How They Got Their Guns

A vast majority of guns used in 19 recent mass shootings were bought legally and with a federal background check. At least nine gunmen had criminal histories or documented mental health problems that did not prevent them from obtaining their weapons. RELATED ARTICLE

Seventeen people were killed when Nikolas Cruz, 19, opened fire at his former high school in Parkland, Fla., with a Smith & Wesson M&P semiautomatic rifle. RELATED ARTICLE

A gunman identified as Devin Patrick Kelley, 26, opened fire at a Sunday service in a rural Texas church, killing at least 26 people. The authorities said Mr. Kelley used a Ruger AR-15 variant, a knockoff of the standard service rifle carried by the American military. RELATED ARTICLE
Fifty-eight people were killed and more than 500 were wounded when Stephen Paddock, from a perch high in a hotel, opened fire onto a crowd of concertgoers at an outdoor music festival in Las Vegas. Authorities recovered an arsenal of weapons — at least 23 from his hotel room — including AR-15-style rifles.
Arms assault rifle, a Smith & Wesson handgun and a Llama handgun.

Christopher Harper-Mercer, 26, killed nine people at Umpqua Community College in Oregon, where he was a student. He was armed with six guns, including a Glock pistol, a Smith & Wesson pistol, a Taurus pistol and a Del-Ton assault rifle, according to The Associated Press.

Vester Lee Flanagan II, 41, shot and killed a Roanoke, Va., television reporter and a cameraman with a Glock handgun while they were reporting a story live.

Using a .40-caliber semiautomatic pistol bought from a pawnshop, John R. Houser killed two people and wounded nine others at a movie theater in Lafayette, La.
Mr. Frazier was denied a state-issued concealed weapons permit because he was accused of domestic violence and stalking.

Dylann Roof, 21, killed nine people with a .45-caliber Glock pistol at a historic black church in Charleston, S.C.

Jaylen Ray Fryberg, 15, used his father’s Beretta pistol to shoot and kill four students in his high school’s cafeteria in Marysville, Wash.

Specialist Ivan Antonio Lopez opened fire at Fort Hood with a Smith & Wesson semiautomatic pistol, killing three people and wounding 16 others.

A judge ordered him sent to a psychiatric hospital.

Mr. Frazier bought the weapon in Alabama. Officials said it had been purchased legally, though he had been denied a concealed weapon permit earlier, and despite concerns among family members that he was violent and mentally ill.

Mr. Roof was charged with a misdemeanor for possessing Subutex, a prescription drug frequently sold in illegal street transactions.

He purchased a gun from a store in West Columbia, S.C. Mr. Roof applied for a concealed weapons permit but was denied.

Mr. Roof joined a Bible study group at Emmanuel A.M.E. Church and opened fire with the gun he bought in April.

Mr. Fryberg applied to buy the Beretta from a gun shop in the Indian reservation where he lived with Jaylen’s father. A background check failed to come up with the protection order because it was never entered into the system.

Raymond Lee Fryberg Sr., Jaylen’s father, was the subject of a permanent restraining order, which should have been entered into the federal criminal background database.

Mr. Fryberg told the FBI that he had never seen his father use the gun shop, in the Indian reservation where he lived with Jaylen’s father.

Jaylen Fryberg killed five of his fellow students to come to the cafeteria, where he opened fire.

Mr. Lopez had seen a military psychologist recently on the advice of senior leadership to help his sleep.

Mr. Lopez legally bought his gun at the same shop where killed Malik Faison, an Army major, had bought at least one of the weapons used in a 2009 mass shooting on the base that killed 13 people.

Around 4 p.m., Mr. Lopez started firing on soldiers.
Aaron Alexis, 34, used a Remington shotgun to kill 12 people at the Washington Navy Yard.

Adam Lanza, 20, shot and killed his mother in their home, then killed 26 people, mostly children, at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Conn., using a Bushmaster XM-15 rifle and a .22-caliber Savage Mark II rifle.

Wade M. Page, 40, killed six people with a Springfield Armory semiautomatic handgun when he opened fire in the lobby of a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wis., as congregants arrived for Sunday services.
James E. Holmes, 24, killed 12 people and wounded 70 at a theater in Aurora, Colo., using a Smith & Wesson semiautomatic rifle, a Remington shotgun and a Glock .40-caliber semiautomatic pistol.

Over four months, Mr. Holmes, legally bought more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition for handguns, 5,000 rounds for a semiautomatic rifle and 150 shells for a 12-gauge shotgun, all over the Internet.

He was seeing a psychologist and in the process of withdrawing from a graduate program at the University of Colorado Denver’s Anschutz Medical Campus.

In the 60 days before the shooting, he bought more than 1,000 rounds of .40-caliber pistol ammunition illegally at local gun stores. Seeing a psychologist wasn’t for a serious mental illness, would not disqualify him from buying a gun.

On April 2, 2012, a judge ruled he was not fit for trial after two psychiatric evaluations concluded that he had paranoid schizophrenia.

One L. Goh, 43, opened fire with a semiautomatic handgun at a small religious college in Oakland, Calif., where he had been a student. He killed seven people.

"He's a nice guy and what some might call a boor, but he didn’t exhibit any behaviors that would have alerted anyone," a district attorney told reporters after the shooting, according to CNN.

A judge ruled he was not fit for trial after two psychiatric evaluations concluded that he had paranoid schizophrenia.

Jared L. Loughner, 22, killed six people with a Glock handgun in a supermarket parking lot in Tucson, Ariz., at an event for Gabrielle Giffords, who was a Democratic representative from Arizona.

He was arrested for possession of drug paraphernalia, but the charges were dropped. The next day, he failed a drug test when trying to enlist in the Army. Neither incident turned him from buying a gun.

He was forced to withdraw from community college because of campus officials’ fears about his safety of the staff and students. His parents later said. The incident would not have showed up on a background check.

He killed six people in Tucson.

Maj. Nidal Malik Hasan, 39, an Army psychiatrist facing deployment to Afghanistan, opened fire inside a medical processing building at Fort Hood in central Texas, killing 13 people and wounding 45 others. He was armed with an FN Herstal pistol.
Jiverly Wong, 41, fired at least 98 shots from two handguns, a Beretta 92 FS 9-millimeter pistol and a Beretta PX4 Storm pistol, inside a civic association in Binghamton, N.Y., where he had taken an English class. He killed 13 former classmates and association employees.

The shooting took place at the El Khiamah Islamic Center, a religious institution that was the site of a 2013 shooting that left six people dead and 13 injured. Federal authorities dropped an inquiry about the cellphone after deciding that they did not suggest any threat of violence.

Mr. Wong bought the first gun, the Beretta 92, at a store in Johnson City, N.Y. He passed a background check and received the gun under a federal rule that allows gun sales to be made if the background check system does not respond within three business days.

Mr. Wong bought the second gun from the same store, where a background check was not conducted immediately. He received the gun under a federal rule that allows gun sales to be made if the background check system does not respond within three business days.