

John Dear
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

September 16, 1963

Denis Dillon
Attorney
Civil Rights Division

DBD:swb
144-40-254
11,801

Oxford Riots Files

All the Oxford Riots material is now in the files and catalogued.

The FBI is still conducting their investigation to identify people in the photographs. I sent them a number of photographs taken by William Leptrott of the Memphis Press Scimitar and Curt Best of the Louisville Times last week. When this material comes back, if there is any problem cataloguing it or if the system for keeping track of the people identified and the people who can authenticate the pictures at the trial is not understood I will come down and explain it to whoever handles the matter.

I did not get a chance to look at the rest of the movies in your office. If you would still like me to look at them at any time and write a summary of what is on them I will do so.

cc: Records
Chrono
Trial File
(En. 1140)

November 1, 1962

Mr. Denis Dillon

Oxford Riot - Other Organization

Times Picayune - New Orleans, Louisiana
October 2, 1962

Walter A. Bailey, President of the Ku Klux

Klan announced Monday he was disbanding the

Klan in the state because there was no response

when emergency arose and they were called on.

OCT 30 1962

Mr. John Doar
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

BM:FES:mu
144-41-484
11,775

Frank E. Schwellb, Attorney
Denis E. Dillon, Legal Assistant

Segregationist organizations and their role in the Oxford riots.

This memorandum describes the principal organizations engaged in resistance or opposition to the desegregation of the University of Mississippi and their roles, so far as they are known, in the violence and defiance of court orders connected therewith. The organizations dealt with herein include:

1. The Citizens Councils of Mississippi and Louisiana;
2. The National States Rights Party;
3. The Ku Klux Klan and various related groups and sub-groups;

I. The Citizens Councils.

A. Nature of the Movement.

The Citizens' Council movement began in 1954 as a reaction to the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education holding unconstitutional segregation in public education. The purpose of the movement was and is to combat desegregation. The Councils in the various states are loosely tied together in an association known as "The Citizens' Councils of America", headed by Roy V. Harris of Georgia. The principal means utilized by the Councils have been the exposure of, and the application of economic pressure against, Negroes and dissenting whites. The Councils have never made violence an official policy, and have generally attained their goals without resort to physical force. There are some indications, however, that the Councils have secretly countenanced physical violence in the past and will do so to a greater degree in the future as a result of the failure of legal resistance to the enrollment of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

cc: Rec.
Chrono.
Mr. Doar
Mr. Barrett
Trial File ✓

The State of Mississippi has an Association of Citizens' Councils which covers the entire state. In addition, practically every county in Mississippi has a Council in one or more of its cities or towns. The largest and most important one appears to be in Jackson, in Hinds County. Governor Barnett is a member of the Citizens' Council and is believed to be very much under the influence of Jackson Citizens' Council members. In addition, the Citizens' Councils work closely with the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, an agency of the State which combats desegregation by information and investigative activities. For about two years, the Sovereignty Commission has been appropriating funds to the Citizens' Councils which use these funds for information activities, such as a television program entitled "Citizens' Council Forum", but the amounts appropriated were recently reduced.

B. Principal Personalities.

The principal persons involved in the Citizens' Council movement in Mississippi include the following:

1. WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.

Simmons, who lives in Jackson, has been active in the movement from its very inception. He is presently Secretary of the Jackson Citizens' Councils and Editor of "The Citizen", which is the monthly "Official Journal of the Citizens' Councils of America." He has also held, and undoubtedly still holds, offices in the state and national organizations. He has spent much of his time as an exponent of Citizens' Council propaganda in various parts of the country. Simmons advocates "open defiance" of the Brown decision rather than evasive schemes, school closings, or token desegregation. He is known to be suffering from an emotional disturbance of a psychopathic character. Simmons is believed to have been associated with Sir Oswald Mosley of the British Union of Fascists. He is a very close advisor to Governor Barnett.

2. ROBERT B. PATTERSON.

Patterson, a resident of Greenwood, Mississippi, has also been a leading participant in Council activities and was one of its founders. He has been Executive Secretary of the state organization, the Secretary of its Education Fund; and a frequent spokesman for the organization. In late 1961, Patterson gained some publicity by making

known a plan to organize "Minute Men" who would appear at the scene of racial demonstrations and lend support of an unspecified character to local authorities.

3. JUDGE THOMAS BRADY.

Judge Brady, of Brookhaven, Mississippi, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, and appears to be the theorist of and intellectual spokesman for the Citizens' Council Movement. He is the author of "Black Monday", published in 1954 following the Supreme Court's decision invalidating public school segregation. The book condemns the decision and contends that the Negro race is inferior. Judge Brady often speaks in support of segregation in other parts of the country.

Among the other individuals important in the Mississippi movement are:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---|
| LOUIS W. HOLLIS | -- | Executive Secretary of the Jackson Citizens' Council and Business Manager of "The Citizen". |
| RICHARD MORPHEW | -- | Managing Editor of "The Citizen" and Publicity Director for the Citizens' Councils. |
| ROBERT E. JOHNSON, JR. | | President of the Jackson Citizens' Council and a member of the John Birch Society. |
| JOHN W. WRIGHT | -- | Formerly President of the Jackson Citizens' Council and now chairman of its Membership and Finance Committee. |
| STATE SEN. GEORGE W. YARBROUGH | -- | A member of the State Councils' Executive Committee, and an important actor in the Oxford crisis. |
| STATE SEN. JOHN McLAURIN | -- | Who addresses meetings and was also prominent in the Oxford crisis. |

C. Activities in Opposition to Desegregation of University of Mississippi.

Whether the Citizens' Councils were responsible for any of the violence in Oxford during the desegregation of the University of Mississippi, or for the resistance by state officials or others to court orders, requires further investigation. Set forth below are such facts as are known to us now which tend to connect the Councils with these matters.

1. Mr. Simmons was at the Alumni House, on the campus of the University of Mississippi, during the last week of September, although he was not registered as a guest. Also there was Chancery Judge Russell Moore of Jackson, who is apparently not a high official in the Council Movement, but who is one of Governor Barnett's principal advisers on legal strategy to defend segregation. Many telephone calls were made, apparently by these two men, to all parts of Mississippi and other states. Further investigation may establish a connection between Simmons' activities and the influx of violent outsiders.

2. A man who identified himself to a bystander as a Citizens' Council member was talking on a two-way radio during the riot. Encouragement to riot was being broadcast over the loudspeaker which an individual believed to be the same person had in his car.

3. Mrs. Mary E. Johnson of Jackson, Mississippi, in a letter to the Attorney General, advised that Radio Station WRBC (Jackson) interrupted its programs after a meeting of the Citizens' Council on 9-30-62 to urge citizens to mass in front of the Governor's Mansion to prevent United States Marshals from arresting Governor Barnett.

4. After Meredith had been admitted to the University, L. W. Hollis met with Lieutenant Governor Johnson and others and they agreed on a policy of "eliminating" troublesome Negroes and whites, but not giving any publicity to their violent plans.

5. State Senators McLaurin and Yarbrough were instrument in the removal of the Highway Patrol from the university campus at the height of the riot.

D. The Louisiana Citizens' Council.

The most important personages in the Citizens' Councils of Louisiana include the following:

1. Judge Leander Perez, Chairman of the Citizens' Council of Plaquemine Parish, who is nationally known as one of the three Catholic laymen who were recently excommunicated for opposition to parochial school desegregation.
2. Charles Barnett of Shreveport, the President of the Citizens' Councils of Louisiana.
3. State Senator William D. Reisch, a strongly segregationist defeated candidate for Governor of Louisiana in 1960 and a founder of the State Council.
4. State Representative John S. Garrett, Chairman of the State's Legislative Committee on segregation.
5. Dr. Emmett Lee Irwin, President of the Greater New Orleans Citizens' Council, and a former president of the medical society of his parish.
6. State Representative Wellborn Jack, a frequent speaker for segregation.

There is little to link the Louisiana Citizens' Councils directly with the Oxford incidents, but it is clear that they lent Governor Barnett their full support. On September 30, 1962, a few hours before the riots, a group with "Louisiana Legislators Supporting Barnett" buttons in their lapels met with Governor Barnett and some of his advisers. On October 9, 1962, the New Orleans Citizens' Council had a meeting which was addressed not only by Dr. Irwin and Judge Perez, but also Mississippi State Senator Yarbrough and leading Mississippi Council member Louis W. Hollis, who talked about the Oxford riots. No further connection between the Louisiana Councils and the Oxford incident has been discovered so far.

II. National States Rights Party

The National States Rights Party (NSRP) is an organization formed in 1958 in opposition to integration of the white and colored races. The national offices of this organization are located at Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama. A publication called "The Thunderbolt" is the official racist organ of the National States Rights Party. In November, 1958 a source advised the FBI that the NSRP is composed of past members of the Ku Klux Klan and notorious anti-Semites.

A). The most important leaders of this organization are:

Edward R. Fields - A Louisville Chiropractor. Fields co-ordinates the activities of the NSRP and maintains liaison with other hate groups. A source advised in May, 1961 that Fields caused the fighting at the Trailways Bus Station, Birmingham on May 14, 1961 involving the "Freedom Riders".

Reverend Oren Fenton Potito - National Organizer, National States Rights Party, 4300 22nd St. North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Dr. Wesley J. Swift, - A Los Angeles, California minister and "hater" of Jews, Negroes and Catholics.

Ned Dupes - Chairman of NSRP.

Irvin Thacher - NSRP Co-ordinator for State of Ohio.

Connie Lynch - In charge of Jacksonville, Florida area.

Randall Trudeau - A leader of the NSRP in New Orleans.

Max : Max Nelsen, III - Chairman of the Illinois NSRP.

Mrs. Edsen L. Bishop - National Vice Chairman NSRP, Post Office Box 2565, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Pat Crawford - Arkansas State Chairman of the NSRP.

James Chester Robinson - County Chairman, Montgomery, Alabama Chapter of NSRP, Post Office Box 1774, Montgomery, Alabama.

Retired U.S. Navy Admiral John Crommelin - NSRP, Candidate for Lister Hill's seat in the U.S. Senate. Crommelin is a member of the Elao County White Citizens' Council and claims to represent several Klan groups.

Lt. Colonel Ervin Robert Whitman - USMC (retired), 101 21st Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Robert O. Perrow - 8857 67th Kay North, Largo, Florida.

Bumet E. Miller - Ingram Boulevard, West Memphis, Arkansas. Miller is East Arkansas representative of the NSRP. Miller was arrested by agents of the FBI on or about July 12, 1960 while lighting a fuse containing explosives designed to blow up a building on the campus of Philander - Smith College, a Negro institution, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

J. B. Stoney - NSRP Legal Representative, Atlanta, Georgia.

Frank Whisman - 3600 Meadow Circle, Shelby County, Tennessee. Whisman is Shelby County (Memphis) Chairman of the NSRP.

Vick Ashurst - Described as Alabama State Chairman of NSRP during August 1961. The Alabama Headquarters of NSRP is Post Office Box 1774, Montgomery, Alabama.

B) Activities in Opposition to Desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

Rev. Oren Potito, Robert O. Perrow and Ervin Robert Whitman were in Oxford, Mississippi on October 1, 1962. Potito and Perrow were detained by representatives of the Department of Justice on October 1, 1962 and a number of firearms were confiscated from the trunk of Potito's automobile. They were released on October 1, 1962 and returned to St. Petersburg on October 2, 1962.

At a NSRP meeting on the night of September 25, 1962 at Pinellas Park, Florida, Potito stated that there were four persons in the audience who would do anything he requested and that he was alerting them to go to Mississippi and take up arms to help Governor Barnett.

On September 29, 1962, according to an FBI source, an unknown caller from Mississippi contacted Florida States Rights Party member, Rae Elizabeth Holtzhauser of Miami. Holtzhauser was requested to recruit as many Patriots as possible equipped with arms to report to General Walker, Jackson, Mississippi by October 2, 1962. Source says Holtzhauser has stated that patriots are being recruited throughout the United States.

Earl Linder of Miami, Florida, the same source advised, informed William Somersett of the Florida States Rights Party in Florida that he planned to go to Mississippi and invited Somersett to also go to Mississippi.

The same source advised that on September 30, 1962 James H. Feathley of the Florida States Rights Party, Miami, Florida had been in contact with William Somersett and requested Somersett to go to Oxford, Mississippi to represent the Florida States Rights Party. Expenses and an introductory letter addressed to the Governor of Mississippi was to be furnished to Somersett by Feathley.

On the afternoon of September 29, 1962, Fred Hockett of Miami, Executive Secretary of the Florida White Citizens' Council is supposed to have talked to Edward Fields of the National States Rights Party, Birmingham, Alabama at which time Fields was in Jackson with 1800 men.

A confidential source advised the FBI that the following members of the National States Rights Party were leaving Atlanta, Georgia, on September 28, 1962, for Oxford, Mississippi.

Gerald Q. Dutton
J. E. Stoner
Robert Bowling
Richard Bowling
Emery Burke
(First name unknown) Hill

Dutton was the speaker at a Klan meeting at Decatur, Georgia, on the evening of September 27, 1962 where he indicated that six carloads of NSRP members were going to Oxford from the Atlanta area.

Stener and the Bowling Brothers have been suspects in connection with bombing matters involving racial controversies.

Reverend Wesley A. Swift was reported by a source in the deep South as having left the Los Angeles Area with a group of persons to support the segregationists in preventing a Negro from registering at the University of Mississippi. Other sources having some knowledge of "hate" activities in the Los Angeles Area advised they have no knowledge of anyone leaving Los Angeles for Mississippi in connection with the racial matter in Oxford. Swift was observed in Los Angeles on the evening of September 30, 1962.

Admiral Cronmelin was in Oxford on the afternoon of September 30, 1962. He contacted Captain Touart, Professor of Naval Science at the University of Mississippi and "grilled" him, talked of "physche-politics" and General Walker. He also gave Captain Touart two books, "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and "The Coming Red Dictatorship."

III.

Ku Klux Klan

A. Background and Personalities.

The general character of Klan activities is well known and will not be dealt with in detail here. The Klan began as a social organization in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1865. It was active as a white supremacist organization during the Reconstruction period, but was dissolved after the leaders lost control over undisciplined elements. The Klan was revived in 1915 by one William Joseph Simmons. In 1944, the constitution and laws of the central organization--the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.--were suspended, and the Klans voted to disband. The reason for this was the assertion of a tax claim by the United States. Klan activity was continued thereafter primarily on a state and local rather than a national level. Since 1944, there has been a great deal of factionalism, and the organization has been far looser than was previously the case.

At the present time, there remains a national organization called "United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of Ku Klux Klan." Robert Shelton, an attorney from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is the Imperial Wizard of the United Klans, and probably the most active and most important Klansman in the country. The national group headed by Shelton is the product of a 1961 merger between United Klans, Knights of the KKK, and the Alabama Knights, KKK, and is the most important Klan organization now in existence.

In September, 1957, the leaders of one of the Klaverns (chapters) of the U. S. Klans in Chattanooga, Tennessee, were banished from the parent organization after a factional dispute. They set up the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., with headquarters in Chattanooga. Jack W. Brown is the Imperial Wizard of this group, which has grown into one of the most active Klan groups in the country.

Both the United Klans and the Dixie Klans have state organizations led by Grand Dragons for the particular state. Despite the existence of rivalry between them, Imperial Wizard Brown of the Dixie Klans attended a United Klan meeting in Centreville, Alabama, in 1962. The policies followed by the two organizations in support of white supremacy and related ends are indistinguishable.

Among the principal personnel in Shelton's organization are the following:

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Robert Thompson	--	Imperial Klaliff (Vice-President)
James R. Venable	--	(Legal Counsel)
Alvin Horn	--	Chief Officer and Administrative Head.
Hubert Page	--	Guard Dragon for Alabama
Robert Creel	--	Titon
Calvin Craig	--	Grand Dragon for Georgia
Robert Scoggins	--	Grand Dragon for South Carolina
Raymond Anderson	--	Grand Dragon for Tennessee

In mid-1961, the leaders of the Dixie Klans, in addition to Brown, were the following:

Charles Macon Roberts	--	Imperial Klokard (Lecturer)
Herman McKeehan	--	Imperial Kludd (Chaplain)
R. W. McFarland	--	Imperial Kligruff (Secretary)
Jess Gross	--	Imperial Klabee (Treasurer)
Grady Heyman	--	Grand Klexter (Guard)
Charles A. Robinson	--	Grand Dragon for Georgia
Kenneth Adams	--	Grand Dragon for Alabama
Wilbur Schren	--	Grand Dragon for Virginia

B) Activities of Ku-Klux Klan Groups in connection with the Desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

The FBI was advised by a Birmingham, Alabama confidential informant on October 1, 1962 that B. M. Womack, a member of Tuscaloosa Klavern #5, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard, Alvin Sisk and Fred Smith, Imperial Officers of the United Klans and approximately twenty other Klansmen from Tuscaloosa were at that time in the state of Mississippi. Shelton was believed to be staying in a place provided for by associates of Governor Ross Barnett near Oxford, Mississippi. The informant also said that an unknown number of Klansmen from other parts of Alabama were going to Mississippi on October 10, 1962.

In a special meeting of Klan members held at Bessemer, Alabama, on October 1, 1962, Robert Creel, Titan of the United Klans of America spoke and said concerning events in Mississippi that the Klan planned to lay off for awhile and let things quiet down at Oxford, then try to get Meredith and hang him from a gate on the campus when the situation permits. Creel said the Alabama Klan did not intend to send more men to Oxford at the present time due to the large number of armed forces there.

An informant advised the FBI that Robert Shelton was in regular contact with Governor Ross Barnett and was willing to order all Klansmen in the United Klans throughout the United States to go to Oxford should Barnett request his help. The informant said all Klansmen were to carry rifles, shotguns and any other weapons available.

The FBI was also advised on September 30, 1962 that Hubert Page, Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, Inc., for Alabama was in Oxford since Monday, September 24 and that Page and Creel had conferred at length with Governor Barnett. Page and Creel allegedly stayed at the home of the Sheriff of the county in which Oxford is located. Page reportedly told Barnett there were several hundred members in Alabama who would go to Mississippi if they were needed and if Barnett's intentions to resist were serious. The informant also said 70 Klansmen from the Birmingham area and 625 from the entire state were

Other United Klan officials present at this meeting were Raymond Anderson, Grand Dragon for Tennessee, Dr. A. B. Pedigo, Imperial Officer from Tennessee, Alvin Sisk, Imperial Filigrapp (Secretary), Bob Harrell, Imperial Officer from South Carolina, and Fred Smith, Imperial Officer from Alabama. A group of Negroes set off firecrackers about 200 yards from the meeting place. One of the Klansmen fired a shot at them with an automatic pistol. Informant couldn't tell whether or not anyone was hit.

On September 28, 1962, a Jimmie F. Steele, owner of Steele's Auto Sales, Riverdale, Georgia stated to an Oxford official that he represented several segregationist groups one of which is the Ku Klux Klan, and volunteered the services of these groups in opposing the desegregation of the University of Mississippi. Steele mentioned Calvin F. Craig name. The Oxford official did not cooperate with Steele.

Admiral Cronmelin, who claims to represent several Klan groups, was present at Oxford on September 30, 1962. His known activities are set out in the section of this memorandum dealing with the National States Rights Party.

One of the persons with admitted Klan connection taken into custody but later released during the Oxford rioting was Ray Stephens, a member of the Jacksonville Klavern of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. Confidential sources advised that Stephens spoke at an open segregation meeting in Jacksonville on October 4, 1962 concerning his arrest. The source advised Stephens joined the Klavern during the summer of 1962 and has been in regular attendance at Klavern meetings since that time.

At a regular meeting of the Eastview Klavern #13, United Klans of America Inc. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at Birmingham on September 27, 1962 some of the thirty-nine persons in attendance indicated their desires to proceed to Oxford immediately. Robert Harrell, Imperial Officer of the Klaver recommended they go as observers at a later date.

planning to go to Oxford. One of the members of this group was to be Earl Thompson, Eastview Klovers #13 of the United Klans of America Inc. Informants' reports were conflicting on whether there were planned movements of the United Klans of America with regard to going to Oxford, Mississippi. Some said that members went to Oxford on their own, not on an organized basis.

Calvin F. Craig of the Realm of Georgia, United Klans of America Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is reported to have urged all Klansmen in Georgia to purchase a surplus Army gas mask soon after the Oxford riot.

Kenneth L. Adams, of Anniston, Alabama, State Grand Dragon for Dixie Klans and J. B. Stoner, National States Rights Party member and Klan attorney from Atlanta, Georgia traveled together to Oxford, Mississippi along with Bill Rozier, officer of the Anniston Klavern of the Dixie Klans. They remained in Oxford until September 30, 1962. They did not have any weapons in their possession at any time. They met and talked with General Walker while they were there. Stoner and Rozier left Oxford shortly before noon, Sunday, September 30, 1962.

A confidential informant advised the FBI that the United Klans of America Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a cross burning and meeting at Bessemer, Alabama on October 13, 1962. About 2000 people attended. Edd Elkins, Imperial Kludd of the United Klans from Atlanta, Georgia spoke. He said some students from the University of Mississippi were present.

Calvin Craig, Grand Dragon for Georgia of United Klans from Atlanta was the next speaker.

Robert Shelton was the main speaker. Shelton said the United Klans had sent observers to Oxford, Mississippi during the violence. Shelton predicted an attempt in January of 1963 to place a Negro in the University of Alabama. He urged the people of Alabama to begin planning now the course of action they will take when this occurs.

Rev. Connie Lynch made an anti-Jewish speech. Lynch is also mentioned in the section of this memorandum dealing with the National States Rights Party in which he is active.

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John D. Swinson, Klan leader at Dossier, Louisiana stated that 19 Klansmen from the northeast Louisiana area went to Oxford.

Two confidential sources reported to the FBI that Conrad Lynch (see section on NSRP) a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Jacksonville, Florida stated he was going to Mississippi on October 1, 1962.

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



Nov. 1, 1962

JWS

Burke Marshall

FYI

re attached. It is an article
by a Florida newspaperman, Bob Perrow --
who blasts both State of Miss and Fed.
Govt., but mostly the State as I read it.

I had questioned him - and released him -
subject to possible further questioning - as he
mentions. What he does not say is that he ~~ex-~~ and
or his two travelling companions brought with them
4 shotguns, 1 rifle, 1 small Colt automatic, and
one large hunting knife.

JAMES W. SYMINGTON

*John
JWS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Katzenbach

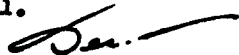
DATE: October 9, 1962

FROM : Dean Markham

SUBJECT:

In follow up to my memorandum to Carl Disley, FBI, in Oxford, this is to advise that Jim Skelley, FBI, ^{OXFORD} told me on Saturday, that the total weapon inventory would be mailed to my attention in Washington. This is in addition to the firearm breakdown already compiled, and would list knives, clubs, spear, etc.

If it does come to my attention, I will turn it over to you.



cc-Mr. Ed Guthman
Mr. Courtney Evans, FBI

MEMORANDUM

October 3, 1962

TO: Carl Easley, FBI

FROM: Dean Markham

If you have not been contacted on this matter this is to advise that we would like to have an inventory as soon as possible of all weapons confiscated and impounded to you.

This does not have to be too specific. It is merely to get a running total number of rifles, pistols, knives, ammunition, and possibly item by item breakdowns of other weapons such as spear, machete, club, etc. We understand there will be a more complete inventory forthcoming at a later date. We would like your rough total as soon as possible.

cc: Mr. Katzenbach

Hand for Markham

October 3, 1962

The following is a list of weapons which we presently have and which are being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory:

<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>
Lefever	Double Barrell	20-guage	214316
Remington	Double Barrel	12-guage	215853
Colt	Automatic pistol	-	31182
Remington	33 bolt-action rifle	.22	-
Iver Johnson	Single barrel	20-guage	TTRX
Browning	Automatic pistol	6M/M-25	181531
Stevens	94C Single Barrel	16-guage	-
Stevens	Single Barrel	12-guage	1078
Browning	Automatic	12-guage	9G41789
Winchester	61 Pump	.22	76789
O. S. Mossburg	Bolt Action	20-guage	-
Ruger	Automatic pistol	..22	213027
Kreyep-Essen	W-625	.22	117924
Carl Gustafs Stads	Bolt Action rifle	-	91865
Winchester	50-Pump	20-guage	118675
Winchester	62A-Pump	.22	374974
Stevens	Model 770 Pump	20-guage	0124
Fox	B, Double Barrel	12-guage	(A) (J) BE
Remington	58-Automatic	16-guage	143372W
Winchester	Pump	12-guage	1639413

<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>
Stevens	59A	410-guage	-
U.S. Winchester	1917	.30	28430
Browning	Automatic	12-guage	152784
Winchester	77-Automatic	.22	114935
Winchester	94	.30-.30	2467106
Colt	Automatic Pistol	.25 Automatic	358909
U. S. Remington	03-A3 Bolt Action	.30	3822043
Winchester	70-Bolt Action	.30-.06	17356
Savage	220A-Single Barrel	12-guage	-
Winchester	94 Lever Action	.30 WCF	1081849
Browning	Automatic	16-guage	65552
Riverside Arms Co.	Single shot	20-guage	DU565
-	Single shot Hammerless	16-guage	R77143
Remington	121-Pump	.22	164878
H & R	Revolver	.38	477706
Stevens	Double Barrel	20-guage	ABK1
Remington	Automatic	12-guage	32455V
Colt	Revolver	.357 Magnum	20004
Hi-Standard	Revolver	.22	648142
Remington	870-Pump	.16-guage	427253
Iver Johnson	Single Barrel	410-guage	BHXB
Remington	870-Pump	16-guage	207769W
J. C. Higgins	Pump	12-guage	5832003
Remington	Automatic	20-guage	3834787

<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>
Winchester	PUMP	12-guage	1901082
Remington	Automatic	16-guage	3565815
Wesley Richards	Double Barrel	12-guage	K298
Gewek Fabrik	Double Barrel	2.29	24499
Winchester	Pump	16-guage	1658418
Remington	Automatic	20-guage	1022253
Colt Woodsman	Automatic Pistol	.22	145242-C
Winchester	Pump	.22	320406
J. C. Higgins	Single Barrel	.410	Model 94-C
Fox	Double Barrel	20-guage	202847
Smith Corona	Bolt Action	.30	3662485
Remington	Pump	20-guage	44805X
Remington	Automatic	16-guage	1524429
Browning	Light 12 Automatic	12-guage	G90415
Ithica	37-Pump	16-guage	173777
Remington	Automatic	12-guage	757578
Mossburg	Bolt Action	410-guage	183D-C
Remington	Automatic	.22	550-1 Model
L. C. Smith	Double Barrel	20-guage	550887
Browning	Automatic rifle	.22	2T33211
Belgium	Automatic pistol	.32	201375
Ithica	Pump	16-guage	686188-2
Marlin	Lever Action	.22	K19789
Hi-Standard	Automatic Pistol	.22	1088645

<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>
Ithica	Automatic Pistol	.45	1452578
Remington	Automatic Rifle	.22	550-1
Marlin	39A Lever Action	.22	816557