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

14 **RENO MAY, an individual, et al.,**
 Plaintiffs,
 15
 16 v.
 17 **ROBERT BONTA, in his official
 capacity as Attorney General of the
 18 State of California, and Does 1-10,**
 Defendants.
 19

Case Nos. 8:23-cv-01696 CJC (ADSx)
 8:23-cv-01798 CJC (ADSx)

**DECLARATION OF DR.
 BRENNAN RIVAS IN SUPPORT
 OF DEFENDANT’S OPPOSITION
 TO PLAINTIFFS’ MOTIONS FOR
 PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Date: December 20, 2023
 Time: 1:30 p.m.
 Courtroom: 9B
 Judge: Hon. Cormac J. Carney

21 **MARCO ANTONIO CARRALERO, an
 individual, et al.,**
 Plaintiffs,
 22
 23 v.
 24 **ROBERT BONTA, in his official
 capacity as Attorney General of
 25 California,**
 Defendant.
 26

27
 28

1 **DECLARATION OF DR. BRENNAN GARDNER RIVAS**

2 I, Dr. Brennan Gardner Rivas, declare under penalty of perjury that the
3 following is true and correct:

4 1. I have been retained by the Office of the Attorney General of the
5 California Department of Justice to provide expert opinions and testimony in this
6 case. I submit this declaration on the basis of my training, professional expertise,
7 and research. For this engagement, I was asked to provide expert opinions about
8 historical gun regulations that pertained to public carry laws and sensitive places,
9 with a particular focus on regulations related to travelers, transit companies, and
10 transportation-related spaces.

11 2. This declaration is based on my own personal knowledge and
12 experience, and if I am called to testify as a witness, I could and would testify
13 competently to the truth of the matters discussed in this declaration.

14 **BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS**

15 3. I am a historian and independent scholar. During the 2021-2022
16 academic year, I was the Lloyd Lewis Fellow in American History at The Newberry
17 Library. From 2020 to 2021, I was a Bill & Rita Clemens Fellow for the Study of
18 Southwestern America within the Clemens Center for Southwest Studies at
19 Southern Methodist University. From 2019 to 2020, I was a Lecturer in American
20 History at Texas Christian University (TCU). I hold a Ph.D in in history from TCU,
21 where my dissertation was on the development, evolution, and enforcement of gun
22 and weapon policy in Texas form the era of Mexican independence to the 1930s.

23 4. My expertise includes historical weapon regulations in the United
24 States. I have several publications on this topic, including peer-reviewed articles in
25 the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, and a chapter in an edited collection
26 forthcoming by Oxford University Press. Last year, my article, “Enforcement of
27 Public Carry Restrictions: Texas as a Case Study” (June 2022), was published in the
28 *UC Davis Law Review*. I am currently completing a book manuscript, based upon

1 my dissertation research, which traces the development and implementation of
2 weapon and firearm policies in Texas across a century-long period. This manuscript
3 has undergone the first round of peer-review and is currently under contract with an
4 academic press.

5 5. A true and correct copy of my current curriculum vitae, which details
6 my education, experience, and publications, is attached as **Exhibit 1** to this
7 declaration. It contains all publications that I have authored within the last ten
8 years, including a number of articles related to the regulation of guns, especially as
9 to the history of nineteenth-century weapons policies and the socio-political context
10 that made them possible.

11 6. I am being compensated for services performed in the above-entitled
12 case at an hourly rate of \$200/hour for research, \$250/hour for document
13 preparation, and \$350/hour for deposition and trial testimony. My compensation is
14 not contingent on the results of my analysis or the substance of any testimony.

15 7. The opinions I provide in this declaration are based on my education,
16 expertise, and research in the fields of transportation, the history of firearms and
17 firearm regulation, and my review and analysis of a wide range of primary and
18 secondary sources.

19 8. This declaration is a work of historical scholarship, informed by
20 analysis of primary and secondary sources. Having studied the subject of historical
21 gun regulations for several years now, I have drawn upon knowledge gained from
22 reading numerous peer-reviewed books and articles, in addition to law review
23 articles and media such as blogs and news articles. I have also drawn upon primary
24 sources, such as historical laws and ordinances found in digital databases like Hein
25 Online and Hathi Trust, and historical newspaper articles from databases like
26 Chronicling America, ProQuest Databases, Newspapers.com, America's Historical
27 Newspapers, and more. The writing and composition of scholarly works of history
28 require the historian to evaluate both primary and secondary sources—using

1 secondary sources to contextualize and interpret primary sources in ways that
2 illuminate the past rather than confuse or obscure it.

3 9. This declaration also involved new research, particularly in relation to
4 the history of Philadelphia from the latter 1600s through the early 1800s. I
5 consulted scholarly works of history about Philadelphia, particularly those
6 addressing architecture, urban planning, and sites of social gathering. I also
7 consulted relevant primary sources, from paintings of the city and its structures
8 (often reprinted in architecture books) to maps and population statistics. A
9 particularly important source for this study is a multivolume history called *Annals*
10 *of Philadelphia*. Though it was written and published in the nineteenth century, the
11 author, John F. Watson, related oral histories from longtime residents and reprinted
12 some government records. I also visited some of Philadelphia’s historic sites and
13 colonial-era gathering places during July 2023. As one of the United States’ oldest
14 and most-studied urban centers, the case study of Philadelphia’s transportation and
15 public gathering spaces could be carried much further—and such continued study
16 would likely reinforce conclusions within this report rather than undermine them.

17 **SUMMARY OF OPINIONS**

18 10. First, this declaration sets forth my expert opinion that the search for
19 and analysis of historical analogues for sensitive place laws and transit-specific gun
20 regulations should be undertaken in light of historical transportation infrastructure
21 as well as the types, locations, and sizes of historical public gathering places. A
22 case study of Philadelphia shows that even one of the largest and most cultured
23 cities in colonial and early America lacked indoor gathering spaces akin to modern
24 venues of entertainment, art, and education, and it remained a “walking city” with
25 relatively few intra-city transit options until the nineteenth century. Its outdoor
26 places of public assembly, such as the city center, fairs, and marketplace, were
27 exactly the types of gathering places encompassed within the text of the Statute of
28 Northampton. Thus, to the extent there is any lack of direct analogues to the

1 contested statute, this lack stems from unlike circumstances rather than historical
2 Americans' rejection of safety-focused gun regulation.

3 11. Additionally, this declaration presents evidence drawn from historical
4 research showing that Americans have historically regulated the presence of
5 weapons in sensitive places, including transportation-related spaces. Public carry
6 laws were in force across much of the United States during the nineteenth century
7 and prohibited the carrying of various weapons and particularly the concealed-
8 carrying of them. By 1900, most American states and territories had enacted one,
9 and hundreds of municipalities had enacted similar or overlapping ordinances to
10 apply within their city limits. Public carry laws applied throughout an entire
11 jurisdiction and did not cease to be operative aboard trains, trolleys, streetcars, and
12 ferries. Private transportation companies also held the authority to establish rules
13 about the carrying and shipping of firearms, and there is evidence showing that
14 some rail companies required firearms to be transported unloaded and stowed away
15 from passengers.

16 12. This declaration proceeds in four parts. First, it describes the nature of
17 public transportation and gathering spaces in eighteenth-century America, using
18 Philadelphia as a case study. Second, it provides an overview of the general history
19 of public carry restrictions in the North American colonies and the United States.
20 Third, it describes the specific application of public carry restrictions to travelers
21 and transportation-related spaces. Fourth, this declaration briefly explains how the
22 lack of relevant extant records hinders our ability to understand the full history of
23 firearms regulation (particularly within transit spaces) in the United States.

24 **OPINIONS**

25 **I. Public Transportation and Gathering Spaces in Eighteenth-Century** 26 **America**

27 13. For this declaration, I explored the similarities and differences between
28 the American urban experience today versus in the eighteenth century. This is an

1 undertaking which a historian could spend many years studying and developing—
2 and indeed, some have written marvelous histories of the evolution of mass transit
3 and the growth of urban centers. In order to work within the time constraints for a
4 project of this kind (rather than a peer-reviewed monograph or article), I employed
5 a case study method.

6 14. At the time of the Founding, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was the
7 second most populous city in the United States, with approximately 28,000
8 residents.¹ More than that, Philadelphia had been one of the largest cities within the
9 entire British Empire during the colonial period. As a result, Philadelphia led the
10 nation in architecture, voluntary associations, and urban planning. Most Americans
11 of the eighteenth century lived in small, rural areas very much *unlike* Philadelphia.
12 That being said, the few large cities of the Founding Era provide a better analogue
13 to modern life in the United States—where most Americans live in urban areas with
14 access to transportation infrastructure, public safety agencies, and a population of
15 5,000 or more²—than the small, rural areas where most Americans resided during
16 the Founding Era. A look at transportation infrastructure in this sophisticated
17 Founding-Era city, as well as its sites of public assembly, demonstrate that intra-
18 city transportation and the scale of sensitive places in Philadelphia were quite
19 different from what was common in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and
20 certainly from what we know today.

22 ¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, “Population of the 24 Urban Places: 1790,” *Population of the*
23 *100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places In The United States: 1790 to 1990* (June 1998).
<https://www2.census.gov/library/working-papers/1998/demographics/pop-twps0027/tab02.txt>

24 ² Approximately 80.0% of Americans live in “urban areas” as defined by the U.S. Bureau
25 of the Census. Following the 2020 census, that agency raised the minimum population threshold
26 for “urban area” from 2,500 to 5,000. This caused a slight decline in the nation’s urban population
27 (down from 80.7 to 80.0) even while “the nation’s urban population increased by 6.4% between
28 2010 and 2020.” See “Nation’s Urban and Rural Populations Shift Following 2020 Census,”
Press Release Number CB22-CN.25, United States Census Bureau (December 29, 2022),
<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2022/urban-rural-populations.html>; and
Michael Ratliffe, “Redefining Urban Areas Following the 2020 Census,” (December 22, 2022),
<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2022/12/redefining-urban-areas-following-2020-census.html>.

1 **A. Philadelphia: Transit Infrastructure**

2 15. The city of Philadelphia was established on the western bank of the
3 Delaware River, across from West Jersey, in 1682. Inhabitants built makeshift
4 caves and dwellings for themselves along the riverbank until land could be cleared
5 and surveyed for the construction of homes on town lots. The town grew around a
6 creek useful for docking boats, which came to be known as Dock Creek. In its
7 earliest years, the city consisted of a cluster of buildings—particularly homes and
8 taverns—near Dock Creek. The most notable was the Blue Anchor Inn, which was
9 the site of a ferry connecting both sides of the creek. To the north grew what is now
10 called the Old City, and to the south grew Society Hill. Near the turn of the
11 eighteenth century, a drawbridge replaced the Dock Creek ferry, and by about a
12 century after that, Dock Creek had been filled in and paved over.³

13 16. Wharves and docks were built along the riverfront allowing goods to
14 be loaded and unloaded. The Society of Traders, a group of investors in
15 Pennsylvania whose offices were in Society Hill, was made up primarily of
16 merchants. The buying and selling, trading and transporting, of goods was the
17 lifeblood of the city economy. Goods were transported across the wharves on carts
18 and deposited at warehouses near the river.⁴ Merchants showed and sold their
19 warehoused products and shipped them by wagon or boat to their destinations. By
20 1726, there were two privately owned wharves in Philadelphia, both being situated
21 between High Street (now Market Street) and Dock Creek.⁵ As the population and
22
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24

25 ³ John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time*, 2 vols.
26 (1850), I: 35-38. See Also Martin P. Snyder, *City of Independence: Views of Philadelphia Before
1800* (New York: Praeger, 1975), 26-27 (on cave structures and scarcity of public buildings).

27 ⁴ On Philadelphia as a center of eighteenth-century international and regional trade, see Carl
28 Bridenbaugh and Jessica Bridenbaugh, *Rebels and Gentlemen: Philadelphia in the Age of Franklin*
(New York: Oxford University Press, 1962), 5-12.

⁵ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 51.

1 economic significance of the city grew, more were built along the riverbank of the
2 Old City, Society Hill, and even outlying areas.⁶

3 17. Important public buildings were constructed near the Delaware River,
4 and the city itself initially grew along the riverbank rather than westward toward the
5 Schuylkill River as planned. As quickly as 1685, there were some 600 homes under
6 construction in the Philadelphia area, all of them dotting the blocks nearest the
7 riverbank to provide access to fresh water and infrastructure. To the west of the
8 settled and developed town lots were the Governor's Woods, which extended to the
9 Schuylkill River. By the Revolution, clearing of the forest had reached Broad
10 Street, which is the current site of City Hall.⁷ Construction for City Hall began in
11 1871, and prior to that time the site had been set aside as a park and temporarily
12 used for a water pumping station. Even though it is at the heart of the city as
13 envisioned by Penn and early planners, it was at the fringe of settlement until the
14 Founding Era. The first century of development in Philadelphia hugged the
15 coastline rather than expand into the interior. Even though the space between the
16 rivers was ultimately cleared and surveyed, settlement did not immediately follow.
17 So much development had occurred outside of the planned grid by 1854 that a new
18 charter was issued that brought these other settlements under the organization of the
19 city and county of Philadelphia.

20 18. In the mid-to-late eighteenth century, the Old City remained the heart
21 of Philadelphia—and High Street (now Market Street) was the very heart of the Old
22 City. High Street was home to Philadelphia's main marketplace, which provided
23 food, essentials, and other consumer products to residents near and far. The road
24 itself was the primary east-west thoroughfare from the docks to the interior of the
25

26 ⁶ Sketches, paintings, and lithographs of eighteenth-century Philadelphia sometimes
27 presented a view of the city from the Delaware River, which would have been the arrival point for
28 most immigrants and visitors. Docks covered the riverbank across the eastern edge of the whole
city. See images in Snyder, *City of Independence*, 30-33, 46, 58, 63.

⁷ Snyder, *City of Independence*, 35.

1 city, so it featured tremendous foot, horse, and wagon traffic. Vendors rented stalls
2 and complied with strict regulations designed to protect the trade in essential goods
3 from bad-faith actors. Market days were limited and specified by local ordinance,
4 and Philadelphians built a watch tower to guard the marketplace.⁸ During the
5 colonial period, semiannual “fairs” brought all manner of goods to Philadelphia
6 from outlying areas. The mayor of Philadelphia opened a fair by issuing a
7 proclamation that reiterated the obligation of colonists to keep the King’s peace,
8 which mandated “that no person...carry any unlawful weapon, or gallop or strain
9 horses within the built part of the city.”⁹ By the Revolutionary era, the center of
10 High Street featured covered stalls, sometimes derisively labeled “shambles,”
11 where vendors showed and sold their wares to passersby. The marketplace
12 continued several blocks, passing Fourth Street in the late 1780s.¹⁰ In the nineteenth
13 century, Philadelphia removed the vendor sheds, established market corporations to
14 build fully enclosed market houses, and renamed the roadway Market Street.¹¹

15 19. With High Street being the center of the Old City, Philadelphians
16 constructed important buildings in its vicinity. The intersection of Second and High
17 Streets was particularly significant, being home to the first Quaker meetings house
18 as well as sites of justice, like the first courthouse and jail.¹² A whipping post and

19 ⁸ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 59.

20 ⁹ Philadelphia City Ordinance, 1753, quoted in Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, 364. In his
21 description of the city’s markets and the colonial-era fairs (that had ceased to be held by the time
22 of his writing), Watson provided the 1753 mayoral proclamation as an example of how such fairs
23 would be opened. The suggestion is that the process of opening with a proclamation along these
24 lines was standard procedure. It is worth noting that the rules laid out in the proclamation align with
25 the Statute of Northampton and the common law view of keeping the peace. “O yez! &c. Silence
26 is commanded while the Fair is proclaiming, upon pain of punishment! A. B., Esq., Mayor of the
27 city of Philadelphia, doth hereby, in the King’s name, strictly charge and command all persons
28 trading and negotiating within the Fair to keep the King’s peace, and that no person presume to set
up any booth or stall for the vending of strong liquors within this Fair—that none carry any unlawful
weapon, or gallop or strain horses within the built part of the city. And if any person be hurt by
another, let him repair to the Mayor here present. God save the King!”

¹⁰ On markets, see Helen Tangires, *Public Markets and Civic Culture in Nineteenth Century
America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 3-47. See esp. Figure 2.2.

¹¹ Helen Tangires, “Public Markets,” *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (2016),
<https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/public-markets/#essay>.

¹² Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 59.

1 pillory were also installed there, meaning that corporal punishments were
2 administered in an area of civic significance as well as public gathering. The office
3 of town whipper was a paying position, and “The whipping post and pillory display
4 was always on a market day—when the price of eggs went up much.”¹³ In the same
5 area hung a bell whose ringing notified residents that a proclamation or other
6 important notice was about to be read to the public.¹⁴

7 20. Connecting these sites to one another were roads laid out in a
8 purposefully designed grid pattern. Many roads remained unpaved, ostensibly
9 because loamy soil reduced some of the inconveniences arising from water or wet
10 conditions. Still, until the 1760s there was no plan or funding for paving the city’s
11 roads. Prior to that, sections of roadway might be cobbled with flagstone for
12 wagons and feature an elevated sidewalk for pedestrians. Carts and wagons
13 crisscrossed the city, running ruts into the roads and struggling across uneven or
14 muddy stretches. When the roads were being paved, the elevation of some of them
15 had to be altered dramatically. High points were lowered, and low-lying roadways
16 were raised up—all of which required considerable earthwork and construction.¹⁵
17 Goods related to a booming regional and international trade moved along these
18 roads in carts and wagons, including agricultural produce heading from the
19 hinterland to many warehouses and docked ships.¹⁶ Affluent residents traversed the
20 city in carriages, but from the colonial period until well into the nineteenth century,
21 most Philadelphians navigated their city on foot.¹⁷

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23 ¹³ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 103.

24 ¹⁴ Snyder, *City of Independence*, 26-29.

25 ¹⁵ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 233-235.

26 ¹⁶ Mary McKinney Schweitzer, “The Economy of Philadelphia and Its Hinterland,” in
27 *Shaping a National Culture: The Philadelphia Experience 1750-1800*, ed. Catherine E. Hutchins
28 (Winterthur: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1994), 99-127.

¹⁷ John K. Alexander, “Poverty, Fear, and Continuity: An Analysis of the Poor in Late
Eighteenth-Century Philadelphia,” in *The Peoples of Philadelphia: A History of Ethnic Groups and
Lower-Class Life, 1790-1940*, Allen F. Davis and Mark H. Haller, eds. (Philadelphia: Temple
University Press, 1973), 17 (“Since Philadelphia was still a walking city, the least desirable housing
areas were at a distance from the center of activity.”).

1 21. Transportation in Philadelphia also embraced regional passenger
2 travel. Within a few years of establishing Philadelphia, ferries connected the
3 commercial center to West Jersey across the Delaware River. During the eighteenth
4 century, stage lines connected the city to New York and Boston. Roadways also
5 stretched into the surrounding countryside enabling farmers to travel into the city to
6 sell or ship their crops. Turnpikes and improvements rescued these roadways from
7 becoming “as claypits, by the continual increase of population and use.”¹⁸ There
8 were also packet ships that moved goods, passengers, and letters to port cities
9 elsewhere in the British colonies and later United States.

10 22. Ferryboats, packets, and turnpikes exhausted the public transportation
11 options in Philadelphia until the 1830s, when horse-drawn omnibuses began
12 offering alternatives. These vehicles were on wheels and carried paying passengers
13 along fixed routes within the city and its surrounds. Within twenty or thirty years,
14 they were replaced by horsecars, which were similarly drawn by horses, but rather
15 than wagon wheels, they were pulled along tracks built into the road like later
16 streetcars. Omnibuses and horsecars presented a fairly expensive way to travel and
17 were used primarily by the middling and upper classes of Philadelphia rather than
18 its urban poor and laboring class. The first rail lines were built in the Philadelphia
19 area in the 1830s, and the city subsequently became an important rail hub in the
20 Mid-Atlantic region. The most significant developments in intra-city travel
21 occurred well after the Founding period, and much closer to the mid- and late-
22 nineteenth century when technology and demographic growth made urban mass
23 transit both possible and necessary to Philadelphia.¹⁹

24 _____
25 ¹⁸ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 257 (“Had no turnpikes been made, roads would have become as claypits, by the continual increase of population and use.”).

26 ¹⁹ On transportation development in Philadelphia, see *Annals*, I: 37-39, 211-219; II: 465-
27 470; Charles W. Cheape, *Moving the Masses: Urban Public Transit in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, 1880-1912* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1980), 157-159; John Hepp, “Public Transportation,” *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (2013),
28 <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/public-transportation/> ; John Hepp, “Omnibuses,” (continued...)

1 **B. Philadelphia: Public Gathering Places**

2 23. As the leading city of the Founding-Era United States, the scale of
3 public gathering places in Philadelphia diverged sharply from the norm throughout
4 most of the country. Most Americans lived in exceedingly small, rural enclaves
5 oriented around agriculture. In these rural areas of the colonial North America and
6 the early United States, public gatherings were almost always outdoors. Regular
7 church services were held indoors if the congregation had constructed a building,
8 but even then, revivals and visits from preachers might draw large crowds in
9 outdoor areas. The county courthouse was the center of public life, where men
10 transacted business, recorded official documents, and sought legal redress for civil
11 and criminal wrongs. On the days when court was in session, men and women from
12 the surrounding countryside descended upon the small and otherwise deserted
13 county seats. Court day was a time of festivity, entertainment, and fellowship with
14 neighbors. Spectators and witnesses crowded into courtrooms, with others
15 overflowing onto lawns. Livestock and other goods might be displayed for sale at
16 court day, and the small taverns or “ordinaries” of the county seat became full to
17 overflowing. On court days in rural areas, and more frequently in the seaside
18 commercial centers, other activities were likely to take place, such as brawling,
19 cockfighting, horse racing, and all manner of gambling. Court days were primarily
20 about the carrying out of government business, but the rituals of the event also
21 reinforced shared values and social connections among neighbors.²⁰

22
23 _____
24 *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (2012),
25 <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/omnibuses/> .

26 ²⁰ On Court Day and other occasions in rural communities, see Rhys Isaac, *The*
27 *Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982),
28 88-114; Robert M. Ireland, *Little Kingdoms: The Counties of Kentucky, 1850-1891* (Lexington:
 University Press of Kentucky, 1977), 90-100; A. G. Roeber, “Authority, Law, and Custom: The
 Rituals of Court Day in Tidewater, Virginia, 1720 to 1750,” *The William and Mary Quarterly* 37,
 no. 1 (January 1980), 29-52; E. Lee Shepherd, “ ‘This Being Court Day’: Courthouses and
 Community Life in Rural Virginia,” *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 103, no. 4
 (October 1995), 459-470; Carl Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia: An Architectural*
 History (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2005).

1 24. Large cities like Philadelphia diverged from this pattern. Philadelphia
2 was constantly bustling, and its justice system was active in its policing of residents
3 and visitors alike. Still, most of the public gathering places in early modern
4 Philadelphia were open-air, outdoor spaces. As previously described, High Street
5 near the banks of the Delaware was the beating heart of the city as home to
6 government buildings and the main public market. Residents, visitors, immigrants,
7 and all manner of other travelers walked up and down the nearby wharves and
8 docks, along the intersecting streets, and through the numerous alleyways.
9 Residents likely visited the marketplace several times per week, if not every day, in
10 order to purchase fresh foodstuffs for their households. The commerce along the
11 waterfront generated the wealth that made life in Philadelphia possible, and
12 indirectly propped up other industries, like construction and other skilled trades.
13 The original plan of the city called for five symmetrical squares to serve as parks
14 and public gathering places, but Centre Square at the intersection of Broad and
15 Market Streets was used for a water works facility during the very early 1800s and
16 subsequently became the site of City Hall later in the nineteenth century.

17 25. Aside from the older courthouse at High and Second Streets,
18 Philadelphia boasted additional public buildings. As the city expanded in the late
19 1700s, a new county courthouse and city hall were constructed about six blocks
20 west of the riverfront and just a block south of High Street. The structures straddled
21 the Pennsylvania State House and were temporarily home to the United States
22 Congress and Supreme Court during the early republic period. Continued growth
23 forced Philadelphians to construct yet another city hall in the nineteenth century.
24 That one still stands in Centre Square, several blocks west of the previous site.
25 Philadelphia's iconic City Hall was constructed over a thirty-year period beginning
26 in the 1870s.²¹

27 ²¹ On the Old Philadelphia County Courthouse (Congress Hall) and Old City Hall (Old
28 Supreme Court), see James D. Kornwolf, *Architecture and Town Planning in Colonial North*
(continued...)

1 26. As the capital of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia of the eighteenth century
2 became home to the public buildings of state government. The State House, now
3 known as Independence Hall, held chambers and courtrooms for various courts and
4 housed the Legislative Assembly. It was completed in 1735 and was the meeting
5 place of the Second Continental Congress. The main building was flanked by
6 others, creating a government campus unparalleled until the development of the
7 nation’s permanent capital in Washington, D.C. The State House complex
8 temporarily housed the national government, including the United States Congress,
9 during the period when Philadelphia served as a national capital.²² The State House
10 building itself was 40’ x 100’, with the ground-floor chambers measuring 40’ x 40’
11 and separated by a hallway 20’ wide. Upstairs was designed for public gatherings,
12 with a long hallway measuring 20’ x 100’ providing access to five separate
13 rooms.²³ The square surrounding the buildings was an outdoor gathering place for
14 residents and demonstrators, and the site was an important one for civic activities.
15 Some of the rooms were rentable and usable for different functions—for instance,
16 the Library Company and Philosophical Society rented space there prior to
17 completing their own buildings.²⁴ A large building for its time, the interior of the
18 State House was a space for civic engagement and government functions, and its
19 exterior was a site for large gatherings.

20 27. Some of the largest buildings in Founding-Era Philadelphia were the
21 well-established churches near the Delaware River. Christ Church is one of the
22 more famous, and was one of the largest churches and tallest structures in the early
23 United States. The building measured 61’ x 118’ and its sanctuary may have

24 _____
America, 3 vols. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002), II: 1172-1173 (map and
25 legend), 1179-1182.

26 ²² On the history of the State House, see Edward M. Riley, “The Independence Hall Group,”
*Historic Philadelphia from the Founding until the Early Nineteenth Century: Papers Dealing with
27 its People and Buildings, with an Illustrative Map* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society,
1953, repr. 1973), 7-42. See also Kornwolf, *Architecture*, III: 1420.

28 ²³ Kornwolf, *Architecture*, II: 1181.

²⁴ Charlene Mires, “Independence Hall,” *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (2012),
<https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/independence-hall/> .

1 accommodated 1,000 worshippers.²⁵ Still, those dimensions would not be
2 considered particularly large by today's standards, when megachurches can host
3 upwards of 2,000 people per service in stadium seating. The structure of St.
4 Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, constructed more than a century after Christ
5 Church, measures 334' long and upwards of 100' wide at the transepts. Other
6 churches, including the Quaker meeting house, peppered the city and provided
7 opportunity for Philadelphians to worship in accordance with their own
8 consciences. Still, the church-to-population ratio (1 : 2,200) indicates that a
9 substantial portion of Philadelphia's residents did not attend regular church
10 services.²⁶

11 28. Another class of large buildings in eighteenth-century Philadelphia
12 were private homes. These were certainly not public spaces, although it was not
13 uncommon for the owners of large houses to allow them to be used for public
14 functions at times. For example, the Maryland colonial assembly met in private
15 residences during the seventeenth century, and even purchased one for permanent
16 use as an assembly hall. When the assembly was not in session, the building was let
17 out to innkeepers and functioned as an "ordinary."²⁷ Philadelphia's mansions
18 undoubtedly hosted balls, parties, weddings, and feasts that brought together dozens
19 or hundreds of guests.

20 29. By the mid and late eighteenth century, Philadelphia was home to
21 several large buildings that served various social functions. One of the largest
22 meeting halls in the city during the eighteenth century was Carpenter's Hall, the
23 official headquarters of the carpenter's guild. Today, the first floor is one open
24 room beyond a small entry hall and stairwell. The building's dimensions indicate

25 ²⁵ For dimensions of the building, see Kornwolf, *Architecture*, II: 1193. The figure of 1,000
26 worshippers is an estimate.

26 ²⁶ Bridenbaugh and Bridenbaugh, *Rebels and Gentlemen*, 18.

27 ²⁷ Wesley R. Willoughby, "Community, Identity, and Public Spaces: The Calvert House as
28 the First State House of Maryland," in *Unearthing St. Mary's City: Fifty Years of Archaeology at Maryland's First Capital*, Henry M. Miller and Travis G. Parno, eds. (Tallahassee: University Press of Florida, 2021), 151.

1 approximately 2,400 square feet in this room, which can accommodate 125 guests
2 standing and 82 guests seated at dinner tables.²⁸ But the space was originally
3 divided into two identically sized rooms on either side of a central hallway,
4 effectively cutting the usable square footage by half or more.²⁹ The first Continental
5 Congress met in one of the first-floor rooms in 1774. The First Bank of the United
6 States rented the space prior to the completion of its building (nearby) in 1797.³⁰
7 The upstairs rooms could also be let out, and the Library Company used some of
8 that space prior to the completion of its building in 1791.

9 30. The Library Company began as an association of rationalist, scientific
10 thinkers intent upon promoting scientific innovation and discovery in what was one
11 of the largest and most significant cities within the British Empire. The members
12 collected books that could be read and enjoyed by subscribers. They collected
13 thousands of titles during the eighteenth century, and rented space in various
14 buildings before raising the necessary funds to construct their own in 1791. The
15 Library Company collection was open to its members—who were mostly men of
16 education and status in Philadelphia. The Library Company building contained a
17 lecture hall to provide educational opportunities to Philadelphians. The company
18 itself was private, and the benefits of assembly and association within its walls were
19 reserved to members of the middle and upper classes, if not members of the
20 organization itself.³¹

22
23 ²⁸ The dimensions of the structure are two wings of 30' x 20', plus a central area of 30' x 40'. For its current rental capacity, see <https://www.carpentershall.org/hall-rental>.

24 ²⁹ On Carpenter's Hall, see Kornwolf, *Architecture*, II: 1187-1188.

25 ³⁰ A member of the Carpenter's Company guild was involved in a bank robbery during the time that the First BUS was renting the space. On the Bank of the United States building in Philadelphia, see Kornwolf, *Architecture*, III: 1423-1424.

26 ³¹ On the Library Company see George F. Frick, "The Library Company of Philadelphia: America's First Philosophical Society," in Catherine E. Hutchins, ed., *Shaping a National Culture: The Philadelphia Experience, 1750-1800* (Winterthur: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1994), 181-200. See also Kenneth Finkel, "Library Company of Philadelphia," *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (2017), <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/library-company-of-philadelphia/> (estimates that 1/10 of city households were members).

1 31. Eighteenth-century Philadelphia also had a sizeable hospital and
2 prison. These buildings certainly brought residents together, but under unfortunate
3 circumstances. Almshouses provided some shelter to the poor and tended to be
4 significant structures within the city. They can hardly be interpreted as sites of
5 public gathering and assembly. The College of Philadelphia, also known as
6 Franklin Academy and subsequently renamed the University of Pennsylvania, was
7 established in the eighteenth century. Its initial building measured 70' x 100' and
8 had been built as an assembly hall in the aftermath of the First Great Awakening. A
9 dormitory was also constructed for the students.³²

10 32. The strong Quaker presence in Philadelphia stymied the growth of the
11 theater there during much of the colonial period. The earliest theaters were built
12 outside the city limits to avoid laws prohibiting performances.³³ Even though plays
13 were considered low-brow entertainment and a wasteful way to spend one's money,
14 American audiences of the eighteenth century behaved better than their
15 counterparts in the urban centers of the United Kingdom. London audiences were
16 notorious for rioting, but only one such theater-driven riot occurred during the
17 colonial era.³⁴ In 1791, Thomas Wignell opened the Chestnut Street Theater, which
18 stood near the State House (Independence Hall) and became the preeminent venue
19 for plays and performances until the structure burned down in 1820. The theater
20 could seat about 1,100 people and fit approximately 2,000 when the pit was full.
21 Elites rented the boxes on the two lower levels but avoided the top tier of boxes,
22 which "was a notorious meeting place for prostitutes and ruffians."³⁵ Despite that,
23

24 ³² Kornwolf, *Architecture*, II: 1183-1189.

25 ³³ Odai Johnson and William J. Burling, *The Colonial American Stage, 1665-1774: A*
26 *Documentary Calendar* (Madison: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 2001), 54, 73-78. See also
27 Irvin R. Glazer, *Philadelphia Theatres, A-Z: A Comprehensive Descriptive Record of 813 Theatres*
28 *Constructed since 1724* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1986), 3.

27 ³⁴ That riot occurred in New York in 1776. See Johnson and Burling, *Colonial American*
28 *Stage*, 87-88.

28 ³⁵ Calvin Lee Printer, "William Warren's Management of the Chestnut Street Theatre
Company," Ph.D. diss. (University of Illinois, 1964), 23-24.

1 the theater had become by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century an
2 important social space for Philadelphians to “see and be seen.”³⁶

3 33. A critically important social space in Philadelphia was the tavern. The
4 city was home to dozens of taverns or ordinaries—places where visitors could stay
5 the night, and where residents could meet for a drink. As many as a few dozen men
6 gathered in the barroom of a tavern (depending upon the size of the structure) to
7 exchange ideas and hear the latest news. Tavern culture has been associated with
8 the democratic spirit and the Revolution itself.³⁷ Downstairs at a tavern were rooms
9 that clubs and societies could rent for parties and special occasions. One of
10 Philadelphia’s largest taverns, the Indian King, was three stories tall and had five
11 such rooms on the ground floor; two of them could be joined with adjacent rooms
12 to form larger spaces that could host up to one hundred people.³⁸ The remaining
13 two floors held eighteen guest rooms, at least some of which would have bunked
14 two or more men together. The building itself measured 40’ x 21’, so the space
15 must have been fairly crowded during the times when the larger event rooms were
16 rented out.³⁹

17 34. Although the city council and other government bodies with authority
18 over Philadelphia did not enact weapon-specific regulations for these places of
19 public assembly, city leaders were certainly aware of and sensitive to potentially
20 unruly gatherings there. The city government considered enacting an ordinance in
21 1732 to put a stop to the large gatherings of children, servants, and slaves that
22 caused a nuisance to other residents by making noise, swearing, etc.⁴⁰ The problem

23 ³⁶ Printer, “William Warren’s Management of the Chestnut Street Theatre Company,” 24-
24 25, quotation at 25.

25 ³⁷ Peter Thompson, *Rum Punch and Revolution: Taverngoing and Public Life in*
26 *Eighteenth-Century Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1999); David
27 W. Conroy, *In Public Houses: Drink and the Revolution of Authority in Colonial Massachusetts*
(Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2018).

28 ³⁸ Thompson, *Rum Punch and Revolution*, 86-88, 59 (“Four of these rooms could be
converted to form two even larger rooms capable of seating up to a hundred ‘gentlemen’.”).

³⁹ Thompson, *Rum Punch and Revolution*, 59.

⁴⁰ Annals of Philadelphia, I: 62. At this time, it remains unclear whether that ordinance was
(continued...)

1 persisted, with numerous complaints “that many disorderly persons meet every
2 [evening] about the Court house of this city, and great numbers of Negroes and
3 others sit there with milk pails, and other things, late at night, and many disorders
4 are there committed against the peace and good government of this City.” In 1741,
5 the city government issued an ordinance requiring the dispersal of people from the
6 vicinity of the courthouse, marketplace, and public buildings (most of which were
7 located near Second and High Streets at that time). Constables were charged with
8 enforcing the rule and bringing violators before a magistrate.⁴¹ In 1743, the
9 government enacted an ordinance providing for the construction and manning of
10 chains blocking carriage and cart access to High Street on market days. The leaders
11 considered “the great danger the Inhabitants of this city are in by means of Carts
12 and Carriages driving thro’ the streets at the Market Place on Market Days,” and
13 intended “to prevent the mischief that may Ensur.”⁴² Philadelphia militia laws
14 prohibited militia members from meeting on muster⁴³ days at taverns, ostensibly for
15 fear that they would become inebriated and fail to perform their duties.⁴⁴ There was
16 also a consideration to close tavern barrooms on Sundays “as it would prevent
17 youth from committing excesses to their own ruin, the injury of their masters, and
18 the affliction of their parents and friends.”⁴⁵ In response to an audience at the

19
20
21
22 _____
23 passed. Volume I of *Annals of Philadelphia* contains some selectively excerpted minutes from city
24 council meetings, and an update on the status of this ordinance was not included.

25 ⁴¹ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 62-63.

26 ⁴² Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 63.

27 ⁴³ Militia muster was an important occasion when militia members gathered together for
28 drill and presentation of their weapons. Militia laws generally prescribed when and where musters
should take place.

29 ⁴⁴ 1793 Pa. ch. 1696, “An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of
30 Pennsylvania,” Sec. XXIV, § 17, 473 (“No company or regiment shall meet at tavern on any of the
31 days of exercise, nor shall march to any tavern before they are discharged, and any person who
32 shall bring any kind of spirituous liquors to such place of training, shall forfeit such liquors, so
33 brought, for the use of the poor belonging to the ward, district or township where such offender
34 lives.”) (**Exhibit 2**).

35 ⁴⁵ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 101.

1 Chestnut Street Theater turning into a mob, theater management hired constables to
2 “rigidly enforce decorum” in future.⁴⁶

3 35. At times, armed men caused problems in Philadelphia’s public spaces.
4 Watch houses and lamps were constructed to provide the necessary infrastructure
5 for policing the public square and protecting the peace. The constables employed by
6 the government, in addition to the residents drafted into night watch service, were
7 the first line of defense against such disturbances. One of the colony’s early leaders,
8 skeptical of the Quaker commitment to pacifism, woke residents of the city one
9 morning in 1686 “with sword drawn” and sounding the alarm for an imminent
10 attack. The Quaker residents stood fast to their principles, and John Evans’s
11 political career came to a swift end over the ugly joke.⁴⁷ William Penn’s eldest son,
12 John, became embroiled in conflict over an affray outside a tavern in 1704, and the
13 debacle prompted his permanent departure from colonial leadership. Penn, Jr.
14 argued with members of the night watch about local politics and the formation of a
15 militia, when the encounter turned into a brawl. At some point, he called on his
16 friends to draw their pistols but was given a “severe beating” after the street light
17 was put out. A grand jury heard evidence about the fracas, which ended Penn, Jr.’s
18 career in Pennsylvania even though the case was dropped.⁴⁸ In 1716, a man “armed
19 with pistols” attacked the Speaker of the House of the colonial assembly and was
20 indicted. The failure to prosecute and punish him caused “great dissatisfaction” to
21 other members of the Assembly.⁴⁹

22 36. By the Civil War Era, the carrying of concealed weapons was more
23 common than it had been in the eighteenth century, and pocket-sized pistols were
24 more readily available to consumers. This posed a special problem in Philadelphia,

25 ⁴⁶ Printer, “William Warren’s Management of the Chestnut Street Theatre Company,” 27-
26 28, quotation at 28. It is unclear which building the Chestnut Street Theater Company occupied at
27 this time. The theater burned in 1820 and reopened in 1822. This riot may have occurred at a
28 different, likely smaller theater.

⁴⁷ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 26.

⁴⁸ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 114-115.

⁴⁹ Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, I: 97.

1 where a sizeable population and the potential for riotous assemblies made weapon-
2 carrying a serious concern. As early as 1850, persons found carrying deadly
3 weapons at any riotous gathering were “deemed guilty of an intention to riot,
4 whether said fire-arms, or deadly weapon, shall be used or not”⁵⁰ State
5 lawmakers subsequently punished the carrying of “any fire-arms, slung-shot, other
6 deadly weapon concealed upon his person” in Philadelphia, “with the intent
7 therewith unlawfully and maliciously to do injury to any other person.”⁵¹ In 1881,
8 when a US president had been shot by an armed assassin and concealable revolvers
9 were readily available at cheap prices, the mayor of Philadelphia issued a
10 proclamation reiterating the city’s public carry restrictions.⁵²

11 37. Even though Philadelphia was one of the largest cities in the early
12 United States and featured some of the largest public buildings, its main gathering
13 places were outdoors. The docks, streets, markets, and public squares were the
14 arteries of transit and commerce for residents, and the lifeblood of the city. The
15 scale of urban life in Philadelphia sheds light upon the longstanding Statute of
16 Northampton, enforced in England, its overseas empire, and even in the United
17 States. It broadly prohibited the carrying of arms in “Fairs, Markets, nor in the
18 Presence of the Justices or Ministers nor in no Part elsewhere.”⁵³ The lawns, streets,
19 and marketplaces of Philadelphia were the very spaces which that longstanding rule
20 was designed to protect. These features of village, town, and urban life were
21 notably missing from the demographic and architectural development of the
22 plantation South and the rural backcountry, where farm families lived miles away

23

24

25 ⁵⁰ John Purdon and Frederick C. Brightly, *Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania*
(Philadelphia: Kay & Brother, 1862), 181. The prohibition against carrying concealed weapons in
26 Philadelphia was enacted in May 1850 (see 181 n. 1).

27 ⁵¹ *Idem.*

28 ⁵² Charles, *Armed in America*, 163-165.

⁵³ 2 Edw. 3, c. 3 (1328) (Eng.) (**Exhibit 3**); see also 25 Edw. 3, st. 5, c. 2, § 13 (1350) (Eng.)
(if “any Man of this Realm ride armed covertly or secretly with Men of Arms against any other . .
. shall be judged Treason.”). (**Exhibit 4**).

1 from one another and public buildings were generally empty outside of scheduled
2 court days.

3 **II. Overview of the History of Public Carry Laws in America**

4 38. As detailed below, Americans of the late eighteenth and nineteenth
5 centuries had laws that broadly prohibited the carrying of firearms and other deadly
6 weapons in public. Early versions of these regulations, particularly those enacted in
7 the eighteenth century by colonial and early American legislatures, tended to draw
8 heavily from legal language with deep roots in the English common law tradition,
9 reaching at least as far back as the Statute of Northampton from 1328.⁵⁴ The Statute
10 of Northampton generally prohibited the carrying of arms in “Fairs, Markets, nor in
11 the Presence of the Justices or Ministers nor in no Part elsewhere.”⁵⁵ The public
12 spaces specifically named and protected under the Statute were the very public
13 areas that people frequented in their daily lives—the town markets and gatherings,
14 and the town itself under the direction of local officials, formed the very heart of
15 community life.

16 39. This tradition was absorbed into American law, where numerous
17 colonies and states enacted similar measures that forbade someone to “go or ride”
18 armed in public spaces and called for a weapon-free public square.⁵⁶ Under this

19 ⁵⁴ Patrick J. Charles, “The Faces of the Second Amendment Outside the Home: History
20 versus Ahistorical Standards of Review,” *Cleveland State Law Review* 60, no. 1 (2012), 7-40;
Saul Cornell, “The Long Arc of Arms Regulation in Public: From Surety to Permitting, 1328-
21 1928,” *UC Davis Law Review* 55, no. 5 (June 2022), 2560-2566.

22 ⁵⁵ 2 Edw. 3, c. 3 (1328) (Eng.) (**Exhibit 3**); see also 25 Edw. 3, st. 5, c. 2, § 13 (1350)
(Eng.) (if “any Man of this Realm ride armed covertly or secretly with Men of Arms against any
23 other... shall be judged Treason”). (**Exhibit 4**).

24 ⁵⁶ A non-exhaustive list includes: 1835 Mass. Acts 750 (“If any person shall go armed
25 with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable
26 cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he
27 may on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury, or breach of the peace,
28 be required to find sureties for keeping the peace.”) (**Exhibit 5**); 1786 Va. Laws 33, ch. 21, An
Act forbidding and punishing Affrays (... “nor go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fair or
markets, or in other places, in terror of the Country, upon pain of being arrested and committed to
prison by any Justice on his own view, or proof of others, there to abide for so long a time as a
Jury, to be sworn for that purpose by the said Justice shall direct, and in like manner to forfeit his
armour to the commonwealth,”) (**Exhibit 6**); Francois Xavier Martin, *A Collection of Statutes of
the Parliament of England in Force in the State of North Carolina*, 60-61 (Newbern 1792) (“...nor
(continued...)”) (continued...)

1 regulatory system, no one was permitted to carry arms into public areas without
2 having a justifiable reason. Anyone violating this rule would have been subject to
3 questioning by local officials and “bound” to the peace through a peace bond or
4 surety.⁵⁷

5 40. Another type of public carry law that restricted the presence of
6 weapons in public spaces, including those that related to transportation services,
7 took the form of concealed carry laws. States and municipalities enacted regulations
8 like these primarily during the nineteenth century, beginning around the turn of that
9 century. An early example incorporated the policy alongside language drawn from
10 the Statute of Northampton:

11
12
13 to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, markets nor in the presence of the King’s
14 Justices, or other ministers, nor it [sic, likely “in”] no part elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their
15 armour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King’s pleasure,”) (**Exhibit 7**); See also 1821
16 Me. Laws 285, ch. 76, § 1 (simplified to a requirement that officials “cause to be staid and
17 arrested, all affrayers, rioters, disturbers or breakers of the peace, and such as shall ride or go
18 armed offensively, to the fear or terror of the good citizens of this State,”) (**Exhibit 8**). This
19 approach can also be found in numerous state penal codes of the nineteenth century. See 1838-
20 1839, Wisconsin, *Statutes of Wisconsin*, “An Act to Prevent the Commission of Crimes,” 381 §
21 16 (**Exhibit 9**); *Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, Passed October 22, 1840* (Augusta: W. R.
22 Smith, 1841), ch. 169, “Of Proceedings for the Prevention of Crimes,” 709 § 16 (**Exhibit 10**);
23 *Revised Statutes of the State of Michigan, Passed and Approved May 18, 1846* (Detroit: Bagg &
24 Harmon, 1846), Title 31, ch. 162, “Of Proceedings to Prevent the Commission of Crime,” 692 §
25 16 (**Exhibit 11**); 1847 Virginia, 1847-1848 Session, Title 3, ch. 14, “Of Proceeding to Prevent the
26 Commission of Crimes,” 129, §16 (**Exhibit 12**); *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Minnesota,*
27 *Passed at the Second Session of the Legislative Assembly, Commencing January 1, 1851* (St.
28 Paul: J. M. Goodhue, 1851), ch. 12, “Of Proceedings to Prevent the Commission of Crimes,” 528
§ 18 (**Exhibit 13**); 1853 Oregon, General Laws, 5th Regular Session, 220 § 17 (**Exhibit 14**).

⁵⁷ The peace bond was one of many processes inspired by America’s common law
heritage. See Laura Edwards, *The People and Their Peace: Legal Culture and the Transformation
of Inequality in the Post-Revolutionary South* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press,
2009), 73-74, 96; Saul Cornell, “History, Text, Tradition, and the Future of Second Amendment
Scholarship: Limits on Armed Travel under Anglo-American Law, 1688-1868,” *Law and
Contemporary Problems* 83, no. 3 (Summer 2020), 73-95; Saul Cornell, “Right to Carry Firearms
outside of the Home: Separating Historical Myths from Historical Realities,” *Fordham Urban
Law Journal* 39, no. 5 (October 2012), 1719-1723. Edwards’s passage on peace bonds is worth
quoting at length: “Peace bonds threw enforcement back on the community, summoning family,
friends, and neighbors to police the troublemakers. Bonds required one or more other people to
put up the amount, making them liable if the accused broke the peace again. That economic
obligation represented the signers’ promise to keep the offender in line. Peace bonds put everyone
else in the community on notice as well, investing them with the responsibility of policing the
peace until the end of the probation period.”

1 “That if any person or persons shall publicly ride or go armed to the terror of
2 the people⁵⁸, or privately carry any dirk, large knife, pistol or any other
3 dangerous weapon, to the fear or terror of any person, it shall be the duty of
4 any judge or justice, on his own view, or upon the information of any other
5 person on oath, to bind such person or persons to their good behavior, and if
6 he or they fail to find securities, commit him or them to jail, and if such person
7 or persons shall continue so to offend, he or they shall not only forfeit their
8 recognizance, but be liable to an indictment, and be punished as for a breach
9 of the peace, or riot at common law.”⁵⁹

6 Another early example came from Louisiana, whose statute stated, “That from and
7 after the passage of this act, any person who shall be found with any concealed
8 weapon, such as a dirk, dagger, knife, pistol, or any other deadly weapon concealed
9 in his bosom, coat, or in any other place about him that do not appear in full open
10 view, any person so offending, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the
11

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14 ⁵⁸ Early language for these laws, such as this one quoted from Tennessee, often made use
15 of the phrase “to the terror of the people,” which was itself an inheritance from the Statute of
16 Northampton. Historical research by trained scholars has shown that, according to common law,
17 the act of carrying deadly weapons in public spaces was inherently terrifying and therefore a breach
18 of the peace. See Saul Cornell, “The Long Arc of Arms Regulation in Public: From Surety to
19 Permitting, 1328-1928,” *U.C. Davis Law Review* 55 (June 2022), 2555-2556 (“There was no
20 requirement that one establish an intent to terrify or that the armed travel terrorized any specific
21 person, the injury was to the King’s Peace and sovereignty.”); Mark Anthony Frassetto, “To the
22 Terror of the People: Public Disorder Crimes and the Original Public Understanding of the Second
23 Amendment,” *Southern Illinois University Law Journal* 43 (2018), 65 (“Those who take a textual
24 approach to interpreting the Statute of Northampton...argue that carrying weapons in populated
25 public places was intrinsically terrifying and that the discussion of public terror in judicial opinions
26 and legal treatises was an explanation for the prohibition, rather than a separate element of the
27 crime.”); Patrick J. Charles, “The Faces of the Second Amendment Outside the Home, Take Two:
28 How We Got Here and Why It Matters,” *Cleveland State Law Review* 64, no. 3 (June 2016), 381-
382 (“But those that subscribe to the Standard Model view of the Second Amendment proclaim the
Statute of Northampton can only be read as applying to the ‘carrying arms in ways that caused
public terror.’ In making this claim, Standard Model writers have never provided sufficient
evidence, at least in total historical context, to support it.”); see also Patrick J. Charles, “The Fugazi
Second Amendment: Bruen’s Text, History, and Tradition Problem and How to Fix It,” *Cleveland
State Law Review* 71, no. 3 (2023), 635 (“What [English jurists’] restatements inform is that by the
early-to-mid-seventeenth century, England’s preeminent legal minds understood that the act of
carrying dangerous weapons was sufficient to amount to an affray, ‘strike a feare’ or ‘strikerh a
feare.’ ”).

⁵⁹ Judge Edward Scott, *Laws of the State of Tennessee: Including Those of North Carolina
Now in Force in this State: From the Year 1715 to the Year 1820* (Vol. I, 1821), 710. Available at
the Duke Center for Firearms Law, Repository of Historical Gun Laws:
[https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/judge-edward-scott-laws-of-the-state-of-tennessee-including-
those-of-north-carolina-now-in-force-in-this-state-from-the-year-1715-to-the-year-1820-
inclusive-page-710-image-714-vol-1-1821-the/](https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/judge-edward-scott-laws-of-the-state-of-tennessee-including-those-of-north-carolina-now-in-force-in-this-state-from-the-year-1715-to-the-year-1820-inclusive-page-710-image-714-vol-1-1821-the/)

1 peace, be subject to pay a fine...”⁶⁰ The approach of prohibiting the carrying of
2 concealed weapons spread rapidly.⁶¹

3 41. The language of concealed carry laws might at first suggest that open
4 carry of firearms was accepted and commonplace, but that was not the case.
5 Individuals generally did not view concealed carry laws as giving permission to
6 openly carry in populated places during a person’s ordinary activities.⁶² For
7 example, in 1843, an appellate court in North Carolina stated, “No man amongst us
8 carries [a firearm] about with him, as one of his every day accoutrements—as a part
9 of his dress—and never we trust will the day come when any deadly weapon will be
10 worn or wielded in our peace loving and law-abiding State, as an appendage of
11 manly equipment.”⁶³ And a Louisiana case from 1856 held that a partially visible
12 weapon was a violation of the concealed carry law because it was “the result of
13 accident or want of capacity in the pocket to contain, or clothes fully to cover the
14 weapon, and not the extremely unusual case of the carrying of such weapon in full
15 open view, and partially covered by the pocket or clothes.”⁶⁴

16 **III. Sensitive Places Laws**

17 42. In addition to public carry laws, nineteenth century Americans turned
18 to regulations that prohibited firearms and weapons in certain specified locations.
19 One that I have studied in detail is a law from Texas enacted in 1870. This

21 ⁶⁰ 1813 La. Acts 172, An Act Against Carrying Concealed Weapons, and Going Armed in
22 Public Places in an Unnecessary Manner, § 1 (**Exhibit 15**).

23 ⁶¹ Examples include: Revised Statutes of the State of Arkansas, Adopted at the October
24 Session of the General Assembly of Said State, A.D. 1837 (**Exhibit 16**); 1846 Fla., ch. 75,
25 Available at the Duke Center for Firearms Law, Repository of Historical Gun Laws:
26 <https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/act-of-jan-5-1847-ch-75-%c2%a7-3-1846-fla-laws-20/>; 1838
27 Vir., ch. 101 (**Exhibit 17**); 1840 Ala., ch. 7 (**Exhibit 18**); 1819 Ind., Acts 39., Available at the
28 Duke Center for Firearms Law, Repository of Historical Gun Laws:
<https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/1819-ind-acts-39-an-act-to-prohibit-the-wearing-of-concealed-weapons/>;
1821 Miss., ch. 49 (**Exhibit 19**); 1812 Ken., ch. 89 (**Exhibit 20**); 1813 La. Acts 172
(**Exhibit 15**).

⁶² Mark Anthony Frassetto, “The Myth of Open Carry,” *U.C. Davis Law Review* 55
(June 2022).

⁶³ *State v. Huntley*, 25 N.C. 418 (1843).

⁶⁴ *State v. Smith*, 11 La. Ann. 633 (1856).

1 sweeping law prohibited weapons in a broad range of sensitive places.⁶⁵ The statute
2 provided:

3 That if any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any
4 school room or other place where persons are assembled for
5 educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into a ballroom, social
6 party or other social gathering composed of ladies and gentlemen, or to
7 any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any
8 portion of the people of this State are collected to vote at any election,
9 or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to
10 perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall
11 have about his person a bowie-knife, dirk or butcher-knife, or fire-
12 arms, whether known as a six shooter, gun or pistol of any kind, such
13 person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on
14 conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more
15 than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying
16 the same; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to
17 locations Subject to Indian depredations ; and provided further, that
18 this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty it is to
19 bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.

20 It is important to note that this bill included the terms “firearms” and “gun,” which
21 would have applied to rifles and shotguns as well as pistols.

22 43. At the time Texas enacted this law, revolvers were flooding American
23 consumer markets. After Samuel Colt’s patent on his revolver design expired in
24 1857, other manufacturers began producing similar models for the United States
25 military during the Civil War. After the war, demobilization ended those contracts,
26 and gunmakers turned to American consumers to buy their pistols. The net result
27 was more and cheaper pistols throughout the country,⁶⁶ including in areas plagued
28 by violence and social dislocation, such as postbellum Texas.

44. The primary exemption created by the 1870 sensitive spaces law was
a proviso for “any person or persons whose duty it is to bear arms on such

⁶⁵ 1870 Tex. Gen. Laws 63, ch. 46, § 1 (**Exhibit 21**).

⁶⁶ Colt’s Army revolvers cost about \$20 at the time of the Civil War, but subsequent entrants into the market sold small pocket pistols for as little as \$1.40. For example, *see* digitized Sears and Roebuck catalog (1898), pp. 365-367. Regardless of caliber, the pistols from Colt’s ran about \$12 to \$13 in the catalog but retailed elsewhere for something closer to \$18 (*see* p. 367). Meanwhile, the smaller caliber pocket pistols from other brands could be ordered for as little as \$1.40 (*see* p. 365). For the 1898 Sears & Roebuck catalog online, *see* <https://archive.org/details/consumersguideno00sear/page/365/mode/1up?q=pistol>.

1 occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.”⁶⁷ This would have effectively
2 limited the carrying of weapons to peace officers and active-duty soldiers or
3 militiamen engaged in their duties. Armed soldiers or other officials frequently
4 guarded polling stations in Texas during Reconstruction due to the high incidence
5 of voter fraud. The drafters in 1870 likely also envisioned sheriffs, deputies,
6 marshals, and constables who were loyal to the United States as well as the new
7 State Police force and active-duty members of the militia.⁶⁸

8 45. Subsequent iterations of the 1870 law incorporated the same
9 exception, though they deviated slightly from the original language and structure. A
10 later reenactment of the same law embedded the exception within one of the several
11 clauses that made up the list of weapon-free spaces. It prohibited the carrying of
12 weapons in various public spaces “or to any other place where people may be
13 assembled to muster, or to perform any other public duty, (except as may be
14 required or permitted by law,)... .”⁶⁹ The context surrounding the exception clearly
15 indicates that the drafters intended it to cover the carrying of arms to militia musters
16 or by duly authorized persons performing a public duty; in other words, the
17 exception applied to peace officers as well as soldiers and militiamen in actual
18 service. When state lawmakers issued a revised penal code in 1879, the exception
19 was relocated to a subsequent article which read: “The preceding article shall not
20 apply to peace officers or other persons authorized or permitted by law to carry
21 arms at the places therein designated.”⁷⁰ Even though the format and phrasing of
22 the exception changed, its substance did not—the exception was for peace officers
23

24 ⁶⁷ 1870 Tex. Gen. Laws 63, Ch. 46, § 1 (**Exhibit 21**).

25 ⁶⁸ On the Texas State Police, an organization that existed during Republican rule in Texas,
26 see John G. Johnson, “State Police,” *Handbook of Texas Online*,
<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/state-police>, published by the Texas State Historical
27 Association.

28 ⁶⁹ 1871 Tex. Gen. Laws 25, ch. 34 § 1 (**Exhibit 22**).

⁷⁰ Penal Code of the State of Texas, (1879), Title X, Offenses Against the Public Peace,
Chapter 4, Unlawfully Carrying Arms, § 321 (**Exhibit 23**).

1 and active-duty militia. The exception would not have reached ordinary, civilian
2 gunowners, as there was no general gun permitting scheme in Texas at the time.

3 46. Realizing that the sensitive places statute was not enough to
4 sufficiently curb the violence in their communities, the Texas legislature in 1871
5 enacted a public carry law designed to work in conjunction with it.⁷¹ Section 1 of
6 the 1871 law prohibited both concealed and open carry of deadly weapons in public
7 altogether while Section 3 expanded the prohibition on carrying deadly weapons in
8 sensitive places. Lawmakers added as sensitive places assemblies for “amusement,”
9 like “any circus, show, or public exhibition of any kind,” as well as those
10 assemblies “for educational or scientific purposes.”⁷² In 1879, the statute and its
11 several sections were reformatted in the penal code as a chapter concerning the
12 unlawful carrying of arms.⁷³ The sensitive places law and its exception became
13 Articles 320 and 321. Even though Texas lawmakers turned to public carry policy
14 to further their goal of reducing bloodshed in their state, they did not abandon the
15 sensitive places law—and neither did officers of the law.

16 47. In 1872, a series of convictions for unlawfully carrying arms made
17 their way to the state supreme court. The Defendant William Daniels had been
18 convicted under Section 3 of the 1871 deadly weapon law, which was the updated
19 sensitive places provision. He had gone to a church service with the handle of a
20 butcher knife visible in his waistband. Two other appellants, William English and
21 G. W. Carter, had been convicted under Section 1, which prohibited carrying deadly
22 weapons upon one’s person or in one’s saddlebags. The three cases were
23 consolidated into one case, called *English v. State*⁷⁴, which addressed certain

24 ⁷¹ 1871 Tex. Gen. Laws 25, ch. 34 § 1 (**Exhibit 22**). Brennan Gardner Rivas, “An
25 Unequal Right to Bear Arms: State Weapons Laws and White Supremacy in Texas, 1836-1900,”
26 *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 121, no. 3 (January 2018), 295-297; Mark Anthony Frassetto,
“The Law and Politics of Firearms Regulation in Reconstruction Texas,” *Texas A&M Law*
Review 4, no. 1 (2016), 104-107.

27 ⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ Penal Code of the State of Texas, § 318-323 (**Exhibit 23**).

28 ⁷⁴ *English v. State*, 35 Tex. 473 (1872).

1 questions about Texans’ constitutional and fundamental rights to carry weapons. A
2 distinguished attorney who later joined the state supreme court argued that the 1871
3 deadly weapon law violated the Second Amendment to the US Constitution, that it
4 violated the Article I, Sec. 13 of the Texas Constitution of 1869⁷⁵, and that it
5 deprived Texans of their customary right to self-defense.⁷⁶ The court profoundly
6 disagreed with these claims.

7 48. The Chief Justice stated emphatically that “No kind of travesty,
8 however subtle or ingenious could so misconstrue this provision of the constitution
9 of the United States, as to make it cover and protect that pernicious vice, from
10 which so many murders, assassinations, and deadly assaults have sprung, and which
11 it was doubtless the intention of the legislature to punish and prohibit.”⁷⁷ The court
12 went on to say that: “[W]e do not intend to be understood as admitting for one
13 moment, that the abuses prohibited are in any way protected either under the state
14 or federal constitution. We confess it appears to us little short of ridiculous, that any
15 one should claim the right to carry upon his person any of the mischievous devices
16 inhibited by the statute, into a peaceable public assembly, as, for instance into a
17 church, a lecture room, a ball room, or any other place where ladies and gentlemen
18 are congregated together.”⁷⁸

19 49. The decision in *English* ultimately rested upon state police power to
20 affirm the constitutionality of the deadly weapon law. The court held that whatever
21 conduct offends against public morals or public decency comes within the range of
22 legislative authority.⁷⁹ The goal of a weapon-free public sphere, then, justified the
23 enactments required to achieve it. Furthermore, the justices did not believe that the

24
25 ⁷⁵ “Every person shall have the right to keep and bear arms, in the lawful defence of
himself or the State, under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe.”

26 ⁷⁶ The opinion did not mention it, but Section 2 of the law provided that anyone convicted
of publicly carrying a prohibited weapon could plead self-defense at trial; that exception did not
technically apply to the sensitive places provision outlined in Section 3.

27 ⁷⁷ *English*, 35 Tex. 473.

28 ⁷⁸ *Id* at 478-79.

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 473.

1 Texas law deviated from the national norm. “It is not our purpose to make an
2 argument in justification of the law. The history of our whole country but too well
3 justifies the enactment of such laws. This law is not peculiar to our own state, nor is
4 the necessity which justified the enactment (whatever may be said of us to the
5 contrary) peculiar to Texas. It is safe to say that almost, if not every one of the
6 states of this Union have a similar law upon their statute books, and, indeed, so far
7 as we have been able to examine them, they are more rigorous than the act under
8 consideration.”⁸⁰ A subsequent court, this one staffed with Democrats rather than
9 Republicans, reaffirmed the constitutionality of the deadly weapon law in a case
10 decided in 1875.⁸¹

11 50. In the late 1870s and throughout the 1880s, Texas appellate judges
12 consistently applied the sensitive places law without questioning its
13 constitutionality. In 1878, they decided that a Justice of the Peace court qualified as
14 a “public assembly” when it was in session hearing a cause.⁸² The same year, the
15 court determined that a man deputized to carry out a specific arrest did not qualify
16 as a peace officer exempt from the weapon ban at polling places.⁸³ In 1889, a
17 teacher feared that local residents would interfere with an entertainment event
18 taking place at his school, so he took a pistol with him (and ended up brandishing
19 it). Texas appellate judges forcefully condemned the idea that teachers were
20 authorized to carry weapons in schoolhouses, saying that “such an effect could not
21 be other than pernicious, and should not be tolerated.”⁸⁴

22 ⁸⁰ *Id.* at 479.

23 ⁸¹ *State v. Duke*, 42 Tex. 455 (1875).

24 ⁸² *Summerlin v. State*, 1878 3 Tex. Ct. App. 444 (1878).

25 ⁸³ *Snell v. State*, 4 Tex. App. 171 (1878)

26 ⁸⁴ *Alexander v. State*, 11 S.W. 628 (Tex. App. 1889). The passage is worth quoting in full:
27 “We can not believe that it was the purpose and intent of the Legislature to permit school teachers
28 to carry prohibited weapons upon their persons in their school rooms among their pupils, or on
the occasion of public assemblies in such school rooms. The law does not in terms accord them
such a privilege, and, without a clearly expressed exception in such case, this court will not
sanction a defense, the effect of which would be to authorize every school teacher in the State to
carry prohibited weapons upon his person in our school rooms. Such an effect could not be other
than pernicious, and should not be tolerated.”

1 51. Texas judges also evaluated the sensitive-places cases that involved
2 claims of self-defense and the carrying of weapons to assemblies on private
3 property. In two separate cases (one in 1877 and another in 1878), Texas appellate
4 judges determined that the exception to the deadly weapon law for self-defense
5 applied exclusively to Section 1 of the 1871 statute relating to open and concealed
6 carry, not to Section 3 relating to gatherings and assemblies.⁸⁵ A person fearing an
7 imminent and deadly attack could carry a weapon in violation of Section 1 and
8 argue self-defense at trial if or when he/she was arrested for such behavior; but a
9 person carrying a weapon under such circumstances could not then venture into any
10 of the gathering places enumerated in Section 3 because doing so posed too great a
11 danger to the safety of the general public. The court stated, “Nor does it matter how
12 much or with what good reason I may be in dread of an immediate and pressing
13 attack upon my person from a deadly enemy; the imminence of such danger affords
14 no excuse in my wearing deadly weapons to church, or in a ball-room, or other
15 places mentioned where his attack may be made and the lives of innocent people
16 there assembled placed in jeopardy or sacrificed.”⁸⁶

17 52. In one of these cases, the defendant was tasked with being a “door-
18 keeper and general manager, with authority to preserve peace and good order” at a
19 ball, and toward that end, the owner of the establishment (a woman) had provided
20 him a pistol to keep on his person throughout the evening. The court affirmed his
21 conviction, saying that the exceptions for carrying weapons in one’s home or place
22 of business did not apply when other people were gathered there in assemblages
23 that fell under Section 3. The court reasoned that: “The fact that I am owner of the
24 premises gives me no right to carry deadly weapons to the terror, annoyance, and
25 danger of a social gathering which I may have invited to my own house, however
26

27 ⁸⁵ *Livingston v. State*, 3 Tex. Ct. App. 74 (1877); *Owens v. State*, 3 Tex. Ct. App. 404
28 (1878).

⁸⁶ *Owens v. State*, 3 Tex. Ct. App. 404 (1878).

1 much I may be protected in carrying them when no one is there or likely to be
2 endangered by them but my own family.”⁸⁷

3 53. The majority opinion in *NYSRPA v. Bruen* treated the 1871 Texas
4 statute as an outlier, but its discussion was limited to Section 1 of that law banning
5 open and concealed carry of arms in public altogether.⁸⁸ Section 3 of the 1871 law
6 prohibiting carry in sensitive places was not unique. *English* recognized as much
7 when it concluded, “This law is not peculiar to our own state, nor is the necessity
8 which justified the enactment (whatever may be said of us to the contrary) peculiar
9 to Texas.”⁸⁹ That conclusion was not wrong as many states around that time
10 enacted similarly broad sensitive places prohibitions. For example, in 1869,
11 Tennessee lawmakers prohibited the carrying of deadly weapons “concealed or
12 otherwise” at elections or “any fair, race course, or other public assembly of the
13 people.”⁹⁰ Similarly in 1870, Georgia lawmakers prohibited the carrying of deadly
14 weapons “to any court of justice, or any election ground or precinct, or any place of
15 public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster-
16 grounds.”⁹¹ Laws in effect in Missouri in 1879 and Oklahoma Territory in 1890
17 were nearly identical to the sensitive places law from Texas,⁹² with the Oklahoma
18 Territory law further banning weapons in “any place where intoxicating liquors are

19 ⁸⁷ *Id.*

20 ⁸⁸ 142 S. Ct. at 2153.

21 ⁸⁹ *English*, 35 Tex. at 479.

22 ⁹⁰ Ch. 22, 1869 Tenn. Pub. Acts 23[22] (36th Assembly, 1st Sess.), “An Act to Amend the
23 Criminal Laws of the State,” §2 (**Exhibit 24**). The section read in full: “That it shall not be lawful
24 for any qualified voter or other person attending any election in this State, or for any person
25 attending any fair, race course, or other public assembly of the people, to carry about his person,
concealed or otherwise, any pistol, dirk, Bowie-knife, Arkansas toothpick, or weapon in form,
shape, or size resembling a Bowie knife or Arkansas tooth-pick, or other deadly or dangerous
weapon.” The following section (§3) stated: “That all persons convicted under the second section
of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment, or both, at
the discretion of the court.”

26 ⁹¹ Act No. 285, 1870 Ga. Laws 421 (**Exhibit 25**). The list of prohibited weapons included
27 “any dirk bowie-knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon.” There was also no
implicit or explicit exception for open carry. Violators convicted received a fine (\$20-50),
imprisonment (10-20 days), or both.

28 ⁹² *Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri* (1879), ch.24, §1274 (**Exhibit 26**); 1890 Okla.
Stat. 495-96 (**Exhibit 27**).

1 sold.”⁹³ Vermont and Mississippi both prohibited weapons inside schools, with the
2 Mississippi legislature prohibiting students at colleges from possessing deadly
3 weapons on campuses or within two miles of them (effectively disarming college
4 students within the limits of college towns).⁹⁴ Other laws prohibited the carrying of
5 weapons at or near polling places, churches, and parks.⁹⁵

6 54. In addition to state legislatures, other jurisdictions had authority to
7 regulate the carry of firearms and other weapons in public spaces.⁹⁶ For instance,
8 the statewide 1870 sensitive places law from Texas was quite similar to a municipal
9 ordinance from that same year in the city of San Antonio, one of the leading
10 metropolitan and commercial centers in Texas. That ordinance prohibited the
11 carrying of “a bowie-knife, dirk, or butcher-knife or any fire arms or arms, whether
12 known as six-shooter, gun or pistol of any kind,” or any “brass-knuckles, slung
13 shot, club, loaded or sword cane, or any other weapon of offence or defence” into a

14 ⁹³ 1890 Okla. Stat. 495-96, § 7 (**Exhibit 27**).

15 ⁹⁴ *Annotated Code of the General Statute Laws of the State of Mississippi* (1892), “Crimes
16 and Misdemeanors,” §1030 (**Exhibit 28**) (“A student at any university, college, or school, who
17 shall carry, bring, receive, own, or have on the campus, college or school grounds, or within two
18 miles thereof, any weapon the carrying of which concealed is prohibited, or a teacher instructor,
19 or professor who shall knowingly suffer or permit any such weapon to be carried, or so brought,
20 received, owned, or had by a student or pupil, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on
21 conviction, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not
22 exceeding three months, or both.”); *Laws of Vermont*, Special Session (1891), No. 85, §2
23 (**Exhibit 29**) (“A person who shall carry or have in his possession while a member of and in
24 attendance upon any school, any firearms, dirk knife, bowie knife, dagger or other dangerous or
25 deadly weapon shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.”).

26 ⁹⁵ 1870 La. Acts 159–60, “An Act to Regulate the Conduct and to Maintain the Freedom
27 of Party Election,” § 73 (**Exhibit 30**) (no carry concealed or unconcealed within a half mile of
28 polling places on election day or registration places on days of voter registration); George
Washington Paschal, *A Digest of the Laws of Texas*, 3rd ed. (1873) II: 1317-1318 (**Exhibit 31**)
(no carry concealed or unconcealed within a half mile of polling places on election day or
registration places on days of voter registration); John Prentiss Poe, *The Maryland Code : Public
Local Laws, Adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland March 14, 1888* (Vol. 2, 1888), 1457
(**Exhibit 32**) (no carry by any person in Kent County on days of an election); 1886 Md. Laws
315, An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Guns, Pistols, Dirk-knives, Razors, Billies or Bludgeons
by any Person in Calvert County, on the Days of Election in said County, ch. 189 §1 (**Exhibit 33**)
(no carry by any person in Calvert County within 300 yards of polls on election day); 1877 Va.
Acts 305, Offenses Against The Peace, § 21 (**Exhibit 34**) (no weapons in church during services,
or anywhere beyond one’s on premises on Sundays); Oscar F. Greene, *Revised Ordinances of the
City of Boulder* (1899), 157 (**Exhibit 35**) (no one save city police officers shall carry weapons
into public parks).

⁹⁶ *See Id.*, especially examples from City of Boulder and Counties of Kent and Calvert,
Maryland.

1 series of public spaces within the city. The list included: “any church, or religious
2 assembly, any school-room, or other place where persons are assembled, for
3 educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into any ball room, social or wedding
4 party, or other assembly or gathering, for amusement or instruction, composed of
5 males and females, or to any election precinct in the city, on the day or days of an
6 election, or into any Court room or court of Justice, or to any other place where
7 people or individuals may be assembled, to perform any public duty, or shall go
8 into any other public assembly, or shall enter any bar-room, drinking saloon or any
9 other place where people resort for business or amusement or shall join or
10 accompany any public procession”⁹⁷

11 55. It is likely that yet more municipal governments (in Texas and
12 throughout the country) enacted sensitive places ordinances. These local laws are
13 much more challenging to identify in the historical record, though, because
14 compilations of historical ordinances have often not been preserved or digitized.
15 The best access to municipal ordinances is often local newspapers, many of which
16 have not been digitized, are no longer extant, or are incomplete. A thorough search
17 of newspaper databases may yield more examples of municipal sensitive places
18 laws, and yet more may be contained in the pages of old newspapers housed in
19 archival collections or on microfilm. Identifying additional examples of these
20 regulations would be a time-consuming process that is not possible within the
21 available time frame.

22 **IV. Application of Concealed Carry Laws to Travelers and Transportation**

23 A. Historical Meaning of Travel

24 56. Public carry laws tended to provide a number of exceptions. These
25 exceptions ranged from people fearing an imminent and deadly attack to peace
26 officers and travelers. The statutes themselves varied from one state to another, and

27 _____
28 ⁹⁷ “An Ordinance,” *San Antonio Express* (San Antonio, Texas), December 23, 1870
(Exhibit 36).

1 many left the definition of terms like “travel,” “peace officer,” and “journey” quite
2 ambiguous. In Texas, even exempted travelers were required to place their weapons
3 in their baggage, which did not include saddlebags.⁹⁸

4 57. Far from a blanket exception for people to go armed at all times
5 outside their homes, the travel exception was narrowly defined by state appellate
6 courts. The kind of “travel” which it described was not the everyday movement
7 through public spaces like town squares and commercial districts, or the kind of
8 travel associated with modern transportation. Instead, it encompassed a type of
9 travel that separated a person, small group, or family from the protections of the
10 law that went hand-in-hand with organized society and were a fundamental feature
11 of community life—courts, magistrates, constables, and the security of being
12 among one’s neighbors. To be a traveler was to venture outside one’s community
13 sphere and become vulnerable to dangers such as robbers and predatory animals.

14 58. This notion of “travel” is important and worth reiterating. It was a
15 designation that applied to people who were isolated from their communities, not
16 people who were embedded safely within them. Americans’ representative leaders
17 protected the peace and promoted public safety by pursuing regulatory policies that
18 discouraged or prohibited the presence of weapons in places where people gathered
19 together, interacted, and exchanged goods and services. The sensitive place laws
20 clearly show that nineteenth-century lawmakers were concerned about firearms and
21 other weapons in crowds, and the ways in which they rendered innocent people
22 vulnerable to injury or death. The travel exception to public carry laws was not a
23 contravention of that policy—instead, it was a corollary which allowed for weapon-

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25
26 ⁹⁸ Brennan Gardner Rivas, “The Deadly Weapon Laws of Texas: Regulating Guns,
27 Knives, and Knuckles in the Lone Star State, 1836-1930,” PhD diss. (Texas Christian University,
28 2019), 108-110. John Thomas Shepherd, “Who Is the Arkansas Traveler: Analyzing Arkansas’s
Journey Exception to the Offense of Carrying a Weapon,” *Arkansas Law Review* 66, no. 2
(2013): 463-484.

1 carrying in isolated and potentially dangerous places in contradistinction to those
2 enjoying the protections of community.

3 59. An appellate case from 1879 (involving a travel exception) held that:
4 “The court decided the case on the ground that defendant, whilst stopping over at
5 Marianna, could not be said to be on a journey, and should, to avoid a breach of the
6 law, have deposited his pistols with his baggage, and not carried them on his
7 person. This is correct, if the appellant was really wearing them, or either of them,
8 as a weapon. The exception in the statute is to enable travelers to protect themselves
9 on the highways, or in transit through populous places—not to allow them the
10 privilege of mixing with the people in ordinary intercourse, about the streets, armed
11 in a manner which, upon a sudden fit of passion, might endanger the lives of others.
12 Travelers do not need weapons, whilst stopping in towns, any more than citizens
13 do. They should lay them aside, unless the delay be slight, and the journey soon
14 resumed.”⁹⁹ An Alabama appellate court affirmed the decision of a lower court
15 judge who, even though he acquiesced that the defendant had a right to carry a
16 concealed weapon while traveling on a dangerous stretch of road, instructed the
17 jury that “if they further believed, from all the evidence in the case, that the
18 defendant was in the daily habit of coming to the city, engaging in his business in
19 the city from morning until evening, mingling with the inhabitants of the city in
20 business and social intercourse, and carried a pistol concealed about his person
21 during this time, not being justified or excused otherwise than for the reason of his
22 having to travel” along the dangerous stretch of roadway, “then he would be guilty,
23 as charged in the indictment.”¹⁰⁰ A Tennessee decision rejected the idea that a
24 “journey” meeting the standards of a travel exception “should embrace a mere
25 ramble in one’s own neighborhood across the lines of contiguous counties.”¹⁰¹ The
26 court’s final word was that “The evil intended to be corrected is the carrying of

27 ⁹⁹ *Carr v. State*, 34 Ark. 448 (1879).

28 ¹⁰⁰ *Eslava v. State*, 49 Ala. 355 (1873).

¹⁰¹ *Smith v. State*, 50 Tenn. 511 (1872).

1 deadly weapons on the streets, in society, in the community, or among the people
2 with whom we are in the habit of associating—a habit which will ultimately
3 convert a good man into an assassin, and a brave man into a coward.”¹⁰² These are
4 only a small sample of the travel-related cases that formed the corpus of traveler-
5 exception jurisprudence associated with nineteenth century concealed weapon
6 laws.¹⁰³

7 60. Judges recognized that terms like “travel” and “journey” needed to be
8 interpreted, and that hard-and-fast rules must remain elusive. According to an
9 Arkansas court, “The jury, or court sitting as such, can best judge of all the
10 circumstances, and determine whether the spirit of the law has been violated. No
11 rule with regard to this can be formulated. The intent governs, and the question of
12 fact is, was the defendant really prosecuting his journey, only stopping for a
13 temporary purpose; or had he stopped to stay awhile, mingling generally with the
14 citizens, either for business or pleasure.”¹⁰⁴ A contemporary Tennessee court
15 emphasized legislative intent by saying “It is true, the Legislature has not
16 undertaken to define a journey, or to say whether it shall be a long or short one, but
17 has left the courts to interpret it in the light of good sense, and with regard to the
18 spirit and intent of the statute itself, with the positive injunction in the fourth
19 section of the Act that the courts shall give it a liberal construction so as to carry out
20 its true intent and meaning”—which was to reduce the needless carrying of
21 weapons in public.¹⁰⁵

23 ¹⁰² *Smith v. State*, 50 Tenn. 511 (1872).

24 ¹⁰³ See also *Darby v. State*, 23 Tex. Ct. App. 407 (1880), “He was not a traveler. He
25 resided in Williamson county, and was merely going from his residence to the county site of said
26 county, a distance of about eighteen miles, intending to return the next day. These facts certainly
27 did not constitute him a traveler, within the common meaning of that word, and within the spirit
28 of the statute.” See also Shepherd, “Who Is the Arkansas Traveler,” 466-482.

26 ¹⁰⁴ *Carr v. State*, 34 Ark. 448 (1879).

27 ¹⁰⁵ *Smith v. State*, 50 Tenn. 511 (1872), “The evil intended to be corrected is the carrying
28 of deadly weapons on the streets, in society, in the community, or among the people with whom
we are in the habit of associating—a habit which will ultimately convert a good man into an
assassin, and a brave man into a coward.”

1 61. An illustrative travel-related case arose in Texas in 1889. A man was
2 convicted of violating the state’s public carry law (which prohibited openly borne
3 as well as concealed deadly weapons) by carrying a pistol on his travels to a distant
4 town and keeping it on his person while he visited various establishments there.
5 When he appealed his conviction on the ground that he was a traveler in an
6 unfamiliar city, the appellate court disagreed. He had the right to carry the pistol on
7 the road, in the wagon yard upon his arrival in town, and within the town “for a
8 legitimate purpose, such as to procure a conveyance, or provisions, or to transact
9 other business connected with the prosecution of his journey.” But that protection
10 ceased when his purpose changed from business to leisure—it did not confer upon
11 him a right to “idly stroll through its streets and visit its gambling dens and saloons
12 and public places, armed with a pistol.” To do otherwise would “cause our cities
13 and towns to be infested with armed men, while the citizens of such places would
14 be prohibited from carrying arms to protect themselves from these privileged
15 characters.” The judge’s statement clearly shows that townspeople and locals going
16 about their everyday lives were not understood to fall within the statute’s traveler
17 exemption.

18 62. Public carry laws in force during the late eighteenth and nineteenth
19 centuries, whether they employed language from English common law or took the
20 shape of concealed-carry laws, applied to public spaces in American communities
21 large and small. The exceptions which some concealed weapon laws carved out for
22 travelers remained closely guarded by appellate courts and did not apply to
23 everyday travel.

24 B. Regulation by Transportation Providers

25 63. Until the twentieth century, transportation services were typically
26 operated by private companies vested with the authority to fashion their own rules
27 and regulations for customers. Thus, even if a person deemed a “traveler” upon a
28 “journey” according to law chose to make use of the travel exception by carrying a

1 weapon aboard a train, such carriage would have been subject to any rules laid out
2 by the private transportation company in question. Private companies would have
3 had the authority to decide where and how legally transported weapons could be
4 stowed and carried by customers aboard their vehicles and within their stations.

5 64. In their motion, the *Carralero* Plaintiffs identify a South Carolina
6 regulation mandating that ferry operators transport armed men free of charge during
7 times of emergency: “That all persons under arms in times of alarms and expresses,
8 shall have their ferriage free, themselves, servants, and horses.” *Carralero* MPA at
9 17. I found this phrasing in four statutes establishing or relocating ferries in 1725,
10 1726, and 1731.¹⁰⁶ The acts themselves set aside public monies to establish ferries,
11 vested the operation in commissioners, set standard ferriage rates, and provided
12 additional requirements for the maintenance and operation of the ferry. The
13 adoption of this policy indicates that some ferry operators may have been charging
14 fares to militiamen, posses, or messengers during times of emergency, not that
15 customers carried weapons on their person in times of peace. These laws applied to
16 particular ferries in areas of South Carolina¹⁰⁷ that were coming under plantation
17 agriculture, and they were enacted during the critical period following the Yamasee
18 War (1715-1717) when colonial leaders had to craft a new way of interacting with
19 the Indigenous groups of the region. Prior to the Yamasee War, Carolina relied
20 upon Indian allies, especially the Yamasee, to protect them from non-allied Indians
21 as well as attack from French or Spanish enemies. When the Yamasee rejected the
22 military and trade alliance, Carolinians succeeded in driving the Yamasee into
23 Spanish Florida, but the whole affair exposed the shortcomings of their alliance
24 system. Moving forward, Carolinians maintained a tense but generally amicable
25 relationship with the powerful Lower Creek—but attacks upon outlying plantations

26 ¹⁰⁶ These colonial-era regulations were reprinted in the *Statutes at Large* of South Carolina
27 published in 1841. See Thomas Cooper, et al, eds., *Statutes at Large of South Carolina, Volume*
28 *the Ninth, Containing the Acts Relating to Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, with an Appendix*
Containing the Militia Acts prior to 1794 (Columbia: A. S. Johnston, 1841), 61, 65, 69, 71.

¹⁰⁷ Prior to 1734, North and South Carolina formed one colony called Carolina.

1 and settlements was the quintessential indicator of Creek dissatisfaction with
2 Carolinian trade policies. British colonists living in remote or newly established
3 areas (such as those served by new ferries) understood their vulnerability and lived
4 with the realization that an Indian attack could occur at any time.¹⁰⁸ The 1725
5 statute cited by Plaintiffs also provides for the formation of a scouting company “to
6 scout on the out settlements of Ponpon, for the better security of the inhabitants,
7 and to prevent their being surprised by Indians.”¹⁰⁹ In sum, this policy was limited
8 in scope to a handful of ferries in Carolina colony that were established during a
9 period of tense diplomatic relations with nearby Indigenous groups.

10 65. Until well into the nineteenth century, local and regional passenger
11 transportation remained relegated to smaller-scale operations like stagecoaches,
12 riverboats, or ferries. Steam power changed all of that, and as the nineteenth
13 century progressed steamboats and railroads transformed passenger transportation
14 in the United States and across the globe. During that very same time, though,
15 Americans entered into a new era of violence and weapon-carrying. The nineteenth
16 century marked the divergence of the United States from the rest of the western
17 world in terms of homicide rates. When the nations of Western Europe were
18 becoming less violent and homicidal, Americans were becoming more so. Where
19 Americans failed to unite together based upon common interests and principles, and
20 where they viewed governing institutions with skepticism, violence tended to rise.
21 The southern society predicated upon racial slavery made slaveholding states more
22 violent places than northern counterparts. Areas that were isolated from governing
23 officials or on the fringe of Anglo-American settlement also experienced more
24 violence than the well-established parts of the country closer to the Atlantic

25 ¹⁰⁸ On the Yamasee War and the relationship between the Lower Creek and Carolina colony
26 after that conflict, see Alan Galloway, *The Indian Slave Trade: The Rise of the English Empire in the*
27 *American South, 1670-1717* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002), 345-357. For a shorter
28 synthesis, see Chester B. DePratter, “The Yamasee Indians,” in *The Yamasee War: 1715-1717*
(October 2015), available at:

https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1023&context=archmonth_poster.

¹⁰⁹ Cooper, ed., *Statutes at Large*, 61.

1 seaboard.¹¹⁰ After the Civil War, pervasive racism, rural poverty, and
2 unrepresentative state and local governments meant that violence remained a staple
3 of southern life. Northern cities and states were not immune from high levels of
4 homicide and crime, either. They saw a sharp uptick in violence and homicide from
5 about 1840 through the end of the Civil War, and then again in the closing decades
6 of the century. Ethnic tension, political conflict, and the effects of industrialization
7 (urbanization, poverty, lack of resources, etc.)—all of which eroded the cohesion of
8 communities and citizens—fueled this trend.¹¹¹

9 66. The expansion of America’s rail system reasonably suggests that
10 railroad companies might have had policies—written or unwritten, preserved or
11 lost—that affected passengers’ access to firearms and deadly weapons while
12 aboard. A nineteenth century jury instruction manual contained a section for “Rules
13 and Regulations of Carrier,” which specifically stated that “a railroad company has
14 a right to require of its passengers the observance of all reasonable rules, calculated
15 to insure the comfort, convenience, good order and behavior of all persons on the
16 train, and to secure the proper conduct of its business; and if a passenger wantonly
17 disregards any such reasonable rule, the obligation to carry him farther ceases, and
18 the company may expel him from the train at any regular station, using no more
19 force than may be necessary for that purpose.”¹¹² The North Pennsylvania
20 Railroad’s “rules and regulations” document for conductors specifically charged

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23 ¹¹⁰ Historian Randolph Roth has shown that four correlates contribute to rates of homicide: stability of government; confidence in government and officials; a sense of patriotism or kinship; and a legitimate social hierarchy. See Randolph Roth, *American Homicide* (Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2009), 17-26.

24
25 ¹¹¹ On homicide in American history, particularly as broken down into northern and southern regions, see Roth, *American Homicide*, 297-326, 386-388 (for trends in northern areas); 185 (for data-supported charts showing trends in homicide for large cities across the entire nineteenth century); 184 (complicating data from pp. 185 by showing that some rural northern areas experienced sharp rise in crime after 1865 and therefore emulated what took place in the American South during that time).

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27
28 ¹¹² Albert W. Brickwood, *Brickwood’s Sackett on Instructions to Juries*, 3 vols., 3d. ed. (Chicago: Callaghan & Company, 1908), II: 1174-1175 (Sec 1819, “Right to Prescribe Rules”).

1 passenger conductors with the responsibility of preventing passengers from taking
2 “into the cars guns, dogs, valises, large bundles or baskets.”¹¹³

3 67. Extant records for rail companies indicate that regulating the carriage
4 of guns on board was not uncommon. Several companies, including Union Pacific
5 and Central Pacific, North Pennsylvania Railroad, South Carolina Canal and Rail
6 Road Company, International and Great Northern Railroad Company, and Albany
7 Railway had specific gun-carriage policies during the nineteenth century.¹¹⁴ Some
8 rail companies shipped firearms for hunters but treated them like any other
9 baggage—by separating them from the passengers and placing them in a designated
10 baggage space.¹¹⁵ But another company prohibited the practice ostensibly out of
11 concern that they would be held liable for lost, damaged, or stolen firearms. In the
12 relevant caselaw, “Courts generally deemed guns baggage when they determined
13 that the weapons were ‘necessary’ to the object of a trip or ‘usual’ among similarly
14 situated travelers.”¹¹⁶ Depending upon the size and traffic of the line, some rail cars
15 also had space for passengers to carry their own bags and stow them under their
16 seats or by their feet, particularly if those bags were relatively small. In the event
17 that it was legal and permissible by company policy for a passenger to transport a
18 firearm or other deadly weapon, stowing it away in closed baggage was altogether
19 different from carrying in one’s pocket or waistband (which was de facto a
20 violation of the law in many American jurisdictions, as previously described).

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22
23 ¹¹³ “Rules and Regulations for Running the Trains on the North Pennsylvania Railroad,
adopted June 1, 1875, and approved by the president” (Philadelphia, 1875), 13.

24 ¹¹⁴ Josh Hochman, “The Second Amendment on Board: Public and Private Historical
25 Traditions of Firearm Regulation,” *Yale Law Journal* 133, forthcoming (Draft Copy, July 27, 2023),
11-18, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4522818.

26 ¹¹⁵ In his detailed description of American rail baggage service, Marshall Monroe Kirkman
wrote: “Who has not felt a tremor of apprehension as he saw his baggage melt away into the
27 indiscriminate mass of trunks, band boxes, gripsacks, gunbags, umbrellas, burial cases, canaries
and bundles that fill the station?” Kirkman, *The Science of Railways, Revised and Enlarged Edition*
(New York: The World Railway Publishing Co., 1898), 389.

28 ¹¹⁶ Hochman, “Second Amendment on Board,” 19-20.

1 68. As American rail infrastructure grew, the new challenges posed by rail
2 travel—particularly the prospect of criminal activity taking place in transit—
3 became more apparent. Conductors were considered the authority figures on trains
4 and streetcars, and some states vested them with the same powers as policemen. In
5 the 1880s, the Georgia legislature declared that “The conductors of a train carrying
6 passengers are invested with all the powers duties, and responsibilities of police
7 officers while on duty on their trains,”¹¹⁷ and decided a decade later that “the
8 conductors, motormen, and drivers of street railroad cars are invested with all the
9 powers, duties, and responsibilities of police officers while on duty on their trains
10 or cars, and while on duty at the termini of their lines.”¹¹⁸ Included within this
11 power of conductors to police aboard their trains was a responsibility to enforce
12 weapon regulations in effect at the time. As a result of this status, which was in
13 some ways analogous to that of peace officers exempted from certain weapon
14 regulations, conductors were sometimes armed on the job and expected to prevent
15 disorderly behavior aboard trains.¹¹⁹ Still, there was not a hard-and-fast rule about
16 it, and public sentiment did not necessarily support the carrying of firearms by
17 conductors aboard their trains or cars.¹²⁰ There is no evidence that unarmed
18 conductors justified preemptive arming by passengers.

19
20 ¹¹⁷ John L. Hopkins, Clifford Anderson, and Joseph R. Lamar, *Code of the State of Georgia*
(Atlanta: Foote & Davies Co., 1895), 230 (sec. 902).

21 ¹¹⁸ “Conferring Police Powers on Conductors, etc., of Street Railroads,” Georgia - General
22 Assembly, Acts and Resolutions (1890-1891), 230-231.

23 ¹¹⁹ For example, a Los Angeles trolley conductor carried a pistol in 1908; see “Attempts to
24 Rob Car and Is Killed,” *San Francisco Chronicle* (San Francisco, CA), January 12, 1908, 33.

25 ¹²⁰ For example, in 1902, an Atlanta trolley car conductor was arrested for drawing a loaded
26 pistol on a passenger whom he had antagonized; news coverage of the incident stated: “The feature
27 of the investigation was that the conductor was on a trolley car crowded with women as well as
28 men, and was armed with a loaded revolver...It was a revelation to many that among the other
paraphernalia of a street car conductor a loaded revolver was carried. They had seen bell punches,
transfers, etc. but never before a pistol. It is said that McKinney [the conductor who had been
arrested] is not the only street car conductor who is in the habit of going thus armed, and within the
past six months pistols have been used more than once by street car men.” See “Conductor Is Bound
Over,” *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA), May 17, 1902, 7. It is also worth noting that public
sentiment as expressed in newspapers did not support passengers’ carrying of weapons aboard
transit services—be the conductor armed or not.

1 69. Another approach to policing railways was to authorize rail companies
2 to employ their own police forces. Statutes in Ohio and Pennsylvania from the
3 1860s show the legislatures of those states setting out parameters in which
4 designated rail police could “possess and exercise all the powers, and be subject to
5 all the liabilities of policemen of cities... .”¹²¹ This approach was not at all unusual
6 at the time, which was one in which powerful corporations engaged in industries as
7 disparate as manufacturing and cattle ranching turned to private detectives and
8 private police for assistance in defending company interests against labor
9 organizers and marketplace competitors. That legislatures made special
10 arrangements for authorizing railway police and holding them accountable only
11 underscores the significance of protecting the peace and safety of passengers in
12 transit.

13 70. By the early twentieth century, large railway companies had sizeable
14 departments overseeing their railway special agents. The Union Pacific Railroad
15 (UPRR) maintained records pertaining to the firearms owned by the company, most
16 of which were pistols assigned for use to specified employees. At periodic intervals,
17 the supervisors of the special agents’ division undertook inventories of company-
18 owned firearms. Extant records from the early 1930s show that some of the
19 firearms held in the company gun locker were classified as “confiscated guns,”
20 presumably confiscated from passengers carrying them illegally. The UPRR
21 special agents and rail watchmen were expected to be on the lookout for passengers
22 carrying guns; correspondence from the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1950
23 shows the FBI requesting the assistance of all law enforcement agencies, including
24

25 ¹²¹ Joseph R. Swan and Milton Saylor, “Policemen for Railroads, An act to authorize the
26 employment of a police force by railroad companies,” *Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the*
27 *State of Ohio, Embracing All Laws of a General Nature, Passed since the Publication of Swan and*
28 *Critchfield's Revised Statutes, 1860* (Cincinnati, R. Clarke & Co., 1868), 121-122. See also “No.
228, An Act Empowering railroad companies to employ police forces,” *Laws of the General*
Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed at the session of 1865 (Harrisburg: Singerly &
Myers, State Printers, 1865), 225-226.

1 the UPRR special agents, in tracking down the carriers of certain guns that had been
2 used in the commission of crimes.

3 C. Localism and Lack of Extant Sources

4 71. The fact that transportation companies had the authority to establish
5 and enforce safety regulations aboard their vehicles highlights the lack of extant
6 sources documenting their internal ridership policies. As mentioned in the
7 preceding section, some researchers have undertaken an exploration of the
8 employee handbooks and other available materials pertaining to railway companies.
9 These efforts have borne some fruit, but such records are no longer extant for most
10 historical transportation service providers.

11 72. Although there are numerous archives, libraries, and research centers
12 across the United States that hold collections pertaining to transportation history
13 and the corporate records of transit companies, my brief exploration of their finding
14 aids indicates that most of these records are from 1900 or later. The availability of
15 records from the twentieth century rather than the nineteenth aligns with the
16 development of more modern business practices and the stabilization of the rail
17 industry after the tumultuous decades of the Gilded Age. The stock manipulations,
18 corruption, and overbuilding that characterized the rail industry from the 1860s
19 through the end of the century led to companies selling out to competitors and
20 going into receivership; when these events took place, records related to assets and
21 finances would have been more likely to be retained than others. As time wore on,
22 companies did not necessarily choose to keep their older records, and those that did
23 sought out archival institutions to take on the responsibility of organizing and
24 maintaining them. In other words, nineteenth-century rail records are much more
25 rare than twentieth century ones, and they are not particularly likely to contain
26 company ridership policies.

27 73. The UPRR records previously cited illustrate some of the difficulties in
28 relying upon extant corporate records to ascertain company gun policies. Even

1 though it is one of the oldest, largest, and most influential rail companies in
2 American history, the UPRR special services records for firearms only date back to
3 1931; the models of guns which the company owned demonstrates that company
4 officials purchased much of the corporate arsenal prior to that time, yet no
5 information pertaining to it has been retained in the “Firearms Records” segment of
6 the collection. More than that, correspondence held within the “Firearms Records”
7 makes reference to a company “Rules” document for employees who carried
8 firearms on the job, yet the rules themselves have not been preserved within the
9 collection. We know that one of those rules was that employees could not carry
10 chambered rounds in their firearms, but the only reason we know of it is because an
11 employee carried a chambered round and accidentally shot himself—prompting a
12 reiteration of that particular requirement from the senior management over the
13 special agents. The other rules for armed employees remain a matter of speculation
14 because the company archives housed at the California State Railroad Museum
15 contain no reference to them. Instead, the extant records remain heavily focused
16 upon tracking company assets and implementing policies that might limit the
17 company’s liability for having an armed segment of its workforce.

18 74. Local legal records from the nineteenth century present similar
19 challenges for the researcher. It is well-known that historical municipal ordinances
20 and codes have not been digitized systematically as have state-level statutes and
21 codes. But in addition to the significant barrier to online, digital research is the fact
22 that many such records have not been preserved at all. America’s larger cities may
23 have archival materials related to codes and ordinances, but those are not
24 necessarily complete (there may be gaps in the record). For the market towns and
25 county seats that thrived in the nineteenth century but have since been relegated to
26 the status of “small towns,” ordinances may not have been officially preserved at
27 all; instead, local newspapers published ordinances—but the papers themselves
28 may not be digitized or the preserved copies may not constitute a complete

1 collection. Our ability to know with certainty how municipalities regulated weapon-
2 carrying, including aboard transportation services, is limited by the lack of
3 systematic, comprehensive records.

4 75. As one moves back in time to the Founding Era and Early Republic
5 period, the available legal sources become even more patchy. Statewide and colony-
6 wide codes have been preserved, digitized, and searched. But local courts preserved
7 the peace through the application of common law and local custom—and what little
8 documentation they left is housed at courthouses and archives across the country.
9 Local magistrates carried significant responsibility within early American
10 communities in that they preserved the peace by adjudicating civil and criminal
11 matters, in addition to carrying out administrative responsibilities related to
12 infrastructure, taxation, and property conveyances. Their proximity to the people
13 they judged and governed made them sensitive to local sentiment and encouraged
14 them to abide by local, customary visions of what justice entailed rather than
15 enforcing an abstract, monolithic law upon their communities. In these small
16 communities, connected as they were by blood, kinship, and patronage, people
17 knew one another as well as the justices of the peace. Lay justices, often lacking
18 formal legal training, relied heavily upon magistrates' guidebooks and their
19 acquired knowledge of common law as well as colonial/state law. The justice
20 system which they oversaw enforced laws, including those pertaining to carrying
21 weapons, affray, riot, and other disturbances of the peace, in light of a person's
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1 reputation, connections, and established behaviors.¹²² This “localized law” is as
2 much a part of the American legal inheritance as statewide statute books, and was
3 indeed more salient to the lives of Founding-Era Americans.¹²³ It cannot be
4 accessed through digital databases of laws and cases, and much of its documentary
5 record has been permanently lost.¹²⁴

6 CONCLUSION

7 76. This declaration has assembled evidence showing that:

8 1) One of the largest and most influential cities in eighteenth-century
9 America, Philadelphia, lacked intracity public transportation services comparable to
10 those currently in use in major cities today. In fact, Philadelphia was a “walking
11 city” in which residents moved about primarily on foot.

12 2) Eighteenth-century Philadelphia also lacked indoor public
13 gathering spaces analogous to the kinds of shopping, entertainment, and cultural
14 spaces that pervade American cities today. Most of the city’s large structures were
15 churches, government buildings, and private homes. The largest and most
16 significant gathering places, like the public market and green spaces, were
17 outdoors.

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20 ¹²² On the actions and responsibilities of colonial and early American justices of the peace,
21 see Hendrik Hartog, “The Public Law of a County Court: Judicial Government in Eighteenth
22 Century Massachusetts,” *American Journal of Legal History* 20, no. 4 (October 1976), 282-329;
23 David Thomas Konig, “Country Justice: The Rural Roots of Constitutionalism in Colonial
24 Virginia,” in *An Uncertain Tradition: Constitutionalism and the History of the South*, ed. by Kermit
25 L. Hall and James W. Ely, Jr. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1989), 63-82; George L.
26 Haskins, “Lay Judges: Magistrates and Justices in Early Massachusetts,” in *Law in Colonial
27 Massachusetts, 1630-1800*, ed. by Daniel R. Coquillette (Boston: The Colonial Society of
28 Massachusetts; distributed by the University of Virginia Press, 1984), 39-56; Sung Yup Kim, “‘In
a Summary Way, with Expedition and at a Small Expence’: Justices of the Peace and Small Debt
Litigation in Late Colonial New York,” *American Journal of Legal History* 57, no. 1 (March 2017),
83-117.

¹²³ On “localized law,” see Edwards, *The People and Their Peace*, 57-202, see esp. 57-63.

¹²⁴ On the dearth of day-to-day magistrates’ records, see Konig, “Country Justice,” 69-70
(Explaining that the extant colonial records from Virginia’s lowest courts are order books which
do not include denied motions and other information irrelevant to the final disposition of the case
at hand. In other words, most records are lost forever and those that remain fail to capture substantial
portions of the courts’ day-to-day work.).

1 3) Many American jurisdictions had public carry laws that generally
2 prohibited people from carrying deadly weapons within the confines of towns and
3 cities. Even though a sizeable number of these laws specifically prohibited
4 *concealed* carry, the open carrying of pistols, bowie knives and other such weapons
5 was not commonplace.

6 4) American jurisdictions also enacted special ordinances and statutes
7 designed to protect public gathering places beyond simply courthouses and polling
8 places. Some protected schools and college campuses, others applied to entire
9 commercial districts and city centers during electoral proceedings, and yet more
10 provided for the disarming of all public gatherings. Taking regulatory action to
11 protect people assembled for entertainment, recreation, education, and civic
12 purposes from potential violence is not unusual or ahistorical.

13 5) Public carry laws applied to travelers and transportation spaces,
14 unless one fell within a traveler's exemption. The traveler's exemption specifically
15 applied to long-distance travel as opposed to the moving about within one's home
16 community, town, and country. The limited nature of the travel exception was well
17 established by appellate case law from the nineteenth century, and it did not
18 encompass routine travel in areas where a person had recourse to legal protection.

19 6) Companies providing intercity and intracity transportation services
20 during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were private corporations endowed
21 with robust property rights. This included the right to refuse service and the right to
22 establish safety policies. Though the lack of extant records prevents the drawing of
23 a full and complete picture, the research that has been done to date shows that rail
24 companies had the authority to regulate (and indeed some regulated) the presence
25 and disposition of guns aboard train cars.

26 7) Our ability to understand the full history of firearm regulation in the
27 United States is hindered by a lack of relevant extant records. Transportation
28 companies, including intracity transit services from the nineteenth century, often

1 left no records, or left exclusively financial records that do not address employee
2 responsibilities or ridership policies related to firearms. In this environment, the
3 employee handbooks that remain take on a greater significance for shedding light
4 upon practices across the nineteenth-century transportation industry. The lack of
5 preserved documentation and consequent unknowability of the historical record
6 presents a wider problem for researchers of historical gun and weapon regulation.
7 Transit company ridership rules are not the only sources lost to the record; so are
8 outcomes of criminal misdemeanor trials, issuances of surety bonds, and other
9 proceedings from local justices of the peace who left no documentation of their
10 critically important activities.

11 82. In sum, the historical record supports the assertions made within this
12 report. Even the largest and most sophisticated eighteenth-century American cities
13 lacked comparable gathering places and transportation services to those present in
14 today's urban areas, including those located in California. Americans of the
15 nineteenth century had a go-to policy for deadly weapons in public spaces, and it
16 took the form of the public carry law. These laws restricted the carrying of small,
17 concealable deadly weapons in public spaces, and they applied throughout an entire
18 jurisdiction—whether that be a city or a state. The traveler's exemptions outlined
19 by some public carry laws applied specifically to long-distance travel, not the kind
20 of travel within a city or metro area represented by California's public
21 transportation services. While public carry laws generally applied within
22 transportation spaces, the private transportation companies themselves used their
23 robust rights to enact ridership policies and employee requirements that regulated
24 the carrying of firearms on board. Though the full, comprehensive historical record
25 cannot be known due to a lack of preserved historical sources, the documents which
26 do survive show that passengers' lawful access to firearms and weapons aboard
27 transportation vehicles was often regulated.

28

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
2 America that the foregoing is true and correct.

3 Executed on October 31, 2023, at Fort Worth, Texas.

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Brennan Gardner Rivas
Dr. Brennan Gardner Rivas

Exhibit 1

Brennan Gardner Rivas
Curriculum Vitae · Oct 2023

Employment

Lloyd Lewis Fellow in American History, The Newberry Library, 2021-2022
Bill & Rita Clements Fellow for the Study of Southwestern America, Southern Methodist University, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, 2020-2021
Lecturer in American History (full-time), Texas Christian University, Department of History, 2019-2020

Education

Ph.D., History, Texas Christian University, 2019
Thesis: “The Deadly Weapon Laws of Texas: Regulating Guns, Knives, & Knuckles in the Lone Star State, 1836-1930”
Advisor: Gregg Cantrell
M.A., History, Texas Christian University, 2013
Thesis: “Texas Antitrust Law: Formulation and Enforcement, 1889-1903”
B.A. with Honors, History, Oklahoma State University, 2010

Publications

Refereed Journal Articles

“An Unequal Right to Bear Arms: State Weapons Laws and White Supremacy in Texas, 1836-1900,” *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 121 (Jan 2018): 284-303.

Law Articles

“Strange Bedfellows: Racism and Gun Rights in American History and Current Scholarship” in Joseph Blocher and Jake Charles, eds., *New Histories of Gun Rights and Regulation: Essays on the Place of Guns in American Law and Society* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2023)

“Enforcement of Public Carry Restrictions: Texas as a Case Study,” *U.C. Davis Law Review* (May 2022)

“The Problem with Assumptions: Reassessing the Historical Gun Policies of Arkansas and Tennessee,” *Second Thoughts*, Duke Center for Firearms Law (Jan 2022)

Short Pieces

“Reflections on the American Gun Control Culture,” *The Panorama: Expansive Views from the Journal of the Early Republic*, October 17, 2023.

“Charles F. Cooley,” in *Wanted in America: Posters Collected by the Fort Worth Police Department, 1898-1903*, edited by LeAnna Schooley and Tom Kellam. Fort Worth: TCU Press, 2019.

Review of David R. Berman, *George Hunt: Arizona’s Crusading Seven-Term Governor*, in *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 114, no. 3 (January 2016): 327-329.

Public History

- “In the Past, Americans Confronted Gun Violence by Taking Action,” *Washington Post: Made by History Blog* (Jun 2022)
- ~ Op-ed showcasing open-mindedness of 19th century Americans about experimenting with new gun control measures
- “The Origin of Public Carry Laws in Texas,” *Texas Gun Sense Blog* (Feb 2021)
- “Texas Gun Laws,” Online Primary Source Collection, hosted by Omeka
- ~ Online collection featuring primary sources from my research; feature exhibit titled “Crafting a Public Carry Law”
- “The Deadly Weapon Laws of Texas,” Preserving Our Past: Community History Workshop, Center for Texas Studies at TCU (Nov 2020)
- ~ Public lecture featuring special insights for genealogical researchers
- “The Deadly Weapon Laws of Texas,” Graduate/Undergraduate Public History Seminar, Tarleton State University (Sept 2020)
- ~ Research presentation focusing on interpretation of county court records
- “When Texas Was the National Leader in Gun Control: How the Land of Gunslinger Mythology Regulated Weapons to Reduce Violence,” *Washington Post: Made by History Blog* (Sept 2019)
- ~ Op-ed highlighting long history of weapon regulation in Texas

Fellowships and Awards

Firearm Issues Research Grant, 2023-2024

- ~ Awarded by the Harvard Injury Control Research Center, from grant funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, for research related to firearm issues

Lloyd Lewis Fellowship in American History, 2021-2022

- ~ Awarded by the Newberry Library to scholars using its collection to research topics in American history

Bill & Rita Clements Fellowship for the Study of Southwestern America, 2020-2021

- ~ Awarded by the SMU Clements Center for Southwest Studies to two scholars of Texas, the Southwest, or the U.S.-Mexico borderlands who are developing first books

The Benjamin W. Schmidt Memorial Scholarship, 2018-2019

- ~ Awarded by the TCU Department of History to a PhD candidate who shows exceptional professional promise; highest departmental prize for graduate students

Texas Christian University Department of History, Shinko and Thomas McDonald Research Prize in Texas History, 2019, 2017

- ~ Awarded by the TCU Department of History to a graduate student with the best research on antebellum Texas history

Works in Progress

The Revolver Must Go: The Rise and Fall of a Gun Control Movement in Texas

Aim: Scholarly monograph exploring the rise of a gun control movement in nineteenth-century Texas and the regulatory strategies which it embraced. Widespread acceptance of strict, ambitious gun control laws in the “Wild West” belies current assumptions about Texas and challenges the reigning interpretation of the Second Amendment as a guarantor of expansive gun rights.

Status: Editing manuscript

“Going Armed: The Law and Culture of Carrying Deadly Weapons in the Nineteenth Century”
Aim: Scholarly article uncovering the ways in which nineteenth-century gun-toters carried their deadly weapons, and why they generally did so concealed.

Status: Writing in progress

University Teaching Experience

Instructor of Record

Lecturer in American History, Texas Christian University 2019-2020

“American History to 1877: Social Movements & the Politics of Slavery” (HIST 10603)

“American History since 1877: The Quest for Equality” (HIST 10613)

“History of Texas: A Transnational Look at the American Southwest” (HIST 40743)

Graduate Student Instructor

Teaching Assistant, Texas Christian University 2017-2018

American History to 1877 (HIST 10603)

American History since 1877 (HIST 10613)

Teaching Interests

American History, Legal History, Southwestern Borderlands, Civil War Era, American West, Gilded Age & Progressive Era, Women’s History

Conference Presentations & Invited Talks

Panelist, “Use and Abuse of History in Second Amendment Litigation,” and “Going Armed: Nineteenth Century Views on Open Carry,” Current Perspectives on the History of Guns and Society, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, October 2023

“Masculinity, Honor-Violence, and Gun Reform in the Early U.S.,” Race, Gender, and Firearms in the Early Republic, Society for Historians of the Early American Republic Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2023

“Second Amendment Panel—Issues in Cases Post-*Bruen*,” Strategic Litigation Convening: Anti-Democracy Efforts and Political Violence Post-*Bruen*, Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection, Georgetown Law, Washington, D. C., June 2023

“A Case for More Case Studies,” Originalism, the Supreme Court, Gun Laws, and History, Late-Breaking Roundtable, American Historical Association Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 2023

“Military Disarmament Orders and the Role of Reconstruction Historiography after *Bruen*,” Current Perspectives on the History of Guns and Society Symposium, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, October 2022

“Reassessing Assumptions about Historical Arkansas and Tennessee Handgun Regulations,” Race and Guns Roundtable, Duke Center for Firearms Law, Durham, North Carolina, November 2021

“Enforcement of Public Carry Restrictions: Texas as a Case Study,” The Second Amendment at the Supreme Court: 700 Years of History and the Modern Effects of Guns in Public, Davis, California, October 2021

“Race & Guns,” Newberry Library Colloquium, Chicago, Illinois, October 2021

“Unlawful Carrying: Enforcing the Pistol Law in Texas, 1870-1920,” Texas State Historical Association Annual Meeting, Corpus Christi, Texas, February 2019

“Regulating Deadly Weapons in Nineteenth-Century Texas,” Invited Lecturer, Los Bexareños Hispanic Genealogical and Historical Conference, San Antonio, Texas, September 2018
“Impregnable Citadels of Capital: American Monopolies in the British Radical Press,” Southern Conference on British Studies Annual Meeting, St. Pete Beach, Florida, November 2016
“Dating Violence in Texas: Why the State Family Code Obstructs Accurate Reporting about Sexual Assault,” TCU Women & Gender Studies Research Symposium, 2015

Service

Invited Guest, “How to Make the Most of Your Time in Graduate School,” Dept. of History Orientation Day, 2020

~ Advise incoming graduate students on strategies for success in the PhD program, emphasizing importance of intellectual development

Panelist, “Everything You Wanted to Know about TCU but Were Too Afraid to Ask,” Dept. of History Orientation Day, 2016

~ Provide honest and confidential information to prospective graduate students

Graduate Student Mentor, 2015

~ Informal departmental program designed to ease the transition for incoming graduate students

Second Amendment Subject Matter Expert

Duncan et al v. Bonta, California, Case No. 17-1017-BEN-JLB, S.D. Cal.

Miller et al v. Bonta, California, Case No. 3:19-cv-01537-BEN-JLB, S.D. Cal.

Angelo et al v. District of Columbia et al, Washington, D.C., Civ. Act. No. 1:22-cv-01878-RDM, D. D.C.

Hanson et al v. District of Columbia et al, Washington, D.C., Civ. Act. No. 1:22-cv-02256-RC, D. D.C.

Christian et al v. Nigrelli et al, New York, No. 22-cv-00695 (JLS), W.D. N.Y.

Frey et al v. Nigrelli et al, New York, Case No. 21 Civ. 5334 (NSR), S.D. N.Y.

Brumback et al v. Ferguson et al, Washington, No. 1:22-cv-03093-MKD, E.D. Wash.

Sullivan et al v. Ferguson et al, Washington, Case No. 3:22-cv-5403, W.D. Wash.

Siegel v. Platkin, New Jersey, No. 22-CV-7463 (RMB) (AMD), D. N.J.

NAGR v. Campbell, Massachusetts, No. 1:22-cv-11431-FDS, D. Mass.

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc. v. Kotek, Oregon, No. 2:22-cv-01815-IM, D. Ore.

NSSF v. Jennings, Delaware, No. 22-cv-01499-RGA, D. Del.

Chavez v. Bonta, California, No. 3:19-cv-01226-L-AHG, S.D. Cal. (f/k/a *Jones v. Bonta*)

Nguyen v. Bonta, California, No. 3:20-cv-02470-WQH-BGS, S.D. Cal.

Baird v. Bonta, California, No. 2:19-cv-00617-KJM-AC, E.D. Cal.

Nichols v. Bonta, California, No. 3:11-cv-09916-SJO-SS, C.D. Cal.

Wiese v. Bonta, California, No. 2:17-cv-00903-WBS-KJN, E.D. Cal.

Rocky Mountain Gun Owners v. Polis, Colorado, No. 23-cv-01077-JLK, D. Col.

Wolford v. Lopez, Hawaii, No. 1:23-cv-00265-LEK-WRP, D. Haw.

Novotny v. Moore, Maryland, No. 1:23-cv-01295-GRL, D. Mary.

Kipke v. Moore, Maryland, No. 1:23-cv-01293-GRL, D. Mary.

Ohio v. Columbus, Ohio, No. 2022-cv-00657, Ct. Com. Pleas, Fairfield Cty, Ohio

Professional Memberships

Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era
Texas State Historical Association
Southern Historical Association
American Historical Association

Exhibit 2

Article 12. If any inferior officer or private man shall think himself injured by his captain or other superior in the regiment, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall summon a regimental court martial, for doing justice, according to the nature of the case.

Article 13. No penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of court martial other than degrading, cashiering or fining.

Article 15.* The commanding officer of the militia, for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted on any private or non-commissioned officer, for the breach of any of these articles, by a general court martial; and every offender convicted, as aforesaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or private man from another; but in case of officers, such sentence to be approved by the commander-in-chief, or the nearest general officer of the militia, who are respectively empowered to pardon or mitigate such sentence, or disapprove of the same.

Article 16. The militia, on the days of exercise, may be detained under arms on duty in the field, any time not exceeding six hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refresh themselves.

Article 17. No company or regiment shall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exercise, nor shall march to any tavern before they are discharged, and any person who shall bring any kind of spirituous liquors to such place of training, shall forfeit such liquors, so brought, for the use of the poor belonging to the ward, district or township where such offender lives.

Article 18. All fines that shall be incurred by any breach of these rules, shall be paid into the hands of the inspectors of the brigades to which the offenders belong, or to such person

*This mistake in numbering occurs in the original.

Exhibit 3

4-

**THE STATUTES:
REVISED EDITION.**

VOL. I.

HENRY III. TO JAMES II.
A.D. 1235-~~6~~1685.

By Authority.



LONDON:

**PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

1870.

216970-C.

1

A.D. 1326-7

1 EDWARD III. Stat. 2.

143

Item le Roi comaunde q̄ les viscontes & Baillifs des franchises, & toutz aut̄s q̄ p̄nent enditementz a lor tourns, ou aillours ou enditementz s̄rout faitz, preignent tieux enditementz p roule endente dount Lune ptie demeorge v̄s les enditours, & lautre ptie de v̄s cely qi prendra Lenqueste, issint q̄ les enditementz ne soient beselez come avant ces heures out este, & issint q̄ un de lenqueste peut monstrier lune ptie de lendenture a la Justice q̄ant il vendra p̄ la deliv̄aunce faire.

Item, the King commandeth, that the sheriffs and bailiffs of franchises, and all other that do take indictments in their turns, or elsewhere, where indictments ought to be made, shall take such indictment by roll indented, whereof the one part shall remain with the indictors, and the other part with him that taketh the inquest; so that the indictments shall not be imbezilled as they have been in times past; and so that one of the inquest may shew the one part of the indenture to the justices, when they come to make deliverance.

XVII.
Indictments shall be taken by indenture.

2 EDWARD III. A.D. 1328.

Statutū editū apud Norh't', anno r. R. E. t'cū post conquestū s̄c̄do.

STATUTE made at NORTHAMPTON;

In the SECOND Year of the Reign of K. EDWARD the THIRD after the Conquest.

Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turr. Lond. m. 28.

N̄re seign̄r le Roi Edward, le tierz ap̄s le conqueste, a son p̄lement tenuz a Norh̄t as trois semeins de Pasch, Lan de son regne secund, desiraunt q̄ la pees de sa t̄re, & les leis & estatuz avant ces heures ordenez & usez, soient gardez & meintenez en touz poyntz, Al hon̄r de dieu & de seinte eglise, & a cōe p̄fit du poeple, p̄ assent des Prelatz, Countes & Barons & autres ḡantz, & tote la cōe du roialme, au dit p̄lement somons, ordena & establit en meisme le p̄lement les choses sonthescrites en la forme q̄ sensuit.

OUR lord King Edward, the third after the conquest, at his Parliament holden at Northampton, at the three weeks of Easter, in the second year of his reign, desiring that the peace of his land, and his laws and statutes, ordained and used before this time, may be kept and maintained in all points; to the honour of God and of Holy Church, and to the common profit of the people, by assent of the prelates, earls, barons, and other great men, and all the commonalty summoned to the same Parliament, hath ordained and established in the said Parliament these things underwritten, in form following.

II.
Pardons for
felony.

* * * * *

Item, whereas offenders have been greatly encouraged, because [the ¹] charters of pardon have been so easily granted in times past, of manslaughter, robberies, felonies, and other trespasses against the peace; it is ordained and enacted, that such charter shall not be granted, but only where the King may do it by his oath, that is to say, where a man slayeth another in his own defence, or by misfortune: [Rep., Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1863.] And also they have been encouraged, because that [² the justices of gaol-delivery, and of oyer and terminer, have been procured by great men ²] against the form of the statute made in the xxvij year of the reign of King Edward, grandfather to our lord the King that now is, wherein is contained, that justices assigned to take assises, if they be laymen, shall make deliverance; and if the one be a clerk, and the other a layman, that the lay judge, with another of the country associate to him, shall deliver the gaols: Wherefore it is enacted, that such [justices ³] shall not be made against the form of the said statute; and that the assises, attaints, and certifications be taken before the justices commonly assigned, which should be good men and lawful, having knowledge of the law, and none other, after the form of another statute made in the time of the said [King Edward the First; ⁴] and that the oyers and terminers shall not be granted but before justices of the one bench or the other, or the justices errants, and that for great [hurt,] or horrible trespasses, and of the King's special grace, after the form of the statute thereof ordained in time of the said grandfather, and none otherwise.

27 Ed. I. c. 3.

Justices of
assise and
gaol delivery.

Oyers and
terminers.

III.
Riding or
going armed
in affray of the
peace.

Item, it is enacted, that no man great nor small, of what condition

¹ that

² commissions of gaol delivery and of oier and terminer have been granted to persons procured

³ commissions

⁴ grandfather

* * * * *

Ensement p^r ceo q̄ meffesours ont este esbauditz de ce q̄ chartres de pdoun ont este si leg^{ment} g^{antees} avant ces heures, des homicides, robies, felonies & autres trespas countre la pees; acorde est & establi q̄ tiels chartres ne soient mes g^{antees} fors qen cas ou le Roi le poet faire p son s^{ment}, cest assavoir en cas ou home tue autre soi defendant, ou p infortune: [Rep., Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1863.] Et auxint ont este esbauditz de ceo q̄ Justiceries as deli^{vances} des gaoles, & a oier & i^{miner}, ont estez g^{antees} as gentz p^{urez} countre forme de lestatut fait en temps le Roi Edward, ael n^{re} Seign^r le Roi qore est, en quele est contenuz q̄ les Justices as assises p^{ndre} assignez sils soient lais, facent les deli^{vances}; et si lun soit clerc, & lautre lais, q̄ le dit lais, associe a lui un autre du pais, facent la deli^{vance} des gaols; p qoi acorde est & establi, q̄ tiels Justiceries ne soient mes g^{antees} countre la forme du dit estatut, & q̄ les assises, atteintes, & c^{tifications} soient p^{ises} devant les Justices cōmunement assignez, q̄ soient bones gentz & loialx & conissantz de la lei, & nemie autres; solonc la forme dun autre statut fait en temps meisme le ael; et q̄ les oiers & i^{miners} ne soient grantees forsq. - - - devant les Justices de lun Baunk & de lautre, ou les Justices errantz; & ce p^r led & orrible trespas, & de lespeciale g^{ace} le Roi, solonc forme de statut de ce ordene en temps meisme le ael; & nemie autrement.

Ensement acorde est & establi, q̄ nul, g^{ant} ne petit de quele condicion

A.D. 1328.

2 EDWARD III. *Stat. Northumpt.*

145

qil soit, sauve les s̄jantz le Roi en la p̄sence le Roi, & les Ministres le Roi, enfesantz execucion des mandementz le Roi, ou de leur office, & ceux qi sont en leur compaignies, eidantz as ditz ministres, & auxint au cri de fait darmes de pees, & ce en lieux ou tielx faitz se ferront, soit si hardi de venir devant les Justices le Roi, ou autres Ministres le Roi enfesant leur office, a force & armes ; ne force mesner en affrai de la pees, ne de chivaucher ne daler arme, ne de nuit ne de jour, en faires, marchees, nen p̄sence des Justices, ne dautres Ministres, ne nule part aillours, sur peine de pdre leur armures au Roi & de leur corps a la prisone a la volente le Roi. Et q̄ Justices le Roi en leur p̄sences, viscountes & autres Ministres le Roi en leur baillies, seign̄rs des fraunchises & leur baillifs en yceles, & Meire & Baillifs des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz leur gardes, eient poair affaire execucion de cest acord. Et q̄ les Justices assignez, a leur venu en pais, eient poair denquere coment tielx Ministres & seign̄rs ont use leur office en ce, & de punir ceux qils trovont, qi nount mie fait ce q̄ a leur office appent.

Et p̄ce q̄ la pees ne poet mie estre bien garde sauntz bons ministres, come

soever he be, except the King's servants in his presence, and his ministers in executing of the King's precepts, or of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, and also [upon a cry made for arms to keep the peace, and the same in such places where such acts happen,¹] be so hardy to come before the King's justices, or other of the King's ministers doing their office, with force and arms, nor bring no force in affray of the peace, nor to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, markets, nor in the presence of the justices or other ministers, nor in no part elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their armour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King's pleasure. And that the King's justices in their presence, sheriffs, and other ministers (²) in their bailiwicks, lords of franchises, and their bailiffs in the same, and mayors and bailiffs of cities and boroughs, within the same cities and boroughs, and borough-holders, constables, and wardens of the peace within their wards, shall have power to execute this act. And that the justices assigned, at their coming down into the country, shall have power to enquire how such officers and lords have exercised their offices in this case, and to punish them whom they find that have not done that which pertained to their office.

Item, because the peace cannot be well kept without good ministers, as

¹ upon a proclamation of deeds of arms in time of peace, and that in places where such deeds are to be done, —See Lib. Rub. Scac. Westm. fo. 122 b. a writ reciting a grant of K. Richard I. "qd Torneaūta sint in Angl̄ in v. placias : Inl̄ Sar̄ & Wilton̄ : Inl̄ Warrewich & Kenelingworth : Inl̄ Stanford & Warneford : Inl̄ Brakele & Mixeb̄ : Inl̄ Blie & Tykehit̄. Ita qd̄ pax ̄re n̄re nō infringet̄, n̄c potestas Justiciaria minorabit̄ Nec de forestis n̄ris dāpnū inferet̄."

² of the King

IV.
The Statute of
Lincoln,
9 Edw. II.
concerning
sheriffs, &c.
confirmed.

K

Exhibit 4

Statutu apud Westm̄ in p̄liamento in festo S̄ci Hillarii anno regni Regis E. t̄c̄i vicesimo q̄nto tento, f̄cm.

In Margine Rotuli.

A STATUTE made at WESTMINSTER; In the Parliament holden in the Feast of Saint Hilary; In the TWENTY-FIFTH Year of the Reign of K. EDWARD the THIRD.

Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turr. Lond. m. 16.

STATUTE THE FIFTH.

U plement somonz a Westm̄, en la feste de Seint Hiller lan du regne n̄re Seign' le Roi Edward Dengleŕre vintisme quint, & de France douzisme, n̄re f̄' le Roi del assent des Prelatz, Ducs, Countes, Barons, & de tout la comunalte de son Roialme Dengleŕre, au dit plement somons, al hon' de Dieu & de Seinte Eglise, & en amendement de son dit Roialme, ad ordeine & establi les choses soutezscriptes.

En p̄mes, p̄ce q̄ tresḡuntz & tresoutgeouses damages & grevances sont faites au poeple p̄ les pno's & p̄veo's des vitailles p̄ les hosteux nre f̄' le Roi, ma dame la Roigne, & de lo' enfantz, Si est acorde & assentuz en le dit plement, q̄ les pno's & p̄veio's des bledz p̄ les ditz hosteux les p̄ignent p̄ mesure rase, selonc ceo q̄ h̄me use pny le Roialme. Et q̄ touz bledz, feyns, liere & bestaill, & touz au's vitailles & choses quecūques, queles sont aprendre p̄ meismes les hosteux, soient p̄sez a la v̄roie value, p̄ les Conestables & au's bons gentz des villes ou tieles prises se feront, sanz ce q̄ p̄ manaces, ou duresces soient les preisours chacez a mettre autre pris q̄ leur ŕement ne voet, & come curt c̄ement en les p̄scheins marches: et q̄ entre les Purveours et ceux des queux les biens ŕont prises, en la p̄sence des Conestables & preisours, soient tailles tantost faites, saunz ceo q̄ les gentz des queux les biens ŕont prises soient ailleurs traitz ou t̄vaillez; & meismes les tailles ensealez des seals les pnours des choses issint prises, p̄ les queles tailles gre soit fait as ceux des queux les choses ŕont issint prises: et si nul pnour ou P̄veour p̄ les ditz hosteux face p̄ autre man̄e, soit maintenant arestuz p̄ la villee ou la prise ŕa faite, et mesne a la p̄scheine gaole, et si de ceo soit atteint, soit la fait de lui come de laron, si la quantite des biens le demand; solonc ceo qen un estatut fait en temps meisme n̄re f̄' le Roi lan de son regne quint, & en un autre estatut fait en temps laiell n̄re Seign' le Roi s' tieles prises, est contenuz plus au plein: et q̄ desore soit contenuz es c̄omissions des tieux P̄veours et pnours, lentent et la peine contenuz en cest estatut: et q̄ nule c̄omission soit faite forsq̄, seulement souz les ḡnt ou prive sealx le Roi; ne q̄ nul h̄me soit tenuz de obeier a autre c̄omission nen autre man̄e q̄ nest dit en avant; et q̄ meisme lestatut tiegne lieu en toutz pointz de v̄s chescun pnour & p̄veour, de chescune man̄e des vitailles en chescune p̄tie du Roialme de quele condition qil soit.

Auxint p̄ce q̄ di v̄ses opinions ount este einz ces heures que cas, q̄nt il avient doit estre dit treson, & en quel cas noun, le Roi a la requeste des Seign's & de la C̄oe, ad fait declarissement q̄ ensuit, Cest assavoir;

AT the Parliament summoned at Westminster in the Feast of St. Hilary, the Year of the Reign of our Lord King Edward the Third [after the Conquest,] of England the Five and twentieth, and of France the Twelfth; our said Lord the King, by the assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and of all the Commonalty of his Realm of England summoned to the Parliament, to the honour of God and Holy Church, and in Amendment of his said Realm, hath ordained and established the Things underwritten.

FIRST, Forasmuch as great and outrageous damage and grievance hath been done to the People by the Takers and Purveyors of Victuals, for the Houses of our Sovereign Lord the King, the Queen, and their Children; It is accorded and assented in the said Parliament, That the Takers (') of Corn for the said Houses shall take the same by Measure striked according as it is used through the Land. And that such Corn, Hay, Litter, Bestall and all other Victuals and Things, which shall be taken for the said Houses, shall be [taken'] by the very Value, by the Constable and other good People of the Towns where such Taking shall be made, without that that the Fraisers by Menace or Duresse shall be driven to set any other Price than their Oath will, and as commonly runneth in the next Markets. And that betwixt the Purveyors and them whose Goods shall be taken in the presence of the Constables and Praisers, Tallies be made incontinently, without that that the People whose Goods shall be taken, shall be drawn or travelled elsewhere, and the same Tallies sealed with the Seals of the Takers of the Things so taken, by which Tallies Gree shall be made to them whose Goods shall be so taken; and if any Purveyor or Taker for the said Houses, do in any other Manner, he shall be [maintenant'] arrested by the Town where the Taking shall be made, and brought to the next Gaol; and if he be thereof attainted, it shall be done of him as of a Thief, if the Quantity of the Goods the same require; according as in a Statute made in the Time of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, the Fifth Year of his Reign, and in another Statute made in the Time of the King's Grandfather upon such Takings, is contained more at the full: and that from henceforth in the Commissions of such Takers and Purveyors, the Intent and Pain limited in this Statute shall be contained: and that no Commission be made, but only under the King's great Seal or Privy Seal; nor that no Man be bound to obey [any such Commissions, other or in what Manner'] than is aforesaid; and that the same Statute take place in all Points against every Taker and Purveyor of every Manner of Victual in every part of the Realm, of what Condition soever he be.

ITEM, Whereas divers Opinions have been before this Time [in what Case Treason shall be said, and in what not;] the King, at the Request of the Lords and of the Commons, hath made a Declaration in the Manner as hereafter followeth, that is to say; When a Man

I. Corn shall be taken by Purveyors by Measure striked

Things taken by Purveyors shall be appraised at the very Value.

Tallies of the Goods taken.

Punishment for undue Purveyance as under Stat. 5 E. III. c. 2.

Purveyors' Commissions shall be under the Great or Privy Seal.

II. Declaration what Offences shall be adjudged Treason.

' and Purveyors; ' prayed; ' any other Commissions, or in other manner MS. Tr. 2. ' what case should be adjudged Treason, and what not;

Compassing the Death of the King, Queen, or their eldest Son; violating the Queen, or the King's eldest Daughter unmarried, or his eldest Son's Wife; levying War; adhering to the King's Enemies; counterfeiting the King's Seal, or Money; importing counterfeit Money; killing the Chancellor, Treasurer, or Judges in Execution of their Duty. The King shall have the Forfeiture of all the Offenders' Lands, Petit Treason, Forfeiture of the Lands to the Lords. New Questions of Treasons shall be decided in Parliament.

Certain Offences not Treason.

In such Cases already happened, the Chief Lords shall have the Escheats.

Saving the King's Year and Waste.

Scire facias to Tenants, &c.

III. Challenge of an Indictor upon an Inquest.

doth compass or imagine the Death of our Lord the King, or of our Lady his [Queen¹] or of their eldest Son and Heir; or if a Man do violate the King's [Companion,] or the King's eldest Daughter unmarried, or the Wife² the King's eldest Son and Heir; or if a Man do levy War against our Lord the King in his Realm, or be adherent to the King's Enemies in his Realm, giving to them Aid and Comfort in the Realm, or elsewhere, and thereof be [probably³] attainted of open Deed by [the People⁴] of their Condition: And if a Man counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal, or his Money; and if a Man bring false Money into this Realm, counterfeit to the Money of England, as the Money called Lushburgh, or other, like to the said Money of England, knowing the Money to be false, to merchandise or make Payment in Deceit of our said Lord the King and of his People; and if a Man steal the Chancellor, Treasurer, or the King's Justices of the one Bench or the other, Justices in Eyre, or Justices of Assise, and all other Justices assigned to hear and determine, being in their Places, doing their Offices: And it is to be understood, that in the Cases above rehearsed, [that⁵] ought to be judged Treason which extends to our Lord the King, and his Royal Majesty: And of such Treason the Forfeiture of the Escheats pertaineth to our Sovereign Lord, as well of the Lands and Tenements holden of other, as of himself: And moreover there is another manner of Treason, that is to say, when a Servant slayeth his Master, or a Wife her Husband, or when a Man secular or Religious slayeth his Prelate, to whom he oweth Faith and Obedience; and [of such Treason the Escheats ought to pertain⁶] to every Lord of his own Fee: And because that many other like Cases of Treason may happen in Time to come, which a Man cannot think nor declare at this present Time; It is accorded, That if any other Case, supposed Treason, which is not above specified, doth happen⁷ before any Justices, the Justices shall tarry without any going to Judgement of the Treason, till the [Cause⁸] be shewed [and declared before the King and his Parliament,] whether it ought to be judged Treason or [other⁹] Felony. And if percase any Man of this Realm ride armed [covertly¹⁰] or secretly with Men of Arms against any other, to slay him, or rob him, or take him, or retain him till he hath made Fine or Ransom for to have his Deliverance, it is not the Mind of the King nor his Council, that in such Case it shall be judged Treason, but shall be judged Felony or Trespass, according to the Laws of the Land of old Time used, and according as the Case requireth. And if in such Case, or other like, before this Time any Justices have judged Treason, and for this Cause the Lands and Tenements have come into the King's hands as Forfeit, the chief Lords of the Fee shall have the Escheats of the Tenements holden of them, whether that the same Tenements be in the King's hands, or in others, by Gift or in other Manner; Saving always to our Lord the King the Year, and the Waste, and the Forfeitures of Chattels, which pertain to him in the Cases above named; and that [the Writs¹¹] of Scire facias be granted in such Case against the Land-tenants, without other Original, and without allowing [any Protection¹²] in the said Suit; and that of the Lands which be in the King's hands, Writs be granted to the Sheriffs of the Counties where the Lands be, to deliver them out of the King's hands without Delay.

ITEM, It is accorded, That no Indictor shall be put in Inquests upon Deliverance of the Indictées of Felonies or Trespass, if he be challenged for that same cause by him which is so indicted.

¹ Wife ³ of
² proveably MS. Tr. 2. ⁴ People ⁵ it
⁶ such Manner of Treason giveth Forfeiture of Escheats
⁷ of new, MS. Tr. 2. ⁸ Case
⁹ before the King in his Parliament, and it be declared
¹⁰ else ¹¹ openly
¹² Writs ¹³ the Protection of our Lord the King

q'nt hōme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort n're Seign' le Roi, ma dame sa compaigne, ou de leur fitz primer & heir; ou si hōme violast la compaigne le Roi, ou leismesse fill le Roi nient marie, ou la compaigne leisme fitz & heir du Roi; & si hōme leve de guerre contre n're dit Seign' le Roi en son Roialme, ou soit aberdant as enemys n're Seign' le Roi en le Roialme, donant a eux eid ou confort en son Roialme ou p' aillours, & de ceo p'vablement soit atteint de ovt faite p' gentz de leur condicion: et si hōme contreface [les g'nt ou prive seax le Roi,] ou sa monie, et si hōme apport faus monie en ceste Roialme contrefaite a la monie Dengleterre, sicome la monie appelle [Lucynburgh¹] ou autre semblable a la dite monie Dengleterre, sachant la monie estre faus, p' marchander, ou paiement faire en deceit n're dit Seign' le Roi & son poeple; et si hōme tuast Chancellor, Tresorer, ou Justice n're Seign' le Roi del un Baunk ou del autre, Justice en Eir & des assises & toutes auts Justices assignez a oier & yminer estiantz en leurs places en fesantz leurs offices: et fait a entendre q'en les cases suisnommez doit estre ajugge tresson [q' sestent²] a n're Seign' le Roi & a sa roial majeste; et de tiele manere de tresson la forfait'e des eschetes apptient a n're Seign' le Roi, si bien des Pres & teiz tenuz des auts, come de lui meismes: et ovesq, ceo il yad autre manere de tresson, cest assavoir q'nt un v'vant tue son meistre, une fēme q' tue son baron, q'nt hōme seculer ou de religion tue son Prelat, a q' il doit foi & obediēce; & tiele manere de tresson donn forfait'e des eschetes a chescun Seign' de son fee p'pre: et p' ceo q' plusieurs auts cases de semblable tresson p'ront escheer en temps a venir, queux hōme ne p'ra penser ne declarer en p'sent, assentu est q' si autre cas supposee tresson q' nest especifie p' amount aviegne de novel devant aucunes Justices, demoege la Justice saunz aler au juggement de tresson, tanq' p' devant n're Seign' le Roi [en³] son plement soit le cas monstree & desclarre le quel ceo doit estre ajugge tresson ou autre felonie. Et si p' cas ascun hōme de cest Roialme chivach arme descovert ou secretement od gentz armees contre ascun autre, p' lui tuer ou derobez, ou p' lui p'ndre & retenir tanq'il face fyn ou raunceon p' sa delivrance avoir, nest pas lentent du Roi & de son conseil q' en tiel cas soit ajugge tresson, einz soit ajugge felonie ou p'pas solonc la lei de la l're auncienement usee, & solonc ceo q' le cas demand: et si en tieu cas, ou autre semblable devant ces heures, ascune Justice eit ajugge tresson, & p' celle cause les Pres & teiz soient devenus en la main n're Seign' le Roi come forfaitz, eient les chiefs Seign's de fee leurs eschetes des teiz de eux tenuz, le quel q' les teiz soient en la main n're Seign' le Roi, ou en la main des auts, p' donn ou en autre manere; Sauvāt totefoitz a n're Seign' le Roi lan & le wast, & auts forfait'es des chateux q' a lui atenant en les cases suisnommez; et q' briefs de Scire fac' vs les Pres tenantz soient g'ntez en tieu cas, saunz autre originale & saunz alower la pteccion n're Seign' le Roi en la dite seute; et q' de les Pres q' sont en la main le Roi, soit g'nte brief as viscontes des Countees la ou les Pres v'ront de ostier la main le Roi saunz outre delaiz.

Auxint acorde est, q' nul enditour soit mys en enquest n' la delivance del endite de p'pas ou de felonie, sil soit chalange p' tiele cause p' celui q'est endite.

¹ le grant seal le Roi, Rot. Parl. 2; E. 3. P. II. nu. vij. (17.)
² Lussburgh Rot. Parl. ³ q' ce estent Rot. Parl.
⁴ & Rot. Parl.

Exhibit 5

9388X

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

PASSED NOVEMBER 4, 1835;

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT THEREOF, AND AN ACT EXPRESSLY TO
REPEAL THE ACTS WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED THEREIN,

BOTH PASSED IN FEBRUARY 1836;

AND TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

THE CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

United States and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY VIRTUE OF A RESOLVE OF NOV. 3, 1835;

UNDER THE SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION OF

THERON METCALF AND HORACE MANN.



Boston:

PUBLISHED BY DUTTON & WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS.

Nos. 10 & 12 Exchange Street.

1836.

said, may, on giving the security required, appeal to the court of common pleas, next to be held in the same county, or, in the city of Boston, to the municipal court.

On appeal, witnesses to recognize.

SECT. 10. The magistrate, from whose order an appeal is so taken, shall require such witnesses, as he may think necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which the appeal is made.

Proceedings on appeal.

SECT. 11. The court, before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice, or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum, and for such time, as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order, in relation to the costs of prosecution, as may be deemed just and reasonable.

Recognizance, when to remain in force.

SECT. 12. If any party appealing shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs, which shall be ordered, by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

Persons committed for not finding sureties, how discharged.

SECT. 13. Any person, committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize, as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace, on giving such security as was required.

Recognizances to be transmitted to the court.

SECT. 14. Every recognizance, taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the court of common pleas for the county, or, in the city of Boston, to the municipal court, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

— when to be required on view of the court or magistrate.

SECT. 15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person, who in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, or being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding three months, and in case of refusal, may be committed, as before directed.

Persons who go armed may be required to find sureties for the peace, &c. 1794, 26, § 2.

SECT. 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury, or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Court may remit part of penalty. 7 Mass. 397. 1810. 80.

SECT. 17. Whenever, upon a suit brought on any such recognizance, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty, on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

Surety may surrender his

SECT. 18. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, or for good behavior, or both, shall have the same authority and right

Exhibit 6

same offenders come not as afore is said, and the proclamation made and returned, they shall be convict and attainted of the riot, assembly, or rout aforesaid: And moreover the Justices of Peace in every county or corporation, where such riot, assembly, or rout of people shall be made, in case the same be made in their presence, or if none be present, then the Justices having notice thereof, together with the sheriff, under sheriff, or serjeant, of the same county or corporation, shall do execution of this act, every one upon pain of twenty pounds, to be paid to the Commonwealth, as often as they shall be found in default of the execution of the said act; and on such default of the justices and sheriff, under sheriff, or serjeant, a commission shall go from the General Court at the instance of the party grieved, to enquire as well of the truth of the case, and of the original matter for the party complainant, as of the default or defaults of the said justices, sheriff, under sheriff, or serjeant, in this behalf supposed, to be directed to sufficient and indifferent persons at the nomination of the Judges; and the said commissioners presently shall return into the General Court the inquests and matters before them in this behalf taken and found: But no persons convicted of a riot, rout, and unlawful assembly, shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one year. Persons legally convicted of a riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, otherwise than in the manner directed by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment and amercement, at the discretion of a jury, under the like limitation.

CHAP. XLIX.

An ACT forbidding and punishing AFFRAYS.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That no man, great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the Ministers of Justice in executing the precepts of the courts of justice, or in executing of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, be so hardy to come before the justices of any court, or either of their Ministers of Justice, doing their office, with force and arms, on pain; to forfeit their armour to the Commonwealth, and their bodies to prison, at the pleasure of a court, nor go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs or markets, or in other places, in terror of the county, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any Justice on his own view, or proof by others, there to abide for so long a time as a jury, to be sworn for that purpose by the said Justice, shall direct, and in like manner to forfeit his armour to the Commonwealth; but no person shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one month:

CHAP. L.

An ACT against CONSPIRATORS.

BE it declared and enacted by the General Assembly, That conspirators be they that do confederate and bind themselves by oath, covenant, or other alliance, that every of them shall aid and bear the other falsely and maliciously, to move or cause to be moved any enticement or information against another on the part of the Commonwealth, and those who are convicted thereof at the suit of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by imprisonment and amercement, at the discretion of a jury.

CHAP. LI.

An ACT against conveying or taking PRETENSED TITLES.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That no person shall convey or take; or bargain to convey or take, any pretended title to any lands or tenements, unless the person conveying or bargaining to convey, or those under whom he claims shall have been in possession of the same, or of the reversion or remainder thereof one whole year next before; and he who offendeth herein knowingly, shall forfeit the whole value of the lands or tenements; the one moiety to the Commonwealth, and the other to him who will sue as well for himself as for the Commonwealth: But any person lawfully possessed of lands or tenements, or of the reversion or remainder thereof, may nevertheless take or bargain to take the pretended title of any other person, so far and so far only as it may confirm his former estate.

CHAP. LII.

An ACT to punish BRIBERY and EXTORTION.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That no Treasurer, Keeper of any Public Seal, Councillor of State, Counsel for the Commonwealth, Judge, or Attornies at law, practising either in the General Court, High Court of Chancery, Court of Appeals, Court of Admiralty, or Inferior Courts, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Escheator, nor any officer of the Commonwealth, shall, in time to come, take, in any form, any manner of gift, brokage, or reward for doing his office, other than is, or shall be allowed by some act of General Assembly, passed after the institution of the Commonwealth; that is to say, after the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six; and he that doth, shall pay unto the party grieved, the treble value of that he hath received, shall be amerced and imprisoned at the discretion of a jury, and shall be discharged from his office forever; and he who will sue in the said matter, shall have suit as well for the Commonwealth as for himself, and the third part of the amercement.

CHAP.

Exhibit 7

A
COLLECTION
OF THE
STATUTES
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF
ENGLAND
IN FORCE IN THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.



PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO A RESOLVE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
By FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARSHALL, Esq.
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

NEW BERN:
FROM THE EDITOR'S PRESS.

1792.

(60)

C H A P. VIII.

Nothing shall be taken for Beaupleader.

ITEM, Whereas some of the realm have grievously complained, that they be grieved by Sheriffs, naming themselves the King's approvers, which take money by extortion for Beaupleader, the King will, that the statute of Marlebridge shall be observed and kept in this point.

C H A P. XIV.

None shall commit Maintenance.

ITEM, Because the King desireth that common right be administered to all persons, as well poor as rich, he commandeth and defendeth, that none of his Counsellors, nor of his house, nor none other of his Ministers, nor no great man of the realm by himself, nor by other, by sending of letters, nor otherwise, nor none other in this land, great nor small, shall take upon them to maintain quarrels nor parties in the country, to the let and disturbance of the common law.

Statutes made at Northampton, tribus Septimanis Paschae, in the Second Year of the Reign of Edward the Third, and in the Year of our Lord 1328.

C H A P. I.

A Confirmation of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest.

[Unnecessary to be inserted.]

C H A P. III.

No Man shall come before the Justices, or go or ride armed.

ITEM, It is enacted, that no man great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the King's servants in his presence, and his Ministers in executing of the King's precepts, or of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, and also upon a cry made for arms to keep the peace, and the same in such places where such acts happen, be so hardy to come before the King's Justices, or other of the King's

(61)

Ministers doing their office with force and arms, nor bring no force in an affray of peace, nor to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, markets, nor in the presence of the King's Justices, or other ministers, nor in no part elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their anour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King's pleasure. And that the King's Justices in their presence, Sheriffs and other ministers, in their bailiwicks, Lords of Franchises, and their bailiffs in the same, and Mayors and Bailiffs of cities and boroughs, within the same cities and boroughs, and borough-holders, constables and wardens of the peace within their wards shall have power to execute this act. And that the Justices assigned, at their coming down into the country, shall have power to enquire how such officers and lords have exercised their offices in this case, and to punish them whom they find that have not done that which pertain to their office.

C H A P. V.

The Manner how Writs shall be delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

ITEM where it was ordained by the statute of Westminster the second, that they which will deliver their writs to the Sheriff shall deliver them in the full county, or in the rere county, and that the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff shall thereupon make a bill: it is accorded and established, that at what time or place in the county a man doth deliver any writ to the Sheriff or to the Under-Sheriff, that they shall receive the same writs, and make a bill after the form contained in the same statute, without taking any thing therefore. And if they refuse to make a bill, others that be present shall set to their seals, and if the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff do not return the said writs, they shall be punished after the form contained in the said statute. And also the Justices of Assize shall have power to enquire thereof at every man's complaint, and to award damages, as having respect to the delay, and to the loss and peril that might happen.

C H A P. VI.

Justices shall have Power to punish Breakers of the Peace.

ITEM, as to the keeping of the peace in time to come, it is ordained and enacted that the statutes made in time past, with the statute of Winchester, shall be observed and kept in every point: and where it is contained in the end of said statute of Winchester, that the Justices assigned shall have power to enquire of defaults, and to report to the King in his next parliament, and the King to remedy it, which no man hath yet seen, the same Justices shall have power to punish the offenders and disobeyers.

Q

Exhibit 8

POWER OF JUSTICES.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

An Act describing the power of Justices of the Peace in Civil and Criminal Cases.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That it shall be within the power, and be the duty of every Justice of the Peace within his county, to punish by fine not exceeding five dollars, all assaults and batteries that are not of a high and aggravated nature, and to examine into all homicides, murders, treasons, and felonies done and committed in his county, and commit to prison all persons guilty, or suspected to be guilty of manslaughter, murder, treason or other capital offence; and to cause to be staid and arrested, all affrayers, rioters, disturbers or breakers of the peace, and such as shall ride or go armed offensively, to the fear or terror of the good citizens of this State, or such others as may utter any menaces or threatening speeches; and upon view of such Justice, confession of the delinquent, or other legal conviction of any such offence, shall require of the offender to find sureties to appear and answer for his offence, at the Supreme Judicial Court, or Circuit Court of Common Pleas, next to be held within or for the same county, at the discretion of the Justice, and as the nature or circumstances of the case may require; and for his keeping the peace, and being of the good behaviour, until the sitting of the Court he is to appear before; and to hold to bail all persons guilty or suspected to be guilty of lesser offences which are not cognizable by a Justice of the Peace; and require sureties for the good behaviour of dangerous and disorderly persons; and commit all such persons as shall refuse so to recognize, and find such surety or sureties as aforesaid; and take cognizance of, or examine into all other crimes, matters and offences, which by particular laws are put within his jurisdiction.

General jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and their duty in criminal cases, in arresting, trying, recognizing and committing offenders.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all fines and forfeitures accruing for the breach of any bye-law, in any town within this State, may be prosecuted for, and recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the town or county where the offence shall be committed, by complaint or information, in the same way and manner other criminal offences are prosecuted before the Justices of the Peace within this State.

Breaches of the bye-laws of towns may be prosecuted before Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That any person aggrieved at the sentence given against him, by any justice of the Peace, may appeal therefrom to the next Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be held within the same county, and shall, before his appeal is granted, recognize to the State in such reasonable sum, not less than twenty dollars, as the Justice shall order, with sufficient surety or sureties for his prosecuting his appeal; and shall be held to produce the copy of the whole process, and all writings filed before the Justice, at the Court appeal-

Persons aggrieved may appeal to the C. Court of Com. Pleas.

Must recognize with sureties,

and produce copies of case at C. C. Common Pleas.

Failing to prosecute his appeal, his default to be entered.

Court may order such case to be laid before Grand Jury, or arrest appellant, and affirm sentence, &c.

Justices may command assistance of sheriff, deputies and constables at riots, affrays, &c.

Justices may, on their own view, (in absence of sheriff, deputies or constables,) require any person to apprehend offenders.

Penalty for refusing to obey such Justice.

If the Justice be known or declared—plea of ignorance of his office not admissible.

Justices may grant subpoenas for witnesses in criminal cases:

But not on behalf of the State without consent of Attorney General, or County Attorney, except before himself.

Justices to account annually to State, County and Town Treasurers for all fines, &c.

Penalty for neglect.

ed to. And if he shall not there prosecute his appeal, and produce the copies as aforesaid, the Court shall order his default to be noted upon their record. And the said Court may order the same case to be laid before the Grand Jury, or may issue an attachment against the body of such appellant, and cause him thereby to be brought before them, and when he is so in Court, shall affirm the sentence of the Justice against him, with all additional costs.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That each Justice shall have authority to command the assistance of every Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, and all other persons present at any affray, riot, assault or battery, and may fine any person refusing such assistance, in a sum not exceeding six dollars; to be disposed of for the use of the town where the offence shall be committed; and levied by warrant of distress on the offender's goods and chattels, and for want thereof on his body.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace for the preservation thereof, or upon view of the breach thereof, or upon view of any other transgression of law, proper to his cognizance, done or committed by any person or persons whatever, shall have authority, (in the absence of the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable,) to require any person or persons to apprehend and bring before him such offender or offenders. And every person so required, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the said Justice, shall be punished in the same manner as for refusing or neglecting to assist any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable in the execution of his office as aforesaid. And no person who shall refuse or neglect to obey such Justice, to whom he shall be known, or declare himself to be a Justice of the Peace, shall be admitted to plead excuse on any pretence of ignorance of his office.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That Justices of the Peace within their respective counties, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant subpoenas for witnesses in all criminal causes pending before the Supreme Judicial Court and Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and before themselves or any other Justice: *Provided,* That no Justice of the Peace shall grant subpoenas for witnesses to appear in any Court, except before himself, to testify on behalf of the State, unless by the request of the Attorney General or County Attorney. And all Sheriffs, Constables and other officers are directed and empowered to serve any warrant issuing from a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Justices of the Peace shall account annually with the Treasurer of the State, the Treasurer of their respective counties, and the town Treasurer, as the case may be, for all fines by them received or imposed, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the Treasurer of the State, the county or town Treasurer for the time being, to which the said fines may respectively belong.

POWER OF JUSTICES.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all civil actions, where- Justice's juris-
 in the debt or damage does not exceed twenty dollars, (and diction in civil
 wherein the title of real estate is not in question, and special- actions, (where
 ly pleaded by the defendant,) shall, and may be heard, tried, title to real es-
 adjudged and determined by any Justice of the Peace within tate is not in
 his county; and the Justices are severally empowered to grant question,) to
 summons, *capias* and attachment, at the request of any per- extend to 20
 son applying for the same, directed to some proper officer dollars.
 within the same county, empowered by law to execute the Justices may is-
 same. And such summons or *capias* and attachment shall be sue summons,
 duly served by such officer, seven days at the least before the *capias*, attach-
 day therein set for trial, otherwise the party sued shall not ment, &c.
 be held to answer thereon; and if after such process shall be -to be served
 duly served, the party sued, after being duly called, shall not seven days be-
 appear to answer to the same suit, the charge against him in fore trial.
 the declaration shall be taken to be true, and the Justice shall Proceedings be-
 give judgment against him for such damages as he shall find fore Justice.
 the plaintiff to have sustained, with costs; and if the person Judgment, &c.
 sued shall appear to defend the suit or oppose the same, the if plaintiff pre-
 Justice shall award such damages as he shall find the plaintiff vail.
 to have sustained: *Provided*, That no more damages than the Damages not to
 sum of twenty dollars shall be awarded in any action origi- exceed 20 dol-
 nally brought or tried before a Justice of the Peace; but if the lars.
 plaintiff shall not support his action, shall fail to prosecute, or Judgment in
 become nonsuit, the Justice shall award to the party sued, his case defendant
 reasonable costs, taxed as the law directs. And upon all prevail.
 judgments given by a Justice of the Peace in civil actions, he Execution.
 shall award execution thereon in form by law prescribed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the amount of the sum Justice to have
 or several sums, specified, expressed or supposed to be de- jurisdiction
 manded by the plaintiff in his declaration, shall not be con- where the *ad*
 sidered as any objection against the Justice's jurisdiction, pro- *damnum* does
 vided the *ad damnum*, or damage is not laid or stated to ex- not exceed 20
 ceed twenty dollars. dollars.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That any party aggrieved Party aggriev-
 at the judgment of any Justice of the Peace, in a civil action, ed may appeal
 where both parties have appeared and plead, may appeal to C. C. Com-
 therefrom to the next Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be Pleas.
 held within the same county; and shall before his appeal is -Must recog-
 allowed, recognize with a surety or sureties, in such reason- nize to prose-
 able sum as the Justice shall order, not exceeding thirty dol- cute.
 lars, to pay all intervening damages and costs, and to prose- and produce co-
 cute his appeal with effect; and shall be held to produce a pies at C. C. C.
 copy of the whole case, at the Court appealed to, and both Pleas.
 parties shall be allowed to offer any evidence upon the trial Proceedings in
 at the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner as that Court.
 if the cause had been originally commenced there. And no No further ap-
 other appeal shall be had on such action after one trial at the peal.
 Circuit Court of Common Pleas. And the Circuit Court of Defendant in
 Common Pleas, when any person recognized as before men- trespass falling
 to bring for-

ward the ac-
tion according
to his recog-
nizance.—Plain-
tiff to have his
damages.

Appellant fail-
ing to prose-
cute, on com-
plaint judg-
ment may be
affirmed.

In action of
trespass when
defendant
pleads title to
real estate—
mode of pro-
ceeding before
Justice.

Appeal allowed
in such cases
from C. C. C.
Pleas to S. J.
Court.

General issue
may be plead
in all actions
before Justices
and special
matter given in
evidence except
where title to
real estate is
relied on by de-
fendant.

Justices may
grant subpoenas
in all civil
actions.

May adjourn
their Courts by
proclamation.

No Justice to
be of counsel
in any suit be-
fore himself.

tioned to bring forward an action of trespass, doth neglect to do it, upon complaint thereof made in writing by the plaintiff, shall give judgment for such sum in damages, as the plaintiff hath declared for, together with all reasonable costs which accrued both in the same Court and before the Justice. And the Circuit Court of Common Pleas shall, when any appellant thereto shall fail to prosecute his appeal, or if he shall neglect to produce a copy of the case, affirm the former judgment upon the appellee's complaint, and award such additional damages as shall have arisen in consequence of the said appeal, and cost.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That when an action of trespass shall be brought before any Justice of the Peace, and the defendant shall plead the general issue, he shall not be allowed to offer any evidence that may bring the title of real estate in question. And when the defendant in any such action shall plead the title of himself or any other person in justification, the Justice upon having such plea plead, shall order the defendant to recognize to the adverse party in a reasonable sum, with sufficient surety or sureties to enter the said action at the next Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be holden within the same county, and to prosecute the same in the same manner as upon an appeal from a Justice's judgment; and if such pleader shall refuse so to recognize, the Justice shall render judgment against him, in the same manner as if he had refused to make answer to the same suit. And either party in such cause, shall be allowed to appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner as if the suit had been originally commenced there.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That in all civil actions triable before a Justice of the Peace, except such actions of trespass wherein the defendant means to avail himself, by pleading the title of himself or any other person under whom he claims in justification of the trespass or trespasses alleged to be committed on real estate; the defendant shall be entitled to all evidence, under the general issue, which by law he might avail himself of under any special plea in excuse or justification, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That each Justice of the Peace may grant subpoenas for witnesses in all civil actions and causes pending before the Supreme Judicial Court, Circuit Court of Common Pleas, Court of Sessions, and before him or any other Justices, and in all civil actions and causes pending before arbitrators or referees. And every Justice of the Peace shall have power by public proclamation to adjourn the trial of any action brought before him, from time to time, when equity may require it; but he shall not be of counsel to either party, or undertake to advise or assist any party in suit before him.

POWER OF JUSTICES.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That when an executor or administrator shall be guilty of committing waste, whereby he is rendered unable to pay the judgment recovered before any Justice of the Peace, against the goods and estate of the deceased in his hands, out of the same, the Justice may proceed against the proper goods and estate of such executor or administrator, in the same manner as the Circuit Court of Common Pleas are empowered to do.

In case of waste by executor or administrator, Justice may proceed as C. C. Pleas may in such cases.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That each Justice of the Peace shall keep a fair record of all his proceedings; and when any Justice of the Peace shall die before a judgment given by him is paid and satisfied, it shall be in the power of any Justice of the Peace in the same county to grant a scire facias upon the same judgment, to the party against whom such judgment was rendered up, for him to show cause if any he hath, why execution should not be issued against him. And although the costs and debt awarded by the deceased Justice when added together, shall amount to more than twenty dollars, it shall be no bar upon such scire facias, but judgment shall be given thereon for the whole debt and cost, together with the cost arising upon the scire facias. *Provided always,* That either party may appeal from the judgment as in other personal actions, where judgment is given by a Justice of the Peace. And every Justice of the Peace who shall have complaint made to him, that a judgment given by a Justice of the same county then deceased, remains unsatisfied, shall issue his summons to the person in whose possession the record of the same judgment is, directing him to bring and to produce to him the same record; and if such person shall contemptuously refuse to produce the same record, or shall refuse to be examined respecting the same, upon oath, the Justice may punish the contempt by imprisonment, until he shall produce the same, or until he submits to be examined as aforesaid; and when the Justice is possessed of such record, he shall transcribe the same upon his own book of records, before he shall issue his scire facias; and shall deliver the original back again to the person who shall have produced it, and a copy of such transcription, attested by the transcribing Justice, shall be allowed in evidence in all cases, where an authenticated copy of the original might be received.

Justice to keep record of his proceedings.

When Justice shall die before a judgment given by him is satisfied what proceedings to be had.

Appeal allowed to either party.

Justice to whom complaint is made in such cases may summon the person possessing the record to produce it.

Punishment for refusal so to do.

Duty of the Justice when the record is produced, to transcribe it into his own records. Copy of such transcript to be evidence.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That all Justices of the Peace before whom actions may be commenced under former commissions, and such commissions shall expire before judgment shall be rendered thereon, or judgment being rendered, the same remains in whole or in part unsatisfied, such Justices of the Peace who shall hereafter have their said commissions seasonably renewed, and being duly qualified agreeably to the Constitution of this State, to act under such commissions, be and they hereby are authorized and empowered to render judgment, and issue execution on all such ac-

Justices, whose commissions expire before judgment or satisfaction, may proceed, under a new commission, seasonably obtained, to render judgment, &c.

RECOVERY OF DEBTS.

tions, commenced as aforesaid, in the same manner as if the commissions under which such actions may be commenced, were in full force.

[Approved March 15, 1821.]

—:00:—

CHAPTER LXXVII.

An Act providing a speedy Method of recovering Debts, and for preventing unnecessary costs attending the same.

Justices may take recognizances for debts.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That every Justice of the Peace in this State shall have power within his county to take recognizances for the payment of debts of any person who shall come before him for that purpose: which recognizance may be in substance as follows:—

Form of recognizance.

Know all men, that I, A. B. of , in the County of , do owe unto C. D. of , the sum of , to be paid to the said C. D. on the day of ; and if I shall fail of the payment of the debt aforesaid, by the time aforesaid, I will and grant that the said debt shall be levied of my goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and in want thereof of my body. Dated at , this day of , in the year of our Lord . Witness, my hand and seal A. B.

ss. Acknowledged the day and year last abovesaid. Before E. F. Justice of the Peace.

To be recorded by the Justice.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every Justice of the Peace taking any such recognizance, shall immediately record the same at large in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and after the same is recorded, may deliver it to the Conusee; and upon the Conusee's lodging the same with the said Justice, at any time within three years from the time when the same is payable, and requesting a writ of execution, it shall be the duty of such Justice to issue a writ of execution thereon for such sum as shall appear to be due on the same; which writ of execution shall be in substance as follows:

Execution may issue thereon within 3 years.

State of Maine.

(SEAL.) To the Sheriff of the County of , or his deputy, or either of the Constables of the town of , in said County, Greeting.

Form of execution.

Because A. B. of , in the County of , on the day of , in the year of our Lord before E. F. Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County of , acknowledged that he was indebted to C. D. of , in the county of in the sum of which he ought to have paid on the day of , and remains unpaid as it is said : We command you therefore, that of the goods, chattels or real estate of the said A. B. within your precinct, you cause to be paid and satisfied unto the said C. D. at the value

Exhibit 9



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McGill Guide 9th ed.

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STATUTES OF WISCONSIN.

the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

§ 13. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required. Not recognizing, how discharged.

§ 14. Every recognizance taken in pursuance of the foregoing provisions shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk. Recognizances transmitted to court.

§ 15. Any person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this statute, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend, with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace and being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of refusal may be committed as before directed. When required on view of court, &c.

§ 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family, or property, he may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided. Persons going armed to give security, &c.

§ 17. Whenever, upon a suit brought on any such recognizance, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable. Part of penalty remitted.

§ 18. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behavior or both, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal as if he had been bail for him in a civil cause, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempt from all liability for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged. Surety may surrender principal.

AN ACT making general provisions concerning crimes and punishments.

§ 1. That every person who shall be aiding in the commission of any offence, which shall be a felony either at common law or by any statute now made, or which shall be hereafter made, or who shall be accessory thereto before the fact, by counselling, hiring or otherwise procuring such felony to be committed, shall be punished in the same manner as is or shall be prescribed for the punishment of the principal felon. Accessory to felony before the fact, how punished.

Exhibit 10

refusing to recognize, as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace, on giving such security, as was required.

CHAP. 169.

may be taken after commitment.

SECT. 14. Every recognizance, taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted to the district court, on or before the first day of the next ensuing term, and shall there be filed by the clerk, as of record.

Return of such recognizance.

SECT. 15. Whoever, in the presence of any magistrate, mentioned in the second section of this chapter, or before any court of record, shall make any affray or threaten to kill or beat another, or commit any violence against his person or property, or shall contend, with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, or being of the good behavior for a term, not exceeding three months, and, in case of refusal, may be committed to prison as before directed.

When magistrate may require sureties, without a formal complaint, &c.

SECT. 16. Any person, going armed with any dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without a reasonable cause to fear an assault on himself, or any of his family or property, may, on the complaint of any person having cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term, not exceeding one year, with the right of appeal as before provided.

Persons going armed, without reasonable cause. 1821, 76, § 1.

SECT. 17. In a suit, on such recognizance taken in a criminal case, if a forfeiture is found or confessed, the court, on petition, may remit the penalty, or such part of it as they may think proper, on such terms as they may think right.

Power of court, to remit the penalty of a recognizance. 1821, 50, § 4.

SECT. 18. Any surety in a recognizance may surrender the principal in the same manner, as if he had been his bail in a civil cause, and, on such surrender, shall be discharged from all liability for any act of the principal after such surrender, which would be a breach of the recognizance; and, upon such surrender, the principal may recognize anew with sufficient surety or sureties for the residue of the term, before any justice of the peace, and shall thereupon be discharged.

Sureties on recognizances may surrender their principals as in case of bail in civil actions.

CHAPTER 170.

OF THE POWER AND PROCEEDINGS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| SECT. 1. Justices may require aid, on view, without a warrant. | SECT. 6. Duty of justices, as to arrests, and examinations into treasons, felonies, &c. |
| 2. Their jurisdiction. | 7. Trial and sentence within their jurisdiction. |
| 3. When a justice shall issue his warrant. | 8. Respondent may appeal; but required to recognize. |
| 4. Examination, on trial, of the party accused. | 9. To carry up copies of the case. |
| 5. Of commitment or binding over to a higher court. | |

Exhibit 11

ARREST &c. OF OFFENDERS.

TITLE XXXI.
CHAPTER 161.

Breach of peace
in presence of
magistrate, &c.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of refusal, may be committed as before directed.

Person going
armed to find sur-
eties for the
peace.

SEC. 16. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Court may remit
part of penalty.
7 Mass., 397.

SEC. 17. Whenever upon a suit brought on any recognizance entered into in pursuance of this chapter, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty, on the petition of any defendant, as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

Surety may sur-
render his prin-
cipal, effect of
surrender.

SEC. 18. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal as in other criminal cases, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempt from all liability for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance; and the person so surrendered may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any justice of the peace or circuit court commissioner for the residue of the term, and shall thereupon be discharged.

CHAPTER 163.

OF THE ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF OFFENDERS, COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL AND TAKING BAIL.

What officers
may issue pro-
cess for the arrest
of offenders, &c.

SECTION 1. For the apprehension of persons charged with offences, excepting such offences as are cognizable by justices of the peace, the justices of the supreme court, judges of the county courts, circuit court commissioners, mayors and recorders of cities, and all justices of the peace, shall have power to issue process and to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

Complainant, &c.
to be examined.

SEC. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that a criminal offence, not cognizable by a justice of the peace, has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant, and any witnesses who may be produced by him.

Proceedings if it
appear that an
offence has been
committed.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear from such examination, that any criminal offence, not cognizable by a justice of the peace, has been committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, reciting the substance of the accusation, and

Exhibit 12

ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

VIRGINIA,

PASSED AT THE SESSION COMMENCING DECEMBER 6, 1847, AND
ENDING APRIL 5, 1848,

IN THE

SEVENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

RICHMOND:

SAMUEL SHEPHERD—PRINTER TO COMMONWEALTH.

1848.

Arrest and Commitment.

15. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate, mentioned in the first section of this act, or before any court of record, make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, or being of good behaviour, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of refusal may be committed as before directed.

Recognizances required for offences in presence of magistrate or court.

16. If any person shall go armed with any offensive or dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term not exceeding twelve months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Persons armed, required to find sureties.

Appeal allowed.

17. Such persons as are not of good fame may be required to give sufficient surety of their good behaviour for such term, not exceeding twelve months, as the magistrate requiring it may order.

Persons not of good fame to give surety.

CHAP. XV.

OF ARREST AND COMMITMENT.

SECTION	SECTION
1. Officers empowered to act.	17. When prisoner to be discharged.
2. Complaints, warrants and summonses.	18. When to be bailed or committed.
3. Offence committed in another county.	19. If party entitled to examination, &c.
4. In what county warrant may be executed.	20. If not so entitled, and triable on indictment, &c.
5. Prisoner, when to be brought before magistrate on arrest.	21. If party charged be free negro, &c.
6. Magistrate, if he take bail, to return recognizance, &c.	22. Duty of magistrate, &c.
7. Officer, how to proceed if prisoner not bailed.	23. Witnesses to recognize.
8. Prisoner, when to be carried to county whence warrant issued.	24. Witnesses, when to recognize with sureties.
9. Same subject.	25. Recognizances of minors, &c.
10. Magistrate may adjourn examination.	26. Witnesses refusing to recognize.
11. In case of default, recognizance to be certified.	27. Magistrate may associate others.
12. Proceedings when party fails to recognize.	28. Prisoner by whom let to bail.
13. } Manner of conducting examination.	29. Recognizances, &c. to be returned.
14. } tion.	30. Commitments, &c. when to be discharged.
15. }	31. Orders therefor, how to be filed &c.
16. Testimony to be reduced to writing.	32. } Proceedings on forfeited recognizances.
	33. }
	34. }
	35. } Right of surety to surrender principal.
	36. }
	37. To whom to be surrendered.
	38. When to the court.

1. For the apprehension of persons charged with offences, the judges of the general court, and all justices of the peace in vacation as well as in term time, are authorized to issue process to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Process to arrest for offences, by whom issued.

2. Upon complaint made to any such magistrate that a criminal offence has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant and any witnesses produced by him, and shall reduce the complaint to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant; and if it shall appear that any such offence has been com-

Examination on complaint.

Arrest and Commitment.

mitted, or there is just cause to believe that any such offence has been committed, the court or justice shall issue a warrant reciting the substance of the accusation, and requiring the officer to whom it shall be directed, forthwith to take the person accused and bring him before the said court or justice, or before some other court or magistrate of the county or corporation, to be dealt with according to law, and in the same warrant may require the officer to summon such witnesses as shall be therein named, to appear and give evidence on the examination.

Warrant for arrest.

Summons for witnesses.

Offence committed in another county, prisoner to be conveyed there.

Proceedings under warrant.

When party may be bailed and discharged.

Return of warrant and bail to proper court.

Where warrant may be executed.

Right to be brought before magistrate when arrested.

May be bailed.

Return of recognizance and warrant.

Witnesses to be recognized.

3. If the offence charged in the warrant be committed in any county or corporation other than that in which the warrant shall be issued, the magistrate or court before whom the person arrested may be brought, shall by warrant commit the prisoner to the custody of the officer having him in charge, or some other officer, to be by him conveyed to the county or corporation in which the offence was committed, and there taken before some magistrate thereof, and for that purpose such officer may command the necessary aid; and the warrant with the proper return thereon, signed by the officer, shall be delivered to such magistrate, who shall proceed with the case in the same manner as if the arrest had been by virtue of a warrant originally issued by him, or if the offence charged is not punishable with death or by confinement in the penitentiary, such magistrate or court may take from the person so arrested a recognizance, with sufficient sureties for his appearance at the court having cognizance of the offence, and next to be holden in the county where it shall be alleged to have been committed, and the person arrested shall thereupon be discharged; and the magistrate or court so letting such person to bail, shall certify that fact upon the warrant, and shall cause the same, together with the recognizance taken, to be delivered without delay to the clerk of the court before which the accused was recognized to appear.

4. If any person against whom a warrant shall be issued for an alleged offence committed within any county or corporation, shall either before or after the issuing such warrant escape from or be out of the same, the officer to whom such warrant may be directed may pursue and apprehend the party charged in any county or corporation of this state, and for that purpose may command and exercise the same authority as in his own county or corporation.

5. In all cases where the offence charged in the warrant is not punishable with death, or by confinement in the penitentiary, if the person arrested shall request that he may be brought before a magistrate of the county or corporation in which the arrest was made, for the purpose of entering into a recognizance, without a trial or examination, the officer who made the arrest shall carry him before a magistrate of that county or corporation, who may take from the person arrested a recognizance, with sufficient sureties, for his appearance at the court having cognizance of the offence, and next to be holden in the county or corporation where it shall be alleged to have been committed, and the party arrested shall thereupon be liberated.

6. The magistrate who shall so let the person arrested to bail, shall certify that fact upon the warrant, and shall deliver the same with the recognizance by him taken to the person who made the arrest, who shall cause the same to be delivered without delay to the clerk of the court before which the accused was recognized to appear; and on application of the complainant, the magistrate who issued the warrant, shall cause such witnesses as he may think necessary to be summoned to the same court.

Arrest and Commitment.

7. If the magistrate in the county or corporation where the arrest was made shall refuse to let to bail the person so arrested and brought before him, or if no sufficient bail shall be offered, the officer having him in charge shall take him before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or before some other magistrate of the county or corporation in which the warrant was issued, to be proceeded with as hereafter directed.

Proceedings when bail is refused.

8. When the offence charged in any warrant is punishable with death or by confinement in the penitentiary, the officer making the arrest in some other county or corporation shall convey the prisoner to the county or corporation where the warrant was issued, and he shall be proceeded with in the manner hereinafter directed.

Prisoner, when to be carried to county where warrant issued.

9. Every person arrested by warrant for any offence where no other provision is made for his examination thereon, shall be brought before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or before some other magistrate of the same county or corporation, and the warrant, with a proper return thereon, signed by the person who made the arrest, shall be delivered to the magistrate.

Where no other provision, like proceedings.

10. Any magistrate may adjourn an examination or trial pending before himself, from time to time, as occasion shall require, not exceeding ten days at any one time, without the consent of the accused, and to the same or a different place in the county, as he shall think proper; and in such case, if the party is charged with a felonious offence, he shall be committed in the mean time, otherwise he may be recognized in a sum and with securities to the satisfaction of the magistrate, for his appearance for such further examination, and for want of such recognizance he shall be committed to prison.

Adjournment of examination both for time and place.

Prisoner, when committed or bailed.

11. If the person so recognized shall not appear before the magistrate at the time appointed for his further examination, according to the condition of such recognizance, the magistrate shall record the default, and shall certify the recognizance, with the record of such default, to the county court at its next term, and like proceedings shall be had thereon, as upon the breach of the condition of a recognizance for appearance before that court.

Breach of recognizance to be certified to court.

Proceedings thereon.

12. When such person shall fail to recognize, he may be committed to prison by an order under the hand of the magistrate, stating concisely that he is committed for further examination on a future day, to be named in the order, and on the day appointed he may be brought before the magistrate by his verbal order to the same officer by whom he was committed, or by an order in writing to a different person.

Proceedings when party fails to recognize.

Orders of magistrates, when verbal, when written.

13. The magistrate before whom any person is brought upon a charge of having committed an offence, shall, as soon as may be, examine the complainant, and the witnesses to support the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the party charged, touching any matters connected with such charge as may be deemed pertinent.

Mode of examination; testimony for prosecution.

14. After the testimony to support the prosecution, the witnesses for the prisoner, if he have any, shall be sworn and examined, and he may be assisted by counsel in such examination, and also in the cross-examination of the witnesses in support of the prosecution.

Testimony for prisoner. Counsel allowed.

15. The magistrate while examining any witness, may at his discretion, exclude from the place of examination all the other witnesses; he may also, if requested, or if he think proper, direct the witnesses for or against the prisoner, to be kept separate, so that they cannot converse with each other until they shall have been examined.

Witnesses may be excluded or kept separate.

16. The testimony of the witnesses examined shall be reduced to writing by the magistrate, or under his direction, when he shall think

Testimony to be reduced to writing.

Arrest and Commitment.

it necessary, and shall be signed by the witnesses if required by the magistrate.

When prisoner to be discharged.

17. If it shall appear to the magistrate upon the whole examination that no offence has been committed, or that there is not probable cause for charging the prisoner with the offence, he shall be discharged.

When to be bailed or committed.

18. If it shall appear that an offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty, and if the offence be bailable by the magistrate, and the prisoner offer sufficient bail, it shall be taken and the prisoner discharged; but if no sufficient bail be offered, or the offence be not bailable by the magistrate, the prisoner shall be committed to prison for trial or examination.

If entitled to examining court, to be bailed or committed therefor.

19. If the offence be one for which the party charged may be entitled to the benefit of an examining court before trial, the magistrate shall bail or commit him for examination before the next succeeding court of his county or corporation.

If not, and triable on indictment, like proceedings therefor.

20. If the offence be one for which the party charged may not be entitled to the benefit of an examining court, and may be tried on an indictment, the magistrate shall bail or commit him to answer any indictment which may be found against him therefor at the next court of his county or corporation in which a grand jury may be impaneled for such county or corporation.

If party charged be a slave or free negro.

21. If the offence be felony, and the party charged a slave, free negro or mulatto, except in the case of free negroes and mulattoes charged with felonious homicide, or any offence punishable with death, the magistrate shall bail or commit him for trial at his next succeeding county or corporation court.

Return of magistrate where, when and how made.

22. If the party charged be bailed or committed for examination or trial, or to answer an indictment as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to return to the clerk of his county or corporation court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, a certificate stating the nature of the offence, and that the party charged was so bailed or committed therefor; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk forthwith to inform the attorney for the commonwealth in said court that such certificate had been so returned, and to exhibit it to the said court as soon as may be after it shall have been received by him.

Witnesses to be recognized.

23. When the prisoner is admitted to bail or committed by the magistrate, he shall also bind by recognizance such witnesses against the prisoner as he shall deem material, to appear and testify at the next court having cognizance of the offence, and in which the prisoner shall be held to answer.

When, with sureties.

24. If the magistrate shall be satisfied that there is good cause to believe that any such witness will not perform the condition of his recognizance, unless other security be given, such magistrate may order the witness to enter into a recognizance with such sureties as may be deemed necessary for his appearance at court.

Recognizances of *femes covert*, minors or slaves.

25. When any married woman or minor or slave is a material witness, any other person may be allowed to recognize for the appearance of such witness, or the magistrate may in his discretion, take the recognizance of such married woman or minor, in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, which shall be valid and binding in law, notwithstanding the disability of coverture or minority.

Witnesses refusing to recognize, committed.

26. All witnesses required to recognize either with or without sureties, shall if they refuse, be committed to jail by the magistrate, there to remain until they comply with such order, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Arrest and Commitment.

27. Any magistrate to whom complaint is made, or before whom any prisoner is brought, may associate with himself one or more of the magistrates of the same county, and they may together execute the powers and duties before mentioned.

Magistrate may associate others.

28. The circuit superior courts of law and chancery, and the county courts of the several counties, and any judge or justice thereof in vacation, on application of any prisoner committed for a bailable offence, or of any person committed for not finding sufficient securities to recognize for him, may enquire into the case and admit such prisoner or person to bail: *Provided*, That no person shall be admitted to bail by a justice of the peace in a less sum than was required by the order of commitment.

Who may let to bail.

29. All examinations and recognizances taken by any magistrate, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be certified and returned by him to the clerk of the court before which the party charged is bound to appear, on or before the first day of the sitting thereof; and if such magistrate shall refuse or neglect to return the same, he may be compelled forthwith by rule of court, and in case of disobedience, may be proceeded against by attachment as for a contempt.

Examinations and recognizances to be returned to clerk of court. Magistrate compelled to make return.

30. When any person shall be committed to prison, or be under recognizance to answer to any charge of assault and battery, or other misdemeanor, for which the party injured may have a remedy by civil action, except when the offence was committed by or upon any sheriff or other officer of justice, or riotously, or with intent to commit a felony, if the party injured shall appear before the magistrate who made the commitment or took the recognizance, and acknowledge in writing that he has received satisfaction for the injury, the magistrate may in his discretion, on payment of the costs that have accrued, discharge the recognizance, or supersede the commitment, by an order under his hand, and may also discharge all recognizances, and supersede the commitment of all witnesses in the case.

Commitments when to be discharged if injured party satisfied.

31. Every such order of the magistrate discharging the recognizance of the party or witnesses, shall be filed in the office of the clerk before the sitting of the court at which they are bound to appear, and every order superseding the commitment of the party charged, or of any witness, shall be delivered to the keeper of the jail in which he is confined, who shall forthwith discharge him; and every such order, if so filed and delivered, and not otherwise, shall for ever bar all remedy by civil action for such injury.

Orders for discharge, how to be filed.

Bar to civil action.

32. When any person under recognizance in any criminal prosecution, either to appear and answer or to prosecute an appeal, or to testify in any court, shall fail to perform the condition of such recognizance, his default shall be recorded, and process shall be issued against the persons bound by the recognizance, or such of them as the prosecuting attorney shall direct.

Process against person forfeiting recognizance.

33. Any surety in such recognizance may, by leave of the court, after default, and either before or after the process has been issued against him, pay into court the amount for which he was bound as surety, with such costs as the court shall direct, and be thereupon forever discharged.

Fines discharged by paying amount for which bound and costs.

34. When any action is brought on behalf of the commonwealth against a principal or surety in any recognizance, entered into either by a party or a witness, in any criminal prosecution, and the penalty of such recognizance shall be adjudged to be forfeited, the court may, on application of the party defendant, and if a county court, with the assent of the prosecuting attorney, remit any part or the whole of such penalty, and may render judgment thereon for the

When and how penalty on forfeited recognizance may be remitted.

Coroners' Inquests.

commonwealth upon such terms and conditions as shall seem just and reasonable.

What neglect or omission no bar to action and no arrest of proceedings.

35. No such action brought on a recognizance, as mentioned in the preceding section, shall be barred or defeated, nor shall judgment thereon be arrested, by reason of any neglect or omission to note or record the default of any principal or surety, at the term when such default shall happen, nor by reason of any defect in the form of the recognizance, if it sufficiently appear from the tenor thereof at what court the party or witness was bound to appear, and that the court or magistrate before whom it was taken, was authorized by law to require and take such recognizance.

Right of surety to surrender principal.

36. Every surety in a recognizance shall have the same authority to take and surrender his principal, as if he had been bail for him in a civil cause, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempt from all liability for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender, which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance.

To whom to be surrendered.

37. If the recognizance be entered into before a judge or justice of the peace, the surrender shall be made to the judge or justice before whom the same was entered into, or to some other justice of the same county, and the person so surrendered, may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged, and upon his failure so to recognize, shall be committed for the residue of the term as before directed.

When surrender may be to court.

38. If the recognizance be entered into before a court, the surrender shall be made to the court if in session, and thereupon such order shall be taken in the case as the court may deem proper, and if the court be not in session, the surrender shall be made to the sheriff, sergeant or jailor of the county or corporation, and such sheriff, sergeant or jailor shall receive such defendant and commit him to the jail of his county or corporation, and give his receipt for his body, which shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court wherein the recognizance was entered into, and the court at its next session shall take such order in the case as to it may seem proper.

When to sheriff, sergeant or jailor.

CHAP. XVI.

OF CORONERS' INQUESTS.

<p>SECTION</p> <p>1. Coroners' inquests, when to be taken.</p> <p>2. Coroner to issue his warrant for jury; form of it.</p> <p>3. Duty of officer to whom warrant directed, &c.</p> <p>4. Jurors, how impaneled and sworn.</p> <p>5. Witness, how summoned; attendance, how enforced.</p> <p>6. Oath of witnesses.</p> <p>7. Testimony to be reduced to writing.</p>	<p>SECTION</p> <p>8. Inquisition how taken; form thereof.</p> <p>9. } Coroner's duty in case of murder,</p> <p>10. } &c.</p> <p>11. Coroner, when to bury the body, &c.; costs how paid.</p> <p>12. Inquest may be held on Sunday.</p> <p>13. Fine on coroner for neglect of duty.</p> <p>14. When justice may discharge duty of coroner.</p> <p>15. <i>Post mortem</i> examination.</p>
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Coroners' Inquests when to be taken.

1. Coroners shall take inquests upon the view of the dead bodies of such persons only as shall be supposed to have come to their death by violence, and not when the death is believed to have been occasioned by casualty.

Coroner to issue warrant for jury.

2. As soon as any coroner shall have notice of the dead body of any person, supposed to have come to his death by violence, found or

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PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT CRIMES.

as are necessary to bring the case within the provisions of law, issue a warrant to bring the person so charged before the same, or some other court or magistrate within the territory, to answer such complaint as in other cases.

When person charged to give recognizance.

SEC. 4. If, upon examination of the person charged, it shall appear to the court or magistrate, that there is reasonable cause to believe that the complaint is true, and that such person may be lawfully demanded of the governor, he shall, if not charged with a capital crime, be required to recognize with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, to appear before such court or magistrate at a future day, allowing a reasonable time to obtain the warrant of the executive, and to abide the order of the court or magistrate; and if such person shall not so recognize, he shall be committed to prison, and be there detained until such day, in like manner as if the offence charged had been committed within this territory; and if the person so recognizing shall fail to appear according to the condition of his recognizance, he shall be defaulted, and the like proceedings shall be had as in the case of other recognizances entered into before such court or magistrate; but if such person be charged with a capital crime, he shall be committed to prison, and there detained until the day so appointed for his appearance before the court or magistrate.

When to be committed.

Forfeiture of recognizance.

When discharged.

SEC. 5. If the person so recognized or committed, shall appear before the court or magistrate upon the day ordered, he shall be discharged unless he be demanded by some person authorized by the warrant of the executive to receive him, or unless the court or magistrate shall see cause to commit him, or to require him to recognize anew, for his appearance at some other day and if, when ordered, he shall not so recognize, he shall be committed and detained as before provided; whether the person so discharged shall be recognized, committed, or discharged, any person authorized by the warrant of the executive, may at all times, take him into custody, and the same shall be a discharge of the recognizance, if any, and shall not be deemed an escape.

May be delivered on warrant of executive, &c.

Complainant liable for costs, &c.

SEC. 6. The complainant in such case, shall be answerable for the actual costs and charges, and for the support in prison, of any person so committed, and shall advance to the jailor one week's board, at the time of commitment, and so from week to week, so long as such person shall remain in jail, and if he fail so to do, the jailor may forthwith discharge such person from his custody.

CHAPTER 112.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

SECTION

1. What officers to cause public peace to be kept.
2. Proceedings when complaint is made to magistrate.

SECTION

3. Magistrate when to issue warrant.
4. Proceedings upon examination, before magistrate.
5. Defendant may have counsel.

PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT CRIMES.

<p>SECTION</p> <p>6. Defendant when to enter into recognizance.</p> <p>7. Defendant when to be discharged.</p> <p>8. Defendant when to be committed.</p> <p>9. Defendant when to be discharged.</p> <p>10. Costs by whom paid.</p> <p>11. Appeal when allowed.</p> <p>12. When magistrate may require witnesses to recognize.</p> <p>13. District court how to proceed upon such appeal.</p> <p>14. When appellant fails to prosecute appeal, recognizance to be in force.</p>	<p>SECTION</p> <p>15. After commitment, how defendant may be discharged.</p> <p>16. Recognizance to be transmitted to district court.</p> <p>17. When person may be ordered to recognize without warrant.</p> <p>18. Persons carrying offensive weapons, how punished.</p> <p>19. Suit brought on recognizance.</p> <p>20. Surety may take and surrender principal in recognizance.</p>
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SEC. 1. The judges of the several courts of record, in vacation as well as in open court, and all justices of the peace, shall have power to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace, to be kept, and in the execution of that power, may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in the manner provided in this chapter.

What officers to cause public peace to be kept.

SEC. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit an offence against the person or property of another, the magistrate shall examine the complainant and any witness who may be produced, on oath, and reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant.

Proceedings when complaint is made to magistrate.

SEC. 3. If upon examination, it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence may be committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer to whom it may be directed, forthwith to apprehend the person complained of, and bring him before such magistrate or some other magistrate or court, having jurisdiction of the cause.

Magistrate when to issue warrant.

SEC. 4. The magistrate before whom any person is brought upon charge of having made threats as aforesaid, shall as soon as may be, examine the complainant and the witnesses to support the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the party charged, in relation to any matters connected with such charge, which may be deemed pertinent.

Proceedings upon examination before magistrate.

SEC. 5. After the testimony to support the prosecution, the witnesses for the prisoner, if he have any, shall be sworn and examined, and he may be assisted by counsel in such examination, and also in the cross examination of the witnesses in support of the prosecution.

Defendant may have counsel.

SEC. 6. If upon examination it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be required to enter into a recognizance and with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, to keep the peace towards all the people of this territory, and especially towards the persons requiring such security, for such term as the magistrate shall order, not exceeding six months; but he shall not be ordered to recognize for his appearance at the district court, unless he is charged with some offence for which he ought to be held to answer at said court.

Defendant when to enter into recognizance.

SEC. 7. Upon complying with the order of the magistrate, the party complained of shall be discharged.

Defendant when to be discharged.

SEC. 8. If the person so ordered to recognize shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, the magistrate shall commit him to the county jail during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize, stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which security was required.

Defendant when to be committed.

SEC. 9. If, upon examination, it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged; and if the magistrate shall

Defendant when to be discharged.

PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT CRIME.

deem the complaint unfounded, frivolous, or malicious, he shall order the complainant to pay the costs of prosecution, who shall thereupon be answerable to the magistrate and the officer for their fees as for his own debt.

Costs by whom paid

Sec. 10. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions; but in all cases where a person is required to give security for the peace or for his good behavior, the magistrate may further order the costs of prosecution or any part thereof to be paid by such person, who shall stand committed until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged.

Appeal when allowed.

Sec. 11. Any person aggrieved by the order of any justice of the peace requiring him to recognize as aforesaid, may, on giving the security required, appeal to the district court next to be holden in the same county, or that county to which said county is attached for judicial purposes.

When magistrate may require witness to recognize.

Sec. 12. The magistrate from whose order an appeal is so taken, shall require such witnesses as he may think necessary to support the complaint, to recognize for their appearance at the court to which appeal is made.

District court how to proceed upon such appeal.

Sec. 13. The court before which such appeal is prosecuted, may affirm the order of the justice or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum and for such time as the court shall think proper, and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution as he may deem just and reasonable.

When appellant fails to prosecute appeal, recognizance to be in force.

Sec. 14. If any party appealing, shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

After commitment, how defendant may be discharged.

Sec. 15. Any person committed for not finding sureties, or refusing to recognize as required by the court or magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required.

Recognizance to be transmitted to district court.

Sec. 16. Every recognizance taken in pursuance of the foregoing provision, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

When person may be ordered to recognize without warrant.

Sec. 17. Any person who shall in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any court of record make an affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person, who, in the presence of such court or magistrate, shall contend with hot and angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the peace, and being of good behavior, for a term not exceeding six months, and in case of a refusal, may be committed as before directed.

Persons carrying offensive weapons how punished.

Sec. 18. If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or to his family, or property, he may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Suit brought on recognizance.

Sec. 19. Whenever upon a suit brought on any such recognizances, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such

Exhibit 14

OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY AND DECENCY.

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ney to sue for and recover the same in the name of the county in CHAP. 11. which such game was played, or money lost, to go for the use of common schools.

SEC. 9. All notes, bills, bonds, mortgages or other securities or conveyances whatever, in which the whole or any part of the consideration shall be for any money or goods won by playing or gaming at cards, dice or any other game whatever, or by betting on the sides or hands of any persons gaming, or for re-imbursing or repaying any money knowingly lent or advanced at the time and place of such gaming or betting, or lent and advanced for any gaming or betting to any person so gaming or betting, shall be void and of no effect, as between the parties to the same, and as to all persons, except such as shall hold or claim under them in good faith, and without notice of the illegality of the consideration of such contract or conveyance. Gaming securities void.

CHAPTER XI.

OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY AND DECENCY.

- SEC. 1. Punishment for adultery.
- 2. For polygamy.
- 3. Excepted cases.
- 4. Punishment for fornication and lasciviousness.
- 5. For seduction under promise of marriage.
- 6 & 7. For concealing death of bastard.
- 8. For keeping house of ill fame.
- 9. Lease of such house when void.
- 10. Punishment for publishing obscene books.
- 11. For incest.
- 12. For sodomy.
- 13. For illegal disinterment.
- 14. For injuring grave-stones.
- 15. For making roads through grave-yards.
- 16. For cruelty to animals.
- 17. For disturbing religious meetings.
- 18. Civil process not to be served on Sunday.
- 19. Jurisdiction of justice of peace under this chapter.

SEC. 1. Every person who shall commit the crime of adultery, Adultery. shall be punished, on conviction, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not more than two years nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars; and when the crime is committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery, and be liable to the same punishment; but no prosecution for adultery shall be commenced, except on the complaint of the husband or the wife, and no such prosecution shall be commenced after one year from the time of committing the offence.

SEC. 2. If any person, who has a former husband or wife living, Polygamy. shall marry another person, or shall continue to cohabit with such second husband or wife, he or she shall, except in cases mentioned in the third section, be deemed guilty of the crime of polygamy, and shall be punished, on conviction, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not more than four years nor less than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars.

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Excepted cases. SEC. 3. The provisions of the preceding section shall not extend to any person whose husband or wife shall have been continually remaining beyond sea, or shall have voluntarily withdrawn from the other, and remained absent for the space of seven years continuously, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time; nor to any person who has been legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

Fornication. SEC. 4. If any man and woman, not being married to each other, shall lewdly and lasciviously cohabit and associate together, or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, shall be guilty of open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior, every such person shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred, nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding three months.

Lasciviousness.
Seduction under promise of marriage. SEC. 5. Any unmarried man who, under promise of marriage, or any married man who shall seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, nor less than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand, nor less than five hundred dollars; but no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this section, on the testimony of the female seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless the indictment shall be found within two years after the commission of the offence; *provided*, that the subsequent intermarriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

Concealing death of bastard. SEC. 6. If any woman shall conceal the death of any issue of her body, which if born alive would be a bastard, so that it may not be known whether such issue was born alive or not, or whether it was not murdered, she shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than one year, nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding three hundred, nor less than one hundred dollars.

Ib. Indictable murder. SEC. 7. Any woman who shall be indicted for the murder of her infant bastard child, may also be charged in the same indictment with the offence described in the last preceding section; and if on the trial, the jury shall acquit her of the charge of murder, and find her guilty of the other offence, judgment and sentence may be awarded against her for the same.

Keeping house of ill fame. SEC. 8. Every person who shall keep a house of ill fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars.

Ib. Lease of when void. SEC. 9. Whenever the lessee of any dwelling-house shall be convicted of the offence mentioned in the next preceding section, the lease or contract for letting such house, shall, at the option of the lessor, become void; and such lessor shall thereupon have the like remedy to recover the possession, as against a tenant for holding over after the expiration of his term.

Publishing obscene books, &c. SEC. 10. If any person shall import, print, publish, sell or distribute any book or any pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other

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thing containing obscene language or obscene prints, pictures, figures, or other descriptions, manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth, or shall introduce into any family, school or place of education, or shall buy, procure, receive, or have in his possession, any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing, either for the purpose of loan, sale, exhibition or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into any family, school, or place of education, he shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six, nor less than three months, or by a fine not more than three hundred, nor less than fifty dollars. OHAP. 11.

SEC. 11. All persons being within the degree of consanguinity, within which marriages are prohibited, or declared by law to be incestuous and void, who shall intermarry with each other, or who shall commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished on conviction, by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than two years, nor less than six months. Incest.

SEC. 12. Every person who shall commit sodomy, or the crime against nature, either with mankind or any beast, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years nor less than one year. Sodomy.

SEC. 13. If any person, not being lawfully authorized, shall wilfully dig up, disinter, remove or convey away any human body, or the remains thereof, or shall knowingly aid in such disinterment, removal or conveying away, every such offender and every accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than two years, nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand, nor less than fifty dollars. Illegal disinterments.

SEC. 14. If any person shall wilfully or with evil intent, destroy, mutilate, deface or remove any tomb, monument, grave-stone or other structure, or thing placed, designed for a memorial of the dead, or any fence, railing, curb, or other thing intended for the protection or for the ornament of any tomb, monument, grave-stone or other structure before mentioned, or of any inclosure for the burial of the dead, or shall wilfully and with evil intent, destroy, mutilate, remove, cut, break or injure any tree, shrub or plant, placed or being within any such inclosure, the person so offending, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand, nor less than twenty-five dollars. Injuring grave-stones, &c.

SEC. 15. If any person shall open or make any highway or town-way, or shall construct any railroad, turnpike, canal, or any other thing in the nature of a public easement, over, in, through, or upon such part of any inclosure, being the property of a town, village, or religious society, or of private proprietors, as may be used for the burial of the dead, unless an authority for that purpose shall have been specially granted by law, or unless the consent of such town, village, religious society, or private proprietors respectively, shall have first been obtained, he shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than six months, or by fine not more than five hundred, nor less than one hundred dollars. Making roads, &c. through grave-yards.

SEC. 16. Every person who shall cruelly beat or torture any Cruelty to animals.

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OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHAP. 19. horse, ox or other animal, whether belonging to himself or another, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty nor less than ten days, or by fine not exceeding fifty, nor less than five dollars.

Disturbing religious meetings. **SEC. 17.** Every person, who, on the Lord's day, or at any other time, shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any assembly of people, met for the worship of God, within the place of such meeting, or out of it, shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty, nor less than five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Civil process not to be executed on Sunday. **SEC. 18.** No person shall serve or execute any civil process from the midnight preceding to the midnight following the Lord's day, but such service shall be void, and the person serving or executing such process, shall be liable in damages to the party aggrieved, in like manner as if he had not had any such process.

Jurisdiction of Justice. **SEC. 19.** Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of the offences mentioned in the seventeenth and eighteenth sections of this chapter.

CHAPTER XII.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

- SEC. 1.** Punishment for selling unwholesome food.
- 2. For adulterating food, liquors, &c.
- 3. For adulterating medicines and drugs.
- 4. For inoculating with small pox.
- 5. For selling poisons without labels.

Selling unwholesome provisions, &c. **SEC. 1.** If any person shall, knowingly, sell any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, he shall be punished, on conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, nor less than three months, or by fine, not exceeding five hundred, nor less than ten dollars.

Adulterating food or liquors. **SEC. 2.** If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirits, malt liquors, or other liquor intended for drinking, with any substance injurious to health, he shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand, nor less than fifty dollars, and the articles so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Adulterating medicine. **SEC. 3.** If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine, or knowingly offer any adulterated drug or medicine for sale, in such a manner as to render the same injurious to health, he shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred, nor less than fifty dollars, and such adulterated drugs and medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Inoculating with small-pox. **SEC. 4.** If any person shall inoculate himself, or any other person, or shall suffer himself to be inoculated with the small pox,

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Exhibit 15

A C T S

PASSED

AT THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

FIRST LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Render account
Penalty for default

greeable to the assessment; and the said trustees shall at the end of the time for which they were elected, render an account of the same to the parish judge, and should any sums be unappropriated, the same shall be paid into the hands of the parish judge in trust for the succeeding trustees, and in case of default of the trustees whose term of time is thus expired, it shall be the duty of the parish judge to summon them to a settlement, enter judgment and issue execution for arrearages if necessary.

Clerk and collector
Fees

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall appoint one clerk and one collector, whose term of service shall expire at the same time with that of the trustees, which said officers shall be entitled to such fees as the said trustees may deem proper to allow them.*

STEPHEN A. HOPKINS,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
J. POYDRAS,
President of the senate.

APPROVED, March 25th, 1813.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Governor of the state of Louisiana.

AN ACT

Against carrying concealed weapons, and going armed in public places in an unnecessary manner.

Preamble

Whereas assassination and attempts to commit the same, have of late been of such frequent occurrence as to become a subject of serious alarm to the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of this state; and whereas the same is in a great measure to be attributed to the dangerous and wicked practice of carrying about in public places concealed and deadly weapons, or going to the same armed in an unnecessary manner, therefore;

Penalty for carrying concealed weapons

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, any person who shall be found with any concealed weapon, such as a dirk, dagger, knife, pistol or any other deadly weapon concealed in his bosom, coat or in any other place about him that do not appear in full open view, any person so offending, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be subject to pay a fine not to exceed fifty dol-*

esclaves) et pour son usage, d'une piastre sur chaque mille piastres, suivant le tableau des taxes; et les administrateurs, à l'expiration du terme pour lequel ils auront été élus, en rendront compte au juge de la paroisse, et, s'il restait en caisse des fonds disponibles, ils seront versés entre les mains du juge de paroisse qui les gardera jusqu'à la nomination d'autres administrateurs, et si lesdits administrateurs, à l'expiration du terme pour lequel ils auront été élus, négligeaient de rendre le compte susdit, il sera du devoir du juge de paroisse de les sommer de rendre leurs comptes et de les poursuivre en justice et de lancer contre eux des mandats d'exécution pour les sommes arriérées, s'il le juge nécessaire.

Rediton de compte.

Peines pour delaut.

SECT. 3. Et il est de plus decreté, Que lesdits administrateurs nommeront un commis et un collecteur de taxe, dont le tems de service finira en même tems que celui des administrateurs et qui auront droit à la compensation que les administrateurs jugeront à propos de leur accorder.

Commis et collecteur.

Compensation,

STEPHEN A. HOPKINS,
Orateur de la Chambre des Représentans,
J. POYDRAS,
Président du Senat.

Approuvé le 25 Mars 1813.

WM C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

ACTE

Pour défendre de porter des armes cachées et de se présenter armé d'une manière inutile dans les endroits publics.

Vu qu'il s'est commis dernièrement des assassinats et qu'il a été essayé d'en commettre d'autres de manière à causer de sérieuses allarmes aux habitans paisibles et bien disposés de cet état, et vu qu'on doit en grande partie attribuer la cause de ces assassinats à la coutume pernicieuse et condamnable de porter dans des endroits publics, des armes cachées et dangereuses, ou de s'y rendre armé d'une manière inutile,

Preambule.

SECT. 1^{er}. Il est decreté par le senat et la chambre des Représentans de l'Etat de la Louisiane réunis en Assemblée Générale, Qu'à dater de la passation de cet acte, toute personne qui sera trouvée armée d'aucune arme cachée, tels que poignard, dague, couteau, pistolet ou toute autre arme meurtrière dans son habit ou ailleurs sur lui et qui ne seront point offensibles, toute personne coupable de cette contravention, sera, sur conviction du fait, devant un juge de paix, condamné à une amende qui n'excédera pas

Peines contre ceux qui portent des armes cachées.

How dis- tributed. For the second of- fence. lars nor less than twenty dollars, one half to the use of the state, and the balance to the informer; and should any person be convicted of being guilty of a second offence before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars to be applied as aforesaid, and be imprisoned for a time not exceeding six months.

Penalty for stabbing &c. SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That should any person stab or shoot, or in any way disable another by such concealed weapons, or should take the life of any person, shall on conviction before any competent court suffer death, or such other punishment as in the opinion of a jury shall be just.

Suspect- ed persons may be searched. Fine. Sureties of the peace. SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That when any officer has good reason to believe that any person or persons have weapons concealed about them, for the purpose of committing murder, or in any other way armed in such concealed manner, on proof thereof being made to any justice of the peace, by the oath of one or more credible witnesses, it shall be the duty of such judge and justice to issue a warrant against such offender and have him searched, and should he be found with such weapons, to fine him in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than twenty dollars, and to bind over to keep the peace of the state, with such security as may appear necessary for one year; and on such offender failing to give good and sufficient security as aforesaid; the said justice of the peace shall be authorized to commit said offender to prison for any time not exceeding twenty days.

STEPHEN A. HOPKINS,

Speaker of the house of representatives,

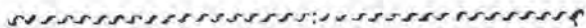
J. POYDRAS,

President of the senate,

APPROVED, March 25th, 1816.

WILLIAM C. C. AIBORNE,

Governor of the state of Louisiana,



AN ACT

To establish a permanent seat of justice in and for the parish of St. Tammany.

Commis- sioners.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That Thomas Spell, Robert Bardon, Benjamin Howard, Joseph Hestraire and Ben-

Exhibit 16

SEC. 12. Every person who shall be convicted of any misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not defined in this or some other statute, shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by fine and imprisonment both.

SEC. 13. Every person who shall wear any pistol, dirk, butcher or large knife, or a sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless upon a journey, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in the county in which the said offence shall have been committed, shall be fined in any sum not less than twentyfive dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, one half to be paid into the county treasury, the other half to the informer, and shall also be imprisoned not less than one, nor more than six months.

ART. II. — LIBEL.

SECTION

- 1. Definition of.
- 2. Punishment of.
- 3. The truth of the libel may be given in evidence.
- 4. Proclaiming a person a coward, for not fighting a duel, &c.

SECTION

- 5. Publisher or printer required to testify.
- 6. Punishment of publisher or printer refusing to testify.
- 7. Their testimony not to be used against themselves.

SEC. 1. A libel is a malicious defamation, expressed either by writing, printing, or by signs or pictures, or the like, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or to impeach the honesty, integrity, veracity, virtue or reputation, or to publish the natural defects, of one who is living, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.

SEC. 1. Every person, whether writer, printer or publisher, convicted of the crime of libel, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and may also be imprisoned, not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the jury who shall pass on the case; and when any such case shall be decided without the intervention of a jury, then at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. In all prosecutions for libel, under the provisions of the preceding sections, the truth thereof may be given in evidence in justification.

SEC. 4. If any person shall, in any newspaper, handbill or other advertisement, written or printed, publish or proclaim any other person as a coward, or use any other opprobrious or abusive language, for not

Exhibit 17

ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

VIRGINIA,

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1938,

COMMENCING 1ST JANUARY, 1938, AND ENDING 9TH APRIL, 1938,

IN THE

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED BY THOMAS RITCHIE,
Printer to the Commonwealth.

1938.

Free Negroes.—Burning in Hand.—Concealed Weapons.

CHAP. 99.—An ACT to prevent free persons of colour who leave the state from returning to it in certain cases.

(Passed April 7, 1838.)

Free negroes leaving state to be educated not permitted to return.

Infants so returning how dealt with.

Adults how punished.

Commencement.

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly,* That if any free person of colour, whether infant or adult, shall go or be sent or carried beyond the limits of this commonwealth for the purpose of being educated, he or she shall be deemed to have emigrated from the state, and it shall not be lawful for him or her to return to the same; and if any such person shall return within the limits of the state contrary to the provisions of this act, he or she being an infant, shall be bound out as an apprentice until the age of twenty-one years, by the overseers of the poor of the county or corporation where he or she may be, and at the expiration of that period, shall be sent out of the state agreeably to the provisions of the laws now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted to prohibit the migration of free persons of colour to this state; and if such person be an adult, he or she shall be sent in like manner out of the commonwealth; and if any person having been so sent off, shall thereafter return within the state, he or she so offending shall be dealt with and punished in the same manner as is or may be prescribed by law in relation to other persons of colour returning to the state after having been sent therefrom.

2. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of August next.

CHAP. 100.—An ACT abolishing the punishment of burning in the hand in all cases.

(Passed February 8, 1838.)

Burning in hand abolished.

Commencement.

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly,* That so much of any law of this commonwealth as authorizes or inflicts the punishment of burning in the hand in any case whatever, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And every person who may be hereafter convicted of any offence within the benefit of clergy, shall be punished in the mode now prescribed by law, except only the burning in the hand.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

CHAP. 101.—An ACT to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons.

(Passed February 2, 1838.)

Penalty for carrying concealed weapons.

Courts to ascertain if murders or felonies be perpetrated by concealed weapons.

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly,* That if any person shall hereafter habitually or generally keep or carry about his person any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or any other weapon of the like kind, from the use of which the death of any person might probably ensue, and the same be hidden or concealed from common observation, and he be thereof convicted, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the common jail for a term not less than one month nor more than six months, and in each instance at the discretion of the jury; and a moiety of the penalty recovered in any prosecution under this act, shall be given to any person who may voluntarily institute the same.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall hereafter be examined in any county or corporation court upon a charge of murder or felony, perpetrated by shooting, stabbing, maiming, cutting or wounding, and it shall appear that the offence charged was

Concealed Weapons.—Banks.

in fact committed by any such weapon as is above mentioned, and that the same was hidden or concealed from or kept out of the view of the person against whom it was used, until within the space of one half hour next preceding the commission of the act, or the infliction of the wound, which shall be charged to have caused the death, or constituted the felony, it shall be the duty of the examining court to state that the fact did so appear from the evidence; and if the court shall discharge or acquit the accused, such discharge or acquittal shall be no bar to an indictment for the same offence in the superior court having jurisdiction thereof, provided the same be found within one year thereafter. And whether the accused shall be by such court sent on for further trial or discharged, it shall be lawful to charge in the indictment that the offence was committed in any of the modes herein before described; and upon the trial it shall be the duty of the jury (if they find the accused not guilty of the murder or felony) to find also whether the act charged was in fact committed by the accused, though not feloniously, and whether the same was committed or done with or by means of any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon, which was concealed from or kept out of the view of the person on or against whom it was used, for the space before mentioned, next preceding such use thereof; and if the jury find that the act was so committed, they shall assess a fine against the accused, and it shall be lawful for the court to pronounce judgment as in cases of misdemeanor.

Acquittal no bar to indictment in superior court.

Offence how charged in indictment.

Verdict of jury what to contain.

Penally.

3. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

Commencement.

CHAP. 102.—An ACT to extend the act for the temporary relief of the banks of this commonwealth.
(Passed February 29, 1837.)

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly,* That the first, second and seventh sections of the act passed on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled, "an act for the temporary relief of the banks of this commonwealth, and for other purposes," shall be, and the same are hereby continued in force till the twentieth day of March next.

Laws for temporary relief of banks extended. See post. ch. 102. Act extra session 1837, pp. 3, 4, § 1, 2, 7.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act increasing the banking capital of the commonwealth," passed March the twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, as relates to the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers bank of Virginia, and the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, shall be and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of April next.

Part of act increasing banking capital suspended. Act 1836-7, pp. 68-71.

3. This act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof.

Commencement.

CHAP. 103.—An ACT further to extend the act for the temporary relief of the banks of this commonwealth.
(Passed March 16, 1838.)

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly,* That the first, second and seventh sections of the act passed on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled, "an act for the temporary relief of the banks of this commonwealth," be and the same is hereby continued in force till the expiration of the present session of the legislature, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Laws for temporary relief of banks further extended.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Commencement.

Exhibit 18

sons, and each and every individual of said company, corporation, or unchartered banking association, so making, issuing, emitting, or putting in circulation, such note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or other paper, shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined for every such offence, at the discretion of the jury trying the same, not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and, upon failure to pay the fine, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Penalty.

Signing such note, bill, &c. as president, cashier, or otherwise, for any such company

§ 2. If any person or persons shall sign any note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or any paper of other name or description whatsoever, as cashier, or president, or under any other name, or in the name of any company, incorporation, or unchartered banking association, to be put in circulation to answer the purposes of money, such president, or cashier, or other person, under any other name, so signing said note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or paper as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be indicted, and, upon conviction, shall be fined for every such offence, in a sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying the same, and the signatures of the person or persons, so charged, to the note, bond, bill, draft, check, post note, or paper aforesaid, shall be taken and held to be proof of such signing, unless the fact of signing be denied on oath by the defendant.

Penalty.

Unlawful to pass any such paper.

§ 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, within the limits of this state, to pass off, issue, emit, or put in circulation, any note, bill, bond, check, draft, or post note, of any incorporation, company, or unchartered banking association; and any person or persons, violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be indicted, and, upon conviction, shall be fined for every such note, bill, bond, check, draft, post note, or other paper so issued, emitted, passed off, or put in circulation, not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying said offence.

Penalty.

Carrying concealed weapons, unless there be cause to apprehend an attack, or person be travelling.

§ 4. Every one, who shall hereafter carry concealed about his person, a bowie knife, or knife or instrument of the like kind or description, by whatever name called, dirk or any other deadly weapon, pistol or any species of fire arms, or air gun, unless such person shall be threatened with, or have good cause to apprehend an attack, or be traveling, or setting out on a journey, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars: It shall devolve on the person setting up the excuse here allowed for carrying concealed weapons, to make it out by proof, to the satisfaction of the jury; but no excuse shall be sufficient to authorize the carrying of an air gun, bowie knife, or knife of the like kind or description.

Burthen of proof, as to excuse—but none sufficient as to air gun, bowie knife, &c.

Illegal voting at elections.

§ 5. If any person shall, at the same election, vote more than once for the same candidate for the same office, or for different candidates for the same office, either in the same or in different precincts, or vote, when he is not legally authorized so to do, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in the sum of two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

How punished.

Apothecary selling poisonous drugs, without label.

§ 6. Every apothecary, druggist, or other person, who shall sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other substance, either solid or liquid, usually denominated poisonous,

Exhibit 19

1821

CHAP. XLIX.

An Act, to prohibit the carrying or wearing of concealed weapons.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, in General Assembly convened,* That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons convicted before any magistrate of his or their wearing or carrying any pistols, dirk or other such offensive weapons, concealed about his or their persons, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be applied to the use of the literary fund: *Provided,* That in all cases of persons travelling, they shall not be bound by the provisions of this act.

COWLES MEAD,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES PATTON,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, NOVEMBER 28, 1821.

GEO. POINDEXTER.

CHAP. L.

An Act, to regulate the salaries of the district attorneys of the third and fourth Judicial Districts.

Salaries fixed.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, in General Assembly convened,* That the district attorneys of the third and fourth judicial districts of this State, shall hereafter receive for their services the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, payable quarter yearly, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the acts as allows the district attorney of the third judicial district, the sum of four hundred dollars, and the district attorney of the fourth judicial district, the sum of eight hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

COWLES MEAD,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES PATTON,

Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, NOVEMBER 28, 1821.

GEO. POINDEXTER.

Exhibit 20

A
DIGEST
OF THE
STATUTE LAW OF KENTUCKY:
BEING A COLLECTION OF ALL THE
ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF A PUBLIC AND PERMANENT NATURE,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MAY SESSION 1822.
ALSO, THE
English and Virginia Statutes,
YET IN FORCE; TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL
ACTS OF CONGRESS.
WITH REFERENCES TO REPORTS OF
JUDICIAL DECISIONS
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY AND SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES.
—♦—
IN TWO VOLUMES.
=====
BY WILLIAM LITTELL AND JACOB SWIGERT.
=====
PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LEGISLATURE.
—♦—
VOLUME I.
=====
FRANKFORT:
PRINTED BY KENDALL AND RUSSELL,
PRINTERS FOR THE STATE.
—♦—
1822.

Governor to accept of the services of volunteer companies & to commission officers accept of the services of any volunteer company or companies (not exceeding three thousand as aforesaid) who shall tender their services within such time, and for such term, not exceeding six months, as the Governor in his discretion, shall proclaim and appoint. And the Governor shall designate and commission for that purpose, all officers necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

Volunteers to receive money in advance Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whose service may be rendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall, at such place or places of rendezvous as the Governor shall appoint within this state, be entitled to receive in advance, the sum of ten dollars, to be taken and considered as a part of their pay.

Forces when raised how to be disposed of Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided by this act, shall be disposed of according to the discretion of their Governor (that discretion subject only to the requisitions of the general government) and shall be liable to be marched to any place, and engaged in the service of the U. States, as the exigencies of the present war may, in the opinion of the executive, require.

The Governor authorized to draw money from the treasury or borrow from banks Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the governor of this commonwealth, for the purpose of carrying into effect the third section of this act, shall be authorized to draw from the Treasury of this state, any sums of money that may be necessary therefor; or in case of deficiency in the public funds, to borrow from any Bank or individuals, upon the best terms he can obtain such additional sums as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the powers vested in the Governor by the first and second sections of this act, shall be exercised and carried into effect by him to such extent, and in such a manner and time, as his own discretion and the emergency of public affairs may dictate.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

AN ACT to prevent persons in this Commonwealth from wearing concealed Arms, except in certain cases.
Approved, February 3, 1813.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That any person in this commonwealth, who shall hereafter wear a pocket pistol, dirk, large knife, or sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless when travelling on a journey, shall be fined in any sum, not less than one hundred dollars; which

may be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of like sums, by action of debt, or on the presentment of a grand jury—and a prosecutor in such presentment shall not be necessary. One half of such fine shall be to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of this commonwealth.

This act shall commence and be in force, from and after the first day of June.

CHAP. XC.

AN ACT to amend the Militia Law.

Approved February 3, 1813.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, failing to march, or furnishing an able bodied substitute in his place, when ordered and lawfully called on, or leaving the service without a discharge from the proper officer, shall be considered as a deserter, & treated as followeth, to wit: Any person may apprehend such deserter, and deliver him to the officer commanding such detachment, or any recruiting officer within this commonwealth, and take his receipt for the same; which receipt shall describe the name or such deserter, and the length of time he was to serve, and by whom he was delivered—which receipt shall be assignable; and the reward for taking and so delivering such deserter, as aforesaid, shall be a credit for a tour or tours of duty for the length of time such deserter was bound to serve; and said deserter shall serve out the term of time aforesaid before he shall be discharged, in addition to the time he was to serve, if such term of time is then required; otherwise shall serve said tour or tours, when required so to do. And any person holding such receipt, when he is called on to perform a tour or tours of duty, and producing the same to the captain calling on him, it shall be the duty of said captain to receive the same, and give the owner thereof a credit for as many tours as is therein contained.

Persons failing to perform tour of duty considered a deserter

Sec. 2. And where any delinquent militia-man shall belong to any society who hold a community of property, the sheriff shall call on the agent or superintendent of the common stock, or firm of said society, or compact, for the same; and if he fails to pay the same as before described, the sheriff shall make distress, and sell so much of the property belonging to said stock, as will satisfy the fine, cost, &c. as is before directed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That brigade inspectors and brigade quarter masters, when not taken from the line, shall each be entitled to the rank, pay, and emoluments

Brigade inspectors, quarter masters, sergeants and pay-masters

of a major of infantry; and adjutants, regimental pay-masters, and quarter masters, when not taken from the line, shall each be entitled to the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenants of infantry; and whether taken from the line or not, shall receive the additional pay of ten dollars per month, and for forage for one horse.

Persons who may scruple to bear arms shall furnish a substitute

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That where any non-commissioned officer or private who may conscientiously scruple to bear arms, is legally called on to perform a tour of duty, in the service of this state or the United States, shall perform the same by himself or an able bodied substitute; and, upon failure, the commanding officer of the company shall hire a substitute, and the person failing to perform his tour, shall pay the price said officer may agree to give said substitute, not exceeding one hundred dollars; which sum may be recovered by action of debt, before any court having jurisdiction of like sums.

Oaths

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That while the militia are either in the actual service of this state or the United States, the several oaths which militia officers are required by law to take, may be administered by any commissioned officer belonging to the same corps.

Former law repealed

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the militia law, as requires the commandants of companies to lay of their companies into ten classes for an equal routine of duty, shall be and the same is hereby repealed,

Companies how to be classed

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter, when the captains of companies are commanded to detach any number of men from their respective companies for the service of this state or the United States, it shall be the duty of each captain to lay off his company by lot, into as many classes, as the number of men he is ordered to detach; and the class or classes failing voluntarily to furnish a man, shall determine by lot which man shall do the duty required; and the man, which each class may voluntarily furnish, and also the man selected by lot, shall be entitled to a credit for as many tours of duty as they may serve. But it is clearly to be understood, that no man shall be called on to perform a tour of duty, who has been drafted on the late six months' expedition, and served his tour by himself or substitute, or has volunteered and served said tour. And whereas, a number of volunteers have served tours of thirty days, or more, either as mounted rifle-men, pack-horse drivers, or guards on the frontiers, and have got a discharge for the same, they nor either of them shall be called on to serve a tour until every other man fit for such service, belonging to their respective companies, shall have served a tour or tours,

Restrictions

Exhibit 21

GENERAL LAWS
OF THE
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE,
OF THE
STATE OF TEXAS.

CALLED SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY.



AUSTIN:
PRINTED BY TRACY, SIEMERING & CO.
1870.

GENERAL LAWS.

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CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT REGULATING THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That if any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into a ball room, social party or other social gathering composed of ladies and gentlemen, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this State are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall have about his person a bowie-knife, dirk or butcher-knife, or fire-arms, whether known as a six shooter, gun or pistol of any kind, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to locations subject to Indian depredations; and provided further, that this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty it is to bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force in sixty days from the passage thereof.

Approved August 12, 1870.

CHAPTER XLVII.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO ORDER AN ELECTION TO BE HELD IN HILL COUNTY FOR THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THEIR COUNTY SEAT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the Governor of the State of Texas be, and is hereby authorized to order an election to be held in the county of Hill, on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1870, (or as soon thereafter as possible), for the permanent location of the county seat of the

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GENERAL LAWS.

county of Hill; said election shall be held at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Governor may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the returns of said election shall be made to the Secretary of State, within twenty days after said election shall have been held, and the town receiving two-thirds of the votes cast shall be the permanent county seat of the county of Hill, but should no place receive two-thirds of the votes cast, the present county seat shall remain the permanent one.

SEC. 3. That the Governor shall, within twenty days after the returns of said election shall have been received, notify the Police Court of the county of Hill of the result of said election.

SEC. 4. That this act be in force from and after passage.
Approved August 12, 1870.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING RANGING COMPANIES ON THE FRONTIER.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury (derived from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds of the State issued for frontier protection), for the purpose of paying all expenses connected with the organization, arming and maintenance of the ranging companies on the frontier, called into service under the provisions of the act approved June 13, 1870.

SEC. 2. That this appropriation shall be expended under the direction of the Governor; and the Comptroller of Public Accounts shall, under the special direction of the Governor, audit all claims and accounts incurred for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.
Approved August 12, 1870.

Exhibit 22

GENERAL LAWS.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE KEEPING AND BEARING OF DEADLY WEAPONS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That any person carrying on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddle bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for the purposes of offense or defense, unless he has reasonable grounds for fearing an unlawful attack on his person, and that such ground of attack shall be immediate and pressing; or unless having or carrying the same on or about his person for the lawful defense of the State, as a militiaman in actual service, or as a peace officer or policeman, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall, for the first offense, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the county the weapon or weapons so found on or about his person; and for every subsequent offense may, in addition to such fine and forfeiture, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding sixty days; and in every case of fine under this section the fines imposed and collected shall go into the treasury of the county in which they may have been imposed; *provided,* that this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any person from keeping or bearing arms on his or her own premises, or at his or her own place of business, nor to prohibit sheriffs or other revenue officers, and other civil officers, from keeping or bearing arms while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, nor to prohibit persons traveling in the State from keeping or carrying arms with their baggage; *provided further,* that members of the Legislature shall not be included under the term "civil officers" as used in this act.

SEC. 2. Any person charged under the first section of this act, who may offer to prove, by way of defense, that he was in danger of an attack on his person, or unlawful interference with his property, shall be required to show that such danger was immediate and pressing, and was of such a nature as to alarm a person of ordinary courage; and that the weapon so carried was borne openly and not concealed beneath the clothing; and if it shall appear that this danger had its origin in a difficulty first commenced by the accused, it shall not be considered as a legal defense.

SEC. 3. If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room, or other place where persons are assem-

bled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show, or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball room, social party, or social gathering, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this State are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster, or to perform any other public duty, (except as may be required or permitted by law,) or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense and defense, unless an officer of the peace, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offense, be punished by fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the county the weapon or weapons so found on his person; and for every subsequent offense may, in addition to such fine and forfeiture, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not more than ninety days.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to, nor be enforced in any county of the State, which may be designated, in a proclamation of the Governor, as a frontier county, and liable to incursions of hostile Indians.

SEC. 5. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the county, and appropriated exclusively to the keeping in repair and maintenance of public roads, and all weapons forfeited to the county under the provisions of this act shall be sold as may be prescribed by the county court, and the proceeds appropriated to the same purpose.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, constables, marshals, and their deputies, and all policemen, and other peace officers, to arrest any person violating the first or third sections of this act, and to take such person immediately before a justice of the peace of the county where the offense is committed, or before a mayor or recorder of the town or city in which the offense is committed, who shall investigate and try the case without delay. On all such trials the accused shall have the right of a trial by jury, and of appeal to the district court; but, in case of appeal, the accused shall be required to give bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars, if convicted under the first section and in a sum of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, if convicted under the third section of this act; said bond to be payable to the State of Texas, and approved by the magistrate, and conditioned that the defendant will abide the judgment of the district court that may

GENERAL LAWS.

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be rendered in the case; and in case of forfeiture the proceedings thereon shall be as is or may be prescribed by law in similar cases; and all moneys collected on any bond or judgment upon the same, shall be paid over and appropriated as provided in the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 7. Any officer named in the sixth section of this act who shall refuse or fail to arrest any person whom he is required to arrest by said section on his own information, or where knowledge is conveyed to him of any violation of the first or third sections of this act, shall be dismissed from his office on conviction in the district court, on indictment or information, or by such other proceedings or tribunal as may be provided by law, and in addition, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury.

SEC. 8. That the district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction under this act, and it is hereby made the duty of the several judges of the district courts of this State to give this act especially in charge to the grand juries of their respective counties.

SEC. 9. It is hereby made the duty of the Governor to publish this act throughout the State; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the expiration of sixty days after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1871.

CHAPTER XXXV.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE COUNTY COURT OF ROBERTSON COUNTY TO LEVY AND COLLECT A SPECIAL TAX FOR THE TERM OF TWO YEARS TO BUILD A COURT HOUSE AND JAIL IN THE CITY OF CALVERT, THE COUNTY SEAT OF SAID COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the County Court of Robertson county be and the same is hereby authorized to levy and collect, annually, for the term of two years, a special *ad valorem* tax upon all property, real, personal and mixed, in said county, not to exceed one half of one per centum in addition to all general and special taxes now authorized to be levied and collected by law, which tax shall be levied and collected the same as other taxes, and shall be appropriated and paid out solely for the purpose of building a substantial court house and jail at Calvert, the county seat of Robertson county, Texas.

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

Approved April 12, 1871.

Exhibit 23

EXHIBIT D

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TITLE IX.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE.—CH. 3, 4.

who continue so unlawfully assembled, or engaged in a riot, after being warned to disperse, shall be punished by the addition of one-half the penalty to which they would otherwise be liable, if no such warning had been given.

CHAPTER THREE.

AFFRAYS AND DISTURBANCES OF THE PEACE.

	Article		Article
"Affray" defined.....	313	Shooting in public place.....	316
Disturbance of the peace.....	314	Horse-racing on public road or street.....	317
"Public place" defined.....	315		

"Affray" defined.
P.C. 381.

Disturbance of the peace.
(Act June 20, 1876, p. 24.)
P.C. 382.

"Public place" defined.
P.C. 383.

Shooting in public place.
(Act Nov. 12, 1866, p. 210.)

Horse-racing on public road or street.
(Act May 10, 1873, pp. 83-4.)

ARTICLE 313. If any two or more persons shall fight together in a public place, they shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ART. 314. If any person shall go into any public place, or into or near any private house, or along any public street or highway near any private house, and shall use loud and vociferous or obscene, vulgar or indecent language, or swear, or curse, or expose his person, or rudely display any pistol or other deadly weapon in such public place, or upon such public street or highway, or near such private house, in a manner calculated to disturb the inhabitants thereof, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ART. 315. A public place within the meaning of the two preceding articles, is any public road, street or alley, of a town or city, inn, tavern, store, grocery, work-shop, or any place to which people commonly resort for purposes of business, recreation or amusement.

ART. 316. If any person shall discharge any gun, pistol, or fire-arms of any description, on or across any public square, street or alley in any city, town or village in this state, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ART. 317. Any person who shall run, or be in any way concerned in running any horse race in, along, or across any public square, street or alley in any city, town or village, or in, along or across any public road within this state, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER FOUR.

UNLAWFULLY CARRYING ARMS.

	Article		Article
Unlawfully carrying arms.....	318	Arrest without warrant.....	329
Not applicable, when and to whom.....	319	Officer failing to arrest, punishable.....	329
Carrying arms in church or other assembly.....	320	Not applicable to, frontier counties.....	329
Not applicable, to whom.....	321		

Unlawfully carrying arms.
(Act April 12, 1871, p. 25.)

Not applicable when and to whom.
(Act April 12, 1871, p. 25.)

ARTICLE 318. If any person in this state shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddle-bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and, in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the county in which he is convicted, the weapon or weapons so carried.

ART. 319. The preceding article shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor to a peace officer or policeman, or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own prem-

TITLE IX.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE.—CH. 4.

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ises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack, upon legal process.

ART. 320. If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room, or other place where persons are assembled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show, or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball-room, social party, or social gathering, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this state are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster, or to perform any other public duty, or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol or other fire-arm, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of a knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense and defense, he shall be punished by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the county the weapon or weapons so found on his person.

Carrying arms in church or other assembly (Act April 12, 1871, p. 25.)

ART. 321. The preceding article shall not apply to peace officers, or other persons authorized or permitted by law to carry arms at the places therein designated.

Not applicable to whom. (Act April 12, 1871, p. 25.)

ART. 322. Any person violating any of the provisions of articles 318 and 320, may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer, and carried before the nearest justice of the peace for trial; and any peace officer who shall fail or refuse to arrest such person on his own knowledge, or upon information from some credible person, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Arrest without warrant. Officer failing punished. (Act April 12, 1871, p. 26.)

ART. 323. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to or be enforced in any county which the governor may designate, by proclamation, as a frontier county and liable to incursions by hostile Indians.

Not applicable to frontier counties. (Act April 12, 1871, p. 26.)

Exhibit 24

Election polls. SEC. 2. That said election shall be held at the different places in the cities and counties, as now provided by law, in this State, and according to the Constitution and existing laws governing elections in this State, so far as applicable, and the returning officers shall make their returns in the manner, and to the persons, as now provided by law.

1869-70—CHAPTER XXII.

[Enacted Dec. 1, 1869.]

Voters to ballot in their own districts. SECTION 1. That all voters in this State shall be required to vote in the civil district or ward in which they may reside. Any person violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall not be fined less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided*, that **Sheriffs excepted.** Sheriffs and other officers holding elections shall be permitted to vote at any ward or precinct in which they may hold an election.

Deadly or dangerous weapons. SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any qualified voter or other person attending any election in this State, or for any person attending any fair, race course, or other public assembly of the people, to carry about his person, concealed or otherwise, any pistol, dirk, Bowie-knife, Arkansas tooth-pick, or weapon in form, shape, or size resembling a Bowie-knife or Arkansas tooth-pick, or other deadly or dangerous weapon.

Penalty. SEC. 3. That all persons convicted under the second section of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Saloons to be closed. SEC. 4. That no liquor shop in this State shall be kept open on election days, nor shall any person, on said days, give or sell intoxicating liquors to any person for any purpose at or near an election ground.¹

Powers of grand jury. SEC. 5. That the grand juries of this State shall have inquisitorial powers concerning the commission of the offenses created by these acts, and may send for witnesses, as in cases of gaming, illegal voting, tipping, and offenses now prescribed by law.

Duty of the judges. SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Circuit and Criminal Judges of this State to give the above in special charge to the several grand juries of the courts.

No exemption from execution. SEC. 7. That there shall be no property exempt from execution for fines and costs for this offense: *Provided*, that **Failure to open poll.** if from any cause, there should be a failure to hold an election in any civil district or ward, then nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any voter from voting in

¹ See the act next following.

Exhibit 25

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA,
PASSED IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
AT THE
SESSION OF 1870.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA:
PRINTED BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER.
1870.

PUBLIC LAWS.—PENAL CODE—AMENDMENTS TO. 421

To preserve the peace and harmony of the people of this State, etc.

TITLE XVI.

PENAL CODE—AMENDMENTS TO.

<p>SECTIONS.</p> <p>1. Carrying deadly weapons to certain places prohibited.</p> <p>2. Violation—misdemeanor—penalty.</p> <p>3. Chain-gang punishment prohibited.</p> <p>4. Punishment in lieu of chain-gang.</p>	<p>SECTIONS.</p> <p>5. Section 415 of the Code changed—<i>nolle prosequi</i>.</p> <p>6. All indictments, etc., submitted to a jury.</p>
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(No. 285.)

An Act to preserve the peace and harmony of the people of this State, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That, from and immediately after the passage of this act, no person in said State of Georgia be permitted or allowed to carry about his or her person any dirk, bowie-knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon, to any court of justice, or any election ground or precinct, or any place of public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster-grounds.

Carrying deadly weapons to certain places prohibited.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall violate any portion of the above recited section of this act, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Violation a misdemeanor—penalty

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws militating against this act are hereby repealed.

Approved October 18, 1870.

(No. 286.)

An Act to alter and amend section 4245 of Irwin's Revised Code, by striking out of said section the words "to work in a chain-gang on the public works," and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the words "to work in a chain-gang on the public works," which occur in fourth and fifth lines of section 4245 of Irwin's Code, be, and the same are hereby,

Chain-gang punishment prohibited.

To repeal Section 415 of the Revised Code.

stricken from said section, and chain-gangs shall no longer exist, or be tolerated in the State of Georgia, for persons convicted of misdemeanors.

Punishment in lieu of chain-gang. SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said section be further amended, by substituting for the words herein stricken out, the words "to work on the city or town streets, or county roads, not longer than six months; but in no case shall such prisoners be chained or otherwise confined in a gang, but shall be guarded."

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved October 27, 1870.

(No. 287.)

An Act to repeal section four hundred and fifteen (415) of Irwin's Revised Code, in relation to entering nolle prosequis, and to prescribe the mode of settlement in criminal cases.

Section 415 of Code, as to nolle prosequi, repealed. JUDGE SHALL ORDER SECOND BILL. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section four hundred and fifteen (415) of Irwin's Revised Code of Georgia, which said section authorizes Solicitors-General in this State to enter a *nolle prosequi* on indictments, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and no *nolle prosequi* shall be allowed, except it be in open court, for some fatal defect in the bill of indictment, to be judged of by the court, in which case the presiding Judge shall order another bill of indictment to be forthwith submitted to the grand jury.

All indictments submitted to jury. Settlement when good. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all cases of indictments, or special presentments, shall be submitted to and passed upon by the jury, under the direction of the presiding Judge, unless there is a settlement thereof between the prosecutor and defendant, which settlement shall be good and valid only by the approval and order of the court on examination into the merits of the case.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved October 28, 1870.

Exhibit 26

SEC. 1271. *Abandonment of children.*—If any father or mother of any child under the age of six years, or any other person to whom such child shall have been confided, shall expose such child in a street, field or other place, with intent wholly to abandon it, he or she shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not less than six months. (G. S. 781, § 39.)

SEC. 1272. *Mistreatment of apprentices.*—If any master or mistress of an apprentice or other person having the legal care and control of any infant, shall, without lawful excuse, refuse or neglect to provide for such apprentice or infant, necessary food, clothing or lodging, or shall unlawfully and purposely assault such apprentice or infant, whereby his life shall be endangered, or his health shall have been or shall be likely to be permanently injured, the person so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (New section.)

SEC. 1273. *Abandonment of wife or child.*—If any man shall, without good cause, abandon or desert his wife, or abandon his child or children under the age of twelve years born in lawful wedlock, and shall fail, neglect or refuse to maintain and provide for such wife, child or children, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. No other evidence shall be required to prove that such husband was married to such wife, or is the father of such child or children, than would be necessary to prove such fact or facts in a civil action. (Laws 1867, p. 112, amended—*m.*)

SEC. 1274. *Carrying deadly weapons, etc.*—If any person shall carry concealed, upon or about his person, any deadly or dangerous weapon, or shall go into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any school room or place where people are assembled for educational, literary or social purposes, or to any election precinct, on any election day, or into any court room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assemblage of persons met for any lawful purpose, other than for militia drill or meetings called under the militia law of this state, having upon or about his person any kind of firearms, bowie-knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, or shall, in the presence of one or more persons, exhibit any such weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or shall, directly or indirectly, sell or deliver, loan or barter to any minor, any such weapon, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Laws 1874, p. 43; laws 1875, p. 50, and laws 1877, p. 240, amended.)

SEC. 1275. *Above section not to apply to certain officers.*—The next preceding section shall not apply to police officers, nor to any officer or person whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or to suppress breaches of the peace, or make arrests, nor to persons moving or traveling peaceably through this state, and it shall a good defense to the charge of carrying such weapon, if the defendant shall show that he has been threatened with great bodily harm, or had good reason to carry the same in the necessary defense of his person, home or property. (New section.)

SEC. 1276. *Fire arms not to be discharged near court house.*—Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person in this state, except he be a sheriff or other officer in the discharge of official duty, to discharge or fire off any

(*m*) Wife held to be a competent witness to prove fact of abandonment. 43 Mo. 429. The fact that the defendant has brought suit for divorce is no defense. 52 Mo. 172.

Exhibit 27

THE
STATUTES OF OKLAHOMA

1890.

Compiled under the supervision and direction of Robert Martin,
Secretary of the Territory,

—BY—

WILL T. LITTLE, L. G. PITMAN and R. J. BARKER,

—FROM—

The Laws Passed by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA:
THE STATE CAPITAL PRINTING CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
1891.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT.

(2430) § 6. Every person who, with intent to extort any money or other property from another, sends to any person any letter or other writing, whether subscribed or not, expressing or implying, or adapted to imply, any threat, such as is specified in the second section of this article, is punishable in the same manner as if such money or property were actually obtained by means of such threat. Chap. 25.
Sending threatening letter.

(2431) § 7. Every person who unsuccessfully attempts by means of any verbal threat such as is specified in the second section of this article, to extort money or other property from another is guilty of a misdemeanor. Attempting to export money.

ARTICLE 47.—CONCEALED WEAPONS.

SECTION.	SECTION.
1. Prohibited weapons enumerated.	6. Degree of punishment.
2. Same.	7. Public buildings and gatherings.
3. Minors.	8. Intent of persons carrying weapons.
4. Public officials, when privileged.	9. Pointing weapon at another.
5. Arms, when lawful to carry.	10. Violation of certain sections.

(2432) § 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, saddle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided. Prohibited weapons enumerated.

(2433) § 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma, to carry upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or any other offensive or defensive weapon, except as in this article provided. Same.

(2434) § 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within this Territory, to sell or give to any minor any of the arms or weapons designated in sections one and two of this article. Minors.

(2435) § 4. Public officers while in the discharge of their duties or while going from their homes to their place of duty, or returning therefrom, shall be permitted to carry arms, but at no other time and under no other circumstances: *Provided, however,* That if any public officer be found carrying such arms while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article as though he were a private person. Public officials, when privileged.

(2436) § 5. Persons shall be permitted to carry shot-guns or rifles for the purpose of hunting, having them repaired, or for killing animals, or for the purpose of using the same in public muster or military drills, or while travelling or removing from one place to another, and not otherwise. Arms, when lawful to carry.

(2437) § 6. Any person violating the provisions of any one of the foregoing sections, shall on the first conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days or both at the discretion of the court. On the second and every subsequent con- Degree of punishment.

Chap. 25. viction, the party offending shall on conviction be fined¹ not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months or both, at the discretion of the court.

Public build- ings and gather- ings.

(2438) § 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a peace officer, to carry into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for public worship, for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into any ball room, or to any social party or social gathering, or to any election, or to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or to any political convention, or to any other public assembly, any of the weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.

Intent of per- sons carrying weapons.

(2439) § 8. It shall be unlawful for any person in this Territory to carry or wear any deadly weapons or dangerous instrument whatsoever, openly or secretly, with the intent or for the avowed purpose of injuring his fellow man.

Pointing weapons at another.

(2440) § 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to point any pistol or any other deadly weapon whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons either in anger or otherwise.

Violation of section seven.

(2441) § 10. Any person violating the provisions of section seven, eight or nine of this article; shall on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three not more than twelve months.

ARTICLE 48.—FALSE PERSONATION AND CHEATS.

SECTION.

1. False impersonation, punishment for.
2. False impersonation and receiving money.
3. Personating officers and others.
4. Unlawful wearing of grand army badge.
5. Fines, how paid.
6. Obtaining property under false pretenses.

SECTION.

7. False representation of charitable purposes.
8. Falsely representing banking corporations.
9. Using false check.
10. Holding mock auction.

Punishment for false impersonation.

(2442) § 1. Every person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character, either:

First. Marries or pretends to marry, or to sustain the marriage relation toward another, with or without the connivance of such other person; or,

Second. Becomes bail or surety for any party, in any proceeding whatever, before any court or officer authorized to take such bail or surety; or,

Third. Subscribes, verifies, publishes, acknowledges or proves, in the name of another person, any written instrument, with intent that the same may be delivered or used as true; or,

Fourth. Does any other act whereby, if it were done by the person falsely personated, he might in any event become liable to any suit or prosecution, or to pay any sum of money, or to incur any charge, forfeiture or penalty, or whereby any benefit might accrue to the party personating, or to any other person.

Exhibit 28

1025 (2766). The same; opening graves for certain purposes.—Every person who shall open a grave or other place of interment with intent to move the dead body of any human being for the purpose of selling the same, or for the purpose of dissection, or to steal the coffin or any part thereof, or the vestments or other articles interred with the dead body, or any of them, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or both.

1026 (2985). Deadly weapons; carrying of concealed. (Laws 1888, p. 89).—Any person who carries concealed, in whole or in part any bowie-knife, dirk-knife, butcher-knife, pistol, brass or metallic knuckles, slung-shot, sword, or other deadly weapon of like kind or description, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than three months, or both.

1027. The same; not applicable to certain persons.—Any person indicted or charged for a violation of the last section may show as a defense—

(a) That he was threatened, and had good and sufficient reason to apprehend a serious attack from an enemy, and that he did so apprehend; or

(b) That he was traveling and was not a tramp, or was setting out on a journey, and was not a tramp; or

(c) That he was a peace officer or deputy in the discharge of his duties; or

(d) That he was at the time in the discharge of his duties as a mail carrier; or

(e) That he was at the time engaged in transporting valuables for an express company or bank; or

(f) That he was in lawful pursuit of a felon.

And the burden of proving either of said defenses shall be on the accused.

The "traveling or setting out on a journey" in the statute means a travel of such distance as to take one beyond the circle of his friends and acquaintances. *McGuirk v. State*, 64 Miss., 209.

The pursuit of a fugitive daughter, begun without knowing where it will lead, is "traveling on a journey." *Haywood v. State*, 66 Miss., 402.

"Threatened with an attack" does not contemplate mere denunciation, but menace such as to cause a reasonable apprehension of an attack that might properly be resisted with the deadly weapon. *Tipler v. State*, 57 Miss., 685.

Even if the accused be "threatened" and entertain the "apprehension," it will be no defense if he carried the weapon for some other reason, and for some other purpose. *McGuirk v. State*, 64 Miss., 209.

The threats must not be too remote. *McGuirk v. State*, 64 Miss., 210.

The act of 1888, amendatory of the Code, 1880, on the subject of carrying weapons concealed, was *ex post facto* in its application to offenses previously committed. (1) It cut off a defense, and (2) it changed, but did not mitigate, the penalty. *Lindsey v. State*, 65 Miss., 542; *Hodnett v. State*, 66 Miss., 26.

The statute makes the fact of carrying a weapon concealed criminal, regardless of intent. *Strahan v. State*, 68 Miss., 347.

1028 (2986). The same; and cartridges not sold to infant or drunk person.—It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, give, or lend to any minor or person intoxicated, knowing him to be a minor or in a state of intoxication, any deadly weapon, or other weapon the carrying of which concealed is prohibited, or pistol cartridge; and, on conviction thereof, he shall be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both.

1029 (2987). The same; father not to suffer infant son to have or carry.—Any father who shall knowingly suffer or permit any son under the age of sixteen

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

1030-1034

years to have or to own, or to carry concealed, in whole or in part, any weapon the carrying of which concealed is prohibited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned not more than sixty days in the county jail, or both.

1030 (2988). The same; college students not to have, etc.—A student of any university, college, or school, who shall carry, bring, receive, own, or have on the campus, college or school grounds, or within two miles thereof, any weapon the carrying of which concealed is prohibited, or a teacher, instructor, or professor who shall knowingly suffer or permit any such weapon to be carried, or so brought, received, owned, or had by a student or pupil, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both.

1031 (2804). The same; exhibiting in rude, angry, or threatening manner, etc.—If any person, having or carrying any dirk, dirk-knife, sword, sword-cane, or any deadly weapon, or other weapon the carrying of which concealed is prohibited, shall, in the presence of three or more persons, exhibit the same in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense, or shall in any manner unlawfully use the same in any fight or quarrel, the person so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both. In prosecutions under this section it shall not be necessary for the affidavit or indictment to aver, nor for the state to prove on the trial, that any gun, pistol, or other fire-arm was charged, loaded, or in condition to be discharged.

The omission of the word "manner," after the words "rude, angry, and threatening," in an indictment, is a formal defect, and may be amended as such. In such indictment it is unnecessary to aver that the defendant was "carrying" the weapon. *Gamblin v. State*, 45 Miss., 658.

1032 (2769). Disturbance of family; noises and offensive conduct.—A person who willfully disturbs the peace of any family or person by an explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance, or by loud or unusual noise, or by any tumultuous or offensive conduct, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either; the fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed six months in the county jail.

What constitutes the offensive conduct, or the nature or character of the offensive conduct, should be stated in the affidavit or indictment. *Finch v. State*, 64 Miss., 461.

This section and the next one are intended to protect the peace of families. An affidavit or indictment averring the disturbance merely of an individual, charges no offense under either section. *Brooks v. State* 67 Miss., 577.

1033 (2770). The same; using abusive, etc., language, etc.—Any person who enters the dwelling-house of another, or the yard or curtilage thereof, or upon the public highway, or any other place near such premises, and in the presence or hearing of the family of the possessor or occupant thereof, or of any member thereof, or of any female, makes use of abusive, profane, vulgar, or indecent language, or is guilty of any indecent exposure of his person at such place, shall be punished for a misdemeanor.

Place is material. An indictment charging the use of abusive language in a yard, is not sustained by proof of its use near the yard. *Quin v. State*, 65 Miss., 479.

1034 (2767). Disturbance of worship; proceedings and penalty.—If any person shall willfully disturb any congregation of persons lawfully assembled for reli-

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" , " Vermont - 12th Biennial Session; Special Session - 1891 : 95-96

AGLC 4th ed.
" Vermont - 12th Biennial Session; Special Session - 1891 95

OSCOLA 4th ed.
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1892.]

PUBLIC ACTS.

95

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1893.

Approved November 22, 1892.

No. 84.—AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4074 OF THE REVISED LAWS, RELATING TO GAMES.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont :

Section four thousand and seventy-four of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting therein, after the word "billiard table," in the first line of said section, the words "pool table."

Approved November 15, 1892.

No. 85.—AN ACT AGAINST CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont :

SECTION 1. A person who shall carry a dangerous or deadly weapon, openly or concealed, with the intent or avowed purpose of injuring a fellow man, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. A person who shall carry or have in his possession while a member of and in attendance upon any school, any firearms, dirk knife, bowie knife, dagger or other dangerous or deadly weapon shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Approved November 19, 1892.

No. 86.—AN ACT TO PREVENT FRAUD AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS OF HORSES.

SECTION.
1. Societies authorized to hold public fairs may offer premiums or purses for competition of horses in respect to speed, and may make rules for the conduct of their exhibitions.

SECTION.
2. Societies may classify horses respecting previous exhibitions of speed.
3. Penalty for entering disguised horse, representing animal to be another horse; or entering horse in a class in which he is not eligible.
4. When to take effect.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SECTION 1. Agricultural societies, corporations and associations, authorized under the laws of this State to hold public fairs

for the competition of horses or horse kind in respect to speed, are hereby authorized to offer premiums or purses for success in such competition, and to conduct and manage their exhibitions in accordance with their own rules and regulations, publicly advertised, and not in conflict with the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. Such societies, corporations and associations are hereby authorized to establish and designate classes of horses or horse kind, with respect to the previous exhibitions of speed of such animals, or to any other reasonable and lawful grounds of classification, particularly set forth in such publicly advertised rules or regulations.

SEC. 3. Whoever, for the purpose of competing for any purse or premium, offered by any such society, corporation or association within this State, shall knowingly and designedly enter or drive any horse or animal of the horse kind that shall have been painted or disguised; or who, for such purpose, shall falsely and fraudulently represent any animal of the horse kind to be another or different animal from the one it really is; or who knowingly or designedly, for the purpose of competing for any such premium or purse, shall enter or drive any horse, or animal of the horse kind, in a class where it is not entitled to be entered, under the said rules and regulations of the society, corporation or association offering such premium or purse, shall be deemed guilty of an offense under section four thousand one hundred and fifty-four (4154) of the Revised Laws of Vermont; and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 16, 1892.

No. 87.—AN ACT TO PREVENT FRAUD IN THE SALE OF LARD.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SECTION 1. No manufacturer or other person shall sell, deliver, prepare, put up, expose or offer for sale any lard, or any article intended for use as lard, which contains any ingredient but the pure fat of swine, in any tierce, bucket, pail, or other vessel or wrapper, or under any label bearing the words "pure," "refined," "family," or either of them, alone or in combination with other words, unless every vessel, wrapper or label, in or under which such article is sold, delivered, prepared, put up or exposed for sale, bears on the top or outer side thereof, in letters not less than one-half inch in length and plainly exposed to view, the words "compound lard."

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, , 1870 145 .

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", " Louisiana - 1st Legislature, 3rd Session; 1st Legislature, 2nd Session : 145-161

AGLC 4th ed.
" Louisiana - 1st Legislature, 3rd Session; 1st Legislature, 2nd Session 145

OSCOLA 4th ed.
" 1870 145

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False certifi-
cates, etc.

SEC. 63. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any false or fraudulent paper or certificate of registration, or upon any paper or certificate of registration issued to a person other than the one voting or attempting to vote on said paper or certificate of registration, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than three years.

Bribery and vio-
lence.

SEC. 64. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any person who shall induce, by offer of reward, by threats of violence, or otherwise, any person to vote or attempt to vote on any false or fraudulent paper or certificate of registration, or upon any papers or certificate of registration belonging to a person other than the one voting or attempting to vote on said paper or certificate of registration, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years nor less than one year.

Twice voting.

SEC. 65. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any person who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at the same election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than three years.

Arrest of offend-
ers.

SEC. 66. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That it shall be the duty of any commissioner of election to forthwith arrest any person who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once, and commit him to the parish prison, and to immediately file an information against such person with the district attorney or district attorney *pro tempore* whose duty it shall be to prosecute such person before the proper court; and upon his failure so to do, the Attorney General shall appoint some attorney to prosecute such person, and also to prosecute such district attorney or district attorney *pro tempore* for such failure. Any supervisor of registration, commissioner of election, district attorney, or district attorney *pro tempore* who shall refuse, neglect or fail to comply with the provisions of this section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be removed from office, and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months.

Influencing
voters.

SEC. 67. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any person who shall, by threats of discharge from employment, of withholding wages, or proscription in business, influence or attempt to influence any voter in the casting of his vote at any election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, which shall go to the school fund of the parish, and by imprisonment in the parish prison for not less than three months.

Discharge from
employment of
voter.

SEC. 68. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any person who shall discharge from his employment any laborer, employe, tenant or mechanic, who shall have been working for such person under contract, written or oral, for a specified time before such time shall have expired, or who shall withhold from any laborer, employe, tenant or

mechanic any part of the wages due to such laborer, employe, tenant or mechanic, on account of any vote which such laborer, employe, tenant or mechanic has given or purposes to give, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, one half of which shall go to the school fund of the parish in which the offense was committed, and by imprisonment in the parish prison for not less than three months.

SEC. 69. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any person who shall molest, disturb, interfere with, or threaten with violence, any commissioner of election or person in charge of the ballot boxes, while in charge of the same, between the time of the close of the polls and the time that said ballot boxes are delivered to the supervisor of registration, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Interference with counting, etc.

SEC. 70. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any person not authorized by this law to receive or count the ballots at an election, who shall, during or after any election, and before the votes have been counted by the supervisors of registration, disturb, displace, conceal, destroy, handle or touch any ballot, after the same has been received from the voter by a commissioner of election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Disturbing the counting of ballots.

SEC. 71. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any person not authorized by this law to take charge of the ballot boxes at the close of the election who shall take, receive, conceal, displace or [in] any manner handle or disturb any ballot box at any time between the hour of the closing of the polls and the transmission of the ballot box to the supervisor of registration, or during such transmission, or at any time prior to the counting of the votes by the supervisor of registration, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Interference with ballot boxes.

SEC. 72. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That if any person shall by bribery, menace, willful falsehood, or other corrupt means, directly or indirectly attempt to influence any elector of this State in the giving his vote or ballot, or to induce him to withhold the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any election in this State, he shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the parish prison for a term not exceeding six months, and shall also be ineligible to any office in the State for the term of two years.

Interference with free exercise of right of suffrage.

SEC. 73. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, pistol, bowie knife or other dangerous weapon, concealed or unconcealed, on any day of election during the hours the polls are open, or on any day of registration or revision of registration, within a distance of one-half mile of any place of registration or revision of registration; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dol-

Weapons.

lars, and by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than one month; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any commissioner or officer of the election or supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration, police officer or other person authorized to preserve the peace on days of registration or election.

Liquors. Sec. 74. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That no person shall give, sell or barter any spirituous or intoxicating liquors to any person on the day of election, and any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, which shall go to the school fund.

Corruptly voting. Sec. 75. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That whoever, knowing that he is not a qualified elector, shall vote or attempt to vote at any election, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, to be recovered by prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Double vote. Sec. 76. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That whoever shall knowingly give or vote two or more ballots folded as one at any election, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, to be recovered by prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Bribery to influence voters. Sec. 77. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That whoever, by bribery or by a promise to give employment or higher wages to any person, attempts to influence any voter at any election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the parish prison for not less than three months.

Obtaining illegal voting. Sec. 78. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That whoever willfully aids or abets any one, not legally qualified, to vote or attempt to vote at any election, shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars, to be recovered by prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disorderly houses. Sec. 79. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That whoever is disorderly at any poll or voting place during an election, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty dollars, to be recovered by prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Meetings of citizens. Sec. 80. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That whoever shall molest, interrupt or disturb any meeting of citizens assembled to transact or discuss political matters, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars, to be recovered by prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Any sheriff, constable or police officer present at the violation of this section shall forthwith arrest the offender or offenders, and convey him or them, as soon as practicable, before the proper court.

Imprisonment. Sec. 81. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the court imposing any fine, as directed in sections seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine and eighty of this act, shall commit the person so fined to the parish prison until the fine is paid; *Provided,* That said imprisonment shall not exceed six months.

Perjury. Sec. 82. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That in cases where any oath or affirmation shall be administered by any supervisor of registration, assistant supervisor of registration or commissioner of election, in the performance of his duty as prescribed by law, any person swearing or affirming falsely in the premises shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and subjected to the penalties provided by the law for perjury.

Duty of Governor to insure peace. Sec. 83. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Governor shall take all necessary steps to secure a fair, free and peaceable election; and shall, on the days of election, have paramount charge and con-

troop of the peace and order of the State, over all peace and police officers, and shall have the command and direction in chief of all police officers, by whomsoever appointed, and of all sheriffs and constables in their capacity as officers of the peace.

Sec. 84. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That to defray the expenses of the next revision of registration, and of the next general election, there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 85. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all laws relating to the same subject matter are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTEMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 16, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEL,
Secretary of State.

[No. 101.] AN ACT

To define and regulate the cost of the Clerks, Sheriffs, Recorders and Notaries Public throughout the State of Louisiana, and providing forfeitures and penalties for overcharging or failing to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That the clerks of the district courts throughout the State shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees of office, and no more; and they shall not be entitled to charge any other fees of office than those specially set forth therein, for any services as clerks which they may be required to render:

- For indorsing, registering and filing petition, for all, ten cents.
- For indorsing, registering and filing answer, for all, ten cents.
- For issuing citation, with copy of same, with certificate and seal on each, fifty cents, one charge for both.
- For issuing attachment, with copy of same, with certificates and seals on both, one dollar, one charge for both.
- For issuing *feri facias*, with seal, fifty cents.
- For issuing writ of seizure and sale, with seal, one dollar.
- For issuing writ of sequestration, with copy of same, with certificates and seals; one dollar, one charge for both.
- For issuing writ of *certiorari*, with copy of same, with certificates and seals, one dollar, one charge for both.

Exhibit 31

Texas. Laws, statutes, etc. Digest.

A DIGEST

et.

OF THE

LAW S O F T E X A S :

CONTAINING THE LAWS IN FORCE,

AND

THE REPEALED LAWS

ON WHICH RIGHTS REST,

FROM 1864 TO 1872,

CAREFULLY ANNOTATED.

BY GEORGE W. PASCHAL,

OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,

LATE REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS, AUTHOR OF PASCHAL'S ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION, PASCHAL'S DIGEST OF DECISIONS, ETC., ETC.

Third Edition—Volume II.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.:

W. H. & O. H. MORRISON,

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ceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

CHAPTER IV.—RIOTS AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES AT ELECTIONS, VIOLENCE USED TOWARDS ELECTORS. 11 July, 1870. Art. 6476 for caption.

ART. 6485. [28] Any person who may, by threats, intimidation, or violence, resist or impede a registrar, or board of appeals or revision, in the discharge of their duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment of not less than sixty days, or more than six months, in the county jail. Punishment of threats and intimidation impeding registration. Art. 6684.

ART 6486. [28] Any registrar who, by violence or threats, is impeded in the discharge of his duty, shall report the same to the sheriff, who shall furnish a sufficient force to enable him to proceed in the discharge of his duty. Registrars to report violence.

ART. 6487. [38] Any person or persons who shall disturb the registrars or boards of revision in the full and fair discharge of their duties, by acts of intimidation, by inciting or encouraging a tumult or mob, or who shall cause such disturbance, or encourage, or abet any tumult, mob, or violence in the vicinity of any place of registry, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years, nor less than six months. Disturbers of registrars punished. Fine or imprisonment.

ART. 6488. [46] (cl. 1) Any person who shall, by threats of discharge from employment, of withholding wages, or of proscription in business, influence, or attempt to influence, any voter in the casting of his vote at any election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, one-half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half to the school fund of the state, and by imprisonment in the county prison for not less than three months. Intimidation of voter by threats punished as misdemeanor. Art. 1893. Fine not less than \$500, and 3 months imprisonment.

ART. 6489. [43] (cl. 2) Any person who shall discharge from his employment any laborer, employé, tenant, or mechanic, who shall have been working for such person under contract, written or oral, for a specified time, before such time shall have expired, or who shall withhold from any laborer, employé, tenant, or mechanic, any part of the wages due to such laborer, employé, tenant, or mechanic, on account of any vote which such laborer, employé, tenant, or mechanic has given, or purposes to give, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, one-half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half to the school fund of the state, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months. Punishment for discharging laborer on account of his vote; made a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not less than \$500 and 3 months' imprisonment.

ART. 6490. [55] (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, pistol, bowie-knife, or other dangerous weapon, concealed or unconcealed, on any day of election, during the hours the polls are open, within a distance of one half mile of any place of election. (2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less Carrying weapons at election punished. Art. 1891. Penalty for violating this section.

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1318

CRIMINAL CODE.

Officers of election and police exempted.

than one month: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any officer of the election, police officer, or other person authorized to preserve the peace on the days of election.

Selling liquor on days of election.

ART. 6491. [56] No person shall give, sell, or barter any spirituous or intoxicating liquor to any person on the days of election; and any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, which shall go to the school fund.

School fund.

15 Aug., 1870; art. 6481 for caption. Disturbing election by mob punished. Arts. 1891-1894.

ART. 6492. [49] Any person or persons who shall disturb an election, by inciting or encouraging a tumult or mob, or shall cause such disturbance in the vicinity of any poll or voting place, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years, nor less than six months.

11 July, 1870. Art. 6476 for caption.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES AFFECTING THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Alterations, changes, and mutilations of registration books punished by fine or imprisonment. Art. 1900.

ART. 6493. [26] If any person shall alter, change, mutilate, or in any manner deface any book of registration, or shall take and carry away the same from the office of the clerk of the district court, registrar, or judge of election, or other place where the same may be lawfully deposited, or from the lawful possession of any person whomsoever, with intent to destroy, suppress, alter, or conceal, or in any wise mutilate or destroy the same, so as to prevent the lawful use of such book or books of registration, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed in section twenty-five of this act.

Art. 6480.

Punishment for false registration and illegal voting. Perjury. Art. 1898.

ART. 6494. [32] (cl. 1) Any person who shall take and subscribe the registration oath falsely shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided by law for the crime of perjury, and any person who shall knowingly and willfully vote, or attempt to vote, upon the registration certificate of another, or of one who may be dead, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and in default thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Penalty.

Giving false name punished by fine or imprisonment.

ART. 6495. [32] (cl. 2) Any person giving a false name, with intent to deceive a registrar, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, or be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year.

15 Aug., 1870. Art. 6481 for caption. Disturbing ballots punished by fine or imprisonment.

ART. 6496. [47] Any person not authorized by this law to receive or count ballots at an election, who shall, during or after any election, and before the votes have been counted by the judges of election, disturb, displace, conceal, destroy, handle, or touch any ballot, after the same has been received from the voter by the judge of election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

At discretion.

Repeaters punished by fine and imprisonment. Art. 1897.

ART. 6497. [48] Any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, more than once at the same election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be pun-

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Exhibit 32

20013470

THE MARYLAND CODE.

Public Local Laws,

CODIFIED BY

JOHN PRENTISS POE.

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND
MARCH 14, 1888.

*Including also the Public Local Acts of the Session of 1888
incorporated therein.*

BY AUTHORITY OF THE



STATE OF MARYLAND.

VOLUME II,

CONTAINING ARTICLE 11, FREDERICK COUNTY, TO ARTICLE 24,
WORCESTER COUNTY.

BALTIMORE:

KING BROS., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

1888.

ART. 15.] ELECTION DISTRICTS—FENCES. 1457

1874, ch. 250.

99. It shall not be lawful for any person in Kent county to carry, on the days of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of said county, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by such justice of the peace to the jail of the county until the same shall be paid.

Ibid.

100. The fines collected under the preceding section shall be paid by the officer collecting the same, to the school commissioners of the county, for school purposes.

Ibid.

101. Any constable of said county, or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating section 99, upon information of such offence, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before the circuit court shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and shall forthwith be discharged from office.

FENCES.

P. L. L., (1860,) art. 14, sec. 91.

102. Wherever joint fences have been or may be established in said county, for the mutual advantage of different owners or possessors of adjoining lands, each party shall keep in good repair his proper proportion thereof, in manner following, that is to say: all post and rail or plank fences shall be at least four feet six inches high, and not more than four inches between the lower and second, and not more than five inches between the second and third rails; and all worm or other fences shall be five feet high; the height of said fences to be in every case computed from the ground or base of any embankment upon which they may be erected.

Ibid. sec. 92.

103. If either of the parties so making or keeping a joint fence shall not comply with the provisions of the preceding

Exhibit 33

HENRY LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR.

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G. L. Copeland; and also to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for the sum of sixty dollars, payable to the order of Abram Zarks; and also to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for the sum of sixty dollars, payable to the order of C. E. Gordon; the said sums of money having been paid for State license erroneously issued to said persons by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage. Effective.

Approved April 7, 1886.

CHAPTER 189.

AN ACT to prevent the carrying of guns, pistols, dirk-knives, razors, billies or bludgeons by any person in Calvert county, on the days of election in said county, within one mile of the polls.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in Calvert county to carry, on the days of election and primary election, within three hundred yards of the polls, secretly, or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof by the Circuit Court of Calvert county having criminal jurisdiction thereof, or before any Justice of the Peace in said county, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence, and on refusal or failure to pay said fine, shall be committed to the Jail of the county until the same is paid.

Unlawful to carry weapons to the polls.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the fines collected under this act shall be paid by the offi-

Exhibit 34

ACTS

AND

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF VIRGINIA

DURING THE

SESSION OF 1877-78.

RICHMOND:

R. F. WALKER, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING.

1878.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

Penalty ished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months.

Cruelty to animals; profanity and drunkenness.

Cruelty to animals 15. If a person cruelly beat or torture any horse, animal or other beast, whether his own or that of another, he shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty Profanity and drunkenness 16. If any person, arrived at the age of discretion, profanely curse or swear, or get drunk, he shall be fined by a justice one dollar for each offence.

Violation of the Sabbath.

Violation of Sabbath 17. If a person, on a Sabbath day, be found laboring at any trade or calling, or employ his apprentices or servants in labor or other business, except in household or other work of necessity or charity, he shall forfeit two dollars for each offence; every day any servant or apprentice is so employed constituting a distinct offence.

Exceptions as to the mail, and as to certain persons.

Transportation of mail excepted Exception as to certain religionists 18. No forfeiture shall be incurred under the preceding section for the transportation on Sunday of the mail, or of passengers and their baggage. And the said forfeiture shall not be incurred by any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as a Sabbath, and actually refrains from all secular business and labor on that day: provided he does not compel an apprentice or servant, not of his belief, to do secular work or business on Sunday, and does not on that day disturb any other person.

Sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited between certain hours 19. No bar-room, saloon, or other place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be opened, and no intoxicating bitters or other drink shall be sold in any bar-room, restaurant, saloon, store, or other place, from twelve o'clock on each and every Saturday night of the week, until sunrise of the succeeding Monday morning; and any person violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, if convicted, shall be punished by fine not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars; and shall, moreover, at the discretion of the court, forfeit his license: provided that this law shall not apply to any city having police regulations on this subject, and an ordinance inflicting a penalty equal to the penalty inflicted by this section.

Disturbance of religious worship 20. If a person willfully interrupt or disturb any assembly met for the worship of God, or being intoxicated, if he disturb the same, whether willfully or not, he shall be confined in jail not more than six months, and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and a justice may put him under restraint during religious worship, and bind him for not more than one year to be of good behavior.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

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21. If any person carrying any gun, pistol, bowie-knife, dagger, or other dangerous weapon, to any place of worship while a meeting for religious purposes is being held at such place, or without good and sufficient cause therefor, shall carry any such weapon on Sunday at any place other than his own premises, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars. Carrying dangerous weapons at a place of worship or on Sunday

If any offence under this section be committed at a place of religious worship, the offender may be arrested on the order of a conservator of the peace, without warrant, and hold until warrant can be obtained, but not exceeding three hours. Penalty Offenders subject to arrest without warrant

It shall be the duty of justices of the peace, upon their own knowledge, or upon the affidavit of any person, that an offence under this section has been committed, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender. Duty of justice where he knows of offence under this section

Protection of religious assemblies; prohibition against sale of liquors or other things near such meetings; proviso.

22. If any person shall erect, place, or have any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel, vehicle, or other contrivance whatever, for the purpose or use of selling, giving, or otherwise disposing of any kind of spirituous and fermented liquors, or any other articles of traffic; or shall sell, give, barter, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or any other articles of traffic within three miles of any camp-meeting, or other place of religious worship, during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place, such person, on conviction before a justice of the peace, for the first offence, shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, and stand committed to jail until the fine and costs are paid; and for the second offence, shall be fined as aforesaid, and be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days. Sale of liquors, &c., prohibited

23. If any person shall commit any offence against the provisions of the preceding section, he shall, in addition to the penalties therein mentioned, forfeit all such spirituous or fermented liquors, and other articles of traffic, and all the chests and other things containing the same, belonging to and in the possession of the person so offending, together with such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel, vehicle, or other contrivance or thing prepared and used in violation of said section; and it shall be the duty of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, if he sees any person violating the preceding section, to arrest the offender and carry him before a justice of the peace. The sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, when he arrests the offender, shall seize the property hereby declared to be forfeited, or shall seize the same on a warrant against the offender, if such offender cannot be found; and the justice of the peace before whom such offender is convicted, or before whom the warrant is returned that the offender cannot be found, shall enter judgment of condemnation against such property, and issue a fieri facias for the Penalty Additional penalty Duty of sheriffs, &c., to arrest offender and seize the property Judgment of condemnation

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

Pl. fn. to issue sale thereof: provided the person who has been returned not
Proviso found, and whose property has been condemned in his absence, may appear at any time before the sale of the property and have the case tried as if he had appeared at the return of the warrant.

To whom provisions not to apply 24. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not apply to any licensed tavern-keeper, merchant, shop-keeper, farmer, or other person in the usual and lawful transaction of his ordinary business, in the usual place of transacting such business, or to any person having permission, in writing from the superintendent of such meeting, to sell such articles as may be named in such permission: provided this permission shall not extend to the sale of any spirituous or fermented liquors.
Proviso

Right of appeal.

Right of appeal preserved 25. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the courts of record from exercising their common law or statutory jurisdiction in all cases for disturbing public worship: provided that the party convicted under the twenty-second or twenty-third sections of this chapter shall have the right to appeal to the next county court for the county where the conviction is had, upon giving bail for his appearance at court, and upon such appeal shall be entitled to a trial by jury: and provided further, that when any person or persons are proceeded against under the twenty-second or twenty-third sections of this chapter, he or they shall not be held to answer for the same offence before any grand jury or court of record, except as herein provided.
Proviso
Persons proceeded against not subject to answer before grand jury

Temporary police force for religious meetings.

Temporary police authorized 26. The supervisor, or any justice of the magisterial district where the meeting is held, shall have power to appoint a temporary police to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

Selling unsound provisions.

Sale of unsound provisions 1. If a person knowingly sell any diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether meat or drink, without making the same known to the buyer, he shall be confined in jail not more than six months, and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.
Penalty

Exhibit 35

REVISED
ORDINANCES
— OF THE —
CITY OF BOULDER

Published by Authority of the City.

OSCAR F. A. GREENE,
COMPILER.

1899:
Printed by Ricketts & Kerr, at The News Office,
BOULDER, COLORADO.

MAR 11 1909

PARKS—PROTECTION.

157

thirty-two in township one north of range seventy west, is hereby named and shall hereafter be known as VALVERDAN PARK.

510. Washington Park.

SEC. 5. That the city property in the west half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-five in township one north of range seventy-one west, shall be named and hereafter known as WASHINGTON PARK.

PARKS.

An Ordinance for the Protection of the Several Parks Belonging to the City and of the Buildings and Reservoirs and Trees and Other Improvements at and Within Said Parks, and to Provide Penalties for Injuring the Same.

Passed October 4, 1898.

(With amendment as noted.)

511. No firearms or shooting in.

SECTION 1. Any person other than the police officers of the city who shall take or carry or cause to be taken or carried into any of the parks belonging to the City of Boulder, any gun, pistol, revolver, or other firearm, or who shall shoot any firearm at or towards or over or into or upon any of said parks, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (As amended August 2, 1899.)

512. No powder or explosives in.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall take or carry or cause to be taken or carried into any of said parks, any powder of any quality or kind or any explosive or dangerous or inflammable or combustible substance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

513. No fires or explosives.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall start any fire or cause or permit to be started any fire in any of said parks, not

being thereunto first authorized by the Mayor, or who shall in any of said parks fire or explode any fire-crackers, torpedoes, or any other substance or thing containing powder or other explosive substance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

514. Injury to property.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall deface, tear down, destroy or injure in any manner whatsoever any fence, building, furniture, seat, structure, excavation, post, bracket, lamp, awning, fire plug, hydrant, water pipe, tree, shrub, plant, flower, railing, bridge, culvert, or any other property whatsoever belonging to the city or to any private corporation or persons in, at or upon any of said parks, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

515. Injury continued.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall injure or damage in any manner whatsoever any property of the city at, in or upon any of said parks by cutting, hacking, bending, breaking, burning, daubing with paint or other substances, hitching of horses or other animals, or by means of fire, or by effecting such acts in any other manner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

516. Violation—Misdemeanor Penalty.

SEC. 6. Any person upon conviction of any misdemeanor specified in any of the five preceding sections herein shall be fined not less than five and not more than three hundred dollars.

PARKS.

An Ordinance in Relation to Cottages in Texado Park.

Passed April 17th, 1899.

WHEREAS, a contract was made on, to-wit, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1898, at Boulder, Colorado, by and

Exhibit 36

#937

An Ordinance Concerning the carrying of Arms or Deadly Weapons.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of San Antonio,

SECTION 1. That if any person shall, within the Corporate limits of the City of San Antonio, go into any church, or religious assembly, any school-room, or other place where persons are assembled, for educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into any ball room, social or wedding party, or other assembly or gathering, for amusement or instruction, composed of males and females, or to any election precinct in the city, on the day or days of any election, or into any Court room or court of Justice, or to any other place where people or individuals may be assembled, to perform any public duty, or shall go into any other public assembly, or shall enter any barroom, drinking saloon or any other place where people resort for business or amusement or shall join or accompany any public procession, having about his or her person, a bowie-knife, dirk, or butcher-knife or any fire-arms or arms, whether known as six-shooter, gun or pistol of any kind, or having about his or her person, what is known as brass-knuckles, slung shot, club, loaded or sword cane, or any other weapon of offence or defence. Such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the Recorder of the city, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment, shall be confined in the city prison, or placed at hard labor on the public works of the city, for not less than five days, nor more than thirty days, to be determined by the Recorder; Provided, this Ordinance shall not apply to any legally authorized conservator of the peace, when he may be in the lawful discharge of his duty.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Police of the city to strictly enforce this Ordinance, and promptly to arrest and disarm any person violating the same; Provided, that in all cases where arms are taken possession of by the police, as herein provided, they shall be returned to the owner when he leaves the city.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved, San Antonio, December 14th, A. D. 1870.

WM. C. A. THELEPAPE,
Mayor City of San Antonio.

Attest :

G. W. BARTHOLOMEW, Jr., City Clerk.
20-12-70d10f.