d ed. (Boston, 1993), 1115. Andrew J. King’s pioneering history of late nineteenth-century precursors of modern zoning also invokes the standard generalization: “In the United States decisions regarding the use of urban land rested almost exclusively in private hands until the twentieth century. While state and local governmental agencies provided the legal framework for private action, nineteenth century Americans trusted the market to ordain and facilitate the appropriate decisions.” Andrew J. King, “Law and Land Use in Chicago: A Prehistory of Modern Zoning” (Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin–Madison, 1976). See also Lawrence M. Friedman, *A History of American Law*, 2d ed. (New York, 1985), 678.

84. *Respublica v. Duquet*, 2 Yeates 493 (Penn., 1799), 499.

85. *Ibid.*, 497 (emphasis added); *City of London v. Wood*, 12 Mod. 669 (Eng., 1702), 686. As Holt pointed out, municipal power was necessary as the “supreme jurisdiction [the legislature] cannot have leisure to inspect into the small matters that concern the whole order and regulation of matters within that society or community, as they that are members of it shall.” The complex historical relationship between municipal and state power is most authoritatively explored in Hartog, *Public Property and Private Power*.

86. *Respublica v. Duquet*, 497–98. *The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1809*, 18 vols. (Harrisburg, Pa., 1911), 12 (1789) 200; “An Act to Authorize the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to Prevent the Erection of Wooden Buildings in Certain Parts of the City of Philadelphia,” *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, 15 (1795) 354–55. Philadelphia was incorporated with this prologue: “Whereas the intention of civil government is to provide for the order, safety and happiness of the people and where the general systems and regulations thereof are found to be ineffectual it is the duty of the legislature to remedy the defects: And whereas the administration of government within the city of Philadelphia is in its present form inadequate to the suppression of vice and immorality, to the advancement of the public health and order and to the promotion of trade, industry and happiness and in order to provide against the (evils) occasioned thereby it is necessary to invest the inhabitants thereof with more speedy, vigorous and effective powers of government than are at present established.” *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, 13:193.

87. *Respublica v. Duquet*, 498–99. To bring his argument close to home, Ingersoll re-

minded the court of the “dreadful fire” which had just consumed Ricket’s Circus, “distant only one square from where the court now sits.” *Ibid.*, 499.

88. *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, 13 (1789) 193.

89. Irving Browne, “Fire Limits,” *Albany Law Journal* 21 (1880): 225–26. In *Douglass v. Commonwealth*, 2 Rawle 262 (Pa., 1830), the Pennsylvania Supreme Court again had a chance to rule on the 1796 Philadelphia fire limit. Once again, the statute itself was not even challenged as the court decided that alterations and additions made in converting an existing wooden blacksmith’s shop into a cabinetmaker’s warehouse entailed an “erection” of a wooden building indictable under the statute.

90. *Wadleigh v. Gilman*, 12 Me. 403 (1835).

91. At trial, a jury found for Wadleigh in the amount \$154.07 after the judge ruled as a matter of law that the removal of this building to another lot was not an “erection” within the meaning of the ordinance. *Ibid.*, 403.

92. Often this destruction was by a public official in accordance with a local ordinance or state statute. But the common law also allowed for the private “abatement” of public nuisances. Vigilante destruction was, of course, also a very real threat for violators of antebellum law or community standards and expectations.

93. *Ibid.*, 404–5. Weston also had no trouble liberally extending the “erection” requirement of the ordinance to include buildings moved from one quarter of Bangor to another. *Ibid.*, 406. In a series of cases, Connecticut opted for a stricter construction of statutory “erections.” See *Daggett v. State*, 4 Conn. 60 (1821); *Booth v. State*, 4 Conn. 65 (1821); *Tuttle v. State*, 4 Conn. 68 (1821).

94. The two categories—“taking” and “regulation,” “eminent domain” and “police power”—were mutually exclusive in the nineteenth century. Under a police regulation, it did not matter what happened to the property because of the regulation. Any injury, no matter how severe, was *damnum absque injuria* (an injury without remedy) and noncompensable. A “taking,” on the other hand, involved a completely different type of public action—the direct appropriation of private property for public use. For the best historical discussions of eminent domain, see Harry N. Scheiber, “The Jurisprudence—and Mythology—of Eminent Domain in American Legal History,” in *Liberty, Property and Government: Constitutional Interpretation before the New Deal*, ed. Ellen Frankel Paul and Howard Dickman (Albany, N.Y., 1989), 217–38; and Scheiber, “Property Law, Expropriation, and Resource Allocation by Government: The United States, 1789–1910,” *Journal of Economic History* 33 (1973): 232–51, 242–43.

95. *Wadleigh*, 405.

96. *Ibid.*, 404.

97. *Ibid.* (emphasis added).

98. *Ibid.*, 405.

99. *Vanderbilt v. Adams*, 7 Cow. 349 (New York, 1827); *Stuyvesant v. Mayor of New York*, 7 Cow. 588 (New York, 1827); *Baker v. Boston*, 12 Pick. 184 (Mass., 1831); *Village of Buffalo v. Webster*, 10 Wendell 99 (N.Y., 1833). *Stuyvesant* is one of the four New York City cemetery cases argued simultaneously in 1827. The same opinion is also often cited as *Coates v. Mayor of New York*, 7 Cow. 585 (N.Y., 1827).

100. *Baker*, 193; *Stuyvesant*, 605; *Vanderbilt*, 351–52. In 1881, John Dillon used these very cases along with *Wadleigh* for his comprehensive definition of “Police Powers and Regulations”: “Many of the powers most generally exercised by municipalities are derived from what is known as the *police power* of the state, and are delegated to them to be exercised for the public good. . . . [I]t may here be observed that every citizen holds his property subject to the proper exercise of this power. . . . And it is well settled that laws and regulations of

this character, though they may disturb the enjoyment of individual rights, are not unconstitutional, though no provision is made for compensation for such disturbances. They do not appropriate private property for public use, but simply regulate its use and enjoyment by the owner. . . . These regulations rest upon the maxim, *Salus populi suprema est lex*. . . . It is not a taking of private property for public use, but a salutary restraint on a noxious use by the owner, contrary to the maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*.” John F. Dillon, *The Law of Municipal Corporations*, 2d ed., 2 vols. (New York, 1873), 1:167, n. 2.

101. *Wadleigh*, 405–6.

102. *Brady v. Northwestern Insurance Co.*; *Mayor and Council of Monroe v. Hoffman*, 29 La. Ann. 651, 29 Am. Rep. 345 (1877). The only limit to judicial acceptance of municipal fire limits in the late nineteenth century was a tendency among some state courts to demand explicit statutory delegation of power before municipalities passed such ordinances. For an early precedent these cases relied on *Mayor of Hudson v. Thorne*, 7 Paige ch. 261 (N.Y., 1838). See *City of Olympia v. Mann*, 1 Wash. St. 389 (1890); *Keokuk v. Scroggs*, 39 Ia. 447 (1874); *Pye v. Peterson*, 45 Tx. 312 (1876); *Kneedler v. Norristown*, 100 Pa. St. 368 (1882).

103. *Monroe*, 345–46.

104. *Brady*, 447.

105. Prentice, *Overruling Necessity*; Platt Potter, *Dwarris on Statutes* (Albany, N.Y., 1871), 444–67.

106. Prentice, *Overruling Necessity*, 4. Also see James Kent, *Commentaries on American Law*, 4 vols. (New York, 1826), 2:274–75; Thomas M. Cooley, *A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations* (Boston, 1868), 594–95; Potter, *Dwarris on Statutes*, 444–45; Scott M. Reznick, “Empiricism and the Principle of Conditions in the Evolution of the Police Power: A Model for Definitional Scrutiny,” *Washington University Law Quarterly* (1978): 19–20; Harrison H. Brace, “To What Extent May Government in the Exercise of Its Police Power, Take, Destroy or Damage Private Property without Giving Compensation Therefor?” *Chicago Legal News* 18 (1886): 339–41; Thomas J. Pitts, “The Nature and Implications of the Police Power,” *Kansas City Law Review* 6 (1937): 128–49.

107. *Maleverer v. Spinke*, 1 Dyer 32 (Eng., 1538); *Case of the King’s Prerogative in Salt-peter*, 12 Coke 13 (Eng., 1607); *Mouse’s Case*, 12 Coke 63 (Eng., 1609); *Governor and Company of the British Cast Plate Manufacturers v. Meredith*, 4 T.R. 794 (Eng., 1792). The doctrine first appeared in American case law in 1788 in *Respublica v. Sparhawk*, 1 Dallas 357 (Pa., 1788).

108. Cooley, *Limitations*, 594–95; Kent, *Commentaries*, 2:274. On *damnum absque injuria*, see Joseph William Singer, “The Legal Rights Debate in Analytical Jurisprudence from Bentham to Hohfeld,” *Wisconsin Law Review* (1982): 975–1059.

109. Thomas Rutherford, *Institutes of Natural Law*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia, 1799), 1:93–96.

110. Blackstone, *Commentaries*, 4:31–32.

111. Wall, “Great Fire,” 17, n. 11.

112. As quoted in *ibid.*, 11.

113. I relied on the following in putting together this composite sketch: Speeches by the governor and mayor to the New York Assembly in *New York Assembly Documents* (1836), 1: docs. 3, 7, 8; Wall, “Great Fire”; Nathan Miller, *The Enterprise of a Free People: Aspects of Economic Development in New York State during the Canal Period, 1792–1838* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1962), 172–93; William Worthington Fowler, *Fighting Fire: The Great Fires of History* (Hartford, Conn., 1873), 405–17; John V. Morris, *Fires and Firefighters* (Boston, 1953), 117–30; E. J. Goodspeed, *History of the Great Fires in Chicago and the West* (New York, 1871), 654–55.

114. Morris, *Fires and Firefighters*, 13–15.

115. See, for example, “An Act for Building with Stone or Brick in the Town of Boston, and Preventing Fire” and “An Act Providing, in Case of Fire, For the More Speedy Extin-

#1314

ishment thereof,” *Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts Bay, 1692–1760*, 1 (1692), c. 13, 42–43; 1 (1711), c. 5, 677–78. See also *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 86 (R.L.), 363–70.

116. Such “hooks” were on Peter Stuyvesant’s list of necessary fire-fighting equipment for “New Amsterdam.” O’Callaghan, *Laws of New Netherland, 1638–1674*, (1648), 82; (1657), 322. See also, Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness*, 58–59, 211–13.

117. The Blutworth legend achieved legal status in *Respublica v. Sparhawk*, 362. The source of the legend is perhaps Samuel Pepys, who followed the Great Fire in his *Diary* (1659–69). Pepys went to the king and the duke of York for an order to pull down houses when met with the mayor’s hesitancy. Gunpowder was finally used two days too late to squelch remaining flames. Alternative renditions have the mayor hesitating because the first houses to be destroyed belonged to lawyers of the temple, city magnates, or aldermen. Harold Priestley, *London: The Years of Change* (London, 1966), 151–78; Fowler, *Fighting Fire*, 465–96.

118. *Year Books*, 13 Henry VIII, 16, pl. 1 (1522).

119. *Maleverer v. Spinke; Case of the King’s Prerogative in Salt-peter; Mouse’s Case*.

120. *Governor and Company of the British Cast Plate Manufacturers v. Meredith*, 797.

121. *Respublica v. Sparhawk*.

122. Kent, *Commentaries*, 1:275–75.

123. *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), 368.

124. *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 86, 368–69. Such statutory provision was not rare. After Boston’s bout with fire in 1653, it passed a town ordinance allowing public officials to order the demolition of houses. The ordinance explicitly stated that “noe person whoos house shall be so pulled down . . . shall . . . recover any satisfaktion by law.” In 1659, the town reversed itself and ordered that buildings so destroyed should “againe be repayred and made good by the towne.” Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness*, 58.

125. An alternative explanation for the statutory distinction between buildings and goods is that goods could be removed and saved whereas the building was purely at the mercy of the fire or authorities.

126. *Mayor of New York v. Lord* (I), 17 Wend. 285 (N.Y., 1837); *Mayor of New York v. Lord* (II), 18 Wend. 126 (N.Y., 1837).

127. The jury awarded these amounts (the Lords had asked for \$9,558 and \$250,259.30 respectively) despite a judge’s charge that damages should be confined “to such property as could have been saved with ordinary care and diligence, if the building had not been destroyed.” Here, witnesses testified that the building would have been inevitably destroyed by fire if it had not been blown up. *Mayor v. Lord* (I), 288.

128. *Ibid.*, 289.

129. *Ibid.*, 290.

130. *Ibid.*, 291–92.

131. *Mayor v. Lord* (II), 129–30.

132. *Ibid.*, 130. Dissents in both *Lord* appeals objected to broad and equitable constructions of a statute that clearly provided damages for buildings only. *Mayor v. Lord* (I), 296–305; *Mayor v. Lord* (II), 136–40.

133. *Stone v. Mayor of New York* (which includes *Berthoud v. Mayor of New York*), 25 Wend. 157 (N.Y., 1840); *Russell v. Mayor of New York*, 2 Denio 461 (N.Y., 1845).

134. *Stone*, 160–64.

135. *Ibid.*, 162.

136. *Russell*, 473–74 (emphasis added).

137. *Ibid.*, 475–76. Sherman analogized the statute to public health and quarantine laws. Mariners and vessels were subject to such laws “without providing any compensation for



the loss and delay, and for the confinement of the crew and passengers to the prescribed limits.” So too, during the cholera epidemic, boards of health were created with powers “arbitrarily to destroy an unlimited amount of the property of its citizens, for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, without imposing any obligation or subjecting them to any responsibility whatever.”

138. *Ibid.*, 484.

139. *Hale v. Lawrence* (decided together with *Howe v. Lawrence*), 21 N.J. 714, 47 Am. Dec. 190 (N.J., 1848), 192.

140. *American Print Works v. Lawrence* (decided with *Hale v. Lawrence*), 3 Zab. 590, 57 Am. Dec. 420 (N.J., 1851), 430–32.

141. *Bowditch v. Boston*, 101 U.S. 16 (1879), 19. As defined by *Bowditch*, a bounty entailed “that which could not have been claimed before.”

142. *Surocco v. Geary*, 3 Cal. 69 (1853); *Conwell v. Emrie*, 2 Ind. 35 (1850); *Taylor v. Inhabitants of Plymouth*, 49 Mass. 462 (1844); *Coffin v. Nantucket*, 5 Cush. 269 (Mass., 1850); *Ruggles v. Nantucket*, 11 Cush. 433 (Mass., 1853); *Parsons v. Pettingell*, 11 Allen 507 (Mass., 1866); *McDonald v. City of Red Wing*, 13 Minn. 38 (1868). See also *White v. City Council of Charleston*, 2 Hill 571 (S.C., 1835); *Keller v. Corpus Christi*, 1 Tx. 614 (1879). In *Surocco v. Geary*, the California Supreme Court explicitly connected the law of necessity and the law of public nuisance: “A house on fire, or those in its immediate vicinity which serves to communicate the flames, becomes a nuisance, which it is lawful to abate, and the private rights of the individual yield to the considerations of general convenience and the interests of society. Were it otherwise, one stubborn person might involve the whole city in ruin, by refusing to allow the destruction of a building which would cut off the flames and check the progress of the fire.” *Surocco*, 73.

143. *Bowditch v. Boston*.

144. Dillon, *Municipal Corporations*, 2:953. In addition to Dillon’s commentary, see “Destruction of Private Property to Prevent the Spread of Fires,” *Law Journal* 9 (1874): 484; Henry C. Hall and John H. Wigmore, “Compensation for Property Destroyed to Stop the Spread of a Conflagration,” *Illinois Law Review* 1 (1907): 501–36; and the note following the report of *Hale v. Lawrence* in 47 Am. Dec. 190, 207–10.

145. *Stewart Purdon’s Digest: A Digest of the Statute Law of the State of Pennsylvania from the Year 1700 to 1903*, 13th ed., 5 vols. (Philadelphia, 1905), 3:2780–83.

146. See, for example, *City Council of Montgomery v. Louisville & N.R. Co.*, 84 Ala. 127 (1887); *Canepa v. City of Birmingham*, 92 Ala. 358 (1890); *McCloskey v. Kreling*, 76 Cal. 511 (1888); *Ford v. Thralkill*, 84 Ga. 169 (1889); *King v. Davenport*, 98 Ill. 305 (1881); *Baumgartner v. Hasty*, 100 Ind. 575 (1884); *City of Des Moines v. Gilchrist*, 67 Ia. 210 (1885); *Alexander v. Town Council of Greenville*, 54 Miss. 659 (1877); *State v. Johnson*, 114 N.C. 846 (1894); *Hubbard v. Town of Medford*, 20 Or. 315 (1891); *Corporation of Knoxville v. Bird*, 80 Tenn. 121 (1883); *City of Olympia v. Mann*; *City of Charleston v. Reed*, 27 W. Va. 681 (1886); *City of Richmond v. Dudley*, 129 Ind. 112 (1891); *Commonwealth v. Parks*, 155 Mass. 531 (1892); *Clark v. City of South Bend*, 85 Ind. 276 (1882); *Anderson v. City of Savannah*, 69 Ga. 472 (1882).

147. Christopher G. Tiedeman, *A Treatise on the Limitations of Police Power in the United States* (St. Louis, 1886), 438–40; Ernst Freund, *The Police Power: Public Policy and Constitutional Rights* (Chicago, 1904), 131. Tiedeman went so far as to support the decision in *Corporation of Knoxville v. Bird*, where the Tennessee Supreme Court applied the ban to cases where wooden construction was contracted for before passage of an ordinance, even though such an interpretation made all contracts for wooden construction illegal, and negated contractual obligations. Tiedeman, *Limitations*, 439, n. 1. This is hardly the construction of the contracts clause one would expect from one of the “villainous” proponents

of laissez-faire constitutionalism. See Arnold Paul, *Observance, Crisis and the Rule of Law: Attitudes of Bar and Bench, 1887–1895* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1960); Clyde E. Jacobs, *Law Writers and the Courts: The Influence of Thomas M. Cooley, Christopher G. Tiedeman, and John F. Dillon upon American Constitutional Law* (Los Angeles, 1954); Benjamin Twiss, *Lawyers and the Constitution: How Laissez Faire Came to the Supreme Court* (New York, 1962). For the best general revisions of this Progressive school of late nineteenth-century constitutional historiography, see Michael Les Benedict, “Laissez-Faire and Liberty: A Re-evaluation of the Meaning and Origins of Laissez-Faire Constitutionalism,” *Law and History Review* 3 (1985): 293–331; and Aviam Soifer, “The Paradox of Paternalism and Laissez-Faire Constitutionalism: United States Supreme Court, 1888–1921,” *Law and History Review* 5 (1987): 249–79.

148. Cooley, *Limitations*, 595–96.

149. John F. Dillon, *Commentaries on the Law of Municipal Corporations*, 3d ed., 2 vols. (Boston, 1881), 953. On the same point, see Cooley, *Limitations*, 595; Freund, *Police Power*, 563–64; Kent, *Commentaries*, 2:275.

150. Examples of rigorous enforcement abound. In 1840 New York City’s fire wardens seized twenty-five kegs of gunpowder kept by a liquor merchant. The powder evidently had been in the accused’s store for only *fifteen minutes* in the process of being packed for shipment to Mobile. *Foote v. Fire Department of the City of New York*, 99–100. A series of cases in Connecticut also revealed a relatively aggressive enforcement of New Haven’s wooden building regulation. In 1821, state actions against three separate owners of wooden structures simultaneously made their way to the Supreme Court. *Daggett v. State*; *Booth v. State*; *Tuttle v. State*.

151. The Supreme Court agreed and declared section 29 unconstitutional, as the exercise of a police power belonging exclusively to the state governments. *United States v. Dewitt*, 9 Wall. 41 (U.S., 1869); *United States Statutes at Large*, 14 (1867), c. 169, 484. Federal laws, however, were successful in regulating explosives in interstate commerce and on steam vessels. *United States Statutes at Large*, 14 (1866), c. 162, 81; 16 (1871), c. 100, 440–59.

152. *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon*, 260 U.S. 393 (1922), 415. At issue was the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Kohler Act of 1921 prohibiting the mining of anthracite coal in such a way as to cause the subsidence (and thus threaten the existence) of any structure used as a human habitation. Carol M. Rose, “*Mahon* Reconstructed: Why the Takings Issue Is Still a Muddle,” *Southern California Law Review* 57 (1984): 561–99; Lawrence M. Friedman, “A Search for Seizure: *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon* in Context,” *Law and History Review* 4 (1986): 1–22.

153. *Pennsylvania Coal*, 420, 422. Brandeis’s dissenting opinion indeed resonated with Shaw-like overtones: “Every restriction upon the use of property imposed in the exercise of the police power deprives the owner of some right theretofore enjoyed, and is, in that sense, an abridgment by the state of rights in property without making compensation. But restriction imposed to protect public health, safety or morals from dangers threatened is not a taking. The restriction here in question is merely the prohibition of a noxious use. The property so restricted remains in the possession of its owner. The state does not appropriate it or make any use of it. The state merely prevents the owner from making a use which interferes with paramount rights of the public.” *Ibid.*, 417.

## Chapter Three

1. Barry M. Mitnick, *The Political Economy of Regulation* (New York, 1980); James W. McKie, “Regulation and the Free Market: The Problem of Boundaries,” *Bell Journal of Economics and Management Science* 1 (1970): 6–26. This notion flows as much from the pub-

#1317

lic/private distinction in modern political thought as from classical economics. See Joyce Oldham Appleby, *Economic Thought and Ideology in Seventeenth-Century England* (Princeton, N.J., 1978); Appleby, *Capitalism and a New Social Order: The Republican Vision of the 1790's* (New York, 1984); P. S. Atiyah, *The Rise and Fall of Freedom of Contract* (Oxford, 1979); Morton J. Horwitz, "The History of the Public/Private Distinction," *Pennsylvania Law Review* 130 (1982): 1423–28. For an early challenge to this perspective, see Morris R. Cohen, "Property and Sovereignty," *Cornell Law Quarterly* 13 (1827): 8; Robert L. Hale, "Force and the State: A Comparison of 'Political' and 'Economic' Compulsion," *Columbia Law Review* 35 (1935): 149.

2. Thomas K. McCraw, "Regulation in America: A Review Article," *Business History Review* 49 (1975): 175.

3. Gerald D. Nash, "State and Local Governments," in *Encyclopedia of American Economic History*, ed. Glenn Porter, 3 vols. (New York, 1980), 2:509. Also see Sidney Fine, *Laissez Faire and the General-Welfare State* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1956); Wallace D. Farnham, "The Weakened Spring of Government: A Study in Nineteenth Century American History," *American Historical Review* 68 (1963): 662–80. This traditional interpretation of Adam Smith has been revised. See Donald Winch, *Adam Smith's Politics: An Essay in Historical Revision* (Cambridge, 1978); Michael Ignatieff and Istvan Hont, eds., *Wealth and Virtue: The Shaping of Political Economy in the Scottish Enlightenment* (Cambridge, 1983).

4. Karl Polanyi, *The Great Transformation* (New York, 1944); Harold D. Woodman, "Economy from 1815 to 1865," in Porter, *Encyclopedia of American Economic History*, 1:66; Stuart Bruchey, *The Wealth of a Nation: An Economic History of the United States* (New York, 1988), x. Also see Simon Kuznets, *Modern Economic Growth: Rate, Structure, and Spread* (New Haven, Conn., 1966); Stuart Bruchey, *The Roots of American Economic Growth, 1607–1861* (New York, 1965); Douglass C. North, *The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790–1860* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1961); Douglass C. North, *Growth and Welfare in the American Past: A New Economic History* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966); Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman, eds., *The Reinterpretation of American Economic History* (New York, 1971); Thomas C. Cochran, *Frontiers of Change: Early Industrialism in America* (New York, 1981). Most American economic historians have dispensed with Polanyi's biting critical stance toward this transformation: "Our thesis is that the idea of a self adjusting market implied a stark utopia. Such an institution could not exist for any length of time without annihilating the human and natural substance of society." Polanyi, *Transformation*, 3.

5. Sean Wilentz, "Society, Politics, and the Market Revolution, 1815–1848," in *The New American History*, ed. Eric Foner (Philadelphia, 1990), 51–71; Harry L. Watson, *Liberty and Power: The Politics of Jacksonian America* (New York, 1990); Charles G. Sellers, *The Market Revolution: Jacksonian America, 1815–1846* (New York, 1991). The social history literatures synthesized in these three works are immense. For capitalism and the countryside, see the bibliography and discussions contained in Alan Kulikoff, "The Transition to Capitalism in Rural America," *William and Mary Quarterly* 46 (1989): 120–44; Christopher Clark, *The Roots of Rural Capitalism: Western Massachusetts, 1780–1860* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1990), 3–17; Steven Hahn and Jonathan Prude, eds., *The Countryside in the Age of Capitalist Transformation: Essays in the Social History of Rural America* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1985). On industrial capitalism, see Anthony F. C. Wallace, *Rockdale: The Growth of an American Village in the Early Industrial Revolution* (New York, 1978); Alan Dawley, *Class and Community: The Industrial Revolution in Lynn* (Cambridge, Mass., 1976); Paul G. Faler, *Mechanics and Manufacturers in the Early Industrial Revolution: Lynn, Massachusetts, 1780–1860* (Albany, N.Y., 1981). Alan Kulikoff has recently called for social historians looking at antebellum agricul-

What's the use

Of this bragging up and down,  
When three women and one goose  
Make a market in your town!

6. Oscar Handlin and Mary Flug Handlin, *Commonwealth: A Study of the Role of Government in the American Economy: Massachusetts, 1774–1861* (New York, 1947); Louis Hartz, *Economic Policy and Democratic Thought: Pennsylvania, 1776–1860* (Cambridge, Mass., 1948). Although the Handlins and Hartz portray a state constantly involved in the antebellum economy, that state is primarily promotional, encouraging entrepreneurial projects (like canals, banks, and railroads) and creating a hospitable institutional environment for capitalist economic development. As Robert Lively put it, in the commonwealth studies "the elected official" simply replaced "the individual enterpriser as the key figure in the release of capitalist energy." In the end, except for the myth of statelessness, the commonwealth studies did little to challenge the fundamentally liberal-capitalist portrait of nineteenth-century America outlined in the introduction. For an illustration of this, see the works Hartz produced directly before and after his commonwealth monograph. Louis Hartz, "The Individualist Philosophy of John Harlan, 1833–1911" (Honors Thesis, Harvard University, 1940); Hartz, *The Liberal Tradition in America: An Interpretation of American Political Thought since the Revolution* (New York, 1955). I am using the Handlins and Hartz here to stand for the entire corpus of commonwealth work. See the works cited in Robert A. Lively, "The American System: A Review Article," *Business History Review* 29 (1955): 81–96; and Harry N. Scheiber, "Government and the Economy: Studies of the 'Commonwealth' Policy in Nineteenth-Century America," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 3 (1972): 135–51. Harry Scheiber's studies of public rights and eminent domain are the only commonwealth-inspired work to directly challenge the liberal thesis. See Scheiber, "Public Rights and the Rule of Law in American History," *California Law Review* 72 (1984): 217–51; and "Law and the Imperatives of Progress: Private Rights and Public Values in American Legal History," in *Ethics, Economics and the Law*, ed. J. Roland Pennock and John W. Chapman (London, 1982), 303–20.

7. James Willard Hurst, *Law and the Conditions of Freedom in the Nineteenth-Century United States* (Madison, Wis., 1956); Morton J. Horwitz, *The Transformation of American Law, 1780–1860* (Cambridge, Mass., 1977). Hurst and Horwitz demonstrate the very different spins possible within a basically instrumentalist interpretation of law and economy. In Horwitz's view, law is sinisterly manipulated by the largest capitalists in alliance with an elite bar. For Hurst, law responds naturally to more consensual demands for a freeing up of creative economic energies and individual, entrepreneurial initiative. The other classic statements in this tradition are Lawrence M. Friedman, *A History of American Law*, 2d ed. (New York, 1985); Stanley I. Kutler, *Privilege and Creative Destruction: The Charles River Bridge Case* (New York, 1971); William E. Nelson, *Americanization of the Common Law: The Impact of Legal Change on Massachusetts Society, 1760–1830* (Cambridge, Mass., 1975); and

Hendrik Hartog, "Distancing Oneself from the Eighteenth Century: A Commentary on Changing Pictures of American Legal History," in *Law in the American Revolution and the Revolution in the Law*, ed. Hendrik Hartog (New York, 1981), 229–57. Hurst's *Law and Economic Growth: The Legal History of the Lumber Industry in Wisconsin, 1836–1915* (Cambridge, Mass., 1964) is perhaps the most subtle and extended demonstration of the formative influence of law in economy. The Wisconsin timber industry was almost completely dependent on state-created "conditions": land grants of the 35 million acres owned by the government, internal improvements like improved streams and the building of railroads, and the granting of such public privileges as corporate status, special licenses and franchises, and the power of eminent domain. In this work particularly, Hurst comes close to a theme later elaborated by critical legal historians that *all* markets are legally and socially constructed. See, for example, Robert W. Gordon, "Critical Legal Histories," *Stanford Law Review* 36 (1984): 57–125; Duncan Kennedy, "The Role of Law in Economic Thought: Essays on the Fetishism of Commodities," *American University Law Review* 34 (1985): 939–1001; Robert J. Steinfeld, "*The Philadelphia Cordwainers' Case of 1806: The Struggle over Alternative Legal Constructions of a Free Market in Labor*," in *Labor Law in America: Historical and Critical Essays*, ed. Christopher L. Tomlins and Andrew J. King (Baltimore, 1992), 20–43.

8. Arthur Selwyn Miller, *The Supreme Court and American Capitalism* (New York, 1968), 26. Here are some similar conclusions after reflecting on either commonwealth or legal/constitutional history. Cochran, *Frontiers of Change*, 21: "The most pervasive favorable factor in law, as in other institutions, was the culture itself, with its traditional bias toward the entrepreneur, or the person engaged in buying and selling." Bruchey, *Wealth of a Nation*, 65: "The Taney Court provided the legal foundation for a democratized capitalism." Robert Higgs, *The Transformation of Economy, 1865–1914: An Essay in Interpretation* (New York, 1971), 53: "[T]he Constitution laid the foundation of private property rights so as to curb the arbitrary powers of government and to promote the security required for the pursuit of productivity-raising activities of all kinds." Sellers, *The Market Revolution*, 47: "Lawyers were the shock troops of capitalism." More ominously, two of the most important new works in legal history have resurrected previously vanquished myths about nineteenth-century law and economics. Herbert Hovenkamp has suggested, "American constitutional law came to be built on the political economy of an unreconstructed Adam Smith." Morton Horwitz has returned to the one-dimensional notion of nineteenth-century law as a "buffer" between state and society, protecting private property and blocking public schemes to redistribute wealth. Herbert Hovenkamp, *Enterprise and American Law, 1836–1937* (Cambridge, Mass., 1991), 69; Morton J. Horwitz, *The Transformation of American Law, 1870–1960: The Crisis of Legal Orthodoxy* (New York, 1992), 9.

9. Helpful in reconstructing this interrelationship of police and economy are Marc Raeff, *The Well-Ordered Police State: Social and Institutional Change through Law in the Germanies and Russia, 1600–1800* (New Haven, Conn., 1983), 92–119; Albion W. Small, *The Cameralists: The Pioneers of German Social Polity* (Chicago, 1909); Michel Foucault, "Governmentality," in *The Foucault Effect: Studies in Governmentality*, ed. Graham Burchell, Colin Gordon, and Peter Miller (Chicago, 1991), 87–104, especially 92–93; Pasquale Pasquino, "*Theatrum Politicum: The Genealogy of Capital—Police and the State of Prosperity*," *Ideology and Consciousness* 4 (1978): 45; Steven C. A. Pincus, "From Holy Cause to Economic Interest: The Study of Population and the Invention of the State" (unpublished manuscript).

10. Emmerich de Vattel, *The Law of Nations*, ed. Edward D. Ingraham (Philadelphia, 1852), 33–47.

11. Charles B. Goodrich, *The Science of Government* (Boston, 1853), vi, 181.

12. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2d ed. (Oxford, 1989), 5:60.

13. William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England: A Facsimile of the First Edition of 1765–1769*, 4 vols. (Chicago, 1979), 4:161. William Crosskey cites a similar usage in a tract by Jeremy Dummer in 1745: “A great Minister once said to me, That the Regulation of [colonial] Charters must be look’d on as Part of *the publick Oeconomy*, and not as the Affair of any particular Person or Province.” William W. Crosskey, *Politics and the Constitution in the History of the United States*, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1953), 2:1286, n. 82. See Crosskey generally in the text accompanying this note for a provocative discussion of the distinctions between early American usages of “public economy,” “political economy,” and “commercial economy.”

14. Blackstone, *Commentaries*, 4:162. Under “offenses against public police or economy” Blackstone treated a wide variety of crimes and activities: clandestine marriage, bigamy and polygamy, idle and wandering soldiers and mariners (or those pretending to be such), “Egyptians” or “gypsies,” *common nuisances* (which he defines as including offenses against “the public order and oeconomical regimen of the state”), annoyances in highways, bridges, and public rivers, the keeping of hogs in a city, disorderly inns or alehouses, bawdy houses, gaming houses, and unlicensed stage plays, lotteries, cottages harboring thieves or idle and dissolute persons, the making and selling of fireworks, eavesdroppers, common scolds, idleness, rogues and vagabonds, luxury and extravagant expenses in dress and diet, gambling, and the selling and hunting of game. *Ibid.*, 163–75.

15. E. P. Thompson, “The Moral Economy of the English Crowd in the Eighteenth Century,” in *Customs in Common: Studies in Traditional Popular Culture* (New York, 1991), 185–258. Karl Marx’s best statement of the legal-political construction of the market is, of course, “The So-Called Primitive Accumulation,” in *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy* (1867; International Publishers Edition, 3 vols., New York, 1967), 1:713–74. In the Thompson tradition, Douglas Hay dates the legal-political transformation with John Locke, who “distorted the oldest arguments of natural law to justify the liberation of wealth from all political or moral controls; he concluded that the unfettered accumulation of money, goods, and land was sanctioned by Nature and, implicitly, by God.” Douglas Hay, “Property, Authority and the Criminal Law,” in *Albion’s Fatal Tree: Crime and Society in Eighteenth-Century England*, ed. Douglas Hay et al. (London, 1975), 17–63, 18.

16. As a mountain of social history has demonstrated, this does not mean that the United States was any more immune from class conflict and crowd actions in this period. See especially Paul Gilje, *The Road to Mobocracy: Popular Disorder in New York City, 1763–1834* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1987).

17. Jon C. Teaford, *The Municipal Revolution in America: Origins of Modern Urban Government, 1650–1825* (Chicago, 1975), 39–43, 97–100; Robert H. Wiebe, *The Opening of American Society: From the Adoption of the Constitution to the Eve of Disunion* (New York, 1984). Richard L. McCormick, in summing up the contribution of the commonwealth studies to an understanding of antebellum economic policy, argued, “Forever giving things away, governments were laggard in regulating the economic activities they subsidized. . . . ‘Policy’ was little more than the accumulation of isolated, individual choices, usually of a distributive nature.” McCormick, “The Party Period and Public Policy: An Exploratory Hypothesis,” *Journal of American History* 66 (1979): 279, 284–85.

18. *Constitution of the United States*, art. 1, sec. 8: “The Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

19. Nathan Dane, *A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law*, 8 vols. (Boston, 1823), 4:728. Dane's organization of crimes against public policy closely mirrors Blackstones. For Blackstone's list of crimes against public trade, see *Commentaries*, 4:154–60. Also see Matthew Hale, *The Prerogatives of the King*, ed. D. E. C. Yale (London, 1976), 286–321.

20. Dane, *Abridgment*, 6:728–55; 7:33–111.

21. *Ibid.*, 6:744. Throughout this section, my generalizations will be based on a close reading of statute books in Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Michigan, and Ohio.

22. *The General Laws of Massachusetts, 1780–1835*, ed. Asaheal Stearns and Theron Metcalf, 4 vols. (Boston, 1823–36), 1:88, 170, 200, 391, 519; 2:20, 15, 28, 46, 16, 85, 156, 212, 174, 198, 253, 339, 357, 437, 445, 566; 3:84, 268, 348; 4:109, 106.

23. *The General Public Statutory Law and Public Local Law of the State of Maryland, 1692–1839*, ed. Clement Dorsey, 3 vols. (Baltimore, 1840); *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1682–1838*, ed. David J. McCord, 10 vols. (Columbia, S.C., 1841); *The Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan* (Detroit, 1838); *Statutes of Ohio and of the Northwestern Territory Adopted or Enacted from 1788 to 1833*, ed. Salmon P. Chase (Cincinnati, 1835).

24. “An Act to regulate the Inspection of Salted Fish,” in Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2 (1817), c. 114, 1483–94. See also, “An Act to prevent Fraud and Deception in the Packing of Pickled Fish, and to regulate the Size and Quality of Casks, and the Sale and Exportation thereof within and from this Commonwealth,” Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 2 (1810), c. 120, 253–57.

25. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2:1483–84. Barrels, casks, hoops, and staves were a constant focus of antebellum legislation. Prior to 1841, South Carolina had enacted some eighty-seven provisions respecting barrels. McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1835*, 10:41–42.

26. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2:1484–85. Inspectors received a fee for each barrel inspected and were given broad powers to condemn or to order barrels repacked and repickled. In 1818, the inspector was given further power to discharge any coopers producing barrels for fish that did not meet statutory requirements. *Ibid.*, 1489.

27. In Maryland the oath was: “I, A.B. do swear, or affirm, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the certificate hereunto annexed contains the whole quantity of pickled and barrelled fish on board the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ master, and that no fish is shipped on board said vessel for the ship's company, or on freight or cargo, but what is inspected and branded according to the law of this state; so help me God.” *Ibid.*, 1486.

28. See Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1783), 88; 1 (1796), 519; 2 (1799), 4.

29. From 1789 to 1818, Boston's town officers included: 9 selectmen, 12 overseers of the poor, 12 members of the school committee, 3 auditors, 24 firewards, 20 surveyors of lumber, 4 cullers of hoops and staves, 10 cullers of dry fish, 4 fence viewers, 4 hogreeves and haywards, 2 surveyors of hemp, 2 surveyors of wheat, 2 assay masters, and 2 inspectors of lime. *By-Laws and Orders of the Town of Boston* (Boston, 1818), 3–4. Also see Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1786), 250. Municipalities backed up their appointments with dollars. In early Philadelphia, salaries for clerks of the market and corders of wood exceeded the budget for watering the city. *Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia*, ed. John C. Lowber (Philadelphia, 1812), 208–9.

30. Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts* 2 (1799), 11. An 1815 Massachusetts law recommended seven years hard labor for all persons “who knowingly and designedly, by false pretence or pretences, shall obtain from any person or persons, money goods, wares, merchandize or other things, with intent to cheat or defraud any person or persons of the

same." *Ibid.*, 2 (1815), 403. *Laws of New York*, 1 (1813), c. 30, 376; Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1825), c. 206, 864; *Laws of New York*, 1 (1813), c. 44, 75.

31. An example of this overall concern for fairness and assurance of quality is the procedure prescribed for the economic transfer of hides and skins from butchers or slaughterers to leather manufacturers in Baltimore. Such a transaction could not take place without the intervention of an inspector who would stamp each hide for damage (holes, cuts, slashes, or wounds) and deduct total damages from the purchase price of a prime hide. Furthermore, the inspectors were charged with keeping a regular record of the damages to every hide slaughtered by Baltimore butchers, and butchers were subsequently fined for such damage. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2 (1831), c. 245, 1503; 2 (1835), c. 270, 1506; 2 (1831), c. 103, 1507. Also see the restrictions on usury: Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1784), 138; 3 (1826), 150; Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1704), c. 69, 5; *Laws of New York*, 1 (1813), c. 13, 64; McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 10:307.

32. Historians have prematurely proclaimed the death of “mercantilist” restraints and economic controls like those just described at various points in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (part and parcel of the “market revolution” and the “Americanization” of law). But despite some legislative lapses and occasional temporary acts of repeal, the bulk of these kinds of regulations were intact at the Civil War. See, for example, *The General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1860), especially title 13, “Of the Regulation of Trade in Certain Cases,” 256–98; and title 15, “Of the Internal Police of the Commonwealth,” 390–464. Perhaps one of the most significant lapses in the antebellum era was New York’s repeal of its inspection laws in the constitutional convention of 1846. Article 5, section 8, of its new constitution stated: “All offices for the weighing, measuring, culling or inspecting of any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished.” The law excepted such offices created for public health, property, revenue, tolls, and weights and measures. It was not long, however, before such regulatory offices began creeping back into New York’s public economy. See *Tinkham v. Tapscott*, 17 N.Y. 141 (1858).

33. *Mayor of Mobile v. Yuille*, 3 Ala. 137, 36 Am. Dec. 441 (1841), 445. Also see Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 2 (1800), c. 76, 46. *Turner v. Maryland*, 107 U.S. 38 (1882).

34. Antebellum licensing is an enormous and messy topic that I can only touch on here. The distinctions between and consequences of licensing for the purposes of prohibition, regulation, revenue, and administration are the subjects of great debate. It is clear, however, that licensing was used for all four purposes in the antebellum era. Though by the late nineteenth-century they were often classified with revenue laws, licensing statutes in their strongest form, as prohibitory legislation, remained a vital part of the state’s public policy-making arsenal. For the best discussions of licensing, see Thomas M. Cooley, *A Treatise on the Law of Taxation* (Chicago, 1876), 403–15; John F. Dillon, *Commentaries on the Law of Municipal Corporations*, 3d ed., 2 vols. (Boston, 1881), 1:356–51; Ernst Freund, *Administrative Powers over Persons and Property: A Comparative Survey* (Chicago, 1928), 59–128; Ernst Freund, “Licensing,” in *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (New York, 1933), 9:447–51; “Power of State to Exact Licenses, and Charge Therefore,” *American Decisions* 52 (1886): 331–35; and Malcolm B. Parsons, *The Use of Licensing Power by the City of Chicago* (Urbana, Ill., 1952).

35. Cooley, *Taxation*, 406.

36. Even today, licensing is formally understood as conferring a right or power that would not exist otherwise. *Corpus Juris Secundum*, ed. Arnold O. Ginnow and Milorad Nikolic (St. Paul, Minn., 1987), vol. 53, 323. Parsons, *The Use of Licensing Power*, 1; *Inter-City Coach Lines v. Harrison*, 172 Ga. 390 (1930).



37. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2 (1827), c. 117, 928.

38. *Ibid.*, 2:1085. Also see Maryland acts of 1828, c. 85; 1829, c. 217; 1830, c. 184; 1831, c. 262; 1834, c. 232; 1837, c. 124.

39. *French v. Baker*, 36 Tenn. 193 (1856). Also see *Adams v. Mayor of Somerville*, 39 Tenn. 363 (1859), which upheld a Tennessee act granting a municipal corporation the power to “license, tax, and regulate auctioneers, grocers, merchants, retailers, brokers, coffee-houses, confectioneries, retailers of liquors, hawkers, pedlars, livery stable keepers, negro traders, and tavern keepers.” *Laws of Tennessee* (1854), c. 17; *Laws of Missouri* (1859), 53; *Missouri v. Whittaker*, 33 Mo. 457 (1863); *Berks County v. Bertolet*, 13 Pa. St. 522 (1850); *Laws of Pennsylvania* (1846), 486–91; *City and County of Sacramento v. Crocker*, 16 Cal. 119 (1860). Revenue was certainly one of the main motivations of these later statutes. Like the original Maryland statute, these acts consistently exempted farmers or mechanics selling their own produce. This attempt to favor the sellers of their own products versus middlemen or profiteers can also be seen in market laws and restrictions against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing.

40. *Alabama Acts of the General Assembly* (1868), 329–35. *Cousins v. State*, 50 Ala. 113 (1874).

41. *Laws of Tennessee* (1881), c. 69.

42. Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1786), 297–304.

43. *Rex v. Ivens*, 7 Car. & P. 213 (Eng., 1835), 219.

44. *Ibid.*, 302; Daniel Davis, *A Practical Treatise upon the Authority and Duty of Justices of the Peace* (Boston, 1824), 255. These provisions remained relatively unchanged throughout the period in Massachusetts. See Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 3 (1830), 375; *The General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (1860), 455–57.

45. McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 10 (1785), 236–37; Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1780), c. 24, 158.

46. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 3 (1827), c. 111, 1433–43; *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 70, 181–87; Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1795), 473; 3 (1823), 20. The number of auctioneers in Baltimore was limited to twenty, in New York City to thirty-six. See generally Joseph Bateman, *A Practical Treatise on the Law of Auctions* (Boston, 1883). See also *Commonwealth v. Passmore*, 1 Serg. & R. 217 (Pa., 1814).

47. *Laws and Ordinances Ordained and Established by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York* (New York, 1799), 42–60; *Laws of New York* (1813), 2:446.

48. *Ordinances of New York*, 42–43. At least temporarily, Massachusetts regulated wheels on all common highways. See Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 3 (1827), 211; 4 (1832), 32.

49. *Ordinances of New York*, 45.

50. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2 (1836), c. 285, 1472. These statutes were but surface expressions of rich and contested social and urban histories. See Isaac S. Lyon, *Recollections of an Old Cartman* (Newark, N.J., 1872); and Graham Russell Hodges, *New York City Cartmen, 1667–1850* (New York, 1986).

51. *Vandine’s Case*, 23 Mass. 187 (1828).

52. “An Act concerning Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen,” in Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 2 (1821), c. 45, 540–41; *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 9, 228; Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1784), c. 7, 182; McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 6 (1831), 529. Also see Richardson Wright, *Hawkers and Walkers in Early America* (Philadelphia, 1927); J. R. Dolan, *The Yankee Peddlers of Early America* (New York, 1964).

53. Butchers: *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 272, 446. Bakers: *Mayor of Mobile v. Yuille*. Grocers: McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 7 (1821), 142, *Thomas v. Town of Vernon*, 9 Oh. 290 (1839). Lawyers: Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1810), c. 126, 601

(setting fees), Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1785), 199; McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 5 (1786), 289. In 1811, South Carolina passed a statute prohibiting ordinaries of the state from practicing law. See *Administrators of Byrne v. Administrators of Stewart*, 3 Des. Eq. 466 (S.C., 1812). Doctors: McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 6:497 (1833); *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 94, 219; Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 2 (1818), 438; 2 (1819), 490. For a more comprehensive listing of cases and statutes, see the indexes to the *Century Digest* and the *American Law Reports*.

54. Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1805), c. 80, 510; *People v. Naglee*, 1 Calif. 232 (1850).

55. *Laws of New York*, 2 (1813), c. 261, 443. As urban historians have suggested, this technique was widespread in the nineteenth century. In New Orleans, the Mississippi was the cure for mangy and measly meat. *Ordinances Ordained and Established by the Mayor and City Council of the City of New-Orleans* (New Orleans, 1817), 124.

56. Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1785), 182 (emphasis added). Dane, *Abridgment*, 7:33, 48.

57. Dane, *Abridgment*, 205. Also see Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 2 (1788), c. 17, 1547. Blackstone defined the distinctions between forestalling, regrating, and engrossing as follows: Forestalling was “the buying or contracting for any merchandise or victual coming in the way to market; or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions there; or persuading them to enhance the price when there. Regrating was . . . the buying of corn, or other dead victual, in any market, and selling it again in the same market, or within four miles of the place. . . . Engrossing was . . . the getting into one’s possession, or buying up, large quantities of corn or other dead victuals, with intent to sell them again. This must of course be injurious to the public, by putting it in the power of one or two rich men to raise the price of provisions at their own discretion.” Blackstone, *Commentaries*, 4:158. Though Dane equivocated on the enforcement of laws against forestalling, the market cases that follow indicate that they were taken very seriously.

58. Jean-Christophe Agnew, “The Threshold of Exchange: Speculations on the Market,” *Radical History Review* 21 (1979): 109; Agnew, *Worlds Apart: The Market and Theater in Anglo-American Thought, 1550–1750* (Cambridge, 1986).

59. Frederic William Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond: Three Essays in the Early History of England* (1897; Cambridge, 1987), 192–95.

60. Agnew, “The Threshold of Exchange,” 99–118; Cornelius Walford, *Fairs, Past and Present: A Chapter in the History of Commerce* (London, 1883), 1–11; Vernon A. Mund, *Open Markets: An Essential of Free Enterprise* (New York, 1948), 3–31.

61. Maitland, *Domesday*, 193–94; Mund, *Open Markets*, 32–51; Hale, *The Prerogatives of the King*, 313–17; Joseph Chitty, *A Treatise on the Law of the Prerogatives of the Crown* (London, 1820), 193–96; Susan Henderson, “Out of the Ashes: The Great Fire and the Transformation of London’s Public Markets,” *Radical History Review* 21 (1979): 119–30.

62. *Rex v. Marsden*, 3 Burr. 1812 (Eng., 1765), 1818.

63. These regulations were the product of a variety of English grants and statutes. For a quick sense of these see Matthew Bacon, *A New Abridgment of the Law*, ed. John Bouvier, 10 vols. (Philadelphia, 1876), 4:154–64; Earl of Halsbury, *The Laws of England* (London, 1911), 20:4–59; Blackstone, *Commentaries*, 4:158–59, 272. The ancient etymology of the market also hints at the public objectives. As Vernon Mund points out in his nicely researched but curiously argued book, sometimes a market was known as a “cheaping” from the Old English “ceap” (cheap), which meant “to bargain.” One of the initial London markets was Cheapside. Early market laws, especially those aimed at forestalling, were certainly meant to ensure reasonable prices on country produce. The linkages between “market,” “fair,”

and “fairness” are also fairly obvious. *Municipal Open Markets*, 57, n. 20; Agnew, “Threshold of Exchange,” n. 33.

64. For the most comprehensive discussion of colonial and revolutionary era markets, see Carl Bridenbaugh, *Cities in the Wilderness: The First Century of Urban Life in America, 1625–1742* (London, 1938), 27–29, 192–95, 349–53; and Bridenbaugh, *Cities in Revolt: Urban Life in America, 1743–1776* (Oxford, 1955), 24, 80–82, 278. David Hackett Fisher, *Albion’s Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York, 1989).

65. Teaford, *Municipal Revolution*, 39–43, 97–100; Nelson, *Americanization of the Common Law*, 145–64; Sidney Irving Pomerantz, *New York: An American City, 1783–1803* (New York, 1938), 170–78. Pomerantz argued that by 1801, “Paternalism was giving way to laissez-faire and more reliance was being placed on ‘free competition’ than on municipal by-laws” (172). Most adherents to this view have limited their primary research to Boston and New York City where market regulations did undergo several roller-coaster rides in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. At different points in time, market restrictions were repealed in these cities only to be reactivated at a later date. For a more subtle look at the complex forces and motivations behind New York City’s market and trade regulations, see Howard B. Rock, *Artisans of the New Republic: The Tradesmen of New York City in the Age of Jefferson* (New York, 1979), 205–34; Sean Wilentz, *Chants Democratic: New York City and The Rise of the American Working Class, 1788–1850* (New York, 1984), 137–40; Hendrik Hartog, *Public Property and Private Power: The Corporation of the City of New York in American Law, 1730–1870* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1983), 38–40, 151–54. Also see Thomas F. DeVoe, *The Market Book: A History of the Public Markets of the City of New York* (1862; reprint, New York, 1970). Richard Wade has suggested that in the exact period of time Jon Teaford proclaims the victory of free trade in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis were constructing elaborate new market buildings and tightening public regulations. Richard C. Wade, *The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis* (Chicago, 1959), 280–82.

66. John F. Dillon, *Commentaries on the Law of Municipal Corporations*, 2d ed. (New York, 1873), secs. 313–25.

67. Benjamin Colman, *Some Reasons and Arguments Offered to the Good People of Boston and Adjacent Places for the Setting Up Markets in Boston* (Boston, 1719), 6; *Faneuil Hall Leases*, city doc. 23 (Boston, 1856), State Historical Society of Wisconsin Pamphlet Collection, 4–5. For a further discussion of Colman’s argument, see Teaford, *Municipal Revolution*, 39–41.

68. On price controls, see DeVoe, *The Market Book*, 141–44; Dane, *Abridgment*, 39–40.

69. James Mease, *The Picture of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1811), 116; Joseph Jackson, *Encyclopedia of Philadelphia* (Harrisburg, Pa., 1932), 3:874; Bridenbaugh, *Cities in Wilderness*, 28.

70. “Regulations for the Markets of Philadelphia, 1693,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 23 (1900): 408–9.

71. This provision for donating penalties to the poor was not uncommon in antebellum economic regulations. See, for example, “An Act to prevent Fraud in Firewood, Bark or Coal Exposed to Sale,” in Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1796), 519; 1 (1785), 193. There is a nice symmetry in the idea that proceeds from economic crimes should go to those economically deprived.

72. An exception was made for the reselling of goods that had been in the market for two hours after the opening bell. The constant presence of forestalling as a legislative rationale for the establishment and regulation of urban markets should caution us against dismissing the importance of laws against forestalling (and its cousins regrating and engrossing) be-

cause of scant evidence of indictments. The informal and summary powers given the clerk or commissioner of the market may have kept the number of formal, recorded indictments low. In any event, much more quantitative research needs to be done on nineteenth-century mayor's courts, police courts, and justices of the peace before concluding that these crimes were not prosecuted. Dane, *Abridgment*, 7:33. For other state controls, see McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, 1632-1838, 4 (1785), 652 (Winnsborough); 5 (1787), 21 (Georgetown); 9 (1739), 692 (Charlestown market). For further discussion of the enforcement question, see chapter 2, n. 46.

73. Agnes Addison Gilchrist, "Market Houses in High Street," in *Historic Philadelphia: From the Founding until the Early Nineteenth Century*, ed. American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia, 1953), 304-12; Mease, *Picture of Philadelphia*, 117; Jackson, *Encyclopedia of Philadelphia*, 3:874; Bridenbaugh, *Cities in Wilderness*, 193, 349-50.

74. *Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia*, ed. John C. Lowber (Philadelphia, 1812), 149-60. These regulations were from "An ordinance for the regulation of the Market held in High-Street" originally passed in 1798, but still in effect in 1812. Enforcement of these regulations is a tricky historical issue. James Mease, writing in 1811, hinted that cellars of houses near the market were often used for selling and huckstering, on the other hand he also suggested that butter, lard, and sausages were often seized by the clerks of the market for being deficient in weight. Mease, *Picture of Philadelphia*, 120, 122. See also Margaret B. Tinkcom, "The New Market in Second Street," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 82 (1958): 379-97.

75. Quoted in Tinkcom, "New Market in Second Street," 392.

76. *Ibid.*, 395; Jackson, *Encyclopedia*, 3:876. On the general evolution of markets in New Orleans, see Robert A. Sauder, "The Origin and Spread of the Public Market System in New Orleans," *Louisiana History* 22 (1981): 281-97.

77. *Digest of the Ordinances of the City Council of Charleston, 1783-1818*, ed. John Geddes (Charleston, S.C., 1818), 147; *By-Laws and Orders of the Town of Boston*, 36-38, 48; *Ordinances Ordained and Established by the Mayor and City Council of the City of New-Orleans*, 124; *A Law to Regulate the Public Markets* (New York, 1814).

78. *Ash v. People*, 11 Mich. 347 (1863); *Shelton v. Mayor of Mobile*, 30 Ala. 540 (1857); *City of St. Paul v. Laidler*, 2 Minn. 159 (1858); *City of Cincinnati v. Buckingham*, 10 Oh. 257 (1840); *Iowa and Dubuque v. Leiber*, 11 Ia. 407 (1861); *City of St. Louis v. Jackson*, 25 Mo. 37 (1857); *Ketchum v. City of Buffalo and Austin*, 14 N.Y. 356 (1856); *Peck v. City of Austin*, 22 Tx. 261 (1858).

79. *Wartman v. City of Philadelphia*, 33 Pa. St. 202 (1859), 209.

80. *Wartman*, 209; also see *Woelpper v. City of Philadelphia*, 38 Pa. St. 203 (1861).

81. *Laws of New York* (1801), c. 130; *Laws of New York* (1822), c. 258, 293. Poughkeepsie was also given power to regulate the assize of bread, though it was expressly prohibited from fixing any other prices of provisions.

82. *Bush v. Seabury*, 8 Johns. R. 418 (N.Y., 1811); *Village of Buffalo v. Webster*, 10 Wend. 99 (N.Y., 1833).

83. *Bush*, 420.

84. *Webster*, 100, 101; *Pierce v. Bartrum*, 1 Cowp. 269 (Eng., 1775). These cases and the ones to follow show a seriousness about enforcing market regulations. At issue in each of these cases is a fine or other penalty enforced by a local court that is then reviewed usually by a state's highest tribunal. The number of cases that make it to state supreme courts are indicative of a good deal more lower court and informal, summary enforcement.

85. *Commonwealth v. Nightingale*, Thach. Crim. Cas. 251 (Mass., 1830); *Nightingale's Case*, 11 Pick. 168 (Mass., 1831).

86. Hayward also testified that Nightingale had been thrown out of the market once before for foreclosing. *Commonwealth v. Nightingale*, 253.

87. *Ibid.*, 257.

88. Pickering, the city solicitor, cited *Pierce v. Bartrum*, as well as *Vandine's Case*, 23 Mass. 187 (1828), upholding the licensing of cartmen; *Vanderbilt v. Adams*, 7 Cow. 349 (N.Y., 1827), upholding the regulation of harbors; and *Coates v. Mayor of New York*, 7 Cow. 585 (N.Y., 1827), upholding the regulation of cemeteries, to place market regulations squarely in a legitimated tradition of police regulation.

89. *Nightingale's Case*, 171.

90. *Commonwealth v. Rice*, 9 Metc. 253 (Mass., 1845).

91. *Ibid.*, 256, 258–59. For Shaw's opinion on the legitimacy of taxation for the purposes of erecting market houses, see *Spaulding v. City of Lowell*, 23 Pick. 71 (Mass., 1839).

92. *Cincinnati v. Buckingham*, 10 Oh. 257 (1840) (fees); *City of Raleigh v. Sorrell*, 1 Jones Law 49 (N.C., 1853) (weights); *Hatch v. Pendergast*, 15 Md. 251 (1859) (eviction).

93. *City Council of Charleston v. Goldsmith*, 2 Spear's Law 428 (S.C., 1844).

94. *Ibid.*, 429, 435.

95. *Cincinnati v. Buckingham*, 261–62.

96. *Bethune v. Hughes*, 28 Ga. 560; 73 Am. Dec. 789 (1859); *City of St. Paul v. Laidler*, 2 Minn. 159, 72 Am. Dec. 89 (1858); *Caldwell v. City of Alton*, 33 Ill. 416, 85 Am. Dec. 282 (1864). The Georgia Supreme Court later upheld an identical prohibition in Atlanta because that municipality had explicit legislative authorization to regulate the market. In 1866, the Minnesota Supreme Court allowed the strict licensing of the sale of meats outside the public market. *Badkins v. Robinson*, 53 Ga. 613 (1875); *City of St. Paul v. Colter*, 12 Minn. 41 (1866).

97. *Bethune v. Hughes*, 791–93. Also see Lumpkin's opinion in *Mayor and Council of Atlanta v. White & Kreis*, 33 Ga. 229 (1862). Like *Laidler* and *Caldwell v. Alton*, the issue in *Bethune* was whether the legislature actually delegated the power to prohibit trade outside the market to the municipality. Judge Lumpkin explicitly refused to rule on whether the state legislature itself had such a power. *Bethune*, 791.

98. Also see *St. Paul v. Laidler*, 93, on the Minnesota court's fears of a city monopoly and special grants to political partisans and friends.

99. *City of St. Louis v. Jackson*; *City of St. Louis v. Weber*, 44 Mo. 547 (1869); *Ash v. People*; *Shelton v. Mayor of Mobile*; *Davenport v. Kelly*, 7 Ia. 102 (1858); *Town Council of Winnsboro v. Smart*, 11 Rich. 551 (S.C. Law, 1858); *City of Bowling Green v. Carson*, 73 Ky. 64 (1873). Also see the earlier decisions of New York Chief Justice Nelson in *City of Brooklyn v. Cleves*, Hill & Denio 231 (N.Y., suppl., 1843); *Mayor of Rochester v. Rood*, Hill & Denio 146 (N.Y., suppl., 1843); *Trustees of Rochester v. Pettinger*, 17 Wend. 265 (N.Y., 1837).

100. *City of St. Louis v. Weber*, 551. Bliss was upholding a fine against a private butcher shop. His opinion followed the earlier Missouri precedent *City of St. Louis v. Jackson*.

101. *City of St. Louis v. Weber*, 551.

102. *Badkins v. Robinson*, 615. *Nagle v. City Council of Augusta*, 5 Ga. 546 (1848); *Green v. Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah*, 6 Ga. 1 (1849); *Whitten v. Mayor and Council of Covington*, 43 Ga. 421 (1871); *Perdue v. Ellis*, 18 Ga. 586 (1855).

103. *City of New Orleans v. Stafford*, 27 La. Ann. 417; 21 Am. Rep. 563 (1875), 564; Sauder, "Public Market System in New Orleans," 286. Also see the earlier New Orleans market decisions *Morano v. Mayor*, 2 La. 217 (1831); *First Municipality v. Cutting*, 4 La. Ann. 335 (1849). Also see *Cougot v. City of New Orleans*, 16 La. Ann. 21 (1861); *City of New Orleans v. Heirs of Guillothe*, 12 La. Ann. 818 (1857) (especially the dissent of Chief Justice Merrick).

104. The original 1866 act contained the provision that all private markets were still "subject to the general sanitary ordinances of the city council." New Orleans passed a

#1328

licensing statute in 1873 charging \$300 for the privilege of keeping a private market. In 1874, the Louisiana legislature enacted the twelve-mile prohibition. *City of New Orleans v. Stafford*, 564.

105. *Ibid.*

106. *City of New Orleans v. Stafford*, 563, 565. As in the *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 (1872), the defendant alleged that fraud, bribery, and corruption by state and local officials suffused the administration of New Orleans market laws. And indeed, there is no question that the *public revenues* of public markets were an important motivation for regulation by the 1870s. Part of the city’s case against this private grocery was that it was subjecting New Orleans to a pecuniary loss of \$1,000. See Sauder, “Public Market System in New Orleans,” 287–89.

107. In this sense, Thomas McCraw is exactly right in finding a shift in regulatory strategy and procedure (though not regulation’s birth) in the late nineteenth century. Thomas K. McCraw, *Prophets of Regulation* (Cambridge, Mass., 1984).

108. Atiyah, *The Rise and Fall of Freedom of Contract*, 562.

109. For an early statement of this position, see Gerard Carl Henderson, *The Position of Foreign Corporations in American Constitutional Law* (Cambridge, Mass., 1918). More recent expressions can be found in Hovenkamp, *Enterprise*, 11–41; and James Willard Hurst, *The Legitimacy of the Business Corporation in the Law of the United States, 1780–1970* (Charlottesville, Va., 1970). This work contains one of the clearest statements of Hurst’s instrumentalism: “Corporation law has always been an instrument of wants and energies derived from sources outside the law; it has not been a prime mover. . . . We must not exaggerate the influence of men of law compared with the inventions and energies of promoters, financiers, managers, marketing men, trade union leaders, and a host of others. In the whole course of affairs lawyers produced only marginal effect.” Hurst, *Business Corporation*, 10–11.

110. Quoted in Morton Keller, *Regulating a New Economy: Public Policy and Economic Change in America, 1900–1933* (Cambridge, Mass., 1990), 6.

111. Some states pioneered general incorporation very early (New York in 1811, Connecticut in 1837, New Jersey in 1846, Ohio in 1856), but it was not until 1875 that constitutional amendments made special charters obsolete for most enterprises in most states. See George Heberton Evans Jr., *Business Incorporations in the United States, 1800–1943* (New York, 1948), 10–12.

112. Adolf A. Berle and Gardiner C. Means, *The Modern Corporation and Private Property*, rev. ed. (New York, 1968), 11; Joseph S. Davis, *Essays in the Earlier History of American Corporations*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1917), 2: 24–27.

113. Hurst, *Business Corporation*, 14–15; Hartz, *Economic Policy and Democratic Thought*, 38.

114. The language quoted is from Roger Taney in *Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Peters 519 (U.S., 1839), 588. John Marshall’s classic statement appeared in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, 4 Wheat. 518 (1819), 636: “A corporation is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law. Being the mere creature of law, it possesses only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon it, either expressly, or as incidental to its very existence.”

115. Ernst Freund, *The Police Power: Public Policy and Constitutional Rights* (Chicago, 1904), 358.

116. Ernst Freund lists the following as typical, general statutory restrictions: “The objects for which corporations may be organized: conditions as to minimum number of organizers, and sometimes as to their residence; conditions as to denomination of shares and their transferability; manner of organization, name, subscription and payment of capital, and

plemury contracts; recording officers and minutes; calling general meetings; right to vote, qualification and number of directors, their election, term of office, and removal, the power to make and alter bye-laws; the management of corporate business, including payment of dividends, acquisition and disposition of real estate, and the contracting of loans; liability and power to assess; increase and reduction of capital; change of name and purposes; duration, extension, liquidation, consolidation; registration of officers and shareholders; and requirement of accounts and reports.” Freund, *Police Power*, 359.

Willard Hurst provides examples of more particular reservations: “Distinctive to transportation company charters were statutory stipulations for provision of promised facilities (that, on pain of forfeiture, minimum capital be subscribed and paid in, operations begin within some specified time, and works be kept in good order and not abandoned), for tolls to be within set minimum and maximum levels, to be fair and reasonable, and to be conditioned on substantial service, and for certain operations reports to be regularly filed. Distinctive to bank charters were particular requirements as to minimum capital paid in, specie reserves, personal liability of bank directors for various kinds of misconduct, special liability of stockholders for debts of the bank, and the rendering of reports and the opening of books to legislative inquiry. Distinctive to insurance company charters was a slow elaboration of special financial regulations, directed at creating an adequate insurance fund and protecting its integrity against careless or fraudulent diversion.” Hurst, *Business Corporation*, 39.

117. In addition to the sources cited, see E. Merrick Dodd Jr., *American Business Corporations until 1860* (Cambridge, Mass., 1954); John W. Cadman Jr., *The Corporation in New Jersey: Business and Politics, 1791–1875* (Cambridge, Mass., 1949); Oscar Handlin and Mary F. Handlin, “Origins of the American Business Corporation,” in *Enterprise and Secular Change*, ed. Frederic C. Lane and Jelle C. Riemersma (Homewood, Ill., 1953), 102–24.

118. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*; *Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge*, 11 Pet. 420 (U.S., 1837); *Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad*, 118 U.S. 394 (1886).

119. As Hovenkamp defined it, “Classical political economy was dedicated to the principle that the state could encourage economic development best by leaving entrepreneurs alone, free of both regulation and subsidy.” Hovenkamp, *Enterprise*, 11–13.

120. Horwitz, *Transformation, 1780–1880*, 112–13. By the time of *Dartmouth College*, Horwitz suggests, “the conception of the corporation as a public body had been on the decline for almost a generation.”

121. Hovenkamp, *Enterprise*, 25; Hurst, *Law and the Conditions of Freedom*, 27–29; Kuttler, *Privilege and Creative Destruction: The Charles River Bridge Case*; Kermit L. Hall, *The Magic Mirror: Law in American History* (New York, 1989), 117–18; Oscar Handlin and Mary Handlin, *The Dimensions of Liberty* (New York, 1966), 98. Willard Hurst is one of the few historians to remain always keenly aware of the ongoing role of the state in the legal history of the American business corporation. But even Hurst displays a strong affinity for the role of classical political economy and constitutional limitations in nineteenth-century public policy: “The idea of constitutionally limited government—with its insistence that the state should use its power only for purposes of public interest and should not intervene in affairs merely of private concern—assumed that most business was ‘private’ precisely because the nonofficial discipline of the market existed to keep oppressive or wasteful practices from reaching such proportions as to make them properly subjects of ‘public’ attention. This proposition was present, though mostly implied, in the earlier years when the simple conditions of society offered little occasion to bring the matter to explicit statement. Locke grounded the moral legitimacy of private property on the assumption that men apply their labor to resources in situations ‘where there is enough and as good left in common for others.’ Jefferson urged that the guiding principle of legal order should be to achieve ‘a wise

and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.” Hurst, *Business Corporation*, 41.

122. See Morton J. Horwitz, “*Santa Clara Revisited: The Development of Corporate Theory*,” *West Virginia Law Review* 88 (1985): 173–224; Herbert Hovenkamp, “The Classical Corporation in American Legal Thought,” *Georgetown Law Journal* 76 (1988): 1593–1689.

123. Some states had already experimented with such reservation clauses. See, for example, *Laws of Massachusetts*, sec. 7 (1809). The clause read: “*Provided always*, That the Legislature may from time to time, upon due notice to any corporation, make further provisions, and regulations for the management of the business of the corporation, and for the government thereof, or wholly to repeal any act, or part thereof, establishing any corporation as shall be deemed expedient.” After Story’s warning, such reservations were common practice, becoming part of general incorporation statutes as well as state constitutions. Freund, *Police Power*, 361.

124. *Charles River Bridge*, 547.

125. *Bank of Augusta v. Earle*. Consequently, a corporation did not have a constitutional right to do business outside of the state in which it was incorporated. The issue of the constitutional status of “foreign corporations” loomed large in nineteenth-century law and economy. The best discussion remains Henderson, *Foreign Corporations in American Constitutional Law*. But see also Horwitz, *Transformation, 1870–1960*, 65–107.

126. *Brick Presbyterian Church v. Mayor of New York*, 5 Cow. 538 (N.Y., 1826); *Coates v. Mayor of New York*, 7 Cow. 585 (N.Y., 1827). The *Coates* decision is reported jointly with *Slack v. Mayor of New York* and *Stuyvesant v. Mayor of New York*. For the best discussion of these cases see Hartog, *Public Property and Private Power*, 71–81.

127. *Brick Presbyterian Church*, 539; *Coates*, 586.

128. *Brick Presbyterian Church*, 540–42.

129. *Coates*, 604–5.

130. *Ibid.*, 605–6. For a conflicting judicial interpretation see *Austin v. Murray*, 16 Pick. 121 (Mass., 1834), where the Massachusetts court invalidated an almost identical Charlestown ordinance. There are two explanations for this glaring anomaly during Lemuel Shaw’s watch. First, expediency—allowing the towns ringing Boston to prohibit burials completely would leave Boston with no safe place to bury its dead. Second, as Leonard Levy pointed out, Charlestown regulatory practice discriminated against Catholic burials. Thus the Massachusetts court might have been justified in holding that this police regulation was not “made in *good faith* for the preservation of health.” *Austin*, 126. Leonard W. Levy, *The Law of the Commonwealth and Chief Justice Shaw* (New York, 1957), 268.

131. *Thorpe v. Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company*, 27 Vt. 140 (1855). The statute read: “Each railroad corporation shall erect and maintain fences on the lines of their road, . . . and also construct and maintain cattle-guards at all farm and road crossings, suitable and sufficient to prevent cattle and animals from getting on to the railroad. Until such fences and cattle guards shall be duly made, the corporation and its agents shall be liable for all damages which shall be done by their agents or engines to cattle, horses, or other animals thereon, if occasioned by want of such fences and cattle-guards.” *Vermont Compiled Statutes*, sec. 41 (1849). Redfield discusses *Brick Presbyterian Church* and *Coates* at 153.

132. *Thorpe v. Rutland*, 144, 147, 156.

133. *Ibid.*, 149–50.

134. *Ibid.*, 150, 155. Among the “thousand things” to be regulated on railroads: “the supervision of the track, tending switches, running upon the time of other trains, running a



road with a single track using improper rails, no using proper precaution to lay off safety beams in case of the breaking of axle-trees, the number of brakemen on a train with reference to the number of cars, employing intemperate or incompetent engineers and servants, running beyond a given rate of speed.”

135. Redfield’s police list looked like this: “The expense of sidewalks and curbstones in cities and towns has been imposed upon adjacent lots, chiefly for general comfort and convenience. *Paxson v. Sweet*, 1 Greenleaf 196; *City of Lowell v. Hadley*, 1 Metcalf 180. Unlicensed persons not allowed to remove house-dirt and offal from the streets. *Vandine’s Case*, 6 Pick. 187. Prohibiting persons selling produce not raised upon their own farms, from occupying certain stands in the market. *Nightingale’s Case*, 11 Pick. 168. See also *Buffalo v. Webster*, 10 Wendell 99; *Bush v. Seabury*, 8 Johns. 327. Prohibiting the driving or riding horses faster than a walk in certain streets. *Commonwealth v. Worcester*, 3 Pick. 462. Prohibiting bowling-alleys. *Tanner v. Trustees of the City of Albion*, 5 Hill 121, or the exhibition of stud horses or stallions in public places. *Nolan v. Mayor of Franklin*, 4 Yerger 163. . . . The destruction of private property in cities and towns, to prevent the spread of conflagrations, is an extreme application of the rule, compelling the subserviency of private rights to public security, in cases of imperious necessity. But even this has been fully sustained after the severest scrutiny. *Hale v. Lawrence*, 1 Zabriskie 714.” *Thorpe v. Rutland*, 156. For discussions of *Vandine*, *Nightingale*, *Webster*, and *Bush* see the earlier discussion of market regulations. For *Tanner*, *Nolan*, and *Hale*, see chapters 2, and 5.

136. James Bradley Thayer, *Cases on Constitutional Law*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1895), 1:715.

137. Thomas M. Cooley, *A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations* (Boston, 1868), 575–76.

138. Christopher G. Tiedeman, *A Treatise on the Limitations of Police Power in the United States* (St. Louis, 1886), 578.

139. Cooley, *Limitations*, 282–84; Tiedeman, *Limitations of Police Power*, 582.

140. *Boston Beer Company v. Massachusetts*, 97 U.S. 25 (1877); *Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. Hyde Park*, 97 U.S. 659 (1878). See also *Stone v. Mississippi*, 101 U.S. 814 (1880). For an excellent general discussion of the doctrine of inalienable police power, see Benjamin Fletcher Wright Jr., *The Contract Clause of the Constitution* (Cambridge, Mass., 1938), 195–213.

141. *The People v. Pullman’s Palace Car Company*, 175 Ill. 125 (1898), 153.

142. *Brown v. Maryland*, 12 Wheat. 419 (U.S., 1827); Philip B. Kurland and Gerhard Caspar, eds., *Landmark Briefs and Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States: Constitutional* (Washington, D.C., 1978), 2:428.

143. Massachusetts declared, “Whereas the observance of the Lord’s Day is highly promotive of the welfare of a community . . . no person or persons whatsoever shall keep open his, her or their shop, ware-house or work-house, nor shall, upon land or water, do any manner of labour, business or work . . . on the Lord’s Day.” Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1792), 407, 2 (1815), 403. Also see *Laws of New York* (1813), 2:446.

144. McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 1632–1838*, 7 (1807), 122; *Laws of New York* 2 (1813), 447, 429; Stearns and Metcalf, *Laws of Massachusetts*, 1 (1783), 85, 2 (1800), 45, 3 (1823), 32; Dorsey, *Law of Maryland*, 1 (1787), c. 26, 249; 1 (1803), c. 63, 483.

## Chapter Four

1. Michael Mann, “The Autonomous Power of the State: Its Origins, Mechanisms and Results,” in *States in History*, ed. John A. Hall (New York, 1986), 113, 117. For an excellent