

HISTORY OF REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY 1816 - 1992

- 1816 - Legend has it that a young Eliphalet Remington II believed he could build a better gun than he could buy, and he set out to craft such a gun on his father's forge located at Ilion Gulph, New York. In the autumn of 1816 Eliphalet entered a shooting match with his new flintlock rifle, and while he only finished second, his handmade rifle was a success. Orders for new Remington made rifles and barrels began to accumulate from the many other contestants, and before Eliphalet left the shooting field, he was in the gun business.
- 1828 - Remington moved its operations from Ilion Gulph to a site close to the newly constructed Erie Canal. This site, in Ilion, New York, is part of the property on which the Ilion Plant is located today.
- 1860 - Marcellus Hartley founded the Schuyler, Hartley & Graham Sporting Goods Company, which would later become one of the largest sporting goods companies in the world.
- 1865 - The partnership of E. Remington & Sons was incorporated as a stock company. Over the years, the partnership and the succeeding corporation developed the first hammerless solid breech repeating shotgun, the first hammerless auto-loading shotgun, the first successful high-power slide action repeating rifle, and the first lock breach auto-loading rifle. In 1865-66, Remington produced the state-of-the-art Rolling Block Rifle.
- 1867 - In an effort to diversify their holdings, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham purchased two small New England cartridge companies. These companies were later closed, and the equipment moved to a new site in Bridgeport, Connecticut. On August 9, 1867, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company was incorporated. It was particularly noted for its development of metallic cartridges. It and its successor company subsequently developed the first paper shotshells successfully manufactured in the United States, the first primer adapted to smokeless powder, the first battery cup for best quality paper shotshells, the first cartridges for automatic pistols, the first standard high-power smokeless cartridges for big game auto-loading rifles, the first .410 gauge shotshells in the United States, the first nicked primer, the first oil-proof automatic pistol cartridges, and the first completely wetproof loaded shells, including top wad, crimp and body.

- 1873 - E. Remington & Sons embarked on a new venture, and in September of 1873, the first Remington typewriters were produced.
- 1886 - Remington sells the typewriter business. This business would later become Remington Rand, then Sperry Rand.
- 1888 - In March, 1888, E. Remington & Sons was acquired by Marcellus Hartley and partners. E. Remington & Sons was reorganized, and the new company was named the Remington Arms Company. In later years, in order to better utilize the potential of the Remington Plant, the company would produce sewing machines and cash registers.
- 1912 - The Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport and Remington Arms Company were combined into one company and became Remington U.M.C.
- 1915 - Construction started on an expansion of the Ilion facilities, and by the spring of 1916, the new Ilion plant was in full operation. The Ilion plant constructed during this time is essentially the same plant that exists today.
- 1920 - Remington Arms Company, Inc. was incorporated as a Delaware corporation.
 - In order to better utilize the excess manufacturing capacity created during World War I, Remington began to branch into new fields, including the cutlery business (pocket and hunting knives), household utensils, and cash registers.
- 1926 - Remington began distributing and selling decorative patches bearing the Remington logo, for application to vests, jackets, caps, and other wearing apparel. This eventually led to Remington's present closing and accessories business.
- 1931 - Remington sold the cash register business to the National Cash Register Company.
- 1933 - As a result of financial pressures brought on by the Great Depression, Remington management offered a controlling interest in the company to E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. (DuPont). On May 24, 1933 DuPont purchased a 60% share of the company.

In August, 1933 Remington acquired the Chamberlain Trap & Target Company which included a plant in Findlay, Ohio. Its 'Miracle Trap' became a standard in the industry and was used exclusively at the 1934 Grand American Handicap -- the premier classic trapshooting event.

- 1934 - On May 15, 1934 Remington purchased the Peters Cartridge Company for \$2.5MM. The Peters Cartridge Company operated an ammunition manufacturing facility located in King's Mill, Ohio.

On June 1, 1934 the assets and business related to the manufacture and sale of the Parker shotgun were purchased from the Charles Parker Company for \$100M. The Parker Shotgun Company operated a manufacturing facility in Meriden, Connecticut. This operation was later closed, and the Parker shotgun production moved to the Ilion plant.

- 1936 - Early in 1936 Remington and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., England, joined in the organization of COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA, de CARTUCHOS S/A for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of Fabrica Nacional de Cartuchos e Municoes. The latter company had been manufacturing sporting ammunition since 1927 in its plant located at San Paulo, Brazil. Remington granted the new company the right to use its trademarks and technical information in Brazil. Remington maintained a 49.96% interest in Companhia Brasileira.

- 1940 - Several years before WWII, the government asked Remington to collaborate on a plan for the expansion of ammunition production. The plan called for a number of new plants to be constructed by the government and to be contractor operated. The program was activated in the late summer of 1940 when Remington was asked to recommend plant sites. With the aid of the DuPont Company, a study was made covering 51 sites, and in September, Remington was asked to undertake the establishment and operation of the first plant, and a few weeks later, a second. These were the Lake City and Denver ordnance plants. In the spring of 1941, a third plant, Salt Lake City, Utah, was assigned to Remington, and later, a fourth, Kings Mills, and in the spring of 1942, a fifth, Lowell.

These plants belonged to the government; however, they were operated by Remington under fixed-fee contracts, whereby Remington was responsible for assuring the adequacy of capacity through consultation advice with respect to design engineering and construction, the procurement of equipment, training of personnel, and operation of the plants.

Lake City Ordnance Plant, Missouri. Lake City was constructed on a 3,800 acre reservation about 26 miles outside of Kansas City. The ground was broken on December 26, 1940. Remington, as operator of this plant, manufactured the largest variety of combat ammunition than any other ordnance facility operated by the government. Peak employment was over 20,000 employees. Remington continued to operate the Lake City facility until 1985 when the contract was turned over to Olin Corporation.

Denver Ordnance Plant, Colorado. This plant was devoted entirely to the manufacture of 30 caliber ammunition. It was erected on a 2,080 acre suburban tract in Denver. Construction began on March 3, 1941, and it was under full production within seven months. Peak employment was over 20,000 employees. In July 1944, the ammunition manufacturing was terminated by the government. On August 15, 1945, the government ordered operations to be closed-down, and the plant prepared for extended storage.

Utah Ordnance Plant, Utah. Construction of the Utah Ordnance Plant began on July 21, 1941 on a 5,000 acre site in part of the suburban limits of Salt Lake City. The plant produced both 30 and 50 caliber ammunition for the war effort. Peak employment was approximately 10,000 employees. This plant was ordered closed by the government at the end of 1943, due to an extreme shortage of manpower in the area.

King's Mill Ordnance Plant, Ohio. Remington had an ammunition production facility at King's Mill (Peters Cartridge Company). However, after considerable discussion with the government, a plan was implemented in the fall of 1941 which called for the conversion of part of the company's plant and the erection of a new government-owned plant adjacent. Combined facilities were to comprise the King's Mill Ordnance Plant. Construction began in December, and in June, 1942 some initial manufacturing operations started. On March 31, 1944 the King's Mill contract was terminated. The maximum employment was 4,200 employees. With the closure of the King's Mill Ordnance Plant, Remington decided to consolidate all ammunition production at its Bridgeport facility.

Lowell Ordnance Plant, Massachusetts. Work began in May, 1942 to rehabilitate various existing buildings for use in the manufacture of ammunition. Peak employment at the Lowell facility reached 5,700 employees. The government terminated operations at Lowell on December 31, 1943.

- 1946 - In November of 1946, Remington closed the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Limited, a wholly-owned English subsidiary. This subsidiary operated a shotshell loading plant at Brimsdown, England. Operations consisted of loading empty paper shot shells, imported from the parent company, with powder and other components. This company also handled the importations of rimfire and centerfire ammunition, and sporting firearms from the U.S. plants.
- 1950 - Remington and Crucible Steel Company of America form Rem-Cru Titanium, Inc., a joint-venture. Rem-Cru operated a plant in Midland, Pennsylvania for the purpose of melting, alloying, fabricating, and selling titanium and its alloys. Remington later transferred its 80% share of Rem-Cru to Crucible Steel in exchange for 150M shares of Crucible common stock.
- In January, 1950 Remington announced its new Model 870 "Wingmaster" shotgun, which has become the largest selling pump action shotgun in the world.
- 1956 - To complement its own powder-activated tool business, on June 28, 1956 Remington acquired the Mall Tool Company for \$9.8MM. This company operated plants in Chicago and Park Forest, Illinois, and in Toronto, Ontario, through its subsidiary, Mall Tool, Ltd. Mall products included complete lines of portable electric, gasoline, and pneumatic-powered tools and flexible shaft equipment. Mall Tool Company was dissolved on September 30, 1958, and its activities integrated with Remington Operations, which included the powder-activated tool business which had been previously developed in Bridgeport. The Canadian subsidiary name was changed to Remington Arms of Canada, Ltd., and its product line then expanded to include firearms and other Remington products.

Remington purchased the commercial farm and wildlife refuge of the late Glenn L. Martin (Martin Marietta), consisting of a 2,970 acre property near Chestertown, Maryland. The property was named Remington Farms. Remington Farms has changed over the years through the addition of additional acreage and the construction of guest accommodations. While Remington Farms is

utilized for hunting and conference activities, its primary mission continues to be to demonstrate wildlife restoration and conservation techniques.

- 1960 - Remington introduces plastic body shotshells.
- 1961 - A review of the economic potential of foreign markets for Remington products resulted in investment by Remington in two new affiliates during the year 1961: one in Germany and the other in Mexico.

Remington Arms International G.m.b.H. was organized in Bremen, Germany as a wholly-owned subsidiary. Its mission was primarily to warehouse, distribute, and provide improved customer service on chain saws, parts, and accessories for the European trade.

Cartuchos Deportivos de Mexico, S.A. in which Remington has a 40% interest, was incorporated in Mexico City, Mexico in cooperation with a group of Mexican industrialists for the purpose of manufacturing sporting ammunition. A plant site near Cuernavaca (approximately 60 miles south of Mexico City) was selected and a plant was designed and constructed. The plant began to manufacture shotgun shells and rimfire cartridges in mid-1963.

In 1962, **Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos**, the Brazilian firearms and ammunition manufacturer in which Remington owned a 50% interest, started production of the 22 caliber nylon 66 auto-loading rifle.

- 1962 - The new Model 700 bolt-action rifle was announced in early 1962, and it soon became the most popular bolt-action centerfire rifle on the market.
- 1963 - The Model 1100 auto-loading shotgun was introduced. This gun was the result of a three-year development program and was introduced in early 1963.
- As part of a program aimed towards diversification of activity outside of Remington's traditional product lines, Remington, on October 1, 1963 acquired a 55% interest in Brewer Pharmica Engineering Corporation located in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. Remington's investment in Brewer amounted to \$1.4MM. Brewer manufactures and distributes an electro-mechanical system for physical control, invoicing, and inventory control of drugs in hospitals.

- 1964 - Remington Arms International G.m.b.H., a wholly-owned subsidiary company formed in 1961 to distribute chain saws and accessories in the European market, was dissolved in late 1964. The development of more effective independent distributors in Europe made it more economically desirable to sell through these outlets rather than through a subsidiary company.
- 1966 - Remington commemorated the 150th anniversary of its founding, and at the time, sales and earnings were at the highest level in the company's history. (Sales \$122MM, \$12.2MM ATOI)
- Demand for Remington "Blue Rock" clay targets had exceeded the capacity of the company's Findlay, Ohio plant. To provide additional production capacity, a small factory building was purchased in Ada, Oklahoma for development as a new clay target plant. Production started at the new location in early 1967.
- 1967 - Remington affiliate, Cartuchos de Portivos de Mexico S.A., in which Remington had a 40% interest, declared its first cash dividend at the close of its fiscal year on March 31, 1967. The manufacture and marketing of centerfire pistol and revolver ammunition had been added to the production of shotshells, rimfire cartridges, and lead shot.
- 1969 - On August 29, 1969 Remington completed the sale of its power tool business to DESA Industries, Inc., effective as of May 31. Two manufacturing plants, one at Park Forest, Illinois, and the other in Toronto, Canada, were included in the transaction.
- 1970 - In response to increased demand for sporting ammunition, Remington constructed a new ammunition plant located in Lonoke, AR. The site was considered to be near the geographic center of the sporting ammunition market. Pilot production commenced in the fall of 1970.
- A new facility to manufacture "Blue Rock" clay targets to serve the growing southeastern market was completed at Athens, Georgia. This facility began routine production in 1971.
- On July 31, 1970 the assets and business of Brewer Pharmcal Engineering Corporation, a manufacturer of hospital and medication control equipment, in which Remington held a 58.4% interest, were acquired by Parke-Davis and Company in exchange for common stock.
- 1971 - In October, Remington contracted to purchase additional property and buildings in Ilion, New York from the Univac division of

Sperry-Rand Corporation. Located across from Remington's existing plant, this property would later be developed to provide additional firearms manufacturing capacity.

- In June, 1971 in a private transaction, the company purchased 369,000 shares of its common stock from the trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York for \$4MM cash. These shares were held as treasury stock.
- In mid-1971 the Mexican government closed all the country's retail outlets for firearms and ammunition, which forced Cartuchos de Portivos de Mexico S.A. to suspend most of its ammunition and manufacturing operations.
- 1973
 - In January of 1973, Remington introduced the new Remington 3200 Over and Under Shotgun. This firearm was offered in 12-gauge field, trap, and skeet versions.
 - Remington made an unsuccessful effort to acquire A.B. Norma Projektilfabrik of Amotfor, Sweden, a producer of centerfire ammunition and components. Norma's products were marketed throughout Europe and were also distributed in very small quantities in the United States. Remington planned to utilize Norma as a manufacturing base to expand sales in Europe. Negotiations had been completed and a closing date had been set when plans were discontinued because of concerns registered by the anti-trust division of the U.S. Department of Justice who had opposed the consolidation on the grounds that it would lessen domestic competition.
- 1974
 - In mid-year, Remington formed a wholly-owned German sales subsidiary, Remington Arms G.m.b.H., located in Wurzburg, Germany. This company handled Remington's European sales until distribution arrangements were shifted to independent firms. Remington Arms G.m.b.H. was liquidated in 1988.
- 1975
 - Remington's Findlay, Ohio target plant had been in operation for more than 100 years; and although it had been modernized several times, the buildings and facilities were antiquated, making it difficult to meet production schedules and environmental regulations. After analyzing various alternatives, the company authorized the building of a new target plant in Findlay on Remington-owned land adjacent to the existing facility. Construction was completed in late 1976.
 - In a private transaction during October, 1975 Remington purchased 589,000 shares of its common stock, representing

approximately 8% of the outstanding shares from Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, NJ, the executor of the estate of Geraldine R. Dodge. The company held these shares as treasury stock. With this reduction in the number of outstanding shares, DuPont's percentage ownership of Remington increased to approximately 70%.

- 1978 - Cartuchos de Portivos de Mexico, S.A., the Mexican producer of sporting ammunition of which Remington owned a 40% interest, changed its name to Industrias Tecnos, S.A. The valuation of the Mexican peso, coupled with government restrictions on ammunition sales, had left the company heavily burdened with debt.
- 1979 - Remington acquired the Hazen, AR plant from the Van Heusen Shirt Company. Some of the Powder Metal operations were moved from the Ilion plant to Hazen, and the plant became operational in mid-1980.
- 1980 - On February 1, 1980, DuPont purchased the remaining shares of stock of Remington, and the company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

In March, 1980 Remington and Imperial Chemical Industries sold their holdings in Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos S/A to local Brazilian interests.
- 1981 - In June, 1981 Remington dissolved its Canadian subsidiary, Remington Arms of Canada Limited.
- 1984 - In April, 1984 Remington announced that effective June 1, 1985 it would move its headquarters from Bridgeport, CT to Wilmington, DE in order to reduce costs and improve communications with DuPont. Approximately 50 people in various administrative departments were moved to Wilmington from late 1984 through early 1986.
- 1985 - Remington turned over the operation of the Lake City Arsenal, located in Independence, MO, to Olin Corporation on November 2, 1985. Remington had operated this facility for the U.S. Government for more than 45 years.
- 1986 - Remington sells its Abrasive Products business and the Barnum Avenue site, located in Bridgeport, CT, to RemGrit Corporation.
- 1990 - DuPont transferred ownership of Remington Arms Company, Inc. to a wholly-owned Delaware holding company, DuPont Chemical

and Energy Operations, Inc. (DCEO).

- 1992 - Remington assumed marketing responsibility for DuPont's "Stren" fishing line and associated fishing products.

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