

No. 23-55805

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

VIRGINIA DUNCAN, ET AL.,
Plaintiffs and Appellees,

V.

ROB BONTA, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Defendant and Appellant.

**On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of California**
No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB
The Honorable Roger T. Benitez, Judge

**APPELLANT’S EXCERPTS OF RECORD
VOLUME 2 of 17**

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

VIRGINIA DUNCAN et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ROB BONTA, in his official capacity
as Attorney General of the State of
California,**

Defendant.

Case No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB

**DECLARATION OF JOHN D.
ECHEVERRIA IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANT'S BRIEF IN
RESPONSE TO THE COURT'S
ORDER ENTERED ON
DECEMBER 15, 2022**

Dept: 5A
Judge: Hon. Roger T. Benitez
Action Filed: May 17, 2017

I, John D. Echeverria, declare as follows:

1. I am a Deputy Attorney General with the California Department of Justice and serve as counsel to Defendant Rob Bonta, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the State of California ("Defendant"), in the above-captioned matter. Except as otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called upon as a witness I could testify competently as to those facts.

2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the transcript of the Deposition of Stephen C. Helsley [Vol. I], dated January

1 19, 2023, from the matter, *Oregon Firearms Fed'n v. Brown*, U.S. District Court
2 for the District of Oregon, Case Nos. 2:22-cv-01815-IM, 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-
3 cv-01862-IM, 3:22-cv-01869-IM.

4 3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of excerpts
5 from the transcript of the Deposition of Stephen C. Helsley – Vol. II, dated January
6 30, 2023, from the matter, *Oregon Firearms Fed'n v. Brown*, U.S. District Court
7 for the District of Oregon, Case Nos. 2:22-cv-01815-IM, 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-
8 cv-01862-IM, 3:22-cv-01869-IM.

9 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the
10 Supplemental Expert Report and Declaration of Colonel (Ret.) Craig Tucker, dated
11 January 6, 2023, filed in the matter, *Rupp v. Bonta*, U.S. District Court for the
12 Central District of California, Case No. 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE.

13 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of the
14 Declaration of Kevin Sweeney, dated February 5, 2023, filed in the matter, *Oregon*
15 *Firearms Fed'n v. Brown*, U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon, Case Nos.
16 2:22-cv-01815-IM, 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-cv-01862-IM, 3:22-cv-01869-IM.

17 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of excerpts
18 from the transcript of the Deposition of Ashley Hlebinsky, dated January 20, 2023,
19 from the matter, *Oregon Firearms Fed'n v. Brown*, U.S. District Court for the
20 District of Oregon, Case Nos. 2:22-cv-01815-IM, 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-cv-
21 01862-IM, 3:22-cv-01869-IM.

22 7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of excerpts
23 from the transcript of the Deposition of Clayton Cramer, dated January 19, 2023,
24 from the matter, *Oregon Firearms Fed'n v. Brown*, U.S. District Court for the
25 District of Oregon, Case Nos. 2:22-cv-01815-IM, 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-cv-
26 01862-IM, 3:22-cv-01869-IM.

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
2 America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on February 10, 2023, at
3 San Francisco, California.

4 s/ John D. Echeverria

5 John D. Echeverria
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Deposition of Stephen C. Helsley

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

January 19, 2023



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Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

Stephen C. Helsley

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION,)	
INC., et al.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
	)	Case Nos.
v.	)	2:22-cv-01815-IM
	)	3:22-cv-01859-IM
KATE BROWN, et al.,	)	3:22-cv-01862-IM
	)	3:22-CV-01869-IM
Defendants.)	
)	
)	
)	
(Continued))	

* VIDEOCONFERENCE *

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION
OF EXPERT
STEPHEN C. HELSLEY

Witness located in:
El Dorado Hills, California

* All participants appeared via videoconference *

DATE TAKEN: January 19, 2023

REPORTED BY: Tia B. Reidt, Washington RPR, CSR #2798
Oregon #22-0001

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1 (Continued))
2 MARK FITZ, et al.,)
3 Plaintiffs,)
4 v.)
5 ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)
6 Defendants.)
7 KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,)
8 Plaintiffs,)
9 v.)
10 ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)
11 Defendants.)
12 DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,)
13 Plaintiffs,)
14 v.)
15 ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)
16 Defendants.)
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Stephen C. Helsley

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1 El Dorado Hills, California; Thursday, January 19, 2023

2 1:49 p.m.

3 -o0o-

4
5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Good afternoon.

6 This is the deposition of Stephen Helsley in
7 the matter of Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc. et al.
8 v. Brown et al., Case Numbers 2:22-cv-01815-IM,
9 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-cv-01862-IM, and
10 3:22-CV-01869-IM in the United States District Court
11 for the District of Oregon and was noticed by Markowitz
12 Herbold.

13 The time now is approximately 1:50 p.m. on
14 this 19th day of January 2023, and we are convening via
15 Buell virtual depositions.

16 My name is Cathy Zak from Buell Realtime
17 Reporting, LLC, located at 1325 4th Avenue, Suite 1840,
18 in Seattle, Washington 98101.

19 Will counsel please identify themselves for
20 the record.

21 MR. WILSON: Harry Wilson, special
22 assistant Attorney General for the state of Oregon for
23 defendants.

24 MR. WILLIAMSON: Leonard Williamson for
25 plaintiffs OFF here in Oregon.

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Stephen C. Helsley

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1 MR. PEKELIS: Zach Pekelis for intervenor
2 defendant Oregon Alliance for Gun Safety, and I'm in
3 Seattle, Washington.

4 THE WITNESS: And Steve Helsley, witness.

5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you.

6 The court reporter may now swear in the
7 witness.

8 THE COURT REPORTER: Can I please get a
9 stipulation from counsel to swear in the witness, as
10 I'm a Washington State court reporter and notary, and
11 the witness is in California?

12 MR. WILSON: So stipulated.

13 MR. WILLIAMSON: So stipulated.

14 MR. PEKELIS: Same.

15
16 STEPHEN C. HELSLEY,

17 Having been first duly sworn by the
18 Certified Court Reporter, was deposed as follows:

19
20 EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. WILSON:

22 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Helsley. My name is Harry
23 Wilson. As you just heard, I am an attorney for the
24 state of Oregon.

25 Could we begin today by having you state your

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1 full name for the record?

2 A. Yes. It's Steven, S-T-E-P-H-E-N; Craig,
3 C-R-A-I-G; Helsley, H-E-L-S-L-E-Y.

4 Q. Mr. Helsley, do you understand that the oath
5 that you just took is the same oath that you would take
6 if we were in a courtroom?

7 A. I do.

8 Q. Do you understand that this deposition is
9 being transcribed by a court reporter?

10 A. I do.

11 Q. And do you also understand that this
12 deposition is being recorded by audio and video?

13 A. I do.

14 Q. Do you understand that we may be able to
15 playback that video or read from the transcript at a
16 hearing or a trial on this matter?

17 A. I do.

18 Q. Okay.

19 This afternoon I'm going to ask you a series
20 of questions in this deposition. And unless you tell
21 me that you don't understand my question, I will assume
22 that you've understood it.

23 Does that make sense?

24 A. It does.

25 Q. Mr. Helsley, is there anything that would

1 prevent you from thinking clearly today?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Is there anything that would prevent you from
4 testifying truthfully today?

5 A. No.

6 Q. As we go through the questions, please feel
7 free to -- if there comes a point, you know, in the
8 next few hours that you would like to take a break,
9 just let me know, and I would be happy to go off the
10 record and do that. Just so you know, if there's a
11 question pending, I will ask that you answer that
12 question before we take the break.

13 Make sense?

14 A. I understand.

15 Q. Okay.

16 Mr. Helsley, is it correct that presently you
17 are a retired peace officer from the California
18 Department of Justice?

19 A. That is correct.

20 Q. And about how many years did you serve as a
21 peace officer for the California Department of Justice?

22 A. 26 years.

23 Q. Did you serve exclusively within the state of
24 California?

25 A. I did.

1 The time is 3:42 p.m.

2 BY MR. WILSON:

3 Q. Welcome back, Mr. Helsley.

4 So I'm still on your report. At this time, I
5 would like to take a look -- go to page 13.

6 A. Got it.

7 Q. And in the middle of that page, there's a
8 number 2, and then it says in italics "Limiting the
9 law-abiding citizen to a magazine of ten rounds limits
10 their ability
11 to protect themselves from violent criminals in certain
12 situations. Such limits on magazine capacity are
13 likely to impair the ability of citizens to engage in
14 lawful self-defense in those crime incidents
15 necessitating that the victim fire many rounds to stop
16 the aggressive actions of offenders, while having
17 negligible impact on the ability of criminals to carry
18 out violent crimes."

19 Mr. Helsley, did you write that sentence --
20 those two sentences yourself?

21 A. As best I can recall, I did.

22 Q. And then there follows on, after that 2,
23 page 14 through to page 15, a number of paragraphs
24 discussing the use of firearms in self-defense
25 situations.

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1 Did you write those paragraphs yourself?

2 A. Let me see the -- the paragraphs on page 14?

3 Q. Yes.

4 A. Well, if I didn't write something, I would
5 have put quotes on it and attributed it, so I don't --
6 I don't remember this specifically. But again, if --
7 if it's not mine, I would have quoted it.

8 MR. WILSON: I'd like to introduce an
9 exhibit now. And I'll put it in the chat. I'm also
10 going to email it around.

11 Leonard, I don't have the witness's email
12 address, and I'm just going to send it to you. And so
13 after I hit send here, maybe we can go off the record
14 for a minute while we work on getting that exhibit on
15 screen?

16 So I'm hitting send now.

17 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Would you like to go
18 off the record now?

19 MR. WILSON: And, yes, let's go off the
20 record. Thank you.

21 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the record.

22 The time is 3:45 p.m.

23 (Pause in the proceedings.)

24 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the
25 record.

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1 The time is 3:52 p.m.

2 BY MR. WILSON:

3 Q. Okay.

4 Mr. Helsley, we are marking what is
5 Exhibit 28, and I'll let the court reporter do that.

6 (Exhibit 28 marked for identification.)

7 THE COURT REPORTER: Exhibit 28 has been
8 marked.

9 BY MR. WILSON:

10 Q. And then Mr. Helsley, Exhibit 28 should be
11 what you are looking at in front of you on your phone.
12 And if you would just tell me, does the first
13 page appear to be a court document captioned
14 "Declaration of Massad Ayoob in Support of Plaintiff's
15 Motion for Preliminary Injunction Exhibits A through
16 C"?

17 A. No.

18 Q. What do you see?

19 A. The document that I just opened up is, I
20 think, the same one that I got before. It starts off
21 with Stephen J. Joncus, OSB Number 013072.

22 Q. Okay.

23 I think -- I think you're probably looking at
24 your expert report.

25 A. Yes, I am. But that's the one I just -- that

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1 I just -- oh, wait one minute. No. That's -- oh,
2 shame on me. I didn't scroll down far enough.

3 Okay. Now I've got it.

4 Q. Okay.

5 So what you're looking at says "Declaration of
6 Massad Ayooob"?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. Okay.

9 So that has been marked as Exhibit 28.

10 And then Exhibit 27 is your expert report.
11 And I'm going to put that on the Zoom screen, and I
12 just want you to confirm that that is, in fact, what
13 you see when I put it on the screen. So give me just a
14 second.

15 Okay. Do you see on the screen
16 "Declaration" --

17 A. I do.

18 Q. -- "of Stephen Helsley"?

19 Okay.

20 A. Wait.

21 Yeah.

22 Oops. Yes.

23 Q. Great. Okay.

24 So Mr. Helsley, we were just discussing
25 Section 2 of your report on page 13, and I'm scrolling

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1 down to that. And you'll see on the screen I'm just
2 putting some highlighting.

3 A. Mm-hm.

4 Q. Do you see that?

5 A. Yes, I do.

6 Q. Okay.

7 Is that the section from your report that we
8 just read?

9 A. Yes, it is.

10 Q. Okay.

11 Now Mr. Helsley, could you, on your phone, on
12 Exhibit 28, scroll to the second page of the
13 declaration of Massad Ayoob and look at the bottom of
14 that page, paragraph 5 at the very bottom, and tell me
15 when you get there.

16 A. On what -- what page this is?

17 Q. On page 2, paragraph 5.

18 A. Page 2. Page 2, paragraph -- got it.

19 Q. So paragraph 5 of Exhibit 28 of Mr. Ayoob's
20 declaration states "Limiting the law-abiding citizen to
21 a magazine of ten rounds or less will clearly limit
22 their ability to protect themselves from violent
23 criminals in certain situations. Such limits on
24 magazine capacity are likely to impair the ability of
25 citizens to engage in lawful self-defense in those

1 crime incidents, necessitating that
2 the victim fire many rounds in order to stop the
3 aggressive actions of offenders."

4 Mr. Helsley, would you agree that that
5 language in paragraph 5 of Mr. Ayooob's declaration is
6 nearly identical to the language in Section 2 of your
7 declaration?

8 A. Let me see here. "Limiting --" (witness
9 mumbling/reading.)

10 Yes. It is for about the first half of it,
11 yes.

12 Q. Mr. Helsley, do you know Mr. Ayooob?

13 A. I do not.

14 Q. Have you ever had a conversation with him?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Mr. Helsley, did you copy your language in
17 your expert report from Mr. Ayooob's report here in
18 front of you?

19 A. I don't think so. I certainly am not inclined
20 to do that sort of a thing. I don't recall doing it.
21 I don't think I did it.

22 Q. Mr. Helsley, if you look back to your
23 report -- and I'm going to scroll down here -- you'll
24 see that I'm going to highlight this paragraph that
25 begins "Likewise."

1 A. Mm-hm.

2 Q. That is a paragraph in your expert report;
3 correct?

4 A. Let me see.

5 Yeah.

6 Q. And then if you could, on Mr. Ayooob's report,
7 please scroll to page 8, paragraph 18.

8 A. Page 8, paragraph 18.

9 Got it.

10 Q. Okay.

11 So the paragraph in Exhibit 27, which is your
12 report, states "Likewise, the average homeowner who
13 keeps a defensive firearm is unlikely to have time to
14 gather spare ammunition or magazines."

15 In Mr. Ayooob's report, paragraph 18 states
16 "The homeowner who keeps a defensive firearm and is
17 awakened in the night by an intruder is most unlikely
18 to have time to gather spare ammunition."

19 And then both paragraphs continue on until the
20 end of the paragraph.

21 Would you agree that the language in these two
22 paragraphs is almost but not entirely identical?

23 A. They're similar.

24 Q. For example, in the paragraph in your report
25 you wrote "Ideally, one hand would be occupied with the

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Stephen C. Helsley

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1 handgun and the other with a telephone to call police."

2 And in Mr. Ayooob's report, it states "Ideally,
3 one hand would be occupied with the handgun itself, and
4 the other, with a telephone to call the police."

5 Do you agree that those are nearly identical?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. So I guess my same question. Did you copy
8 your report from Mr. Ayooob's report?

9 A. Well, I don't -- I don't know that I ever saw
10 his report. Again, I'm not sure of the time sequence
11 as to when I prepared this, but I don't -- I don't know
12 him, and I don't -- I don't recall seeing a report from
13 him, but they're clearly similar.

14 Q. Mr. Helsley, if you'd go to page 15 of
15 Mr. Ayooob's report. And just to help you find it,
16 page 15 is Mr. Ayooob's signature page.

17 A. Okay. I'm getting there.

18 Yeah.

19 Q. And do you see that it's dated May 19th, 2017?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Your report, in contrast, on page 17, it's
22 dated December 20th, 2022; is that correct?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Is it fair to say that you created your report
25 after Mr. Ayooob signed and filed this report?

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Ex. 1_Echeverria Decl.

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1 A. It seems like it, yes.

2 Q. If you look at page 14 of your report, at the
3 top of the page, and I've scrolled to it here just so
4 you can see, beginning "The off-duty officer and the
5 private law-abiding citizen are thus unlikely to have
6 much, if any, spare ammunition on their person or
7 elsewhere readily accessible."

8 If you could also scroll to page 11 of
9 Mr. Ayoob's report, paragraph 27, please.

10 A. Page 11. Got it.

11 Q. You'll see that paragraph 27 of Mr. Ayoob's
12 report also begins "The off-duty officer and the
13 law-abiding citizen alike are not likely to have that
14 volume of spare ammunition on their person or elsewhere
15 readily
16 accessible."

17 Would you agree that paragraph 27 of
18 Mr. Ayoob's report and the paragraph of your report
19 that begins "The off-duty officer" are nearly
20 identical?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. I'm now looking at the paragraph beginning
23 "Criminals bent on causing harm" in your report.
24 That's paragraph 27. And I'm on page 8, paragraph 20
25 of Mr. Ayoob's report.

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1 Would you please compare the first three
2 sentences of the paragraph in your report, and I'll
3 highlight them for you, to the sentences in paragraphs
4 20 and 21 in Mr. Ayooob's report?

5 Would you agree they are nearly identical?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. The paragraph beginning "The virtuous citizen"
8 in your report appears to be nearly identical to the
9 paragraph beginning -- or the paragraph numbered Number
10 24 in Mr. Ayooob's report, which also begins with the
11 words "The virtuous citizen."

12 And it's my same question: Are those
13 paragraphs nearly identical?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. The paragraph beginning "Supporters of the
16 magazine capacity limitation" in your report appears to
17 be identical to the paragraph numbered paragraph 30 in
18 Mr. Ayooob's report.

19 Would you agree that those paragraphs are
20 nearly identical?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And then there's a paragraph that starts
23 "Finally, it's worth noting," in Exhibit 27, that's
24 your report. And I ask that you compare that to
25 paragraph 11 of Mr. Ayooob's report and tell me whether

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1 you believe that those paragraphs are nearly identical.

2 A. You said 11 in his?

3 Q. Mm-hm. Yes.

4 A. Paragraph 11. Which paragraph is -- am I
5 comparing it with on the screen?

6 Q. The paragraph beginning --

7 A. "Finally"?

8 Q. -- "Finally, it is worth noting."

9 A. This 11 on my computer is "It is difficult to
10 say exactly."

11 So am I supposed to be on page 4?

12 Q. Yes. Page 4 of Exhibit 28, Mr. Ayooob's
13 report, paragraph 11, beginning "It is difficult to say
14 exactly."

15 A. I just don't see it on my cell phone here.

16 My 11 says "It is difficult to say exactly how
17 many private citizens."

18 Oh, there -- okay. There -- there it is.

19 "Finally..." (witness mumbling/reading.)

20 Yes.

21 Q. Mr. Helsley, we've been discussing the
22 paragraphs in your report under Section 2, which began
23 with the italicized words "Limiting the law-abiding
24 citizen" and which began on page 13 and have run all
25 the way through page 15 of your report.

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1 When did you write these paragraphs?

2 A. That's a -- that's a very good question. I
3 don't know.

4 This was a document, I believe, that I'd
5 written in the main part for a California case, and
6 then I was requested to become involved in the Oregon
7 case. And I just -- I -- I don't remember when it
8 was -- when I wrote it, primarily because the last
9 three or so years have been a blur because I've been
10 hospitalized and all sorts of surgeries and things. I
11 just believe that I wrote this principally some years
12 ago, but I don't know when exactly I wrote it.

13 Q. You mentioned that the -- in the last several
14 years that you've undergone some hospitalizations. And
15 let me just say I'm sorry to hear that and I hope that
16 your health is improved and you feel like you're in
17 good shape.

18 My question is, is it -- is it possible that
19 during that period, you copied the words of Mr. Ayoob
20 at some point, and they have now been submitted as part
21 of your report, but they are not, in fact, your
22 original opinion and work?

23 A. Well, I -- I would have written it before I
24 had the medical problems like in the area of, you know,
25 2017. But I'm just saying I can't -- some of this

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1 stuff is a blur.

2 I know that these things represent my
3 opinions. I've just never copied the works of other
4 folks. It's certainly -- there's certainly a strong
5 comparison. But I don't think when I wrote it because
6 I don't remember the sequence of events, because the --
7 the attorney that I worked with in California, I've
8 done a lot of work there. And the attorney here asked
9 permission of them to use some of the work that I had
10 done, and I updated it, I thought. But beyond that, I
11 just can't say.

12 MR. WILLIAMSON: Counsel?

13 MR. WILSON: Go ahead.

14 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yeah. Can we go off the
15 record for a moment?

16 MR. WILSON: Sure.

17 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the record.

18 The time is 4:12 p.m.

19 (Pause in the proceedings.)

20 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the
21 record.

22 The time is 4:15 p.m.

23 MR. WILSON: Mr. Williamson, would you
24 like to make a statement on the record?

25 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

1 So as I've been listening to the direct
2 examination of Mr. Helsley, it occurred to me in
3 looking at the Exhibit 1, Helsley Exhibit 1, as counsel
4 scrolled through it, it looked unfamiliar to me in
5 certain sections of it that I specifically discussed
6 with Mr. Helsley on the phone and then updated and
7 changed and sent the approved exhibit to my support
8 staff to attest his declaration and final filing with
9 the court.

10 And I'm looking back at my email from December
11 29th to my legal assistant with the updated exhibit
12 attached to it. I've compared it to the one that's
13 filed with the court and attached to his declaration,
14 and it's the wrong one. It simply looks like a copy of
15 the one that was filed in the California case in 2017.

16 MR. WILSON: Okay.

17 BY MR. WILSON:

18 Q. With that statement made by Mr. Waters,
19 Mr. Helsley, I'm going to follow up with a couple
20 questions. Okay?

21 A. Very good.

22 Q. First of all, your lawyer has just made a
23 statement on the record that he believes that the wrong
24 exhibit may have been filed in this case.

25 The document that we have on the screen, which

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

Stephen C. Helsley

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1 is Exhibit 27, and I'm scrolling to the top here, is
2 titled "Expert Witness Report of Steven Helsley, Oregon
3 Firearms Federation, Inc., et al., v. Brown et al."

4 Earlier we talked about whether this was a
5 report you believe that you created.

6 Do you still believe that this is a report
7 that you created and you wrote?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. And then at the -- I'm scrolling down to the
10 end of it. You'll see this is on page 17 of
11 Exhibit 27. It's dated December 20th, 2022. There's a
12 signature.

13 And as we discussed earlier, that is your
14 signature; correct?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Do you have a recollection of executing this
17 report on December 20th, 2020?

18 A. I have a recollection of the January 2nd
19 because something was emailed to me on the 30th or
20 29th, and I couldn't get to it. And then we had to
21 change the date because it had rolled over to '23. I
22 remember that.

23 The reason that I don't remember specifically
24 is because I've had a number of these California,
25 Washington DC, Oregon, where I've been sending things

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1 back and forth, and I don't remember this specifically.

2 Q. Before you append your signature to a document
3 to be filed in court, do you review that document
4 carefully?

5 A. Yes. And I had reviewed this one. I wasn't
6 clear as to what the relevance was to this case because
7 I had written the first part of this, and
8 Mr. Williamson and I had discussed that.

9 And then it seemed to me that all of a sudden,
10 the second half appeared. And I just assumed that, you
11 know, everybody knew what they were doing and that was
12 supposed to be part of the package.

13 Q. So is it your testimony that you did not
14 review the second half of the report to confirm that it
15 was your own work?

16 A. No, no. It -- I didn't know whether the
17 second half of the report was something that was going
18 to be -- that was relevant to this case.

19 Q. So is it your testimony that the second half
20 of the report -- and I think when we say "second half
21 of the report," what we mean is Exhibit Helsley-1 --
22 that you are referring to the portion that begins on
23 page 9; correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Does it remain your testimony that the second

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1 half of the report is entirely your own work?

2 A. Best I can recall, yes.

3 Q. And do you have -- can you account for why it
4 is that many of the paragraphs in this report appear to
5 be identical or nearly identical to paragraphs in
6 Mr. Ayoob's report?

7 A. I cannot.

8 Q. Given the similarity between the paragraphs in
9 Mr. Ayoob's declaration and in your report, can you say
10 confidently that the court can fairly rely on your
11 expert work in -- what you've submitted here as your
12 own product?

13 A. When you say what I've submitted here, you're
14 now referring to Part 1 and Part 2?

15 Q. Why don't I withdraw that question and try to
16 ask it in a better way.

17 Mr. Helsley, can you say with confidence that
18 the portion of your expert report beginning on page 9
19 and continuing on through the end is your work with
20 enough confidence to ask the court to rely on it?

21 A. Well, if the -- if the issue is the content, I
22 clearly agree on the content.

23 If your question is solely about did I author
24 it, content aside, well, you know, as best I can
25 recall, I did. But if I wrote this, which I think I

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1 did, it was years ago, I think. I think this was -- I
2 think this was, for the most part, written probably in
3 2017.

4 Q. So you can't remember exactly when it was you
5 created this second portion of your report?

6 A. I can remember -- no. Well, the second
7 portion being Part 1, as I see it, yeah, I remember
8 that specifically because Mr. Williamson and I
9 discussed that because I was on a very short timeline
10 to produce that because I got pulled into this, I want
11 to say, mid-December, and it's -- I think this may have
12 been -- the second half now that we're comparing with
13 what Massad did, this may have been something to do
14 with the Duncan case. And if it is, then I've already
15 been deposed extensively on that report.

16 Q. I just want to kind of make sure I fully
17 understand what we've talked about over the last few
18 minutes.

19 Is it your testimony that you are not entirely
20 confident that you are the original author of portions
21 of your report beginning on page 9, which is on the
22 screen in front of you, and continuing to the end?

23 A. Well, as to confidence, I can't say because I
24 just don't remember. Again, I think this was written
25 some time ago. It's probably why I don't remember it.

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1 But it's just not my style to copy things
2 without attributing them. And I just -- I don't know.
3 I don't think so.

4 Q. So you don't know -- you don't know for sure,
5 but you don't think so?

6 A. Correct.

7 I don't know for sure because I simply don't
8 remember. It's too long ago.

9 Q. Mr. Helsley, when was the last time you went
10 to The SHOT Show?

11 A. Went where?

12 Q. The SHOT Show.

13 A. Probably, oh, 15 years ago.

14 Q. Gotcha.

15 And when was the last time you saw Andrei
16 Ugarov in person?

17 A. I saw him -- I saw him in 2011 or '12 in
18 person. And then I saw him, I think, in 2015.

19 Q. Did you see him when you were in Russia in
20 2020?

21 A. Yes. I stayed with him at his house.

22 Q. So you saw him in 2020. Is that --

23 A. Oh, no. No, no. I saw him -- I stayed with
24 him, I believe it was, in 2009 or '10 at his home in
25 Moscow.

1 Q. Where did you stay in Russia in 2020?

2 A. I wasn't there that year. I was there in '17
3 and, I believe, in '10.

4 Q. Okay. I'm sorry. I must have written
5 something down wrong.

6 I understand you took an anniversary trip one
7 year?

8 A. Yes, in '17.

9 Q. In '17. Okay.

10 Where did you stay in 2017?

11 A. We were on a cruise, and so we -- we stayed on
12 the ship, and then we, you know, got on a bus and
13 toured around.

14 MR. WILSON: Okay. I have no further
15 questions at this time. We -- the state -- the
16 defendants will want to keep this deposition open
17 pending any changes that are made to the declaration.
18 Of course, we reserve all rights to challenge,
19 depending on what gets filed and what gets done.
20 Thanks.

21 THE COURT REPORTER: Any questions from
22 other counsel?

23 MR. PEKELIS: Yeah. I have some
24 questions.

25 And Mr. Helsley, my name is --

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1 Can we take the declaration down?

2 MR. WILSON: Yeah. Just a second, and I
3 will do that.

4

5 EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. PEKELIS:

7 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Helsley. My name is Zach
8 Pekelis, and I'm the attorney for intervenor defendant
9 Oregon Alliance For Gun Safety in this case.

10 And given the uncertainties about your report
11 and what the correct version is, I'm not going to ask
12 you about that at all, and we're just going to wait
13 until we have whatever the intended correct final
14 version of it is. And like defendants, we'll reserve
15 the right to reopen or keep open the deposition.

16 All the ground rules and principles that were
17 discussed by defendant's counsel earlier today,
18 Mr. Wilson, still apply.

19 Does that make sense?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. What did you do to prepare for today's
22 deposition?

23 A. Nothing in particular.

24 Q. So I take it you did not read the declaration
25 that you submitted in this case before today's

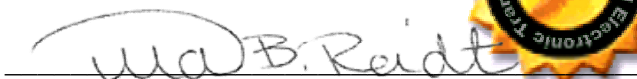
C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF PIERCE

I, Tia Reidt, a Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the deposition of STEPHEN C. HELSLEY, having been duly sworn, on January 19, 2023, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of January, 2023.





/S/ Tia B. Reidt
Tia B. Reidt, RPR, CSR Oregon #22-0001
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of
Washington.
My commission expires
5/15/2026.

Deposition of Stephen Helsley - Vol. II

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

January 30, 2023



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON
PORTLAND DIVISION

OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION,)	
INC., et al.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,	)	Case Nos.
	)	2:22-cv-01815-IM
vs.	)	3:22-cv-01859-IM
	)	3:22-cv-01862-IM
KATE BROWN, et al.,	)	3:22-cv-01869-IM
)	
Defendants.)	
)	
MARK FITZ, et al.,	)	VIDEO-RECORDED
	)	VIDEOCONFERENCE
Plaintiffs,	)	DEPOSITION OF
	)	STEPHEN HELSLEY,
vs.	)	VOLUME II
)	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
	)	*CAPTION
KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,	)	CONTINUES*
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

DATE TAKEN: JANUARY 30, 2023
REPORTED BY: LORRIE R. CHINN, RPR,
Washington Certified Court Reporter No. 1902
Oregon Certified Court Reporter No. 97-0337

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1 DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,)
2 Plaintiffs,)
3 vs.)
4 ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et)
5 al.,)
6 Defendants.)

8 VIDEO-RECORDED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION
9 OF
10
11 STEPHEN HELSLEY
12 VOLUME II

13 10:06 a.m.

14 EL DORADO HILLS, CALIFORNIA

15 (All participants appeared via videoconference.)
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

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R E M O T E A P P E A R A N C E S

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MELODY SORENSEN, VIDEOGRAPHER

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VIDEO-RECORDED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION
OF STEPHEN HELSLEY, VOLUME II

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EL DORADO HILLS, CALIFORNIA; JANUARY 30, 2023

10:06 a.m.

--oOo--

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the record. This is Volume 2 of the virtual video-recorded deposition of Stephen Helsley in the matter of Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al., versus Brown, et al., in the United States District Court, District of Oregon, Portland Division. The case numbers are 2:22-cv-01815-IM, 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-cv-01862-IM, and 3:22-cv-01869-IM.

The time is now approximately 10:06 a.m. on January 30th, 2023. My name is Melody Sorensen from Buell Realtime Reporting. Will counsel please identify themselves for the record.

MR. PEKELIS: Zachary Pekelis --

MR. WILLIAMSON: Leonard Williamson representing OFF Plaintiffs.

MR. WILSON: Harry Wilson, special assistant attorney general, for Defendants.

MR. PEKELIS: Zachary Pekelis for Intervenor-Defendant, Oregon Alliance For Gun Safety.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The court reporter today is Lorrie Chinn, who will now swear in the

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1 witness.

2
3 STEPHEN HELSLEY, witness herein, having been first
4 duly sworn under oath, was
5 examined and testified as follows:
6

7 E X A M I N A T I O N

8 BY MR. PEKELIS:

9 Q. Mr. Helsley, good morning again.

10 A. Good morning.

11 Q. Nice to see you. We met last week at your
12 deposition on January 19th, 2023. Do you remember
13 that?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And this is a continuation or a reopening of
16 your deposition in the same case. Do you understand
17 that?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. So the same guidelines and rules that
20 Mr. Wilson went over at your deposition on January 19th
21 still apply. Does that make sense to you?

22 A. I understand.

23 Q. And I'll just go over a couple of those that I
24 think are the most important. Especially given that
25 this is taking place over Zoom, it's important to make

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1 sure that I've finished asking my questions before you
2 begin your answer. So leave a little bit of a pause
3 perhaps. Does that sound good?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And then you understand the oath that you took
6 today?

7 A. Say again.

8 Q. Do you understand the oath that you took
9 today?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And is there anything that might prevent you
12 from understanding my questions and answering them
13 truthfully?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Okay. What did you do to prepare for today's
16 deposition?

17 A. Well, I read a variety of documents that were
18 emailed to me. I had to go through and find the errors
19 in the transcript from the first hearing. That's what
20 I spent a great deal of time doing.

21 Q. Anything else that you did in preparation?

22 A. No.

23 Q. And what were the documents that were emailed
24 to you that you mentioned, besides the transcript of
25 the January 19th deposition?

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1 A. I think I'd defer to Mr. Williamson on that
2 because his office shipped me a whole variety of
3 things, and I don't know that I can recall them all.

4 Q. Can you recall any of them?

5 A. Yeah. It was essentially the same thing that
6 I've seen before: My resume, my statements in this
7 case, the documents I wrote for it, and there was
8 material in there regarding the Duncan case in
9 California.

10 Q. Would that be your declaration that you
11 submitted in the Duncan case?

12 A. I'm sorry. You have to speak up. I can't --

13 Q. Would that be your declaration that you
14 submitted in the Duncan case?

15 A. Yeah. I don't know whether the declaration
16 was there. I know that I was deposed, and I saw the
17 transcript for being deposed in that case.

18 Q. I see. How about your declaration in that
19 case, did you review that?

20 A. There was -- there was too much material for
21 me to read. I got it at about 8 o'clock this morning,
22 and so I don't know what all is there because I
23 couldn't get through it all.

24 Q. Understood. Anything else that you did to
25 prepare for today's deposition?

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1 and people who are particularly good at it can do a
2 magazine change in probably less than a second.

3 Q. What would you say that the average range is
4 in terms of time to change a magazine?

5 A. Well, it depends on how you carry it, you
6 know, is it in your pocket or is it in a magazine pouch
7 on your belt? Are you wearing a coat over the top of
8 the magazine?

9 Q. How about just from the time that the magazine
10 is in your hand, the new magazine is in your hand?

11 A. Okay. It depends a little bit on how the
12 magazine release works. Some of the older pistols had
13 a -- like the Walther P38, for instance, had a thing
14 that you had to push to clear the way for the magazine
15 to go into the frame.

16 Q. How about for a modern handgun?

17 A. Modern -- if the magazine has been -- the
18 empty magazine has been released from the firearm and
19 you have a magazine in your hand and you're slamming it
20 home, again, if you're well trained, in the second
21 range.

22 Q. And how about if your training is merely
23 average?

24 A. Well, then it can be more substantial because
25 you're not familiar with how it should be done. You

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1 may have to look to make sure the magazine fits into
2 the magazine well in the firearm. It could be three
3 seconds, four seconds to do it.

4 Q. Okay. Would you say that the stress of an
5 actual firearm confrontation could make that changing a
6 magazine take longer?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. When an armed attacker pauses to reload, would
9 you agree that it can provide an opportunity for
10 victims to flee or attempt to disarm him?

11 A. In theory, yes. Again, the magazine change
12 can happen so quickly, depending on the shooter's
13 skill, that it's almost invisible. So, yeah, I mean,
14 it's possible that citizens could attack a shooter who
15 is doing a magazine change. I suppose it's happened,
16 but it's pretty unlikely.

17 Q. Understood. The last thing I wanted to ask
18 you about, in your January 19th deposition, Mr. Wilson
19 showed you the declaration from Massad Ayoob. Do you
20 recall that?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And we saw that several portions of your
23 expert report were identical to Mr. Ayoob's declaration
24 in Duncan. Do you recall that?

25 A. I do.

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1 Q. And I noticed that the material in your
2 corrected declaration, Exhibit 51, is the same. It
3 hasn't been changed and it's still identical in certain
4 respects to Ayoob's declaration. Do you have any
5 further light to shed on why there were those
6 similarities and overlap between your declaration and
7 Mr. Ayoob's?

8 A. I certainly wish I had some because it's been
9 a source of pretty substantial anxiety for me since --
10 during the last week. But, no, I don't. I said before
11 I just don't remember. I don't recall. I don't know
12 how it could have gotten there. I don't know that --
13 yeah. I'm puzzled. I just don't know.

14 Q. Is it possible that maybe some of the
15 attorneys in the Duncan case who were assisting you
16 with the preparation of your declaration may have
17 inserted some of the language from Ayoob's declaration
18 without telling you?

19 A. I don't think so.

20 Q. Okay. I don't have any other questions.
21 Thank you for your time, Mr. Helsley.

22 A. You bet.
23
24
25

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E X A M I N A T I O N

BY MR. WILSON:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Helsley. This is Harry Wilson. We spoke a week or so ago as well. And I am an attorney and the special assistant attorney general representing the Defendants in this matter.

Do you remember our conversation last January 19th?

A. I do.

Q. I have just a few brief questions. Mr. Pekelis just asked you about the conversation you and I had with respect to the portions of your original declaration in this matter that appeared to be identical to the declaration of a Mr. Massad Ayoob from 2017.

Since that time you've submitted a corrected declaration, and that corrected declaration has been listed as Exhibit 51, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. As Mr. Pekelis just pointed out, the corrected declaration does not appear to change any of the material you and I discussed that seemed to be identical to the declaration of Mr. Ayoob, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And since the time you and I last talked on

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1 January 19th, 2023, have you had any conversations with
2 Mr. Ayooob about why your expert report is similar to
3 his expert declaration?

4 A. No. I don't know him. I've never spoken to
5 him.

6 Q. One thing I just wanted to quickly check is
7 that Mr. Pekelis put on the screen Exhibit 52. And if
8 the videographer and the court reporter could put that
9 back up on the screen for just one moment.

10 Great. Thank you. And please scroll to what
11 is listed as page 20 -- oh, I'm terribly sorry. I said
12 the wrong number. I'm looking for Exhibit 52, not 50
13 -- is this 52? Yes, it is. I'm sorry. So please keep
14 scrolling down.

15 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: (Scrolling).

16 Q. And I would like to scroll to the signature
17 page of this document. So, Mr. Helsley, you signed
18 this Exhibit 52, this expert report, on October 6th,
19 2017, correct?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And do you remember the date that the
22 declaration of Massad Ayooob was signed?

23 A. Oh, I have no idea.

24 Q. And we discussed it during the deposition we
25 had last January 19th. And to refresh your

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1 recollection, I'll represent to you that we discussed
2 that his declaration was signed on May 19th of 2017.
3 Does that sound familiar to you?

4 A. Well, not really, but I'll take your word for
5 it.

6 Q. Why don't I just send it to you. I'm going to
7 send it to Leonard and to -- Lorrie, I'll send this to
8 you as well.

9 THE REPORTER: Thank you.

10 MR. PEKELIS: Harry, can I just
11 interject? It is already marked as an exhibit. I
12 don't know if you plan to use 28, which is already
13 marked.

14 MR. WILSON: Yes. This is Exhibit 28.
15 And if everyone already has it, that's the one I'm
16 going to refer to.

17 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: So do you want me to
18 stop sharing this one?

19 MR. WILSON: Yes, please. And, Melody,
20 I don't have your email address, but I'm looking to
21 place on the screen Exhibit 28. Do you need that?

22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Yes. It's
23 happymel45@hotmail.com.

24 Q. BY MR. WILSON: So, Mr. Helsley, those
25 documents are circulating now to the videographer and

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1 the court reporter, so give me just a moment.

2 MR. PEKELIS: I sent one out as well,
3 and mine actually has the exhibit sticker on it. I
4 don't know if you want to use that.

5 MR. WILSON: Great.

6 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: I did get that. I
7 got that one, so...

8 MR. WILSON: Why don't we use that one.
9 And if you could scroll to page 15 of Exhibit 28.

10 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Just a second.
11 Sorry.

12 MR. WILSON: That's okay.

13 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: (Scrolling). Just a
14 minute.

15 Q. BY MR. WILSON: Okay. Great. So,
16 Mr. Helsley, does this refresh your recollection that
17 Mr. Ayoob's declaration was signed on May 19th of 2017?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And so is it correct to say that your
20 declaration in the Duncan matter -- your expert report
21 in the Duncan matter, which was signed on October 6th
22 of 2017, was signed after Mr. Ayoob submitted his
23 declaration on May 19th of 2017?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay. I don't have any further questions.

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1 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Do you have any
2 further questions, Mr. Pekelis?

3 MR. PEKELIS: No, I don't.

4 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Mr. Williamson, any
5 questions?

6 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, I do have some
7 follow-up questions. Thank you.

8

9 E X A M I N A T I O N

10 BY MR. WILLIAMSON:

11 Q. If we could bring up Exhibit 53, please.
12 Mr. Helsley, you indicated you didn't know who
13 FlameHorse was; is that correct?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. Could the videographer hover above the word
16 FlameHorse? And could you click on the word
17 FlameHorse? And could you scroll about halfway down
18 there? Pause right there, please. Do you see where it
19 says who is behind the Listverse? On the left-hand
20 side of the left column do you see where it says who is
21 behind the Listverse, Mr. Helsley?

22 A. Yeah, Jamie Frater.

23 Q. Do you know that person?

24 A. I do not.

25 Q. Is that the person you attributed the material

1 to originally?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Okay. And counsel asked you if you had ever
4 treated a gunshot wound. Do you remember that
5 question?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. When you were shot, did you treat yourself?

8 A. No.

9 Q. You didn't administer any first aid to
10 yourself?

11 A. I'm sorry. You're a little bit garbled.

12 Q. Sure. The question is, did you attempt to
13 administer any first aid to yourself?

14 A. I still can't get what you're saying.

15 Q. The question is, when you were shot, did you
16 attempt to administer any first aid to yourself?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Okay. Do you recall last week on the 19th the
19 confusion around the originally dated report -- expert
20 report dated December 20 and the report that you
21 approved as dated December 29? Do you remember that
22 confusion?

23 A. Do I recall the confusion?

24 Q. Yes.

25 A. Yes, I do.

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1 Q. Do you recall contributing or making or
2 directing the changes to the report that ended up being
3 the final one dated December 29th?

4 A. Yes. In particular it was the additional
5 articles I had written.

6 Q. In addition to the articles, you mean
7 additional insertions of Measure 114; is that correct?

8 A. Yeah.

9 Q. Between December 29 when that was dated and
10 when the declaration was resubmitted last week with the
11 correct report, did you direct any additional changes
12 to occur to your expert report?

13 A. There was a lot of back and forth, but I can't
14 recall directing any changes. If they were, they were
15 so minor that I don't -- you know, I don't recall them.

16 Q. Okay. If I'm following the exhibits here
17 correctly, Exhibit 51 is the corrected declaration.
18 Could the videographer pull that up and then go down to
19 page 23, please? Not page 23 of the -- yeah, page 23
20 at the top there. Right there. Scroll down to about
21 the middle of the page. There you go.

22 Mr. Helsley, do you see the title of that
23 document there?

24 A. I do.

25 Q. And I'm going to read it aloud here:

BUELL REALTIME REPORTING, LLC
206.287.9066 | 800.846.6989

Ex. 2_Echeverria Decl.

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eca924fc-a9ca-4c74-bbda-8156300a7993

ER_214

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1 Deposition of Stephen Helsley, Monday, December 18th,
2 2017. Do you recall that deposition?

3 A. Yes, I do.

4 Q. And that deposition would have occurred after
5 Mr. Massad Ayooob's declaration and the one that you
6 submitted October 6th of 2017; is that correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. Okay. I have no other questions. Thank you.

9 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Are there any other
10 questions?

11 MR. WILSON: No redirect.

12 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Mr. Pekelis? Do you
13 have anything further, Mr. Pekelis? You're muted.

14 MR. PEKELIS: I guess I have one -- just
15 one -- a couple more questions.

16
17 E X A M I N A T I O N

18 BY MR. PEKELIS:

19 Q. So, Mr. Helsley, just to go back to the
20 question of the similarities -- the identical aspects
21 of your declaration and Mr. Ayooob's declaration, would
22 you agree that based on the identical language
23 contained therein, it's clear that either you copied
24 Mr. Ayooob's declaration or he copied yours?

25 A. I think that's a reasonable conclusion.

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1 Q. Okay. I don't have anything else. Thank you,
2 sir.

3 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Anyone else?

4 MR. WILLIAMSON: Nothing here.

5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the
6 record at 11:45, and this concludes this deposition for
7 today.

8 (Deposition adjourned at 11:45 a.m.)

9 (Reading and signing was not requested
10 pursuant to FRCP Rule 30(e).)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, LORRIE R. CHINN, the undersigned Certified Court Reporter, pursuant to RCW 5.28.010 authorized to administer oaths and affirmations in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify:

That the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings, a transcript of which is attached, was given before me at the time and place stated therein; that any and/or all witness(es) were duly sworn remotely to testify to the truth; that the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings were by me stenographically recorded and transcribed under my supervision, to the best of my ability; that the foregoing transcript contains a full, true, and accurate record of all the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings given and occurring at the time and place stated in the transcript; that a review of which was requested; that I am in no way related to any party to the matter, nor to any counsel, nor do I have any financial interest in the event of the cause.

Reading and signing was not requested pursuant to FRCP Rule 30(e).

WITNESS MY HAND AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE this 3rd day of February, 2023.




LORRIE R. CHINN, RPR, CCR
Washington State Certified Court Reporter No. 1902
Oregon State Certified Court Reporter No. 97-0337
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9 *in his official capacity*¹

10
11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
13 WESTERN DIVISION
14

15 **STEVEN RUPP; STEVEN**
16 **DEMBER; CHERYL JOHNSON;**
17 **MICHAEL JONES;**
18 **CHRISTOPHER SEIFERT;**
19 **ALFONSO VALENCIA; TROY**
20 **WILLIS; and CALIFORNIA RIFLE**
21 **& PISTOL ASSOCIATION,**
22 **INCORPORATED,**

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 **ROB BONTA, in his official capacity**
26 **as Attorney General of the State of**
27 **California; and DOES 1-10,**

28 Defendants.

8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERT
REPORT AND DECLARATION
OF COLONEL (RET.) CRAIG
TUCKER**

Courtroom: 8A
Judge: The Honorable Josephine
L. Staton

Action Filed: April 24, 2017

¹ Rob Bonta has succeeded former Attorney General Xavier Becerra as the Attorney General of the State of California. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d), Attorney General Bonta, in his official capacity, is substituted as the defendant in this case.

**SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERT REPORT AND DECLARATION
OF COLONEL (RET.) CRAIG TUCKER**

I, Colonel (Ret.) Craig Tucker, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

1. I have been asked by the Office of the Attorney General of the California Department of Justice to prepare an expert report and declaration on the purpose, use, and features of certain semiautomatic firearms. This supplemental expert report and declaration ("Report") is based on my own personal knowledge and experience, and, if I am called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the truth of the matters discussed in this Report.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

2. I am a Colonel, US Marine Corps, (Retired). I served as an infantry officer in the Marine Corps for 25 years. I have commanded infantry units from platoon to regiment. I commanded Regimental Combat Team -7 (RCT-7) in Iraq from February 2004 to April 2005. During my time in Iraq, I commanded 22 different US Marine, US Army, and Iraqi Army battalions and exercised tactical control over Naval Special Warfare and US Special Forces, and supported National Tier 1 assets. I commanded the Regiment in both Fallujah battles and numerous smaller battles. I was the target of 9 assassination attempts and was wounded in Husaybah Iraq in July 2004. Upon my return from Iraq, I was assigned to the US Marine Corps National Training Center and was responsible for training and certifying units for combat in Iraq and Afghanistan.

3. I have received two Legion of Merit awards for exceptional meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding combat services, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Navy Commendation Medal for Heroic Action, the Combat Action Ribbon, and seven Sea Service Deployment Ribbons, among other awards.

1 4. After I retired from military service in 2006, I served as an Assistant
2 Deputy Administrator for the Office of Secure Transportation (OST), National
3 Nuclear Security Agency. OST is a paramilitary organization consisting of federal
4 agents armed with M4s.² I was also the Department's Render Safe program in
5 Albuquerque NM.

6 5. In 2012, I joined Innovative Reasoning LLC, which provides
7 professional support services to the U.S. Department of Defense and other
8 government clients. While at Innovative Reasoning, I developed training programs
9 and planning capabilities for the Marine Corps, and I developed and taught a
10 training course on tactical decision-making for law enforcement officers.

11 6. Through my military service, I gained extensive knowledge and
12 familiarity with the full range of US combat weapon systems. The automatic rifle
13 is the foundational combat weapon system. Ground and aviation weapon systems
14 are specifically designed to support the automatic rifle. My primary purpose in the
15 latter stages of my career was coordinating, and teaching others to coordinate, air
16 and ground weapon systems to support the rifleman and his automatic rifle.

17 7. I have fired the Colt AR-15 5.56 rifle and the Smith and Wesson 5.56
18 AR rifle. Both are advertised as the civilian version of the M16 combat rifle. In
19 addition to my automatic rifle experience, I have extensive experience with the
20 AK-47, having been on the receiving end of hundreds of 7.62 rounds; an experience
21 best typified during the Battle of Hit when a single individual with one rifle and
22 apparently inexhaustible supply of 7.62 ammo and magazines kept nine Marines
23 pinned down for 15 minutes until a LAV-25 20mm chain gun solved the problem. I
24 have extensive experience with the Colt 1911 .45 caliber semi-automatic and the
25 Berretta .9m semi-automatic pistol and used both weapons in Iraq.

26
27
28 ² The M4 is a gas-operated, magazine-fed carbine. It is the shortened version
of the M16 assault rifle.

8. I currently serve as a trainer and planner for the City of Albuquerque's Office of Emergency Management.

10. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as **Exhibit A** to this Report.

OPINIONS

³ See Cal. Penal Code § 30515, <https://bit.ly/3CtXF Ej>.

1 under California Penal Code § 30510(a), which have many of the same features and
2 accessories listed in § 30515(a).

3 13. I am familiar with the features, accessories, and capabilities of rifles
4 regulated by Penal Code § 30515(a). The AR-15, like the M4, is an offensive
5 combat weapon system. The only difference is the AR-15 cannot fire on full-auto
6 (continual shots fired in succession so long as the trigger is pulled) or burst (several
7 shots fired in succession with a single pull of the trigger)—a picayune difference
8 that cannot serve to support a non-combat role for the AR-15. In my experience,
9 soldiers are trained to set select-fire weapons to semi-auto mode, so that a single
10 round is fired with each pull of the trigger. An M4 or M16 on full-automatic is an
11 area fire weapon: the auto rate of fire makes the weapon too difficult to control on a
12 point target. Rifle fire on full automatic is not aimed fire, uses an excessive amount
13 of ammunition and will damage the weapon if used too often. In fact, in my 14
14 months of combat, I did not once see an M4 or M16 fired on full auto. Semi-auto
15 function is used almost exclusively in combat. When operated in semi-auto mode,
16 the AR-15 and M4 share the same rates of fire, the same maximum effective range,
17 the same maximum range, use the same magazines designed for combat and the
18 same ammunition. The AR-15 and M4 are both designed to fire a .223 round that
19 tumbles upon hitting flesh and rips thru the human body. A single round is capable
20 of severing the upper body from the lower body, or decapitation. The round is
21 designed to kill, not wound, and both the AR-15 and M4 contain barrel rifling to
22 make the round tumble upon impact and cause more severe injury. The
23 combination of automatic rifle and .223 round is a very efficient killing system.
24 The same can be said of the AR-15.

25 14. Automatic rifles, like the M-16 and its more modern carbine variant
26 M4, are functionally similar to semiautomatic rifles regulated under California's
27 AWCA and often are equipped with the very same features, like pistol grips and
28 adjustable stocks. It is my opinion, based on my military service, that these

1 features, individually and in combination, make semiautomatic rifles more lethal
2 and most useful in combat settings, as described in more detail below.

3 15. Detachable magazines: In order for a rifle to qualify as an assault
4 weapon under California Penal Code § 30515(a), the rifle must have the capability
5 of accepting a detachable ammunition magazine (by not having a fixed magazine).
6 Detachable magazines improve the killing efficiency of automatic rifles, allowing
7 the combat rifleman to efficiently carry a combat load of 120 rounds in four 30-
8 round magazines, to rapidly change magazines in combat, and to increase killing
9 efficiency by significantly reducing reload time. Changing magazines during
10 intense combat is the most important individual skill taught to Marines. During
11 intense combat, the detachable magazine provides a rifleman the capability to fire
12 120 rounds on semi-automatic in three minutes at a high-sustained rate of 45 rounds
13 per minute. In a civilian self-defense context, by contrast, an individual would not
14 have a need for such a high rate of fire.

15 16. Pistol grip protruding beneath the action of a rifle: I am a 15th Award
16 Expert on the M16 and M4. I carried an M4 every day for 14 months during my
17 time in command of RCT-7 in Iraq. I used an M4 in combat, and I killed with it.
18 The pistol grip beneath the action of an automatic rifle serves only two purposes.
19 First, the pistol grip allows the rifleman to pull the rifle into her shoulder with each
20 shot, an action which increases stock weld, reduces semi-automatic/automatic
21 recoil, and reduces barrel rise. Stock weld or cheek weld refers to the firmness of
22 the contact between the rifle stock, the shooter's cheek, and the shooter's shoulder.
23 A firm stock weld is required for effective semi-automatic and automatic rapid fire.
24 Absent any pistol grip, a semi-automatic rifle would be difficult to operate when
25 fired rapidly, as the rifle barrel would seesaw up and down with each shot fired in
26 succession. Second, the pistol grip functions as a hand rest to reduce hand/finger
27 fatigue during long combat engagements. Both actions increase the killing
28

1 efficiency of automatic rifles and are necessities in sustained combat operations of
2 weeks or months when firing a rifle rapidly.

3 17. Forward pistol grip: The forward pistol grip provides leverage to
4 tighten a stock weld on short barrel automatic weapons and reduces recoil and
5 barrel rise on short barrel automatic rifles. Forward pistol grips were added to the
6 M4 to increase M4 killing efficiency.

7 18. Folding stock: A folding stock causes weapon instability. For that
8 reason, folding stock automatic rifles are designed for military personnel, whose
9 primary weapon is vehicle or air-mounted (tank, Bradley, Apache), who may be
10 required to escape from a mangled vehicle, or who may need to abandon a
11 destroyed weapon system and need a substitute weapon for offensive combat.
12 Outside of the military context, folding stocks that are not properly locked in place
13 can cause significant safety risks to the shooter due to recoil.

14 19. Grenade or flare launcher: A Marine Corps fireteam consists of a
15 fireteam leader, a rifleman, an assault gunner, and a grenadier. The grenadier is
16 armed with a grenade launcher. The grenadier uses the grenade launcher to
17 suppress or kill human beings so the rest of the fireteam can maneuver into position
18 to kill those humans with automatic rifle fire. The launcher is a separate weapon
19 system attached to as few rifles as possible dependent on the combat mission. In
20 my experience, grenade launchers attached to rifles are cumbersome, difficult to
21 aim, difficult to carry, and are not as effective as a standalone grenade launcher.
22 They have no legitimate use in self-defense.

23 20. Flash suppressor/flash hider: The purpose of the flash suppressor is to
24 reduce combat signature by cooling and dispersing burning gases. This makes it
25 more difficult for the enemy to pinpoint a rifleman's location, especially in low
26 light conditions. The flash suppressor facilitates night combat operations by
27 reducing muzzle flash and mitigating muzzle flash impact on night vision goggles.
28

1 This accessory serves specific combat-oriented purposes and is not needed for self-
2 defense.

3 21. Fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds:

4 Automatic rifles are offensive combat weapons systems designed to kill efficiently
5 and effectively. Any increase to magazine capacity increases the killing efficiency
6 of the automatic rifle. A 30-round fixed magazine can fire more rounds in a given
7 amount of time than three 10-round detachable magazines, which would need to be
8 reloaded to fire the same number of rounds, slowing down the rate of fire.

9 Similarly, a 100-round drum magazine can fire more rounds in a given period of
10 time than ten 10-round detachable magazines. As noted above in connection with
11 detachable magazines, an individual using a rifle in self-defense would not need
12 such a high, continuous rate of fire.

13 22. The AR-15 is an offensive combat weapon no different in function or
14 purpose than an M4. In my opinion, both weapons are designed to kill as many
15 people as possible, as efficiently as possible, and serve no legitimate sporting or
16 self-defense purpose. Self-defense and military combat are different. The weapons
17 and accessories needed in one may not be needed or appropriate in the other. For
18 instance, when I was serving in the military, I carried my M4 for offensive combat
19 and a handgun for self-defense. Defensive combat is generally up close and very
20 personal. At that range, it is very difficult to use a rifle as a defensive weapon,
21 except as a blunt force instrument. My 9mm pistol was the self-defense weapon of
22 choice, and we were trained to expend only 1-2 rounds per adversary in pistol
23 combat. The features identified in California Penal Code § 30515(a) enhance the
24 lethality of both semiautomatic and automatic rifles and are most appropriate for
25 combat applications when used in conjunction with those types of weapons
26 systems.

1 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

2 Executed on January 6, 2023 at Sandia Park, New Mexico

3
4 A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Tucker', is written over a horizontal line.

5
6 Col. (Ret.) Craig Tucker

EXHIBIT A

Craig A. Tucker
Colonel, US Marine Corps, (Ret)
65 Harms Rd
Sandia Park NM 87047
catucker@protonmail.com
505-504-4289

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (07/2021-PRESENT)

- Training and Education Coordinator/Acting Senior OEM Planner
 - Coordinate with County and State agencies to develop training and exercise programs that prepare the City of Albuquerque to mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters.
 - Develop response plans for wildfire, flood, earthquake, and weapons release and test the plans in tabletop exercises and drills.
 - *In coordination with Albuquerque Public Schools developed and executed a school drill assessment/evaluation program.*
 - *Created, developed, and initiated training for APS, APD, and AFR on a doctrinal, best-practices-based approach to "Command and Control, Active Shooter, in a School, School in Session"*
 - Develop a training and exercise program to meet FEMA National Qualification Standards.
 - Serve as the Operations Chief for EOC activations and training.
 - Responsible for Plans updates and revisions, including a rewrite of the CABQ Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
 - Write and manage OEM Grants, including SHSGP, EMPG and Hazard Mitigation Grants.

RAVENSWOOD SOLUTIONS INC. (10/2019 – 06/2021)

- Program Manager, US Marine Corps Operations
 - Provide subject matter expertise and develop capture plans to provide live, virtual, and constructive capabilities in support of the Commandant's Planning Guidance.
 - Project Manager for Ravenswood Solutions live-instrumented training and AAR support to MAGTF Warfighting Exercise-20 (MWX 20), the largest instrumented exercise in USMC history.
 - Co-authored White Paper on the application of machine-learning and Artificial intelligence to support unit readiness reporting.
 - Provided subject matter expertise to support ML/AI Wargaming prototype development.

•

Craig A. Tucker
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- Project Director, Middle East Operations
 - Lead planner and primary proposal author of a of a multi-corporation proposal to develop an 800-structure urban live fire and maneuver range in a Gulf Coast Coalition country.
 - Lead planner and primary proposal author of a multi-corporation proposal to develop a comprehensive training program for an emergent Marine Corps in a Gulf Coast Country.
- Program Manager, National Security Operations
 - Provide subject matter expertise, develop, and supervise training services in support of Department of Energy nuclear security and non-proliferation operations.
- Independent Contractor (01/2022 – 06/2022)
 - Acted as the Ravenswood Solutions Inc. US Marine Corps subject matter expert.
 - Acted as the Ravenswood Solutions Inc., training and leadership subject matter expert.

INNOVATIVE REASONING, LLC (08/2012 - 09/2019)

- Director, Studies and Analysis
 - Provided analyses, recommendations and participated as the senior tactical SME in support of the following Marine Corps Combat Development Command requirements.
 - Development of the U.S. Marine Corps post-war on terror Training Strategy.
 - Development of an adaptive planning capability employing multi-agent modeling, experiential learning theory, and machine learning.
 - Improving Small Unit Leader Decision-making through training in Recognition Primed Decision-making and experiential learning theory.
 - Chaired US Marine Corps 3d Annual Maneuver Warfare Conference (2018).
- Director, Federal Programs
 - Provided direction, supervision, and oversight to 5 program managers assigned to DOD and Department of Energy contracts in the United States and overseas.

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- Program Director, Law Enforcement Tactical Decision-making
 - Created, certified, and taught tactical decision -making courses focused on making decision in high risk, low occurrence, fast moving circumstances with risk of death, serious injury.
 - Developed and taught 400+ series of National Incident Management Courses to support local law enforcement requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (09/2006 – 07/2012)

- Render Safe, Program Manager (SES)
 - Responsible for the Department of Energy (DOE) operational elements conducting nuclear counterterrorism and nuclear accident response in support of Tier 1 elements.
 - Responsible for organizing, resourcing, developing, and executing crisis response render-safe operations in support of Presidential and National Security policy.
- Assistant Deputy Administrator (SES), Office of Secure Transportation (OST)
 - Responsible for the safe and secure transportation of nuclear weapons, materials, and components in the continental United States.
 - Acted as the Senior Energy Official and National Nuclear Security Administration Incident Commander for incidents involving OST assets and during DHS-directed NIMS National Training Programs
 - Provided leadership, vision, and direction to a 1000+ mixed para-military and civilian workforce.
 - Developed and implemented innovative security practices focused on intelligence-driven operations, leadership, and performance-based approach to training. Resulting security Doctrine provided a blueprint for significant changes to DOE physical security doctrine.
 - Provided astute and responsible management of a \$270 million budget.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (06/1981- 08/2006)

- Director of Training, Tactical Training Exercise Control Group (TTECG) (07/2005-08/2006)
 - Selected by the Commandant to rebuild and lead the Marine Corps

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Service-level pre-deployment training program.

- Responsible for the successful integration of emergent and innovative urban operations with conventional combined arms operations. Trained organizations from the US and numerous allied countries.
- Managed a training budget of \$30 million. Developed and implemented new approaches to training to maximize effective use of increased training budget. Increased the number of Marines/units trained per year and successfully integrated complex, multi-discipline training requirements into a coherent, effective training program
- Commanding Officer, Regimental Combat Team 7 (RCT-7) (06/2003 - 07/2005)
 - Commanded U.S. Marine Corps Regimental Combat Team 7 during Operation Iraqi Freedom II. Tour included 14 months of continuous combat command in Al Anbar Province.
 - Commanded RCT-7 during major urban combat operations to include battles of Fallujah I, Al Fajr (Fallujah II), Husaybah, Ramadi, and Hit.
 - Developed and implemented successful strategic plans for reconstruction of western Iraq; managed over \$200 million in construction and procurement contracts. Responsibilities included establishing border security, counter-terrorism operations, infrastructure development, and security forces training.
 - Acted as Superintendent for an elementary school system consisting of 12 elementary schools throughout Al AnBar province. Constructed the schools, hired teachers, hired administrators, and provided safety and security for students, teachers, and staff.
 - Responsible for the Force Protection and security of US bases and approximately 20,000 military and contractor personnel.
- Director of Operations, Training and Education Command (06/2002-05/2003)
 - Responsible for the Marine Corps' training programs, with an 80,000+ personnel annual throughput.
 - Developed and successfully initiated programming and procurement for the Marine Corps' 10-year range modernization and instrumentation plan. Established and chaired Range Instrumentation Working Group.
 - U.S. Marine Corps Service-level representative to the OSD working group responsible for developing training transformation strategies.

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- Successfully led USMC effort to meet the congressionally mandated requirement to replace Vieques Island with a CONUS based amphibious live-fire training capability within the year.
- Commander, 2nd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment.
- Director of Operations, 7th Marine Regiment.
- Director of Operations, 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit (13th MEU).
 - Responsible for leadership and performance of a task-organized team with 1000+ members.
 - Served as primary planner in Naval and Joint crisis action planning and execution, to include the development of training plans, equipment procurement, and exercise development for the organization's worldwide contingency operations.
- Operations Planner, I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF). Primary planner and architect for a multi-national effort to rewrite the operations plan for defense of the Republic of Korea.
- Commander, Presidential Security Force, Camp David, MD
 - Commanding Officer of Marine Corps Detachment responsible for the security of the Presidential Retreat at Camp David.
 - Successfully balanced a 33% reduction in force structure with implementation of an innovative physical security plan that integrated personnel reductions, new technologies, and manpower, while increasing the security posture.
- Commanding Officer:
 - Weapons Company, Marine Infantry Battalion. (1988-1989)
 - Infantry Company, Marine Infantry Battalion. (1986-1988)
 - Guard Company, Nuclear Weapons Security, Adak, AK. (1984-1986)
 - Headquarters Company, Supply Battalion. (1983-1984)

AWARDS

(2) Legions of Merit with Combat Valor device, Purple Heart, Navy Commendation Medal for Heroic Action, Combat Action Ribbon, (7) Sea Service Deployment Ribbons, numerous other awards, and

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decorations.

PAPERS

- “On Demand Readiness for Army Commanders Through AI and Machine Learning” (2020) (White Paper for Army Applied Laboratory and the Office of Naval Research. (co-authored with SOMETE Technology and Lockheed Martin)
- “Band of Brothers: The 2D Marine Division and the Tiger Brigade in the Persian Gulf War”
An Analysis of the Impact of Organizational Culture on Tactical Joint Warfare (School of Advanced Military Studies, US Army Command and General Staff College)
- “False Prophets: The Myth of Maneuver Warfare and the Inadequacies of FMFM ‘Warfighting’”
(School of Advanced Military Studies, US Army Command and General Staff College,
- “Towards an Intellectual Component to Joint Doctrine: The Philosophy and Practice of Experiential Intelligence” (Naval War College)

EDUCATION

- B.S. Criminal Justice, University of Dayton
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

PENDLETON DIVISION

OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION, INC.,
et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

TINA KOTEK, et al.,

Defendants,

and

OREGON ALLIANCE FOR GUN SAFETY,

Intervenor-Defendant.

Case No. 2:22-cv-01815-IM (lead case)
3:22-cv-01859-IM (trailing case)
3:22-cv-01862-IM (trailing case)
3:22-cv-01869-IM (trailing case)

DECLARATION OF KEVIN SWEENEY

MARK FITZ, et al.,	Plaintiffs,
v.	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,	Defendants.
KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,	Plaintiffs,
v.	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,	Defendants,
and	
OREGON ALLIANCE FOR GUN SAFETY,	Intervenor-Defendant.
DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,	Plaintiffs,
v.	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,	Defendants.

DECLARATION OF KEVIN M. SWEENEY

I, Kevin M. Sweeney, declare the following:

1. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years, competent to testify to the matters contained in this declaration, and testify based on my personal knowledge and information.
2. I am a Professor of History *emeritus* at Amherst College. From 1989 to 2016, I taught history and American Studies at Amherst. I regularly offered courses on colonial American history, the era of the American Revolution, and early American material culture, which focused on studying the production and use of home furnishings and other artifacts in common use

dating from the 1600s, 1700s, and early 1800s. During these years, in my own research on material culture, I made use of colonial-era probate inventories to study such topics as home furnishings in an effort to discover what types of possession were commonly found in households, to measure changes in standards of living, and to gain insights into domestic architecture.¹ I also examined critically and wrote about the strengths and weaknesses of these sources, their usefulness and pitfalls.² For decades, historians who are aware of these records' usefulness and their limitations have used estate inventories to study agricultural changes in England, wealth and social structures in England and its colonies, the institution of slavery in colonial American and the lives of slaves, and household possessions in America, England, and France.³

3. My current research on seventeenth and eighteenth-century firearms and militias utilizes similar types of methodologies, documentary sources, and period artifacts. This project, which has been going on for over a decade, was initially inspired by my skepticism of the controversial claims and pretended use of evidence from probate inventories in Michael A. Bellesiles, *Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000). As part of my on-going project, I have given papers at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, at conferences on firearms and society at Stanford and Wesleyan Universities, and elsewhere, and published two essays "Firearms Militias, and the Second Amendment" (2013) and "Firearms Ownership and

¹ Kevin M. Sweeney, "Furniture and the Domestic Environment in Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1640-1800 in *Material Life in America, 1600-1860*, Robert B. St. George, editor (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1988), 261-261-290.

² Kevin M. Sweeney, "Using Tax Lists to Detect Biases in Probate Inventories," *Early American Probate Inventories: Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife Annual Proceedings 1987*, Peter Benes, editor (Boston: Boston University Press, 1989), 32-40.

³ Some notable examples which also contain informed observations on the use of probate inventories, their biases, and how to deal with the biases see: James Horn, *Adapting to a New World: English Society in the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994); Gloria L. Main, *Tobacco Colony: Life in Early Maryland, 1650-1720* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982), esp. 49, 282-286; Philip D. Morgan, *Slave Counterpoint: Black Culture in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake & Lowcountry* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998); Carole Shammas, *The Pre-Industrial Consumer in England and America* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990), esp. 19-20; Lorna Weatherill, *Consumer Behaviour & Material Culture in Britain 1660-1760*, 2nd. ed. (London: Routledge, 1996), esp. 201-207.

Militias in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century England and America” (2019). A third essay is forthcoming on “Revolutionary State Militias in the Backcountry and Along the Frontiers,” and I am currently working on a fourth essay as well as working on a book-length manuscript. My curriculum vitae, detailing my education, experience, and publications, is attached to this declaration as **Exhibit A**.

4. I have been retained by the State of Oregon Defendants to provide an expert opinion on repeating firearms in eighteenth-century America. I make this declaration on the basis of my training, professional expertise, and research. For my work in this case, I am being compensated at a rate of \$50 per hour.

5. During the 1700s, most gun owners in the British American colonies and in the newly independent republic of the United States possessed and used single shot, muzzle-loading, flintlock firearms. As Harold Peterson stated in his classic 1956 book -- *Arms and Armor in Colonial America, 1526-1783*: “The period began in 1689 with the muzzle-loading smooth-bore musket and pistol as the most popular weapons. In 1783, almost a hundred years later, the period ended with the same weapons [i.e. muzzle-loading smooth-bore muskets and pistols] still supreme, and without even any notable improvements in their design or construction.”⁴ Peterson continued: “Breech-loaders and repeaters had appeared frequently on the scene but had made little impression upon it.”⁵

6. Evidence compiled during a decade of research using eighteenth-century probate inventories, militia muster lists, newspapers, and other documentary sources confirms the validity of Peterson’s basic conclusions while offering three minor modifications. First, these weapons described by Peterson [i.e., the muzzle-loading smooth-bore musket and pistol] were still “supreme” in 1800 and probably as late as 1810. Second, most muzzle-loading, flintlock long arms that were privately owned and used during this period were not muskets, but lighter firearms that were usually cheaper and had narrower bores than did muskets. Finally, it is more accurate to

⁴ Harold L. Peterson, *Arms and Armor in Colonial America 1526-1783* (Harrisburg, Penn.: Stackpole Publishing 1956), 221.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 221.

say that repeaters had *occasionally* appeared on the scene and not “frequently” as Peterson believed. Here, he was probably misled by the preference that private collectors and institutional collections had (and still have) for obtaining rare examples of unusual or innovative firearms.

I. Firearms Owned By Eighteenth-Century Americans

7. Today, we tend to refer to any muzzle-loading eighteenth-century gun as a musket, and this is what Peterson did in the statement quoted above. However, Peterson knew better, as did Ben Franklin. In the mid-1740s, Franklin informed the readers of his Philadelphia newspaper that a “Musket” was “the Name of a particular Kind of Gun.”⁶ An eighteenth-century musket was a sturdy, muzzle-loading military firearm that fired a single lead ball weighing about an ounce, had a sling for ease of carrying on long marches, and had a lug near the muzzle for attaching a bayonet. It weighed about 10 to 11 pounds and was .69 caliber in its bore if French or .75 caliber if English, with an average barrel length of 44 inches.⁷ On a battlefield, a musket was more than just a firearm: because of its weight and sturdy construction and because of its bayonet, a musket also functioned as a club and a spear. These capabilities were integral to its role as an eighteenth-century military arm. The combination of these features and capabilities made a musket “a Universal Weapon.”⁸

8. Eighteenth-century muskets did have two serious drawbacks which they shared with all flintlock, muzzle-loading smoothbores. First, their accuracy and range were limited. The round ball fired by these weapons was not very aerodynamic, and this produced a great deal of drag that reduced its velocity. A musket’s smooth-bore barrel also lacked rifling, which were spiral grooves cut inside the barrel. When a ball traveled down a barrel with rifling, the grooves imparted a spin to the ball that stabilized and flattened its trajectory, increasing its distance and accuracy. (The effect of rifling on a rifle ball’s flight can be compared to throwing a spiral pass

⁶ “Form of Association” in *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, ed., Leonard W. Labaree, et al., 40 volumes to date (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959-), Vol. 3, 208.

⁷ Author’s estimate of barrel averages calculated from data found in George C. Neumann, *Battle Weapons of the American Revolution*, (Texarkana, Texas: Scurlock, 1998), 121-141.

⁸ Stuart Reid, *The Flintlock Musket: Brown Bess and Charleville 1715-1865* (Oxford: Osprey, 2016), 61, 55-60.

in football which also flattens trajectory and improves accuracy.) While a smooth-bore musket may have been just as accurate as an eighteenth-century muzzle-loading rifle at distances of up to 50 yards, most authorities agree that a musket was not very accurate at ranges beyond 100 yards.⁹ Today, pistols and most long arms other than shotguns have rifled barrels.

9. Loading and reloading eighteenth-century muskets was a complicated and relatively slow process by today's standards. To load a musket, a shooter held it in front of him parallel to the ground, pulled back the gun's cock to its half cock position to prevent a premature discharge, and then took from a cartridge box an individual paper cartridge that contained a pre-measured load of gunpowder and a ball. Next one opened the priming pan, bit the cartridge and poured a small amount of powder into the priming pan which was then closed shut. Following this, the shooter placed the musket upright on the ground and poured the remainder of the cartridge's gun powder down the barrel, and then crammed the paper cartridge with its ball into the barrel. (The cartridge's paper wrapper served as wadding, holding the ball in place.) A ramrod was used to push the cartridge paper and ball down the barrel, after which the ramrod was recovered and secured in its resting place under the barrel. The musket was then raised, placed on full cock, aimed, and the trigger pulled. Pulling the trigger released the cock, which held a flint that moved forward, striking a steel frizzen, creating sparks that ignited the powder in the priming pan which in turn ignited the charge of powder placed in the barrel, creating an explosion that—finally—discharged the musket ball. As a rule, a musket could realistically be loaded and fired two or three times a minute in combat by well-equipped and trained soldiers.¹⁰

10. The process of loading and reloading a musket took even longer if instead of using a prepared paper cartridge, one used gunpowder from a powder horn to prime the pan and

⁹ Reid, *Flintlock Musket*, 34. For a claim that a rifle had an advantage over a musket at distances greater than 50 yards see John F. Winkler, *Point Pleasant, 1774: Prelude to the American Revolution* (Oxford: Osprey, 2014), 29. For a claim that a rifle and a musket were equally accurate at 100 yards see Alexander Rose, *American Rifle, A Biography* (New York: Delta Trade Paperbacks, 2009), 20.

¹⁰ Jeremy Black, *European Warfare, 1660-1815* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994), 40; Hew Strachen, *European Armies and the Conduct of War* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1983), 17.

then poured into the horn's measuring cap the amount of powder needed to charge the barrel. With this procedure one also had to remove an individual musket ball from a shot pouch and place it in the barrel after pouring down the measured charge of powder. The ball was then rammed home. Using this method of loading not only took longer, but also lacked the wadding provided by a paper cartridge which helped hold the ball in place. According to the results of one modern test, wadding also increased a smoothbore's muzzle velocity by about 30%.¹¹ Most hunters, backwoods men with muzzle-loading rifles, and many colonial militiamen lacked cartridge boxes and paper cartridges and instead used powder horns and shot bags.

11. Even with these drawbacks, colonial governments and later state governments armed troops with these muskets during the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). There really weren't serious alternatives. As a result, the British Ordnance Office loaned colonial governments 22,000 muskets to arm provincial troops raised for active service in the field during the French and Indian War, and at least 100,000 European muskets—most of them French—were imported during the American War for Independence.¹² During the French and Indian War, the British also sent muskets to arm Georgia and North Carolina militiamen who lacked arms, and state governments sometimes provided arms for mobilized militiamen during the Revolutionary War.¹³

12. As a rule, American colonists preferred lighter firearms that were better suited than muskets for pest control, birding, or hunting. Especially popular in New England were locally made or imported smoothbore and fusils that weighed only 6 to 7 pounds and had narrower bores of .60 to .65 caliber, with average barrel lengths of 50 inches.¹⁴ The narrower

¹¹ Glenn Foard, *Battlefield Archaeology of the English Civil War* British Series 570 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2012), 105.

¹² De Witt Bailey, *Small Arms of the British Forces in America 1664-1815* (Woonsocket, R.I.: Mowbray, 2009), 120-123; George D. Moller, *American Military Shoulder Arms*, 2 volumes (Albuquerque, N.M., 2011), Vol. 1, Appendix 5, 484-485.

¹³ Kevin M. Sweeney, "Firearms, Militias, and the Second Amendment" in Saul Cornell and Nathan Kozuskanich, eds. *The Second Amendment on Trial: Critical Essays on District of Columbia v. Heller* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2013), 335, 348, 351-352.

¹⁴ Author's estimate of barrel averages calculated from data found in Neumann, *Battle Weapons of the American Revolution*, 150-166.

bores used smaller and lighter projectiles, required less powder for each shot, and thus reduced the weight of the lead ammunition one carried.¹⁵ Some New England fowlers could outrange muskets and some were modified to carry a bayonet.¹⁶ However, because of their lighter weights and sleeker construction, they were not necessarily as sturdy or as “soldier-proof” as a musket nor as effective as a club.

13. Many residents living in the colonies stretching from New York to Virginia owned “trade guns.” These were inexpensive, muzzle-loading, single shot, smooth-bore firearms designed and produced for trade with Native Americans. Some of these guns weighed as little as 5.5 pounds, had bores of .57 to .62 caliber, and barrels only 36 to 40 inches long.¹⁷ Because of these features, they were much easier to handle than a musket and employed about half the weight of lead and powder than compared to a musket for each shot. However, these light, often cheaply constructed firearms did not function well as clubs and were not designed to carry a bayonet.

14. In the backcountry of Pennsylvania and the colonies further south there was a distinct minority of men who owned more expensive locally made long rifles. As a rule, these firearms weighed from 7 to 8 pounds, had .58 to .62 caliber bores—though some were even smaller—and barrels averaging 42 inches in length, and fired projectiles weighing much less than musket balls.¹⁸ Because of the barrel’s rifling, these guns were more accurate than smoothbore muskets and outranged them. However, they took more time to reload because riflemen had to use powder horns and bullet pouches instead of paper cartridges, and reloading became harder as

¹⁵ Steven C. Eames, *Rustic Warriors: Warfare and the Provincial Soldier on the New England Frontier, 1689-1748* (New York: New York University Press, 2011), 121-122; Neumann, *Battle Weapons of the American Revolution*, 206-210.

¹⁶ Douglas D. Scott, et al., “Colonial Era Firearm Bullet Performance: Live Fire Experimental Study for Archaeological Interpretation” (April 2017), 26, 36; Tom Grinslade, *Flintlock Fowlers: The First Guns Made in America* (Texarkana, Texas: Scurlock Publishing 2005), 59, 72, 73, 75.

¹⁷ M. L. Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America: The Impact on History and Technology 1497-1792* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980), 283; Neumann, *Battle Weapons of the American Revolution*, 203-205.

¹⁸ Author’s estimate of barrel averages calculated from barrels lengths of individual muskets given in Neumann, *Battle Weapons of the American Revolution*, 215-225.

gunpowder residue built up in the grooves of the barrel's rifling.¹⁹ Additionally, these long rifles were not designed to take a bayonet, and they could break if used as a club.

15. Muzzle-loading pistols were not as popular as long arms which—as experts have pointed out—“could economically be used dually for protection and hunting.”²⁰ Pistols were therefore found in only a minority of eighteenth-century probate inventories (Table 1). It took about 15 seconds to reload a pistol, and as a result, they were often made in pairs “so that the owner might have two shots at his command.”²¹ Instead of taking time to reload a pistol on a battlefield, cavalry troopers used discharged pistols as clubs or threw them at enemy cavalymen.²² As it was, period pistols were discharged in close proximity to their targets because their low muzzle velocity of 330-440 f/s limited the range and impact of their projectiles. By comparison, muzzle velocities produced by reproductions of eighteenth-century muskets (780 f/s to 870 f/s), fowlers (1160 f/s to 1444 f/s) and rifles (1195 f/s to 1320 f/s) are much higher.²³

16. Civilian officials and military officers generally had a low opinion of trade guns, fowlers and even the period's American-made long rifles. During the French and Indian War, firearms in use in New Hampshire were said to be “in general of the meanest Sort” while those in Connecticut “which belong to private persons [were] mostly poor and undersized and unfit for an expedition.”²⁴ In 1756, most of New York's militia were armed with guns “chiefly for the Indian

¹⁹ John W. Wright, “The rifle in the American Revolution,” *American Historical Review* Vol. 29, No. 2 (January 1924), 293-299.

²⁰ Jeff Kinard, *Pistols: An Illustrated History of their Impact* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2004), 45.

²¹ Harold L. Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun* (New York: Golden Press, 1962), 189.

²² For use of muzzle-loading pistols as clubs and missiles on battlefields see C. H. Firth, *Cromwell's Army* 2nd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1911), 142; David Blackmore, *Arms & Armour of the English Civil Wars* (London: Royal Armouries, 1990), 49.

²³ Scott, et al., “Colonial Era Firearm Bullet Performance,” 26, 36; Douglas D. Scott, et al. “Firearm Bullet Performance: Phase II, Live Fire Experimental Study for Archaeological Interpretation,” 31. Both reports are available online.

²⁴ “Blair Report on the State of the Colonies” in Louis K. Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1925), 170, hereafter cited as the “Blair Report”; Governor Thomas Fitch to Sir Thomas Robinson, August 1, 1755 in *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, Vol. 1, 265-266.

Trade,” and not muskets.²⁵ Later, George Washington referred to such smooth-bore long arms as “trash or light arms.”²⁶ Over the course of the Revolutionary War, he and his officers even phased out the use of rifles in the Continental Army, rearming soldiers with muskets fitted with bayonets.²⁷ Governor Thomas Jefferson characterized most of the privately owned smoothbore guns carried by his state’s militiamen as “such firelocks [i.e. flintlocks] as they had provided to destroy noxious animals which infest their farms.”²⁸

17. Data drawn from group of probate inventories of males who died during the second half of the eighteenth-century confirm these period observations concerning the preferences of American gun owners (Table 1). These sources can be particularly useful and quite reliable for assessing the preferences of period gunowners for different types of firearms. Even cursory descriptions of firearms as “a gun” can be revealing when combined with the price that individuals taking the inventory assigned. Most guns in the inventory were long arms valued at £1 (i.e. 20 shillings), which was the usual cost of a single shot muzzle loading firearm. Such weapons would have been affordable given the fact that a daily wage during the period for unskilled day labor usually varied between 1 and a half and 2 shillings. While there was an obvious preference for long arms, muskets and rifles constituted a minority of such weapons.

18. The more expensive guns found in these 3,249 eighteenth-century probate inventories were also likely to be some type of muzzle loading, single-shot long arms. As a rule, rifles were valued at £2 to £3, which was twice or three times the cost of common muzzle-loading smoothbore long arms. Expensive smoothbore weapons were likely to be imported fowlers or guns ornamented with silver mountings. Occasionally, one sees double barreled guns which, along with a pair of pistols, was the period’s more realistic provision for being able to

²⁵ “Blair Report,” 171.

²⁶ General George Washington to Gentlemen, Feb. 7, 1777 in Nathaniel Bouton, ed., *Documents and Records Relating to the State of New Hampshire during the Period of the Revolution from 1776 to 1783* (Concord, N.H.: Edward A. Jenks, State Printer, 1874), Vol. 8, 485.

²⁷ Wright, “Rifle in the American Revolution,” 297-298.

²⁸ Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia*, edited by William Peden (New York: W. W. Norton, 1982), 88.

readily discharge more than one shot. Only one gun found in this database of 3,249 probate inventories may have been a repeater: an “air gun” owned by Philippe Guillaume Chion [Philip Williamson?], Charleston merchant, who died in 1797.²⁹ However, as is noted below in paragraph 40, not all air guns available in America were repeaters.

Table 1: Firearms in Probate Inventories of Male Decedents Filed between 1740-1800

Region	Number of Sampled Male Inventories	Percentage of Inventories with Firearms	Percentage of Inventories with Muskets	Percentage of Inventories with Rifles	Percentage of Inventories with Pistols
New England 1740-1798	1057	46.1%	0.8%	0.0%	2.8%
New York and New Jersey 1740-1798	569	35.0%	1.9%	0.5%	5.8%
Pennsylvania 1740-1797	532	32.0%	0.2%	2.3%	5.1%
Maryland and Virginia 1740-1797	632	58.4%	1.3%	5.1%	9.0%
South Carolina 1740-1797	459	62.9%	3.7%	4.1%	23.3%
Totals	3249	46.6%*	1.4%*	2.0%*	7.8%*

Note: *The percentages at the bottoms of the columns are not averages of the percentages in the columns, but percentages of the total of 3249 inventories found in each category: 1514 inventories with firearms, 45 inventories with muskets, 66 inventories with rifles and 254 inventories with pistols. **Sources:** The sources for the probate inventories used in this table are listed in Kevin M. Sweeney, “Firearms Ownership and Militias in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century England and America” in Jennifer Tucker, Barton C. Hacker, and Margaret Vining, eds., *A Right to Bear Arms? The Contested History in Contemporary Debates on the Second Amendment* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Press, 2019), 70-71.

19. Partial militia returns from the state of Virginia dating from 1781 to 1784 provide additional evidence that American consumers preferred smoothbore firearms that were not muskets. Even though state law required “every militia-man to provide himself with arms [i.e. muskets] usual in regular service [i.e. the Continental Army] . . . this injunction was always in

²⁹ Inventory of Philippe Guillaume Choin, 1797, South Carolina Inventories and Appraisement Books, Vol. C, 1793-1800, 212-213. at Fold 3 by Ancestry <https://www.fold3.com/publication/700/south-carolina-estate-inventories-and-bills-of-sale-1732-1872>. <Accessed online 1/23/2023 at 6:00 P.M.>

differently complied with.”³⁰ Most did not own muskets, even in wartime. Only about 16.7% of the privately owned long arms were muskets, while another 20.3% were rifles owned by residents of the state’s western counties.³¹ By contrast, 63.0% of the privately owned long arms were smoothbores that were not muskets.³²

Table 2: Partial Virginia Militia Returns Indicating Types of Arms in Use, 1781-1784

Year	Number of Counties	Number of public muskets	Number of private muskets	Number of private long arms*	Number of private rifles	Number of private pistols	Total Number of Guns
1781	27	1502	1333	4225	1293	204	8557
1782	10	565	242	2113	767	60	3747
1784	15	541	441	1260	392	68	2702
ALL	52	2608	2016	7598	2452	332	15006

Note: *Number of “private long arms” are privately owned long arms that were not muskets and not rifles.

Sources: Militia Returns 1777-1784, microfilm, Accession 36929; State Government Records Collection; “General Return of Arms, Accoutrements, and Military Stores, 19th May, 1784,” Accession 36912, House of Delegates, Executive Communications, Library of Virginia, Richmond

20. A large portion of the firearms used in eighteenth-century America would have been imported from England. At the time, most English firearms were fabricated by large-scale putting-out systems that obtained barrels from one set of suppliers, got gunlocks from other sources, and assembled the parts at yet another site where the firearms also would have been stocked by craftsmen who were woodworkers. By the mid-eighteenth-century, gun manufacturing in Birmingham, England involved “at least thirty different ‘sub-trades’ or manual

³⁰ Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia*, 88.

³¹ Calculated from data in Table 2.

³² *Ibid.*.

manufacturing processes.”³³ In particular, this is how firearms were made for the British army and for the export trade to Africa and England’s colonies.³⁴

21. Other than American long rifles and some New England fowlers, most eighteenth-century firearms used by colonists were not likely to have been custom made or “one-off” products. During the years from 1756 to 1763, at least 36,592 firearms were imported into the thirteen American colonies from England for civilian customers.³⁵ Another 18,900 trade guns were imported to sell to Native American customers.³⁶ Advertisements indicate that urban gunsmiths in the colonies sold imported firearms and made use of imported gunlocks and barrels. Most of the pistols sold in the colonies were not produced in the colonies.³⁷ A rare surviving account book of an inland gunsmith, John Partridge Bull of Deerfield, indicates that he made only three new guns over a period of 20 years from 1768 to 1788, while performing 452 repairs on existing firearms.³⁸ When it came to his gunsmithing business, this skilled craftsman may have had more in common with a twentieth-century TV repairman than he did with Samuel Colt or Eli Whitney.

II. References to Repeating Arms in Eighteenth-Century Media

22. So, how common were repeating weapons in eighteenth-century America? The short answer is not very common; they were in fact extraordinarily rare. Information drawn from eighteenth-century advertisements and news reports found in *America’s Historical Newspapers*—a searchable database of 5,000 newspapers, with 450 dating from before 1800—tells much the same story.³⁹ This newspaper database was searched by entering the terms “gun,”

³³ David Williams, *The Birmingham Gun Trade* (Stroud, Gloucestershire, Eng.: The History Press, 2009), 21.

³⁴ Williams, *Birmingham Gun Trade*, 21-24; De Witt Bailey, *Small Arms of the British Forces in America 1664-1815* (Woonsocket, R.I: Andrew Mowbrey, 2009), 93-102.

³⁵ Bailey, *Small Arms*, 237.

³⁶ De Witt Bailey, “The Wilson Gunmakers to Empire, 1730-1832” *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin* No. 85, 19.

³⁷ Jeff Kinard, *Pistols: An Illustrated History of Their Impact* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 2003), 46.

³⁸ Susan McGowan, “Agreeable to his Genuis: John Partridge Bull (1731-1813), Deerfield, Massachusetts” (M.A. thesis, Trinity College, 1988), 5, 39-40, 74-75.

³⁹ *America’s Historical Newspapers* (Chester, VT: Readex, 2004).

“musket,” “fowler,” “rifle,” “pistol,” “shot” and “militia,” The search turned up 9 references to what appear to be repeating guns. To the information discovered by searching period newspapers can be added one more well-known instance of an unpublicized demonstration of a repeating firearm that took place in Philadelphia in April of 1777. This makes a total of 10 references to eighteenth-century repeaters in the period from 1720 to 1800.

23. What do these period references to repeating guns tell us about their features and how they were employed, how they were regarded, and why they remained relatively uncommon in eighteenth-century America? The earliest known reference in an American newspaper to a repeating firearm is reported in the *Boston News-Letter* of September 12, 1723: “Delegates from several Nations of Indians were Entertained with the sight of a Gun which has but one Barrel and one Lock,” but fired “Eleven Bullets successively in about Two Minutes” after being loaded only once. This firearm was made by John Pimm, a Boston gunsmith, who was active in the 1720s, but had died by 1730. This gun was not being offered for sale; no examples of a repeating long-arm by Pimm survive; it was a novelty. There is, however, a six-shot revolver with a flint ignition system made by John Pimm in the collection of the Cody Firearms Museum at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ John Pimm’s 1715 revolver with a hand rotated cylinder and flint priming system bears an apparent resemblance to a modern Smith & Wesson .38 caliber revolver. Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 255-256. Cut into the rotating cylinder were six chambers into which a small amount of gunpowder and a ball could be placed. The shooter rotated by hand the cylinder to align one of the chambers with both the barrel and firearm’s hammer which held a flint. The shooter then slid open the priming vent on the cylinder for the chamber aligned with the hammer and the barrel. He then pulled back the hammer by hand. Finally, pulling the trigger caused the hammer to strike the metal frizzen with the flint, creating a flash which entered the open vent on the cylinder and set off the powder in the chamber and discharged the ball. To fire again, the shooter again rotated by hand the cylinder to align a loaded chamber with the barrel and hammer and repeated the process outlined above. Pimm’s pistol could deliver six shots after being loaded once, but it was not a rapid-fire weapon, and it took time to reload the individual chambers with powder and ball.

Similar pistols and long arms with revolving cylinders moved by hand first appeared in Germany between 1490-1530. Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 50. However, they remained rare in the American colonies, expensive, and suffered from mechanical problems because of the inability of gunsmiths to fit together the moving parts with enough precision to prevent loose powder from jamming the cylinder or producing an accidental discharge of the six chambers simultaneously. Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 50-51; Graeme Rimer, et al., *Smithsonian Firearms: An Illustrated History*, (New York: D. K. Publishing 2014), 56. The revolver patented by Samuel Colt in 1836 and produced in his factory in Paterson, New Jersey

24. The next reference in an American newspaper to a repeating firearm is contained in an advertisement in the March 2, 1730 issue of Boston's *New-England Weekly Journal*. It was for a firearm employing an uncertain type of mechanism that made it possible to fire a succession of twenty projectiles "at once Loading." This advertisement also makes clear the novelty of such a repeating firearm. Samuel Miller, a Boston gunsmith, was charging Boston residents 9 pence each just to see the gun and 2 shillings—the equivalent of a day's wage of unskilled labor—to see it fired. Basically, this gun was being used in an eighteenth-century version of a sideshow. There is no indication that Miller was producing or selling such firearms.

25. However, in the *Boston Gazette* for April 12, 1756, gunsmith John Cookson advertised for sale a gun capable of firing 9 bullets in rapid succession. It was "A handy Gun of 9 and a half Weight; having a Place convenient to hold 9 Bullets, and Powder for 9 Charges and 9 Primings; the said Gun will fire 9 Times distinctly, as quick, or slow as you please, which one turn with Handle or the Said Gun, it doth charge the Gun with Powder and Bullet, and doth prime and shut the Pan, and cock the Gun." The advertisement provides a spot-on description of three repeating firearms found in the collections of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Royal Armouries Museum in Leeds, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London that were all produced sometime around 1690 by John Cookson, an English gunsmith.⁴¹ These were expensive and heavy firearms that weighed about 9 and a half pounds unloaded and over 10 pounds when loaded with 9 balls and powder charges.

26. Cookson's English repeater employed what was known as the Lorenzoni breech-loading system.⁴² This system placed at the breech-end of the barrel a complex and delicate

employed percussion caps in its priming system and remains the first practical revolver to enter production. The cylinder rotated when the gun was cocked and fired when the trigger was pulled. However, even sales of this mechanically successful firearm were insufficient to prevent the bankruptcy in 1843 of Colt's first gun manufactory. See Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 211.

⁴¹ Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 144-146; David S. Weaver and Brian Goodwin, "John Cookson, gunmaker," *Arms & Armour*, Vol. 19 (June 2022), 43-63.

⁴² Sometime around 1660 Michele Lorenzoni, a Florentine gunmaker, produced a repeating flintlock firearm that employed a lever system to feed into the breech powder and shot. His firearm drew upon earlier versions of this system developed by Giacomo Berselli, another Italian gunsmith, who had built upon earlier innovations by gunsmiths, Peter and Mathias Kaltoff. Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 105-107, 144-145; Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 229-231.

gunlock operated by a handle or lever attached to the left side of the lock. Separate tubes in the stock of the firearm were filled with priming powder, gunpowder for each charge, and 9 to 11 balls. The shooter pointed the gun barrel towards the ground and pushed the handle or lever down and forward, which rotated a mechanism located inside the gun lock that simultaneously brought forward one ball, enough gunpowder to discharge it, and enough primer to set off the charge in the barrel when the trigger was pulled. To recharge and again fire the gun, the shooter again pointed the barrel towards the ground, pushed on the lever and then pulled the trigger. If the parts of the gun lock did not fit tightly or if the shooter failed to lock it in the proper position when firing, flame might leak back and explode the black powder stored in the butt. Catastrophic failures happened because the period's methods of fabrication were not reliably capable of producing the fitting precision parts needed to prevent such malfunctions caused by errant sparks.

27. Sometime before 1701, John Cookson moved to Boston.⁴³ Despite Cookson's exceptional skill as a gunsmith, he apparently stopped making repeating firearms during his 60 years in Boston. There are no surviving eighteenth-century, American-made Cookson repeaters.⁴⁴ This is actually not surprising given the fact that American-made guns were typically "utilitarian in nature, certainly nothing like the fine magazine breech-loading repeaters normally associated with the name John Cookson."⁴⁵ The authors of a recent essay speculate that the 1756 newspaper advertisement "could have involved one of the repeaters which he had brought from England when he emigrated and which, at his age of 82 at the time, he had decided to sell."⁴⁶ The four known firearms that John Cookson did make in America are different types of single-shot firearms: one is a breech-loader, the others are muzzle-loading.⁴⁷

Today this type of repeating firearm is generally identified by English and American collectors and curators as employing the Lorenzoni system.

⁴³ Weaver and Godwin, "John Cookson, gunmaker," 51-56, 59-61

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 56, 60. Weaver and Godwin make clear that the firearm referred to as a "Volitional Cookson Repeating Flintlock" in the collection of the National Firearms Museum in Washington, D.C. was made in the late 1600s by John Shaw, a London gunsmith.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 55.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 60.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 56-57.

28. The next appearance of an identifiable repeating firearm dates to April of 1777 and comes from the records and correspondence of the Continental Congress. Joseph Belton wrote to the Continental Congress claiming that he had a method “wherein a common small arm, may be maid [sic.] to discharge eight balls one after another, in eight, five or three seconds of time.”⁴⁸ He also claimed that such a gun could be made to discharge “sixteen or twenty, in sixteen, ten or five seconds.”⁴⁹ Its stated range was a mere 20 to 30 yards. On July 10, 1777, Belton demonstrated a firearm that successively discharged 16 bullets. He also claimed that this weapon could “do execution [at] 200 yards” which would have been a dramatic—and somewhat inexplicable—increase in the weapon’s supposed range of 20 to 30 yards.⁵⁰ In any event, Belton and Congress failed to agree on a financial arrangement. Belton requested the princely sum of £13,000—£1000 from each of the 13 states—to compensate him for inventing this system, though he subsequently reduced his demand to only £500 from each of the states.⁵¹ There is no documentary or physical evidence indicating that Belton produced any of these firearms in 1777.

29. The specific design of the firearm that Belton demonstrated in 1777 remains unclear. There is a brass-barreled, flintlock fusil in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution that has been proposed as the actual gun or a prototype for the gun that Joseph Belton demonstrated in 1777.⁵² It is engraved “IOS. BELTON INVENTOR ET ARTIFEX – PHILAL-

⁴⁸ Quoted in Brown, *Firearms in Colonial American*, 317. This letter and others are reproduced in their entirety at Joseph Belton to the Continental Congress, April 1, 1777 at “Correspondence between John [sic.] Belton and the Continental Congress” at [https://en.wikisource/Correspondence_between_John_Belton\[sic.\]_and_the_Continental_Congress](https://en.wikisource/Correspondence_between_John_Belton[sic.]_and_the_Continental_Congress).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Letter with Enclosure, Joseph Belton to the Continental Congress, July 10, 1777, at “Correspondence between John [sic.] Belton and the Continental Congress” at [https://en.wikisource/Correspondence_between_John_Belton\[sic.\]_and_the_Continental_Congress](https://en.wikisource/Correspondence_between_John_Belton[sic.]_and_the_Continental_Congress).

⁵¹ Joseph Belton to the Continental Congress, May 7, 1777 and Joseph Belton to John Hancock, May 8, 1777 at [https://en.wikisource/Correspondence_between_John_Belton\[sic.\]_and_the_Continental_Congress](https://en.wikisource/Correspondence_between_John_Belton[sic.]_and_the_Continental_Congress).

⁵² Robert Held, “The Guns of Joseph Belton Part I” *American Rifleman* (March 1987), 36-39, 68-69; *Oregon Firearms Federation v. Brown*, U.S. Dist. Ct. Civ. No. 2:22-cv-01815-IM (lead case), Declaration of Ashley Hlebinsky (ECF 72) at 18, n 24.

MDCCLVIII [i.e. 1758]”. An additional engraving on the gun refers to “CAPT JOSEPH BELTON OF Philad.”⁵³ However, the Joseph Belton who arrived in Philadelphia in 1775 and who came into contact with Benjamin Franklin and subsequently other members of the Continental Congress and the Continental Army was a 1769 graduate of the College of Rhode Island, which is today Brown University.⁵⁴ In 1758, this Joseph Belton was not in Philadelphia; he was not a captain; and he was not then a gunsmith. Despite claims to the contrary, it is unlikely that this particular gun was demonstrated in Philadelphia in July of 1777.⁵⁵

30. However as Harold Peterson suggested many years ago, it is quite likely that the firearm demonstrated in 1777 employed some version of what is known as a superimposition system.⁵⁶ In the simplest version of a superimposed or superposed system of loading a firearm, a series of alternating powder charges and balls are loaded directly into a gun’s barrel. There is no detachable or integral magazine, just a standard barrel that is loaded from the muzzle in an alternating sequence of gunpowder and balls. All of these charges were—ideally—set off in order from front to back by igniting the powder charge located behind the ball closest to the muzzle of the gun’s barrel. There is no magazine involved, and the ensuing discharge of balls is uncontrolled after it is initiated.

31. The superposed system for discharging a succession of balls had been tried as early as 1580 by a German gunsmith working in London.⁵⁷ Today, early flintlock pistols that used a simple superposed loading system are sometimes referred to as “Roman candle pistols” because they employed “the same principle as the firework” which involves setting off “a chain

⁵³ Smithsonian National Firearms Collection, https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object,nmah_440031 Accessed 2/2/2013.

⁵⁴ Benjamin Franklin to Silas Deane, August 27, 1775 in *Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. 22, 183-185, especially footnote, 2.

⁵⁵ Quite distinct from the questions raised by what is known of Joseph Belton’s biography is the claim in Adam Weinstein “I am Tired of Being Tired” December 21, 2018 that his grandfather, Kenneth Weinstein, a gunsmith, fabricated this particular firearm. adamweinstein.substack.com/p/i-am-tired-of-being-tired <Accessed 2/2/2023 at 12:00PM>.

⁵⁶ Peterson, *Arms and Armor in Colonial America*, 218.

⁵⁷ Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 195.

reaction of multiple discharges.”⁵⁸ Other writers also liken flintlock long arms that employed a simple superposed system of multiple charges to “Roman candles”.⁵⁹

32. Later in London, Joseph Belton was involved in producing a sophisticated and controllable version of a firearm employing a superposed system. In 1784, Belton went to England where he failed to interest the English Ordnance Department in some version of his superposed system. By 1786, he had entered into a partnership with London gunsmith William Jover (active 1750-1810). Together they produced for Britain’s East India Company a smoothbore repeating firearm with a sliding gunlock, that moved down the barrel to ignite a succession of powder charges that propelled a series of musket balls contained in a replaceable metal magazine holding 7 projectiles. There are two authentic examples of this particular firearm in the collection of the Royal Armouries, National Firearms Center in Leeds, England.

33. Belton’s 1786 firearm allowed the shooter to control the weapon’s discharge and aim each shot, which was not possible with the simpler superposed system. As the 1786 firearm’s moving gunlock lined up with the next powder charge and ball, the shooter primed a pan, pulled back the cock on the sliding gunlock, and then pulled a trigger firing off a single projectile. Because of the need to cock and prime each time before pulling the trigger and firing the gun, this was not a rapid-fire repeating arm. This firearm was also something of a challenge to handle. It weighs 10 pounds unloaded and would have weighed close to 11 pounds when loaded. Jonathan Ferguson, the Keeper of Firearms and Artillery at the Leeds Firearms Center observes in an on-line video that managing the weapon is “a bit of a three-handed job.”⁶⁰

34. A much cruder version of a firearm employing a superposed system was produced in America in the early 1790s. A July 20, 1793 newspaper report in *Philadelphia’s Gazette of the United States* from Elizabeth Town, Pennsylvania describes a firearm created by “the ingenious and

⁵⁸ Jeff Kinard, *Pistols: An Illustrated History of their Impact* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2004), 37.

⁵⁹ Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 100; Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 197.

⁶⁰ Jonathan Ferguson, “Flintlock Repeating – 1786” [youtube.com/watch?v=wOmUM40G2U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOmUM40G2U). <Accessed online 11/6/2022 at 4:00 P.M>

philosophic Mr. Chambers of Mercersburg in Pennsylvania.” This was Joseph Gaston Chambers (1756-1829). According to the news report, this pistol “discharged six balls in succession, with only one loading and once drawing the trigger, exclusive of the reserve shot, which went off with the drawing of another trigger.” Later in the year, Chambers attempted to interest the United States War Department in buying long arms employing his version of the superposed system.

35. A drawing that was probably done later reveals that Chambers’s superposed system for a musket employed two gunlocks: one near the front of the barrel and the other in the usual location at the barrel’s breech. First a powder charge was poured down the barrel followed by a traditional spherical ball which was pushed down to the breech. This was the reserve shot. Next a succession of 8 special, cylindrically shaped bullets with conical tails and 8 powder charges were pushed down the barrel. Pulling a cord triggered the lock near the front of the barrel and ignited the first powder charge closest to the muzzle, which fired the first cylindrical projectile. A hole in the next projectile carried the charge through it and down its conical tail, which ignited the charge, which propelled the second cylindrical charge, and so on. Finally, the spherical ball resting at the barrel’s breech was discharged by pulling the second trigger near the breech.⁶¹ Chamber’s system did not employ a detachable magazine, and once initiated, the gun’s discharge could not be controlled. A drawing of this firearm is attached as **Exhibit B**.

36. Chambers’s initial efforts to win government interest in 1793 and a patent for his invention were unsuccessful. A demonstration in May of 1793 failed to impress the War Department. Later in 1813, Chambers did secure a patent and supplied the U.S. Navy with 200 repeating muskets and 100 repeating pistols and also sold weapons to the state of Pennsylvania.⁶² The Navy’s use of these weapons attracted the attention of the British and Dutch governments. However, in the end, Chambers’s system with its unusual projectiles failed to obtain sustained interest from any government. His guns did work, but they could also produce devastating malfunctions. As historian Andrew Fagal has pointed out, cramming the gun’s barrel with

⁶¹ For the best description of the system and an illustration of how the gun was loaded see Fagal, “The Promise of American Repeating Weapons, 1791-1821” pages 2-3 of 6.

⁶² Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 197.

projectiles and gunpowder produced what was potentially a pipe bomb.⁶³ All superposed weapons were difficult to load correctly, and if the bullets did not fit tightly, flame could leak around them and set off all the charges at once.⁶⁴ In the 1820s, the “complexity and inherent dangers” of superposed systems that filled gun barrels with multiple charges of explosive gun powder “led to their wholesale abandonment.”⁶⁵

37. A safer alternative to the systems employed by Cookson and Chambers was an air gun that did not use black powder as a propellant. There are two advertisements—one for a demonstration and one for an auction—that contained references to an air gun able to fire 20 times with a single charging. The February 10, 1792, issue of New York City’s *Daily Advertiser* announced “To the Curious” daily exhibitions of an air gun. This gun was supposedly made by a young man who was a native of Rhode Island, though in an advertisement almost two years later, it was claimed that the gun was made in New York City by “An American Artist.” This gun discharged twenty times without needing to renew the propellant provided by compressed air. Each pull of the trigger provided enough air to send a ball through an inch-thick board at a distance of sixty yards. For 6 pence, a resident of the city could see Gardiner Baker demonstrate the air gun twice a day—Tuesday and Friday afternoons excepted—at his museum located at no. 13 Maiden Lane. There is no indication that Gardiner Baker, “the young man in Rhode Island” or the “American Artist” in New York was marketing air guns. Instead, once again a repeater was being featured as a novelty in a show put on for paying customers.

38. The air gun demonstrated by Baker appears to have resembled or possibly might have been an actual example of a European air rifle designed by Bartholomeo Girardoni in 1779. A Girardoni air gun had a magazine with a capacity of 22 balls, each of which was propelled by discharges of compressed air from a replaceable cannister carried in the gun’s stock. The gun

⁶³ Fagal, “The Promise of American Repeating Weapons, 1791-1821,” page 4 of 6.

⁶⁴ Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 198.

⁶⁵ Andrew J. B. Fagal, “The Promise of American Repeating Weapons, 1791-1821” page 2 of 6. <Accessed online 10/25/2022 at 4:55 P.M> Fagal is currently an assistant editor of the Papers of Thomas Jefferson at Princeton University.

weighed about 10 pounds—which was about the same as a musket—but was shorter, being only four feet in length overall. As contemporaries in Europe reported, these air guns were not without their problems: “Due to their construction, these guns were much more difficult to use effectively than normal, as one had to handle them much more cautiously and carefully.”⁶⁶ In the late 1700s, the Austrian Army, which had a peacetime establishment of 304,628 men, purchased 1,500 Girardoni air rifles that, theoretically, could have armed only 0.5% of its soldiers.⁶⁷ As it turned out, “after a while no more than one-third of them were in a usable state,” and they were all phased out by 1810 if not before.⁶⁸

39. The American military’s use of a Girardoni air rifle was more limited in number and briefer in its timespan, but is also much better known. On their 1804-1806 expedition to the Pacific Ocean and back, Lewis and Clark and their “Corps of Discovery” carried with them a single Girardoni air rifle.⁶⁹ While it was occasionally used for hunting, their air rifle was primarily employed to impress Natives that they encountered along the way. As Private Joseph Whitehouse recorded in his journal: “Captain Lewis took his Air Gun and shot her off, and by the Interpreter, told them that there was medicine in her, and that she could do very great execution.” “They all stood amazed at this curiosity.”⁷⁰ Eight decades after John Pimm’s repeating firearm had been used to impress Native Americans in Boston, Lewis and Clark—like the showman Philadelphia Gardiner Baker—were still able to exploit the rarity of a repeating gun to awe and entertain.

40. It is possible that someone in the United States may have been marketing Girardoni air rifles or something very similar to them in the mid-1790s. An announcement for a public

⁶⁶ Quoted in Frederick J. Chiaventone, “The Girardoni Air Rifle: The Lewis and Clark Expedition’s Secret Weapon” *Military Heritage* Vol. 14 No. 5 (January 2015), 19.

⁶⁷ Richard Bassett, *For God and Kaiser: The Imperial Austrian Army* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2015), 186.

⁶⁸ Chiaventone, “Girardoni Air Rifle,” 19.

⁶⁹ For the identification of the air rifle on the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a Girardoni see Madeline Hiltz, “The Lewis and Clark Air Rifle: A Blast from the Past” *War History on Line* (June 16, 2021) <https://warhistoryonline.com/war-articles/lewis-and-clark-air-rifle.html?firefox=1> <Accessed online 1/21/2023, 8:00AM>

⁷⁰ Chiaventone, “Girardoni Air Rifle,” 66.

auction in the issue of the Boston *Columbian Centinel* for March 7, 1795 listed among the items to be sold “a Magazine Air-Gun, equipped for hunting, and will carry ball or shot.” This air gun appears to be a repeating gun because of its reference to a “Magazine.” However, one should not automatically assume that all early air guns were repeaters. Air rifles made by Isaiah Lukens (1779-1846) of Pennsylvania were single shot air guns, though some writers erroneously assume that they were repeaters like Girardoni’s air rifle.⁷¹ It wasn’t until the 1880s that two Michigan companies—the most famous of which was the Daisy Manufacturing Company—would begin marketing the first commercially successful, mass-produced repeating air rifles, aiming them at a youth market, employing a lever-action operating system, and shooting BB-caliber pellets.

41. Two more references to what appear to be repeating firearms were discovered in eighteenth-century newspapers. One from the August 19, 1793 issue of the Concord, New Hampshire *Mirroure* contains a vague report of a repeating weapon supposedly designed by an “Artist in Virginia”. However, this particular news report has been dismissed as a fabrication.⁷² The other reference to what does appear to be an identifiable type of repeating firearm was contained in a large advertisement in the October 26, 1785 issue of the *Columbian Herald* in Charleston, South Carolina. It was placed by James Lambet Ransier, a native of Liege, which was a center of small arms manufacturing in the Low Countries. Ransier announced that he had “a beautiful and complete assortment of Firearms” and in particular, he could furnish guns “that will fire four different times, with only charging once; or, if the person pleases, he may fire four different times one after another, with only one single lock.”

42. Ransier appears to be describing imported Belgian or French-made Segales pistols which had four rifled barrels. These were small pistols that had a box lock and a swiveling

⁷¹ Nancy McClure, “Treasures from Our West: Lukens Air Rifle” August 3, 2014, Buffalo Bill Center of the West. <Accessed online on 10/31/2022, at 10:40 A.M> On November 2, 2022, I received an email from Danny Michael, Curator of the Cody Firearms Museum at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West, confirming that their Lukens air rifle is a single shot weapon.

⁷² Many aspects of the news report in the *Mirroure* raise fundamental questions about its believability, as does the fact that it was immediately followed by a news report on a Sea Monster. An intensive search of Virginia newspapers in *America’s Historical Newspapers* failed to uncover the supposed origin of the news report. Because it could not be confirmed and because of its lack of detail and credibility, the report was dismissed.

breech attached to a cluster of four separate barrels: two upper barrels placed on top of two lower barrels. The box lock had two triggers and two hammers holding two flints, while the swiveling or rotating breech had four frizzens that were attached to the barrels. Each barrel was loaded separately at the muzzle with powder and ball. The two upper barrels could be fired one at a time by pulling each of the individual triggers in succession or fired simultaneously by pulling both triggers at once (which could be risky). After discharging the two upper barrels, the shooter then swiveled the rotating breech and the cluster of four barrels by pulling on the pistol's trigger guard. Once rotated to the upper position, the two barrels formerly in the lower position could now be fired when the triggers were pulled individually or simultaneously. However, as experts have pointed out: "All revolvers, and other multibarrel guns, of the muzzle-loading type were at risk from a dangerous chain reaction, in which firing one chamber could accidentally set off all the others."⁷³ If this happened, the gun would explode in the shooter's hand.

43. Finally, something needs to be said about a gun which—ironically—was never found in the 13 Colonies, but has assumed an out-sized importance in the minds of some writing about colonial Americans and their presumed interest in and familiarity with repeating firearms.⁷⁴ In the early 1700s, James Puckle, an English lawyer, writer, and part-time inventor created a firearm fed by a 11-shot magazine located at the back of the gun that was rotated by a crank. Rotating the crank aligned a power charge and bullet in the magazine with the weapon's barrel. After locking the magazine and the barrel together, the operator had to manually prime each shot and pull back the cock before pulling the trigger for each discharge of the weapon. Because of the time needed to prime and cock the hammer before each shot and to change the magazine after it was emptied, the gun had a rate of fire of only 9 rounds per minute. It was

⁷³ Rimer, *Smithsonian's Firearms*, 56.

⁷⁴ Clayton E. Cramer and Joseph Edward Olson, "Pistols, Crime, and Public Safety in Early America" *Willamette Law Review* Vol. 44. No. 4 (Summer 2008), 716-717; David B. Kopel, "The History of Firearm Magazines and Magazine Prohibitions" *Albany Law Review* Vol. 78, No. 2 (2014-2015), 852.

never used in battle. The company producing it went out of business before 1730. This gun had no discernable impact on colonial Americans nor on the development of firearms technology.⁷⁵

44. However, the Puckle gun lives on in the imaginations of some.⁷⁶ Because of its weight, the Puckle gun used a tripod. Visually the weapon bears an undeniable physical resemblance to certain .30 caliber machine guns used in World War II. As a result, some refer to it today as “an eighteenth-century machine gun.” It was not a machine gun as we understand and use the term today, in either its mode of operation or its rate of fire. The machine gun, invented by Hiram Maxim in 1884, used the recoil action of the gun to load it continuously and discharge spent cartridges. Just pull the trigger and it kept firing bullets as long as the operator’s assistant kept feeding it an ammo belt. Another less common version of the machine gun diverted some of the gasses produced by discharging the weapon into a tube with a piston that automatically and repeatedly loaded the gun and ejected spent cartridges. (A modern assault rifle uses a similar system that also employs diverted gasses to operate a piston.) The .30 caliber medium machine gun used by the American army during World War II fired approximately 500 rounds a minute. The only thing this weapon had in common with the eighteenth-century Puckle Gun was its use of a tripod.

45. In summary, period probate inventories and newspapers indicate that repeating firearms were extraordinarily rare in eighteenth-century America. Like muskets, repeaters were regarded as military firearms. In 1777, the Continental Congress demonstrated an interest in Joseph Belton’s firearm, and in 1813 the United States Navy purchased 200 muskets and 100 pistols produced by Joseph Gaston Chambers. However, such superposed systems were in the assessment of military historian Joseph G. Bilby “a developmental dead end.”⁷⁷ Well into the third-quarter of the nineteenth century, the American government armed the overwhelming

⁷⁵ Brown, *Firearms in Colonial America*, 239. Brown appears to misstate the capacity of the magazine as 9-shot, when it was actually a 11-shot magazine.

⁷⁶ See note 74 above.

⁷⁷ Joseph G. Bilby, *A Revolution in Arms: History of the First Repeating Rifles* (Yardly, Penn.: Westholme Publishing, 2015), 41.

majority of its soldiers with muzzle-loading single-shot long arms. Even during the Civil War, the Union army made only limited use of the much more reliable repeating long arms made by Samuel Colt, the Spencer Arms Company, and the New Haven Arms Company, which was owned by Oliver Winchester and produced a repeater designed by Benjamin Henry.⁷⁸

46. The earlier lack of enthusiasm for repeating firearms among eighteenth-century Americans is unsurprising given the colonists' demonstrated preferences for inexpensive, light firearms that used less gunpowder and lead than did muskets. By contrast, most of the period's repeating arms were expensive, heavy, and required greater expenditures—that were often uncontrollable—of gunpowder and lead. Because repeating firearms contained multiple charges of explosive black powder gunpowder, they were also more dangerous than a gun using a smaller charge of gunpowder and a single projectile. Some of these repeating firearms had the potential to turn into a Roman candle or a pipe bomb. As Harold Peterson has observed “As long as the powder and ball had to be loaded separately there was no hope for a simple and safe magazine repeater.”⁷⁹ For these reasons, eighteenth-century advertisements and homes were filled with muzzle-loading, single shot firearms.

47. The fact that some repeating firearms had been produced in Europe for four centuries by 1800 does not necessarily support the conclusion that Americans in the late 1700s would have assumed that such weapons would inevitably become reliable, safe, and widely available. An individual looking back from 1800 might have been just as likely to conclude that very little progress had been made over the previous four centuries. It was still not possible to manufacture with precision and in any quantity firearms with closely fitting parts that could contain the destructive explosive potential associated with the use of black powder gunpowder. The superposed systems employed by Belton and Chambers, the Girardoni air rifle, and the Puckle Gun proved to be dead ends. Calling these weapons and others like them “eighteenth-century assault rifles” or “an eighteenth-century machine gun” are examples of modern-day

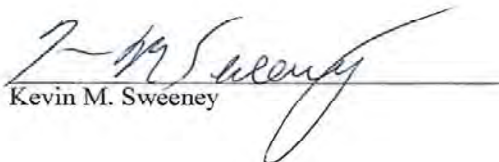
⁷⁸ Bilby, *Revolution in Arms*, 44-48, 60-91.

⁷⁹ Peterson, *Treasury of the Gun*, 233.

rhetoric, not evidence of inevitable developments in firearms technology. As George Basalla, an historian of technology, has cautioned: “All too often it is assumed that the development of technology is rigidly unilinear.”⁸⁰

I hereby declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I understand it is made for use as evidence in court and is subject to penalty for perjury.

Dated this 5 day of February, 2023.


Kevin M. Sweeney

⁸⁰ George Basalla, *The Evolution of Technology* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988), 189.

Curriculum Vitae: Kevin M. Sweeney

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Greenfield, MA 01301

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E-mail: kmsweeney@amherst.edu

Education: Ph.D. in History 1986, Yale University.
B.A. in History 1972, Williams College.

Employment:

2000-2016 Professor of History and American Studies, Amherst College.
1993-2000 Associate Professor of History and American Studies, Amherst College.
1989-1993 Assistant Professor of History and American Studies, Amherst College.
1986-1989 Director of Academic Programs, Historic Deerfield, Deerfield, Mass.
1985-1986 Assistant Professor, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.
1980-1984 Administrator-Curator, Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum, Wethersfield, Conn.
1978-1980 History Instructor, Westover School, Middlebury, Conn.

Other Academic Appointments:

2007 Visiting Faculty, American Studies Seminar, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
1987-1989 Assistant Professor of American Studies at Smith College under the Five College Program.
1985-1986 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Early American Culture, University of Delaware.
1982-1984 Visiting Lecturer in American Studies, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn..
1981 Adjunct, Art History Department, University of Hartford.

Declarations Filed as an Expert Witness:

2022 *Hanson v. District of Columbia*, Case No. 1:22-cv-02256-RC.
2023 *Delaware State Sportsmen's Assoc., Inc. v. Delaware Dept. of Safety and Homeland Security*, United States District Court, District of Delaware, Case No. 1:22-cv-00951-RGA.

Academic Honors and Prizes:

2003 Book Prize, New England Historical Association.
2003 Award of Merit, American Association for State and Local History.

- 1995 Harold L. Peterson Award, Eastern National Parks & Monuments Association.
- 1986 Jamestown Prize of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, VA.
- 1986 Frederick W. Beinecke Prize in History, Yale University.
- 1973 Mary Cady Tew Prize in History, Yale University.
- 1972 William Bradford Turner Prize in American History, Williams College.
- 1971 Phi Beta Kappa, Williams College.

Publications:

Books

With Evan Haefeli, co-editors, *Captive Histories: English, French and Native Narratives of the 1704 Deerfield Raid* (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 2006).

With Evan Haefeli, *Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield* (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 2003). Awarded 2003 Book Prize, New England Historical Association and 2003 Award of Merit, American Association for State and Local History.

Articles/Book Chapters/Catalogue Essays

“Revolutionary State Militias in the Backcountry and Along the Frontiers,” *The American Revolution on the Frontier*, edited by Seanegan Sculley, Sons of the American Revolution 2022 Conference Proceedings, (publication forthcoming).

“Firearms Ownership and Militias in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century England and America” in Jennifer Tucker, Barton C. Hacker, and Margaret Vining, editors *A Right to Bear Arms? The Contested Role of History in Contemporary Debates on the Second Amendment* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Scholarly Press, 2019), 54-71.

“Firearms, Militias, and the Second Amendment” in Saul Cornell and Nathan Kozuskanich, editors, *The Second Amendment on Trial: Critical Essays on District of Columbia v. Heller* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, forthcoming August 2013), 310-382.

“Mary Rowlandson: Taken by Indians,” *American Heritage* 58:5 (Fall 2008): 23-25.

“Early American Religious Traditions: Native Visions and Christian Providence,” *OAH Magazine of History* (January 2008):8-13.

With Jessica Neuwirth, Robert Paynter, Braden Paynter and Abbott Lowell Cummings, “Abbott Lowell Cummings and the Preservation of New England,” *The Public Historian* 29:4 (Fall 2007):57-81.

With Evan Haefeli, “*The Redeemed Captive* as Recurrent Political Text” *The New England Quarterly* (September 2004):341-367.

“The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield” *New England Ancestors* 5:1 (Winter 2004): 23-26.

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"Regions and the Study of Material Culture: Explorations along the Connecticut River" for *American Furniture*, Luke Beckerdite, editor (Milwaukee, Wis.: Chipstone Foundation/ the University Press of New England, 1995), 145-166.

With Evan Haefeli, "Revisiting *The Redeemed Captive*: New Perspectives on the 1704 Attack on Deerfield" *William and Mary Quarterly* 3rd ser. 52:1(January 1995):3-46. Awarded the 1995 Harold L. Peterson Award, Eastern National Parks & Monument Association, and the 1995 Essay Prize, Society of Colonial Wars.

With Evan Haefeli, "Wattanummon's World: Personal and Tribal Identity in the Algonquian Diaspora, c. 1660-1712" in William Cowan, ed., *Papers of the Twenty Fifth Algonquian Conference* (Ottawa, 1994), 212-224.

"High Style Vernacular: Lifestyles of the Colonial Elite " in *Of Consuming Interests: The Style of Life in Eighteenth-Century America*, edited by Ronald Hoffman, Cary Carson, and Peter J. Albert (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1994),1-58. Volume awarded the Harold Hugo Memorial Book Prize, Old Sturbridge Village, 1995.

"Meetinghouses, Town Houses, and Churches: Changing Perceptions of Sacred and Secular Space in Southern New England, 1725-1850" *Winterthur Portfolio* 28:1 (Winter 1994):59-93.

"Using Tax Lists to Detect Biases in Probate Inventories," *Early American Probate Inventories: Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife Annual Proceedings 1987*, Peter Benes, ed. (Boston: Boston University Press, 1989), 32-40.

"Gentlemen Farmers and Inland Merchants: The Williams Family and Commercial Agriculture in Pre-Revolutionary Western Massachusetts," *Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Annual Proceedings 1986*, Peter Benes, ed. (Boston University Press, 1988), 60-73.

"Furniture and the Domestic Environment in Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1640-1800," *Connecticut Antiquarian* 36:2 (1984): 10-39. Revised and reprinted in *Material Life in America, 1600-1860*, Robert B. St. George, editor (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1988), 261-290.

"From Wilderness to Arcadian Vale: Material Life in the Connecticut River Valley, 1635 to 1760" and "Gravestones" in *The Great River: Art and Society of The Connecticut Valley, 1635-1820* (Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, CT., 1985), 17-27, 485-523. Volume awarded the Harold Hugo Memorial Book Prize, Old Sturbridge Village, 1985.

"Where the Bay Meets the River: Gravestones and Stonecutters in the River Towns of Western Massachusetts, 1690-1810," *Markers III*, David Watters, ed. (Association for Gravestone Studies, 1985),1-46.

"Mansion People: Class, Kinship and Architecture in Western Massachusetts in the Mid-18th Century," *Winterthur Portfolio* (Winter 1984):231-255.

"Furniture and furniture making in mid-eighteenth-century Wethersfield, Connecticut" *Antiques* 125:5 (May 1984), 1156-1163.

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"River Gods in the Making: The Williams Family in Western Massachusetts," *Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Annual Proceedings 1981*, Peter Benes, ed. (Boston University Press, 1982), pp. 101-116. Reprinted in a *Place Called Paradise: 1654-2004*, edited by Kerry Buckley (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 2004), 76-90.

Exhibitions:

- 2007-2008 Consultant, "Shays's Rebellion," N. E. H. Funded Web-Exhibition, Springfield Technical Community College and Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.
- 2003-2005 Consultant and Contributor, "The Many Stories of 1704," N.E.H. Funded Web-exhibition, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. 2005 Museums and Webs Award Winner; 2005 Award of Merit, American Association for State and Local History; 2007 Merlot History Classics Award and others.
- 1984-1985 Consultant and Contributor, "The Great River: Art and Society of the Connecticut Valley, - 1820" Catalogue awarded Charles F. Montgomery Prize for 1985 by the Decorative Arts Society; Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History, 1986; Honorable Mention, E. Harold Hugo Memorial Book Prize, Old Sturbridge Village, 1986.
- 1982 Consultant and Contributor, "Two Towns: Concord and Wethersfield - A Comparative Exhibition of Regional Culture, 1635-1850," 1982. N. E. H. Funded Exhibition.

Films/Videos:

- 2012 Contributor, *Cherry Cottage, The Story of an American House*, Dave Simonds, Williamstown, Mass.
- 2009 Contributor, *The Forgotten War: The Battle for the North Country*, Mountain Lake Public Television, Plattsburg, NY.
- 2005 Contributor, *Captive: The Story of Esther*, VisionTV and Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, Canada.
- 2003 Contributor, *New England's Great River: Discovering the Connecticut*, Vermont Public Television, Burlington, VT

Memberships in Professional and Scholarly Societies:

American Historical Association.
Colonial Society of Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Historical Society.
Organization of American Historians.
Society of Military Historians

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Other Professional Activities

2008-2010 Chair, History Department, Amherst College.
2005-2007 Chair, American Studies Department, Amherst College.
2003-2004 Consultant, "Remembering 1704: Context and Commemoration of the Deerfield Raid"
Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association and Historic Deerfield, Inc.
1997-2001 Consultant, "Turns of the Centuries" Project, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.
1997-1999 Chair, History Department, Amherst College.
1997-1998 Consultant, Exhibition entitled "Performing Arts: The Refinement of Rural New England,"
Historic Deerfield., Inc.
1996-1998 Member, Advisory Committee for the Dickinson Homestead, Amherst College.
1994-1995 Chair, Committee on Priorities and Resources, Amherst College.
1993-1995 Chair, American Studies Department, Amherst College
1992 Consultant, "Forty Acres: A Reinterpretation Initiative," Porter-Phelps-Huntington
Foundation, Hadley, Mass.
1991 Consultant, "Furniture-making in Central New England, 1790-1850," Old Sturbridge
Village.
1991-1994 Member, Five College Standing Committee on American Indian Studies.
1986-1989 Member, Five College American Studies Steering Committee.
1981-1986 Member, Advisory Committee for Historic Deerfield.

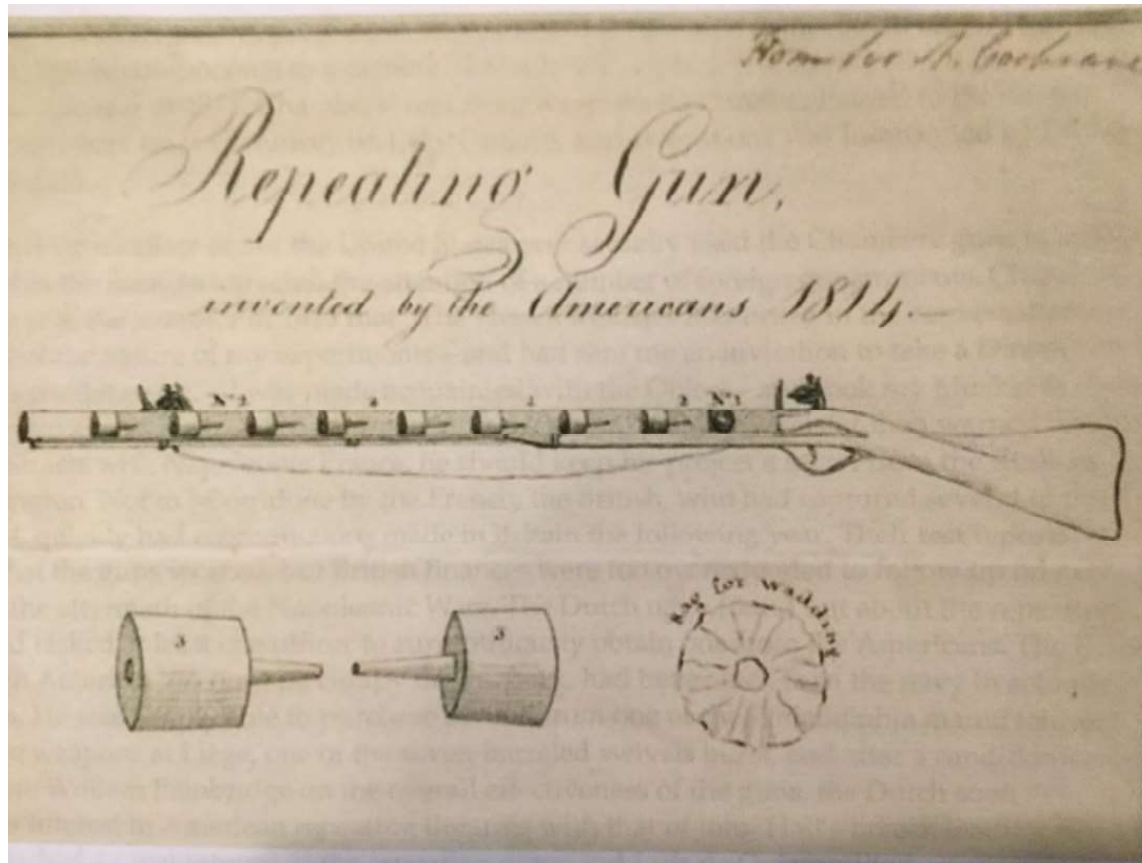
1/27/2023

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Deposition of Ashley Hlebinsky

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

January 20, 2023



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Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

Ashley Hlebinsky

Page 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON
PORTLAND DIVISION

OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION,)	
INC., et al.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,	)	Case Nos.
	)	2:22-cv-01815-IM
vs.	)	3:22-cv-01859-IM
	)	3:22-cv-01862-IM
KATE BROWN, et al.,	)	3:22-cv-01869-IM
)	
Defendants.)	
)	
MARK FITZ, et al.,	)	VIDEO-RECORDED
	)	VIDEOCONFERENCE
Plaintiffs,	)	DEPOSITION OF
	)	ASHLEY HLEBINSKY
vs.)	
)	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.	)	*CAPTION
	)	CONTINUES*
KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

DATE TAKEN: JANUARY 20, 2023

REPORTED BY: LORRIE R. CHINN, RPR,
Washington Certified Court Reporter No. 1902
Oregon Certified Court Reporter No. 97-0337

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1 DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,)
2 Plaintiffs,)
3 vs.)
4 ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et)
5 al.,)
6 Defendants.)

9 VIDEO-RECORDED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION
10 OF
11 ASHLEY HLEBINSKY

13 1:03 p.m.
14 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
15 (All participants appeared via videoconference.)
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

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R E M O T E A P P E A R A N C E S

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FOR THE PROPOSED INTERVENOR-DEFENDANT OREGON ALLIANCE
FOR GUN SAFETY:

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ALSO PRESENT (via videoconference):

TANIA GRANT, VIDEOGRAPHER

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

Ashley Hlebinsky

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VIDEO-RECORDED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION
OF ASHLEY HLEBINSKY

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1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; JANUARY 20, 2023

2 1:03 p.m.

3 --oOo--

4
5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Good afternoon. This
6 is the video-recorded deposition of Ashley Hlebinsky in
7 the matter of Oregon Firearms Federation, Incorporated,
8 et al., versus Brown, et al. Cause numbers are
9 2:22-cv-01815-IM and 3:22-cv-01859-IM and
10 3:22-cv-01862-IM and 3:22-cv-01869-IM, in the U.S.
11 District Court for the District of Oregon, and was
12 noticed by Harry Wilson.

13 Today's date is January 20th, 2023. The time
14 is now 1:03 p.m. My name is Tania Grant from Buell
15 Realtime Reporting, LLC, located at 1325 Fourth Avenue,
16 Seattle, Washington. Your court reporter is Lorrie
17 Chinn.

18 Will counsel please identify yourselves and
19 state whom you represent.

20 MR. WILSON: Harry Wilson. I'm special
21 assistant attorney general for Defendants.

22 MR. PEKELIS: Zach Pekelis in Seattle,
23 Washington, and I represent Intervenor-Defendant Oregon
24 Alliance for Gun Safety.

25 MR. WILLIAMSON: Leonard Williamson. I

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Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

Ashley Hlebinsky

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1 represent the Plaintiffs in OFF.

2 THE REPORTER: Mr. Ferron?

3 MR. FERRON: Scott Ferron also with
4 Pacifica Law Group for the Intervener-Defendants.

5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you. The court
6 reporter may now swear in the witness.

7
8 ASHLEY HLEBINSKY, witness herein, having been first
9 duly sworn under oath, was
10 examined and testified as follows:

11
12 E X A M I N A T I O N

13 BY MR. WILSON:

14 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Hlebinsky. My name is
15 Harry Wilson. I am an attorney representing Defendants
16 in the four matters that the videographer just read
17 into the record.

18 Could you -- could we start by having you
19 state your full name for the record?

20 A. Yes. My name is Ashley Hlebinsky.

21 Q. Do you understand that the oath that you just
22 took is the same oath that you would take if you were
23 in a courtroom today?

24 A. I do.

25 Q. Okay. Do you understand that this deposition

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1 is being transcribed by a court reporter?

2 A. I do.

3 MR. PEKELIS: Harry, I'm sorry. Could
4 we go off the record for one sec?

5 MR. WILSON: Yeah.

6 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now going off
7 the record. The time is 1:05 p.m.

8 (A discussion was held off the record.)

9 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now back on the
10 record. The time is 1:06 p.m.

11 Q. BY MR. WILSON: Okay. I can't remember if I
12 got the last question out, so let me just ask again.
13 Do you understand that this deposition is being
14 transcribed by a court reporter?

15 A. I do.

16 Q. And do you understand that this deposition is
17 being recorded by audio and video?

18 A. I do.

19 Q. Do you understand that we may be able to play
20 back the video and audio or read from the transcript at
21 hearings or at a trial in this matter?

22 A. I do.

23 Q. This afternoon I'm going to ask you a bunch of
24 questions. And as we go along, I will assume that you
25 understand my question unless you tell me that you

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1 don't understand the question. Fair?

2 A. Fair.

3 Q. Great. Is there anything that would prevent
4 you from thinking clearly today?

5 A. Nope.

6 Q. And anything that would prevent you from
7 testifying truthfully today?

8 A. No.

9 Q. I have emailed to Leonard Williamson a copy of
10 a declaration that was filed in the litigation that
11 we're here today. Do you -- and it was filed by you.
12 Do you have a copy of that in front of you?

13 A. I do. I have a hard copy.

14 Q. Okay. And does that copy have a line across
15 the top that says Case 2:22-cv-01815 and then some
16 other information?

17 A. It says 29CEE04E.

18 Q. Hm.

19 A. Do I have the wrong one?

20 Q. Maybe. I'm looking for a document that should
21 have that header across the top, and then it should
22 have some attorney information right below that
23 starting with Stephen J. Joncus.

24 A. It does start with Stephen J. Joncus.

25 Q. Okay. So maybe -- is the version you're

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And how accurate is a Glock 19?

3 A. That's not within my expertise.

4 Q. Is there -- do you know if there's a way to
5 measure the accuracy of a firearm?

6 A. Possibly.

7 Q. But it's not one that you're familiar with?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Okay. I want to talk a little bit about the
10 Founding Era. When we discuss the Founding Era, I'm
11 going to use that phrase sometimes, the Founding Era.
12 And when I use that I'm talking about the years around
13 which the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were
14 ratified. So do you understand that when I use that
15 phrase, that's what I mean?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And you understand the Constitution was
18 ratified in 1788?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. And the Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791?

21 A. Yes. And I've got -- the date that I use is
22 the Second Amendment date.

23 Q. So I'm kind of about around paragraph 19 of
24 your declaration, and you actually have the heading The
25 Founding Era, so I guess we'll start there.

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1 A. Cool.

2 Q. Okay. So do you know about how many people
3 lived in the United States in the Founding Era?

4 A. I do not.

5 Q. In paragraph 19 you state kind of in the
6 middle -- and I'm on page 13 of your declaration. You
7 state, "...repeaters, including those with magazines,
8 could have capacities of over ten rounds at least a
9 century before and during the ratification of the
10 Second Amendment."

11 So I want to -- what I want to do is try to
12 understand what those repeaters are that you're
13 referring to. And so my first question is just can you
14 provide a list of which repeaters you're referring to
15 in that statement?

16 A. I would have to pull up -- let me see.
17 Because for me looking historically the -- yes, there
18 are ones over ten rounds, but it's not like there was
19 any standard in what people were choosing. And so I
20 believe one of the Lorenzonis was over ten rounds.
21 There was also a lot of one-offs made in Europe that
22 you can see in the Cody collection that don't really
23 have a lot of background on who the manufacturer was or
24 the maker was. Sorry.

25 And I believe one of the Cooksons was over ten

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1 rounds. And then looking at my notes, I know there was
2 a really early firearm that had 16 shots as well. But,
3 like I say, it's not -- it's not thought of in the same
4 way that we think about it today. So it's -- one could
5 be eight rounds. One could be 12. It just kind of
6 depended on what they were working on and sometimes
7 what people were commissioning.

8 Q. Okay. So you mentioned that you were
9 referring to your notes. Do you have a set of notes in
10 front of you?

11 A. Oh, no, sorry, I was looking at the
12 declaration.

13 Q. Okay. Got it. Okay. So that statement in
14 paragraph 19, then some of the firearms that you were
15 referring to was the Lorenzoni, the Cookson, and then
16 there are some one-offs in Europe, plus the fourth one
17 you mentioned is there's some rifle that has -- or, I'm
18 sorry, some firearm that had a 16-shot, but you didn't
19 know the name offhand. Is that right?

20 A. Yeah. I have the -- it's just kind of -- I've
21 seen lots of people call it different things. It's a
22 16-shot odd firearm you can see in the collection.
23 It's got many different components to make it a
24 repeater. It's pretty advanced technology.

25 Q. I see. Are there any other firearms to which

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1 you're referring in that particular sentence in
2 paragraph 19 that I just read that you haven't
3 mentioned?

4 A. Not specifically. I just know that within
5 different collections I've been in, there have been a
6 lot of different repeaters. It's just the names aren't
7 necessarily as memorable.

8 Q. So if there are ones that you can't
9 remember -- can't remember their names but you've seen
10 them, are those most likely one-off examples?

11 A. They can be, yeah. A lot of things during
12 this timeframe, when I say one-off is because we're not
13 really dealing with armories or major manufacturers, I
14 mean. So you're not getting mass production of really
15 anything unless it's an inexpensive firearm for the
16 military. And even then that's slow compared to, you
17 know, 19th century standards.

18 So for me just because it's a one-off doesn't
19 mean that it's not relevant to the conversation because
20 that's just kind of how gun making was back then. It
21 was considered an art.

22 Q. Sure. And I appreciate that, but at times I
23 want to understand how common a firearm was. So let me
24 ask this: Were you -- are you aware of repeaters,
25 including those with magazines with a capacity over ten

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1 rounds, that were available during the ratification of
2 the Second Amendment that were commercially available
3 in the United States?

4 A. A specific example, not necessarily, but I
5 will say that pretty much all repeaters that would have
6 been sold and many during that period would have been
7 sold to individuals and not the military.

8 Q. But you can't identify a repeater with ten
9 rounds or more that was commercially available at the
10 time of the ratification of the Second Amendment?

11 A. There were ones that were created before the
12 Second Amendment. I'm not sure what the year, if there
13 was something specific. However, they were certainly
14 designed and around. And as I repeated as well,
15 everything would have been commercial at that point for
16 the repeaters.

17 Q. So are you aware of any -- you know, in the
18 Founding Era, were you aware of any repeaters with more
19 than ten rounds that were being sold in the United
20 States?

21 A. In terms of, you know, around the specific
22 Founding Era in 1791 I'm sure there were individuals,
23 but I do, you know, have the Cookson example of certain
24 firearms that were being marketed to be sold.

25 Q. You say -- well, let's split that answer

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1 apart. So you believe the Cookson was being marketed
2 and sold in the Founding Era, correct?

3 A. It was a little bit earlier. That's what I
4 said is a lot --

5 Q. Sure.

6 A. -- of this is kind of leading up to that
7 specific timeframe.

8 Q. Okay. So the Cookson, is it your testimony
9 that the Cookson was being sold in the colonies either
10 during the Founding Era or earlier?

11 A. During the -- according to the Royal
12 Armouries, which kind of had a lot of that information
13 because of the English Cookson, there is reference to
14 an advertisement. You saw advertisements with early
15 firearms sometimes, certainly not along the same vein
16 that you get them in the late 1800s, but periodically
17 you would see that.

18 But, like I said, a lot of times people were
19 specifically coming for something that they wanted,
20 needed.

21 Q. So there was an advertisement for a Cookson in
22 the Founding Era or earlier?

23 A. Yes, according to, you know, my note. There
24 was another firearm that I'm aware of, but it was
25 Europe. And I want to say it was 1600s, maybe 1700s,

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1 that also made an advertisement for a repeating firearm
2 for the commercial market, but I didn't have that
3 listed there. But I do know of one other through an
4 exhibition I worked on a couple of years -- probably
5 like five years ago.

6 Q. Okay. In that other advertisement, you said
7 that was an advertisement that was in Europe?

8 A. I believe so, yeah.

9 Q. Okay. And then for the advertisement for the
10 Cookson, you said according to your note. Are you
11 referring to a footnote in your declaration?

12 A. Yes. Sorry. I'll try to stop saying notes.
13 But, yeah, the Boston Gazette in, oh, gosh, paragraph
14 21. That information circulated originally through the
15 Royal Armouries and Leeds.

16 Q. Okay. And which footnote is that? Is that
17 22?

18 A. That's 22, correct. There's a couple of --
19 there's a couple of things listed there. The firearms
20 history blog spot is what Royal Armouries references
21 and links to.

22 Q. Okay. So it's that particular link that will
23 be a link to the advertisement?

24 A. No. It's a link to the firearm, and it's got
25 some history behind it.

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1 Q. Okay. So when you're identifying that
2 particular advertisement for the Cookson, do you know
3 where we could review a copy of that?

4 A. I've not seen that one specifically, no.

5 Q. And so how do you know that there was an
6 advertisement?

7 A. I was going off of the expertise of the
8 scholars at the Royal Armouries.

9 Q. Oh, okay. And so -- and that's -- I'm sorry.
10 I'm getting confused. Sorry. Is that expertise found
11 in that -- in the links that are in footnote 22?

12 A. There's a description of the Cookson that
13 Royal Armouries links to --

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. -- and it lists that.

16 Q. I see. So there's a link within the link that
17 will --

18 A. Yeah. Yeah. Royal Armouries has -- I believe
19 it's their Cookson or one of their Lorenzoni types, and
20 then -- yeah.

21 Q. Okay. So are you aware of any other
22 advertisement advertising a ten-round or more repeater
23 in the Founding Era or earlier other than what we've
24 just discussed?

25 A. I'm not.

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1 Q. Okay. So I'm going to back up just a little
2 bit here. So earlier, a few minutes ago we were
3 talking about the firearms that you were referring to
4 in paragraph 19 that have ten rounds or more. And the
5 first category you mentioned were some one-offs made in
6 Europe. Do you know the specific names of those to
7 which you're referring?

8 A. The ones that I've listed?

9 Q. So just the ones that are here in the
10 declaration?

11 A. Those are the ones I know specifically. But
12 the reason I don't necessarily have the names for them
13 is because I've seen them in the museum collection, but
14 I don't recall exactly what they were. And I'm not in
15 Wyoming anymore, so I couldn't list all of them.

16 Q. Sure. And the ones I've seen in the
17 declaration are the Kalthoff, the Berselli, and the
18 Lorenzoni. And then it kind of goes on and talks about
19 the Cookson. But those are three?

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. Are those --

22 A. Yeah. And it's -- the Lorenzoni was
23 replicated a lot of times by other people, so it's not
24 one -- or, I mean, there was one person that developed
25 it, but then they call them Lorenzoni types.

1 race, ethnicity.

2 Q. Is it a book that's an online form or -- I
3 don't see a publisher or anything on there.

4 A. It's on several different platforms. I think
5 it's the sedgwickcounty.org has a copy of it. It looks
6 to be like it would be an article. It's not extensive
7 like a published book. It's kind of just a listing of
8 the laws with a few paragraphs.

9 Q. So for your assertion here in the first
10 sentence of paragraph 23, were you primarily relying on
11 Eckwall's research?

12 A. I have used Eckwall's research in the past.
13 So, yeah, it was a large portion of that, but I did
14 also use the Duke repository for several parts of this.

15 Q. Okay. Including that assertion in the first
16 sentence of paragraph 23?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. For the last sentence of paragraph 23, it
19 reads, "It is generally understood that early laws were
20 largely motivated by race."

21 Do you see that?

22 A. I do.

23 Q. And for that you cite in footnote 30 a
24 publication by Clayton Cramer, Colonial Firearms
25 Regulation; is that right?

1 A. That is correct.

2 Q. Who is Clayton Cramer?

3 A. Clayton Cramer is a scholar on firearms
4 history.

5 Q. Is he a recognized historian in the field?

6 A. I believe he is. I know that he's cited in a
7 lot of different historical works. I've read several
8 of his things over the years.

9 Q. And is this a published article?

10 A. I believe so.

11 Q. In what publication?

12 A. I'm not sure. I thought I put it in there,
13 but I didn't.

14 Q. Did you consider whether Mr. Cramer might have
15 any bias before relying on his publication?

16 A. Well, of course. You always kind of consider
17 that, but I've also seen in other declarations, in
18 other reports from people who, you know, have differing
19 opinions on firearms that that is something that people
20 acknowledge that they're race based.

21 They may not agree on the culture context
22 behind it, but the fact that a lot of them are race
23 based, I think is -- from what I've read, especially
24 someone I don't know declarations on this specifically,
25 but on other declarations that that is generally

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1 accepted. What people disagree on usually is why,
2 motivation, and relevancy.

3 Q. So were you aware that Mr. Cramer is also an
4 expert witness in this case on behalf of Plaintiffs?

5 A. I wasn't when I wrote this. I am now.

6 Q. Were you aware of that before I asked the
7 question?

8 A. I was.

9 Q. Okay. I'll represent to you that in his
10 deposition yesterday -- the days are blurring
11 together -- I think it was yesterday. Mr. Cramer
12 testified that he is a long-time supporter of the NRA.
13 He considers himself firmly on one side of the, quote,
14 unquote, culture war over firearms regulations, that
15 the NRA donated a thousand dollars to his state senate
16 campaign, and that he is not a neutral witness when it
17 comes to the issues in this case.

18 Does any of that cause you to question your
19 reliance on Mr. Cramer for your work?

20 A. I was not aware of a lot of that. I had some
21 personal interactions with Mr. Cramer when I first
22 started, but it is something that I would consider. I
23 also don't think that having, you know, an opinion and
24 having a relationship with gun people, gun industry
25 negates your ability to still evaluate your own biases.

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1 But I would have to kind of consider that because, as I
2 said, I wasn't aware of that prior to this.

3 MR. WILLIAMSON: Counsel, I'm going to
4 interject right here. I think there's kind of a
5 misrepresentation about Mr. Cramer's donation that he
6 received. Isn't it true that he returned that donation
7 to the NRA?

8 MR. PEKELIS: That was his testimony;
9 although, the documents or evidence was a bit unclear
10 on that.

11 MR. WILLIAMSON: All right. Thank you.

12 Q. BY MR. PEKELIS: Page -- same page -- oh, no,
13 sorry. Next page, 18, paragraph 24 of Exhibit 30.

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Final sentence you write, "As a result,
16 Revolutionary leaders, such as Paul Revere, required
17 possession of arms and ammunition by militiamen and
18 many required powder and projectiles in quantities
19 greater than ten pounds and rounds respectively."

20 Do you see that?

21 A. I do.

22 Q. And what sources are you relying on for that
23 assertion?

24 A. For that one I was using the original -- one
25 of the early summaries in Duncan.

1 Q. And Duncan is cited in footnote 34?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Okay. And that's the district court's
4 decision in Duncan from 2019?

5 A. I believe so, yes.

6 Q. Any other sources that you relied on for that
7 proposition?

8 A. I did see it in -- I believe I saw it also in
9 Johnson, et al., in their section on powder
10 regulations. I believe it's in there as well.

11 Q. And Johnson, et al., you're referring to the
12 citation in footnote 31, which is a law school
13 casebook?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. Okay. Well, let's take Duncan first. Do
16 historians typically rely on contemporary judicial
17 opinions as sources for understanding historical
18 events?

19 A. I think that's up to the person. A lot of
20 times with that it's coming from experts. So if it was
21 a place where I could find something that was a
22 succinct analysis of it and then I saw the laws on the
23 Duke site, then, yes, I would use it.

24 Q. Okay. It's a secondary source, you agree?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. Probably several steps removed from the
2 original source, whatever it's relying on, you would
3 agree?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. In this case the Duncan decision was reversed
6 by the Court of Appeals. Were you aware of that when
7 you cited it?

8 A. I wasn't aware of all of the different
9 components of it. I know it went through, and then I
10 know it went up, and now it's back down for evaluation.

11 Q. Right. So the fact that that decision was
12 actually vacated or reversed, does that cause you any
13 concern with relying on this as an assertion?

14 A. Not necessarily.

15 Q. Why not?

16 A. Because just because the overarching argument
17 created by one side may have had -- may have been
18 reversed for specific reasons, it doesn't mean that's
19 one of them.

20 Q. Let's go to paragraph 26. This is on the next
21 page, page 19. And you write, "In summary, at the time
22 of the Founding Era, laws about firearms restriction
23 were regularly directed towards groups of people rather
24 than the firearms themselves."

25 Do you see that?

1 A. I do.

2 Q. And what are your sources for that assertion?

3 A. I -- oh, I don't have that footnoted there,
4 but it's a combination of things, secondary sources
5 I've read over the years, as well as the Duke site
6 analyses that we used and have reviewed for Cody, many
7 different places.

8 Q. But you haven't cited those here?

9 A. No, I did not. I was speaking more generally
10 there.

11 Q. Okay. I want to go back to the Johnson
12 casebook. Do historians typically rely on law school
13 casebooks as sources for understanding historical
14 events?

15 A. If it provides a good description of it, I
16 don't know why you wouldn't.

17 Q. Okay. Also paragraph 26, this is the last
18 sentence -- oh, no, sorry. It's the next sentence.
19 "Within these laws, repeating and firing capacity are
20 not mentioned."

21 So did you conduct a search of laws mentioning
22 repeating or firing capacity in the Duke repository?

23 A. I believe I looked up repeating, not firing
24 capacity, because I don't think that's wording that
25 they would use. And then I utilized, you know, other

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1 resources that have summaries of the laws. But I do
2 think I searched repeating when I was doing that, but I
3 was also trying to be creative to make sure that I was
4 covering other firearms-based verbiage that they could
5 have used.

6 Q. Did you examine the prevalence of repeaters or
7 magazine-fed repeaters among civilians in the Founding
8 Era? I think I asked you that already.

9 A. The prevalence of it, no, not comprehensively.
10 But of the ones I mentioned I do reference that they're
11 one-offs or if they've been made.

12 Q. So just as kind of a common sense matter,
13 might the lack of widespread existence of those
14 technologies be a reason why you didn't find laws
15 mentioning them?

16 A. Not necessarily. Because in terms of
17 repeating, possibly. But in terms of regulations on
18 specific firearms, I mean, there were many firearms
19 around there, and I didn't necessarily find through my
20 searching things about firearms features in the
21 timeframe either. It's more focused, like I said, on
22 groups.

23 And then there are some other categories of
24 things that are more with, you know, gunsmith
25 relationships that I saw a few on on stamping and that

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1 kind of thing. That wasn't really relevant to this,
2 but I saw when I was looking on the Duke site.

3 Q. So I think you're saying that you did conduct
4 a comprehensive, exhaustive search of firearm statutes,
5 ordinances, other laws from the 18th and 19th
6 centuries. Is that your testimony?

7 A. I said I looked into the Duke law and tried to
8 find at much as I could, and then I also utilized
9 secondary sources on that as well. I did not print out
10 every law and, you know, file it like has been done now
11 in California. I did not do that, but I did do my due
12 diligence to find as many things that I could that
13 would be related to that.

14 Q. Did you spend more time looking at the primary
15 source material or the secondary source material?

16 A. I would say I utilized a lot of secondary
17 sources, but I also did utilize primary.

18 Q. Which would you say more?

19 A. I would probably say secondary in this case.

20 Q. Okay. So in footnote 69 you cite David
21 Yamane?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Who is David Yamane?

24 A. He is a sociology professor at Wake Forest.

25 Q. Okay. And you're citing a book called

1 Concealed Carry Revolution: Expanding the Right to
2 Bear Arms in America?

3 A. That is correct.

4 Q. That's a secondary source?

5 A. That is correct.

6 Q. I haven't read it, but Amazon describes it as
7 brief and accessibly written. Would you agree with
8 that?

9 A. It is brief. David is currently working on a
10 much larger book on what he calls Gun Culture 2.0. And
11 so he published this one as kind of a small segment of
12 his research.

13 Q. Okay. And --

14 A. I did not read that description, though.
15 That's...

16 Q. Well, he's a sociologist too. He's not an
17 historian, right?

18 A. Correct, but there's a lot of history in his
19 research.

20 Q. So in the paragraph that you're citing him --
21 this is paragraph 38 -- you say, "Racial firearm bans
22 continued into the nineteenth century. States
23 including but not limited to Louisiana, South Carolina,
24 Florida, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, and
25 Mississippi enacted race bans between ratification and

1 the American Civil War."

2 Do you see that, right?

3 A. I do.

4 Q. Okay. And the source you're citing there is
5 Eckwall?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And that's the only source for that assertion
8 there?

9 A. Just for that summary he had a good succinct
10 listing of that, but it would reflect that as well in
11 Duke. I just knew that that was a good kind of
12 succinct area, so that's why I footnoted that instead
13 of footnoting a lot of other areas.

14 Q. Did you try to compare the number of racially
15 restrictive firearm laws with race neutral firearm laws
16 in the 19th century?

17 A. I did not do a full comparison like that, no.

18 Q. Okay. Paragraph 39, the next paragraph,
19 starts as follows: "During this period in between
20 ratifications of the Second and the Fourteenth
21 Amendments, some laws emerged restricting carry by any
22 person."

23 Did you conduct a comprehensive survey of 19th
24 century laws restricting carry by any person?

25 A. No. I also -- although, I did not reference

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1 it in this, Randolph Roth's declaration in a few cases
2 talks about this pretty extensively. I probably could
3 have cited him on that, but that was one of the other
4 places that I looked.

5 Q. Would you say you relied on Mr. Roth's
6 declaration?

7 A. No. I just knew it had good information in it
8 on some of the cases, so that was one of other places
9 where I did -- in addition to the websites and David
10 Yamane's scholarship -- and I believed -- well, for
11 that I didn't really look at the Johnson series as
12 much, but I took it from several other places just to
13 kind of confirm what I had seen.

14 Q. So your testimony is that Rolfe's dec -- or,
15 excuse me, Roth's declaration has some of this material
16 in it, but you didn't rely on it for creating your
17 declaration in this case?

18 A. I mean, I utilized it, but I wouldn't say I
19 relied on it.

20 Q. What's the difference?

21 A. Utilizing it would be taking his research and
22 seeing validity in it based on an evaluation and then
23 also putting it in here, but I wouldn't say it's the
24 only thing I looked at.

25 Q. I don't mean rely as like that's the only

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, LORRIE R. CHINN, the undersigned Certified Court Reporter, pursuant to RCW 5.28.010 authorized to administer oaths and affirmations in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify:

That the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings, a transcript of which is attached, was given before me at the time and place stated therein; that any and/or all witness(es) were duly sworn remotely to testify to the truth; that the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings were by me stenographically recorded and transcribed under my supervision, to the best of my ability; that the foregoing transcript contains a full, true, and accurate record of all the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings given and occurring at the time and place stated in the transcript; that a review of which was requested; that I am in no way related to any party to the matter, nor to any counsel, nor do I have any financial interest in the event of the cause.

Reading and signing was not requested pursuant to FRCP Rule 30(e).

WITNESS MY HAND AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE this 26th day of January, 2023.

Lorrie R. Chinn



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Deposition of Clayton Cramer

Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

January 19, 2023



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Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al. v. Brown, et al.

Clayton Cramer

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION,)	
INC., et al.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
	)	Case Nos.
v.	)	2:22-cv-01815-IM
	)	3:22-cv-01859-IM
KATE BROWN, et al.,	)	3:22-cv-01862-IM
	)	3:22-CV-01869-IM
Defendants.)	
)	
)	
)	
(Continued))	

* VIDEOCONFERENCE *
VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION
OF EXPERT
CLAYTON CRAMER

Witness located in:

Middleton, Idaho

* All participants appeared via videoconference *

DATE TAKEN: January 19, 2023

REPORTED BY: Tia B. Reidt, Washington RPR, CSR #2798
Oregon #22-0001

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(Continued)

MARK FITZ, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,

Defendants.

KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,

Defendants.

DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,

Defendants.

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1 Middleton, Idaho; Thursday, January 19, 2023

2 10:17 a.m.

3 -o0o-

4
5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Good morning.

6 This is the deposition of Clayton Cramer in
7 the matter of Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc., et al.,
8 v. Brown, et al, Case Numbers 2:22-cv-01815-IM,
9 3:22-cv-01859-IM, 3:22-cv-01862-IM, and
10 3:22-cv-01869-IM in the United States District Court
11 for the District of Oregon, and was noticed by
12 Markowitz Herbold.

13 The time now is approximately 9:37 a.m. on
14 this 19th day of January, 2023, and we are convening
15 via Buell virtual depositions.

16 My name is Cathy Zak from Buell Realtime
17 Reporting, LLC, located at 1325 4th Avenue, Suite 1840,
18 in Seattle, Washington 98101.

19 Will Counsel please identify themselves for
20 the record.

21 MS. DAWSON: I'm Erin Dawson. I'm with
22 the law firm Markowitz Herbold, and we represent
23 Defendants.

24 MR. WILLIAMSON: This is Leonard
25 Williamson from the law firm Van Ness Williamson, LLP

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1 in Salem, Oregon, and we represent the Oregon Federal
2 Firearms Federation, Plaintiffs in this matter.

3 MR. PEKELIS: This is Zach Pekelis with
4 the law firm Pacifica Law Group in Seattle, Washington,
5 and I represent Intervenor-Defendant Oregon Alliance
6 for Gun Safety.

7 MR. WILSON: Harry Wilson, Special
8 Assistant Attorney General with Markowitz Herbold for
9 Defendants.

10 MS. BLAESING: Lauren Blaesing from
11 Markowitz Herbold, also counsel for Defendants.

12 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: All right. Thank you.

13 The court reporter may now swear in the
14 witness.

15 THE COURT REPORTER: Can I please get a
16 stipulation from counsel to swear in the witness, as
17 I'm a Washington state court reporter and notary, and
18 the witness is in Idaho.

19 MR. WILLIAMSON: OFF plaintiffs stipulate.

20 MS. DAWSON: Defendants stipulate as well.

21 MR. PEKELIS: Intervenor-Defendant as
22 well.

23
24 CLAYTON CRAMER,
25 having been first duly sworn by the

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Clayton Cramer

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1 Certified Court Reporter, was deposed as follows:

2

3 EXAMINATION

4 BY MS. DAWSON:

5 Q. Mr. Cramer, it's nice to meet you. As I said,
6 my name is Erin Dawson. I'm with the law firm
7 Markowitz Herbold, and I represent defendants.

8 Just for the record, what is your full name?

9 A. Clayton Earl Cramer.

10 Q. And do you understand that this deposition is
11 being transcribed by the court reporter here as well as
12 being recorded by audio and video?

13 A. Yes, I do.

14 Q. Great.

15 And can you confirm for me that Mr. Williamson
16 shared with you the ground rules that the parties
17 agreed to in advance of this deposition?

18 A. Yes, he did.

19 Q. Wonderful.

20 So do you understand that the oath that you
21 just took is the same type of oath that you would take
22 in a courtroom?

23 A. Absolutely.

24 Q. And here is how I envision this going:

25 I'll ask you questions. If you don't

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1 understand any particular question, just let me know,
2 and I'll do my best to either reframe it or restate it.

3 A. Okay.

4 Q. The converse of that would be I'll assume that
5 you understood my question if you go ahead and answer
6 it. Does that seem fair?

7 A. Yes, it does.

8 Q. Okay.

9 And we discussed this off the record, but just
10 for the record, if you need a break, let me know. As
11 long as there's no question kind of pending, waiting
12 for your answer, we can take a break at any time.

13 A. I understand.

14 Q. I will do my best to break after about an
15 hour, but if I lose track of time, you're welcome to
16 signal me on that as well.

17 A. Okay.

18 Q. So is there anything that would prevent you
19 from thinking clearly today?

20 A. No.

21 Q. And is there anything that would prevent you
22 from answering truthfully today?

23 A. No. Nothing preventing me from answering
24 truthfully ever.

25 Q. Okay. Great.

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1 A. My recollection from reading it was it had no
2 such limitation in terms of -- of location.

3 Q. Okay.

4 So would you agree, and I think you touched on
5 this briefly, that the Secret Service definition
6 includes attacks where three or more people are either
7 wounded or killed?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. So it doesn't describe an attack kind of in
10 the amount of deaths?

11 A. That's true. Three or more harmed.

12 Q. Okay.

13 So could it -- you know, theoretically, it
14 could include an attack that results in zero deaths.

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. That would qualify?

17 A. Yes. There might -- well, there are
18 frequently incidents where several people are injured
19 but no one actually dies.

20 Q. Okay.

21 So if we move to the next paragraph, you
22 write -- this is the last paragraph on page 8, "For
23 purposes of my research, I have adapted the Secret
24 Service's definition. For purposes of this research, I
25 slightly extended the FBI definition to include at

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1 least two murder victims committed in multiple
2 locations within 24 hours and use the Secret Service's
3 'three more people harmed.'"

4 Is that an accurate --

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. -- reading or your statement?

7 Okay.

8 So I want to make sure that I understand kind
9 of your definition. You state that you used the Secret
10 Service's three or more people harmed definition?

11 A. Well, in some ways I sort of -- I adapted -- I
12 sort of merged that and the FBI definition.

13 (Reporter requests to please speak slowly.)

14 THE WITNESS: Okay.

15 I said that I adapted -- maybe a more accurate
16 description is that I merged the Secret Service's
17 definition with the FBI's definition to include at
18 least two murder victims. And this can be incidents
19 that are committed in multiple locations within 24
20 hours.

21 BY MS. DAWSON:

22 Q. So at least two murder victims, and could be
23 multiple locations, and --

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. -- and 24 hours?

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1 A. And three or more people harmed. So if two
2 people are killed and four people are wounded during
3 this attack, then that would qualify.

4 Q. Okay.

5 [Indecipherable].

6 (Reporter clarification.)

7 MS. DAWSON: Sorry. It's muttering. I
8 tend to do that. I apologize.

9 BY MS. DAWSON:

10 Q. So I'm trying to figure out if you were
11 defining mass murder, why did you select a definition
12 or kind of create a definition that included harm
13 rather than sticking to the murder aspect?

14 A. Because a great many events that are commonly
15 thought of as mass murders. For example, the incident
16 in Isla Vista several years back involve a number of
17 people that are wounded and only a few people that are
18 actually murdered.

19 And as I said, because the Secret Service had
20 used this notion of three or more people harmed, it
21 seemed like a logical thing. I mean, if someone
22 attempts to mass murder and they're not very good at
23 it, they only kill, like, two people but they injure
24 five or six others, it's a pretty good assumption they
25 were not just trying to kill two people. They were

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1 probably trying to murder a lot more than two.

2 Q. However, the Secret Service definition is of a
3 mass attack rather than a mass murder. So it didn't
4 seem as if they were purporting to define mass murder
5 in the same way that when I read mass murder in your
6 definition you have kind of the word "murder" in there.
7 Is there a reason you elected not to go with the FBI's
8 definition, which I think you state is kind of what's
9 accepted in scholarly research and is what the FBI
10 employs?

11 A. In fact, I'm not sure that there's any
12 agreement that it has to all be in one location or one
13 event. Because in fact, quite a few of the mass
14 murders that have been reported over the last 20 or 30
15 years have involved attacks that took place in several
16 locations. People commit murders in one place and move
17 on to commit murders in another place during the same
18 few hours.

19 Q. And I may have mis- -- misheard. I think your
20 definition of kind of what the scholarly -- scholarship
21 in the field accepts is just four or more dead.

22 A. Right.

23 Q. So setting aside the location, is there a
24 reason you didn't select that definition that you said
25 is pretty commonly accepted?

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1 A. Mostly because of the fact the Secret Service
2 had this other strange definition of three or more
3 harmed. And that particular report was, in fact,
4 almost entirely related to firearms mass murders. They
5 seem to have paid very little attention to other
6 categories of mass murder.

7 Q. So it sounds like you have -- FBI, you have
8 the field of scholarship. And then you happen to have
9 a mass attack definition kind of hanging out over here
10 with the Secret Service definition. But you decided to
11 go with that one instead?

12 A. Well, as I said, I sort of -- I used
13 components of both of those to come up with a
14 definition, which seemed to me to be pretty logical.
15 At least two people are dead, and a lot of other
16 people -- other people are injured, presumably because
17 the killer was intending to kill more than those two
18 people.

19 Q. Okay.

20 So other than kind of the presence of the
21 Secret Service definition, was there anything else that
22 led you to base your decision to create your
23 definition? Did you base it on anything else?

24 A. Nope.

25 Q. Okay.

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1 And do you know of any scholarship, kind of
2 scholarly authorities that would define mass murder
3 using two or three dead?

4 A. I can -- not immediately.

5 Q. Okay.

6 So if you move on to page 9, first paragraph,
7 first sentence, you note there that -- and I'll quote
8 you. It says "Suicide or lawful killing of the mass
9 murderer or murderers is not included in the total
10 dead."

11 And that's part of your definition; is that
12 correct?

13 A. They will not be included in the count of the
14 number of dead.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. So if someone goes on a rampage and shoots
17 three or four people and a police officer or a civilian
18 shoots and kills the murderer during the commission of
19 that crime, the murderer's death will not be included
20 in the total dead for that incident.

21 Q. Are you using the murderer's death to create
22 -- to include it in your dataset, though? So let's say
23 you had -- if your definition is two murder victims and
24 the murderer kills one person and is then shot by
25 police officers, notwithstanding that you aren't going

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1 to include him as part of your death count, would you
2 then classify that as a mass murder incident in your
3 dataset?

4 A. His death does not count as one of the deaths
5 that matter. I mean, if he shoots someone and kills
6 them, and the police shoot and kill him, that's only
7 two dead. Even if he shoots two people and the police
8 shoot him, that's really only two victims. So two
9 dead.

10 Q. Okay.

11 So you're not counting his death for purposes
12 of whether or not to classify this incident --

13 A. No.

14 Q. -- in your dataset?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Okay. Thank you for clarifying that.

17 (Reporter asks parties to speak one at a
18 time.)

19 THE WITNESS: Okay. Sorry.

20 BY MS. DAWSON:

21 Q. On page 9, first full paragraph, first
22 sentence, you state "I have excluded multiday mass
23 murders committed in riots, such as the New York City
24 draft riots of 1863 and many of the race riots of the
25 20th century because they were not in one location."

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1 in this chart? Because --

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. -- when I read it --

4 A. It is.

5 Q. Okay.

6 (Reporter asks parties to speak one at a
7 time.)

8 MS. DAWSON: Sorry.

9 THE WITNESS: Yes, that is a separate
10 query I did to find out which ones only involve
11 non-firearms, which ones only used firearms.

12 BY MS. DAWSON:

13 Q. Okay.

14 Is that number where you have 3,809 for
15 non-firearms, and you have 2,068 for firearms
16 reflective of the entire dataset of multiple weapon
17 incidents in your data?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. So total, if I were to add those two numbers
20 together, that's everything that's not included in your
21 single-weapon-incident chart on page 20?

22 A. Could you ask that question again?

23 Q. If I added the -- the incidents listed on
24 page 20 in your chart, and I added the two numbers that
25 you have on the top of page 21, which is 3,809 and

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1 2,068, if I added those sets together, that would
2 cumulatively be your entire dataset; is that correct?

3 A. And I -- I can see a problem there. I can
4 definitely see a difficulty with that because the
5 "Firearm Unknown" category is 25 -- 2,571. So --

6 Q. You also have --

7 Sorry.

8 A. So pretty clearly, that count -- those counts
9 are not quite right.

10 Q. You also have an "Unknown" category that's
11 862. So one of my questions was going to be:

12 How do you know it's a single-weapon incident
13 if it's unknown?

14 A. Well --

15 Q. Do you have a sense for that?

16 A. "Unknown" means that we have absolutely no
17 idea. There's no other weapons identified. There's no
18 weapons identified as having caused the murder.
19 There's a surprising number of these news accounts that
20 merely tell us that a whole family was murdered, and
21 they don't identify how.

22 Q. So it could have been multiple weapons, and it
23 could have been a single weapon. You just don't know
24 because there's no weapon listed at all?

25 A. Right.

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1 Q. Okay.

2 So for purposes of the numbers listed at the
3 top of page 21, which is non-firearms used, 3,809, and
4 then firearms, 2,068, is it possible those overlap
5 there between that and your other chart?

6 A. I do not think that they overlap, but I do
7 think that that firearms-only mass murder count is
8 probably too low.

9 Q. Okay.

10 When you have here on page 20, you have your
11 categories listed, can you tell me what "personal"
12 means?

13 A. Meaning that -- well, that was basically
14 things like someone being murdered by a fist or feet.
15 There's one where the -- which perhaps could have been
16 categorized as blunt, where one of the murderers picked
17 up a child and basically smashed his head against a
18 tree trunk.

19 Q. And then for the "Other Sharp" category, can
20 you tell me what that is?

21 A. That includes things like razors and pretty
22 much anything that is not explicitly a knife that is a
23 sharp object used to kill someone.

24 Q. And then what about "Other"?

25 A. That includes fairly unusual things. There's

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1 one incident where the killers, two of them used
2 blowtorches on couples in a lovers' lane in Ypsilanti,
3 Michigan in 1931.

4 (Reporter clarification.)

5 THE WITNESS: Ypsilanti, Michigan.

6 And there's also another one where there was a
7 Christmas party happening in a union event somewhere in
8 Michigan where the -- there's a lot of people upstairs
9 at a Christmas party, and someone opens up the front
10 door and shouts "Fire! Fire! Everyone get out!" And
11 it's one of those doors which you don't see anymore
12 that basically opens inward, not outward. And so this
13 huge crowd of people are trying to get out, 74 people
14 are stomped, trampled to death trying to get out of
15 this door that would not open.

16 BY MS. DAWSON:

17 Q. So in that instance when someone yelled
18 "Fire!" you coded that as a mass murder under "Other"?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And I just want to confirm that the numbers
21 listed here on page 20 in this chart, these are for
22 incidents, not deaths; is that correct?

23 A. Yeah, incidents.

24 Q. And can you tell me why you didn't include a
25 list of deaths here as opposed to incidents?

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1 A. Mostly because I was not thinking about that.
2 Although, it would be -- actually, a very good
3 suggestion would be to show a breakdown by total -- by
4 deaths -- by -- for each of these.

5 Q. And did you perform a chronological breakdown
6 of the data you have here?

7 A. I performed chronological breakdowns of
8 various types. I'm not sure how many of them I
9 included. Some of it isn't the -- in many cases I
10 started working on chronological breakdowns like that
11 and did -- did not actually complete them because I'm
12 primarily entering data at this point because the data
13 analysis part of this document I would consider quite
14 incomplete.

15 One of the breakdowns that I did make over
16 time was, for example, identifying mental-health-caused
17 mass murders over time.

18 Q. So when you say that the data analysis part of
19 this project is incomplete, you mean you collected some
20 data and you -- the incomplete part is...?

21 A. I have not -- I've not written all of the
22 queries that I need and produced all the charts that I
23 need to present positive conclusions yet. I can see
24 some things that pop up rather obviously, and others
25 are not so obvious.

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1 Q. And we have talked a little bit about numbers.
2 There's numbers elsewhere in your declaration, and I
3 just want to make certain that I understand what went
4 into each of them.

5 A. Okay.

6 Q. So I apologize in advance. I'm going to hop
7 around just a little bit. But I'll let you know which
8 pages I'm on. So we have page 20 with this chart.

9 I have -- have you added up kind of these
10 columns to come to a total for your
11 single-weapon-incident chart?

12 A. I have not added them up, no.

13 Q. Does 10,032 seem about right?

14 A. That seems a little on the high side just
15 because the largest single category here is 2,571, and
16 most the rest of these are quite a bit smaller.

17 Q. So I can represent to you that we added the
18 numbers, and it's 10,032. But for purposes of the
19 conversation, we can take a break if you want to add
20 them up yourself and come to kind of your own
21 conclusion.

22 A. You know, that might not -- might not be a bad
23 idea to do that.

24 MS. DAWSON: Okay.

25 Let's do that.

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1 Let's go ahead and take -- how long do you
2 think you'd like just to not feel pressured and be able
3 to run those numbers?

4 THE WITNESS: I'd say about ten minutes.

5 MS. DAWSON: Okay.

6 Let's go ahead and take a quick ten-minute
7 break, then.

8 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the record.

9 The time is 11:15 a.m.

10 (Pause in the proceedings.)

11 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the
12 record.

13 The time is 11:19 a.m.

14 BY MS. DAWSON:

15 Q. Mr. Cramer, during our break, did you have the
16 opportunity to calculate a total number for that chart
17 on page 20?

18 A. Yes. And you're right. It is -- it is -- I'm
19 not sure exactly which query produced that data, but
20 it's clearly wrong. I can tell you how many incidents
21 and dead there were by firearms before 1960 and how
22 many by non-firearm before 1960.

23 Q. And can you explain to me when you say that
24 it's clearly wrong?

25 A. Well, the query that I constructed to request

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1 this information for the database was clearly not
2 properly constructed. I will say that I -- SQL
3 database queries can be sometimes rather confusing.
4 And I will not say that I'm quite as expert perhaps as
5 I need to be, but I at least have numbers that make
6 some sense now.

7 Q. So we have the -- we have the chart here,
8 which it sounds like you agree is likely incorrect. We
9 have the numbers on page 21. And just so that I am
10 clear, what do those numbers represent in the first
11 paragraph on page 21 where it says "When grouped by
12 incidents..."?

13 A. Incidents where only a non-firearm item was
14 marked. Because I've added a few entries in the
15 last -- in the last few days, incidents before 1960,
16 the non-firearms incidents are now 3,812 dead, a total
17 of 807 incidents. And the incidents by firearm are now
18 866 incidents, 3,740 dead. It definitely changes
19 things a bit.

20 Q. Okay.

21 And so if you flip to -- I'll take you to --
22 let me take a look at my page number. For my own
23 information, when we're looking at your non-firearm
24 data, were there any instances or incidents in that
25 dataset where more than 50 people were killed?

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. What were those events?

3 A. Well, the one I just mentioned where 74 people
4 died being trampled coming out of a -- out of that
5 hall. There's another one that happened not before
6 1960. There are a few other fairly large ones that --
7 let me take a quick look, and I can find you the number
8 of incidents that took place that involved more than --

9 Q. Prior to 1960?

10 A. Yes, before 1960.

11 Q. And is this based on the dataset that you have
12 that you put together?

13 A. Yes.

14 Actually, it might take a little more -- more
15 time than --

16 Q. Okay.

17 Can you tell me, does the phrase
18 "non-firearms" for purposes of your statement on
19 page 21, does that includes deaths where the weapon was
20 coded "Unknown"?

21 A. No, it does not.

22 Q. Okay.

23 And then -- so as I understand from our prior
24 conversation, the datasets between page 20 and page 21
25 do not have overlap?

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1 A. They should, but they clearly do not.

2 Q. Okay.

3 On page 14, if you'll move to page 14.

4 A. Page 14.

5 Q. Mm-hm.

6 And if you look at the second full paragraph
7 below the subheader "Data Limitations," there you state
8 "Before 1960, these intrafamily mass murders are 741 of
9 1,796 incidents and 2,784 out of 12,730 dead."

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Can you help me understand why the death total
12 there is 12,730, but then it appears you have a death
13 total on pages 20 and 21 that differ from that?

14 A. Let's see. If you mean the table by weapon
15 type, yes, I agree that's clearly wrong.

16 Q. Well, if you look at page 21 and you add those
17 two numbers together, that is not 12,730.

18 A. No. But -- yeah. I would agree with you on
19 that.

20 The "Other" is part of that, but it's not all
21 of it.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. The "Unknown," I mean. Yeah, "Unknown" and
24 "Other" definitely fiddle with this a bit.

25 Q. Well, when I look at the total number of

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1 incidents here, it looks like it's, as you've stated,
2 1,796. And then on page 20, you stated that the
3 numbers here reflect incidents as well. And as we've
4 calculated, it's 10,032.

5 A. Yeah, that number is clearly wrong. This --
6 the table here on page 20 is clearly incorrect.

7 Q. Okay.

8 And then if you look at page 16.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. And you look at the first full paragraph, you
11 state "Through 1960, there were seven thousand --"
12 sorry "-- 797 non-firearm mass murders." And then you
13 have ": 3,781 dead: an average of 4.74 dead per
14 incident; 840 exclusively firearms mass murders, 3,653
15 dead: an average of 4.35 dead per incident."

16 What went into that calculation?

17 A. Well, basically I went ahead and asked for an
18 account of all the mass murders that did not involve
19 firearms, that were some other category, and the total
20 number of people killed in these incidents, and the
21 database also calculated the average. The average
22 number of dead per incident.

23 Q. And does that include single-weapon incidents?

24 A. That would include any incident involving any
25 non-firearm weapon. And the other one involves

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1 anyone -- any incident that involved at least one
2 firearm. You know, it could be a pistol. It could be
3 a rifle. It could be both. It could be the "Firearm
4 Unknown" category.

5 Q. So you have here non-firearm incidents and
6 firearm incidents. Your non-firearm incidents you have
7 listed as 797. Your firearm incidents you have listed
8 as 840. Total, those are 1,637. You have on page 14 a
9 total incident count of 1,796.

10 Can you tell me why those are different?

11 A. Because some of the -- some of the intrafamily
12 mass murders do not fit in the category of either
13 "Firearm" or "Non-Firearm" in many cases because
14 they're unknown or they're in the "Other" category.

15 Q. Okay.

16 So on your -- any of your lists, whether it's
17 page 21, which has a non-firearm/firearm calculation,
18 or page 14, which has -- so a total number of
19 incidents, which is 1,796, and then on pages 16, where
20 you have them broken out again, but you still have kind
21 of overall number -- you have incidents for each, tell
22 me which of those datasets you have excluded numbers
23 from as you just described to me you did for one
24 dataset.

25 A. Non-firearm mass murders includes only things

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1 like only the axes, the hatchets, knives, other sharp,
2 arson, strangulation. It does not include anything
3 that had a firearm of any type coded.

4 Q. Understood, that it would not include a
5 firearm.

6 A. Right.

7 Q. But you have -- you have a -- I think what
8 you've told me is that the -- one of your totals, which
9 is the intrafamily total on page 14, has excluded --
10 did you say it excluded or included a certain number of
11 incidents?

12 A. It would have -- it would have excluded
13 several incidents -- no. That lists all of the -- all
14 of the incidents that are intrafamily.

15 Q. So that is not an overall number of incidents?
16 It's just intrafamily incidents?

17 A. 741, yeah, is the intrafamily murders.

18 Q. Okay.

19 So let me take a quick look here.

20 I -- so perhaps you can clarify for me. It
21 says "Before 1960, these intrafamily mass murders are
22 741 of 1,796 incidents."

23 Are the 1,796 incidents the total number of
24 incidents in your dataset?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. Okay.

2 So if that is the total number of incidents in
3 your dataset, which is how I read that, and then you
4 compare it with the information that you have on
5 page 16, where you have listed 797 non-firearm mass
6 murders and that you have also listed 840 exclusively
7 firearms mass murders, when you add those totals
8 together they do not total 1,796. So my question is:

9 Why the difference?

10 A. Which the answer is, you know, I'm not
11 entirely sure. But pretty clearly I did something
12 wrong when I was requesting this information out of the
13 database.

14 Q. Do you recall if you specifically omitted
15 anything from any of your totals? And I'm happy to
16 walk through each of them. So the intrafamily mass
17 murder total, total of incidents, do you recall -- do
18 you recall excluding anything from that dataset when
19 you listed total incidents?

20 A. No.

21 In fact, I can find that right here, I think.

22 No, what I did is I selected for all -- for
23 all the items that have the category "Fam," family.

24 Q. So those incidents only included family-based
25 murders?

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1 A. Yes. Those are ones where it was someone who
2 was -- a murder that took place where a family member
3 or someone who lived in the home murdered -- murdered
4 many or all of a family.

5 Q. Okay.

6 And then in your research, what is the
7 relationship between the type of weapon used and the
8 number of victims in a mass murder?

9 So for example, if the weapon is an explosive,
10 is the average number of victims higher than if, say,
11 the weapon is an ax?

12 A. I cannot immediately tell you the answer to
13 that because that's part of the data analysis I have
14 not gotten to.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. I can tell you that many of the explosives
17 incidents are in fact -- often have fairly high death
18 counts. The ax murders, they tend to be a smaller
19 number, of course. But sometimes you have as many as
20 eight people murdered with an ax.

21 Q. But what I think I'm hearing you say is you
22 haven't run that analysis?

23 A. No, I've not run an analysis.

24 Q. Okay.

25 So on page 18 in that last full paragraph

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1 there --

2 A. Okay.

3 Last full. Okay.

4 Q. You state "Firearms became more common weapons
5 by the 1920s."

6 What were you relying on for that conclusion?

7 A. The fact that as I was entering these things
8 in, I began to notice firearms a little more commonly
9 showing up in these mass murders.

10 Before that point, they had tended to use more
11 axes and hatchets and knives. I have not --

12 Q. So what did --

13 Go ahead.

14 A. I have not actually produced graphs or charts
15 of that. That's more an impressionistic viewpoint of
16 what I was finding.

17 Q. Would it be fair to say, then, that firearms
18 were less common weapons before the 1920s?

19 A. I would say so, yes.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. Firearms, I think, become more common because
22 they become more commonly owned and used.

23 The axes and hatchets are, of course, part of
24 the use of the wood for illumination and then cooking.
25 Every house has an ax or a hatchet if they have a wood

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1 stove.

2 Q. I'd like to ask you just a couple of questions
3 about your other declaration. Do you have that one
4 handy?

5 A. Let me go ahead and open that.

6 Q. So this would be the one that's actually
7 titled "First Declaration of Clayton Cramer." And then
8 below that, it says "Permit System." And at the top,
9 it would say "Document 74."

10 A. Yeah, I'm finding that.

11 MS. DAWSON: And for the court reporter,
12 I'd like, if we haven't already, to go ahead and mark
13 that one Exhibit 12.

14 (Exhibit 12 marked for identification.)

15 THE COURT REPORTER: Exhibit 12 has been
16 marked.

17 THE WITNESS: This one says Document 74?

18 BY MS. DAWSON:

19 Q. Yes.

20 A. Okay.

21 Q. If you could flip to page 13. I'm going to do
22 likewise.

23 A. Okay.

24 Q. Hold on one second. I'm going to try and
25 catch up with myself.

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1 Okay.

2 So under the heading "Summary" in the second
3 sentence you state that "...licensing of concealed
4 carry is a post-1868 phenomenon. Concealed weapon laws
5 were complete bans with ill-defined exceptions."

6 Do you see that?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Okay.

9 Can you tell me, what are you basing that on?

10 A. The statutes that I have read from the period
11 before 1840 that regulate concealed carry, a very
12 common term that's used in those in some of the
13 post-war statutes, like Texas's 1871 have exceptions
14 for travelers. And they never define what "travelers"
15 mean.

16 Q. And so is it fair to say that -- well,
17 actually, let me ask you.

18 Are you making a distinction between concealed
19 carry licensing and concealed weapons laws in that
20 statement?

21 A. Yes, I'm making a distinction. There are a
22 lot of laws that prohibit concealed carry but do not
23 necessarily -- but do not provide a licensing system.
24 They basically say you may not carry a concealed weapon
25 except for one or two conditions. But licensing is not

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1 something that's -- something that they go ahead and
2 provide for.

3 Q. Okay.

4 So following that statement that you make
5 where you say "Concealed weapon laws were complete bans
6 with ill-defined exceptions," you have a text below it
7 from an Indiana law. Based on the footnote, it looks
8 like it's an Indiana law from 1820.

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Can you tell me how that relates to your prior
11 statement?

12 A. When I said "ill-defined exceptions," at the
13 very end it says "Provided, however, this act shall not
14 be so construed to affect travelers."

15 Q. So is this one of the laws you're stating are
16 a complete ban?

17 A. Well, it's not a licensing law. It's a ban
18 that has a couple of exceptions that does not define
19 what they mean by them. But basically, there's no
20 license provided. There's no way to issue a license
21 for this. It's just --

22 Q. Got it. Okay.

23 A. It's just your general ban with this one
24 exception.

25 Q. So I think what you're saying here is that

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1 this is just a lot of ban this behavior and -- period,
2 flat ban.

3 A. Well, a flat ban except for this -- this
4 exception about travelers.

5 Q. Understood.

6 Okay. Thank you.

7 Have you found other examples of similar types
8 of laws?

9 A. Yeah. The 1831 Indiana ban has a similar
10 exception for travelers and the 1871 Texas law that is
11 disputed in English [indecipherable].

12 (Reporter clarification.)

13 THE WITNESS: In English v. State, 1872,
14 had a similar exception for travelers.

15 At a later time, the Texas courts ended up
16 deciding that if you were crossing a county line, that
17 qualified as traveling, and therefore if you were
18 crossing county line, you were okay to be carrying
19 concealed.

20 BY MS. DAWSON:

21 Q. On page -- oh, I'm sorry.

22 A. Go ahead.

23 Q. On the following page, if you just flip it
24 over, you have two laws there, 1831 Indiana ban and
25 1838 Arkansas ban. Is that what you're referring to

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1 when you were listing other laws that were similar?

2 A. Well, those are other laws that are similar.
3 There is a -- there's another law from -- I think it's
4 Arkansas, which is after the Civil War, which, again,
5 has exceptions for people that are traveling.

6 Q. Do you recall the date on that?

7 A. No, I do not immediately recall it. I mean, I
8 could probably find it if I worked a little bit. It
9 was -- it was after 1868, however, interestingly
10 enough.

11 It definitely -- there's a dispute about a guy
12 who's carrying a pistol in his saddlebags, and he's --
13 I guess also he was apparently brandishing the gun
14 later. His defense was that he was a traveler. My
15 recollection is that the state supreme court ended up
16 accepting that argument. And the following year, the
17 Arkansas legislature, again, revised their concealed
18 weapon permit law. Not permit to conceal but carry ban
19 to deal with the problem with this sort of behavior.

20 Q. Do you have a sense for how common these types
21 of bans were?

22 A. They were -- they were actually quite common
23 in the South. California's 1863 concealed carry ban
24 also has that same exception for travelers.

25 Q. Okay.

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1 Do you -- do you know why they were enacted?

2 A. Well, I can tell you the hypothesis, which I
3 think I proved in my book Concealed Weapon Laws of the
4 Early Republic, and it's sort of an odd thing. What
5 happened was that many of the southern states passed
6 laws prohibiting dueling, which would seem to have no
7 connection. But what happened was that people would be
8 required as a condition of holding certain offices,
9 like, for example, being elected to the legislature or
10 militia officers or various types of public figures --
11 the public officials, they would be required as a
12 condition of their oath to swear that they would not
13 participate in a duel, either as a participant or in
14 carrying a challenge, something like that. After a
15 particular date.

16 And the reason that it was specified a
17 particular date is that as people who wanted to hold
18 these offices were being elected or appointed, they
19 almost always had some sort of incident in their past
20 which was after that date. And so legislatures keep
21 changing the dates on these laws basically to allow
22 people who otherwise would not have been allowed to
23 hold office to go ahead and hold the office.

24 The weird thing about this is that in many
25 cases these laws come about because people get into

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1 arguments. And if you can see that someone is openly
2 carrying a weapon, you're not going to get into a big
3 argument that might lead to a duel. Whereas if you
4 don't know they're carrying a weapon because it's
5 concealed, there is a real risk that you might go ahead
6 and -- and shoot or stab the guy or try to.

7 So the weird thing is that they seem to be
8 more concerned about having to perjure themselves about
9 participating in a duel than they were about killing
10 someone in a fight. There's a debate at the Kentucky
11 Constitutional Convention of 1851, I think it is, where
12 they actually get into a discussion of whether a
13 concealed carry is worst than dueling because of this
14 very question. So it's a very odd, unexpected thing.

15 My initial hypothesis to explain the adoption
16 of these laws turned out to be wrong. I had assumed
17 that they where in some way related to issues of race,
18 but it turned out that a fair number of Americans of
19 Scots-Irish ancestry had settled in the back country
20 parts of many of the southern states, and they came
21 from an honor culture where you had to seem very tough
22 in order to protect your property and yourself. And
23 these people tended to be partial to dueling because
24 dueling was a way of clarifying to everyone "I'm a
25 dangerous person. You don't want to mess with me."

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1 Q. So is it kind of based on what you told me
2 about the existence of these bans? You mentioned
3 California, and there was a few in your declaration.
4 You said they were prevalent probably in the South. Is
5 it fair to say that some states were enacting laws
6 prohibiting concealed carry laws prior to 1868?

7 A. Yeah, they were prohibiting it. They were not
8 licensing it.

9 Q. Got it.

10 Okay. Thank you for clarifying.

11 MS. DAWSON: At this point I have no
12 further questions.

13 I believe Intervenors may have some for you.

14 Thank you for your time.

15 THE WITNESS: Okay.

16 And thank you for helping me to see some
17 things I need to fix in this database query.

18 MR. PEKELIS: Good morning, Mr. Cramer. I
19 do have questions. I think it might be helpful to take
20 a break before we get into that, so let's go off the
21 record.

22 THE WITNESS: Okay.

23 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the record.

24 The time is 11:44 a.m.

25 (Pause in the proceedings.)

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1 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the
2 record.

3 The time is 11:51 a.m.

4
5 EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. PEKELIS:

7 Q. Good morning, Mr. Cramer. My name is Zach
8 Pekelis, and I represent Intervenor-Defendant Oregon
9 Alliance for Gun Safety in this matter.

10 I just have a few questions for you.

11 To pick up on Ms. Dawson's line of
12 questioning -- oh, let me say just out of the gate, the
13 exact same guidelines that Ms. Dawson went over at the
14 beginning of her questioning apply to this questioning
15 as well.

16 Does that make sense?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Okay.

19 So would you agree that in Ms. Dawson's
20 questioning and analysis of your declaration,
21 Exhibit 11, that she identified and you together
22 identified some fairly significant flaws in the data
23 contained in that declaration?

24 A. I would agree that some of the data there is
25 inconsistent and definitely requires some repair. And

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1 although the general theme that a non-firearm
2 [indecipherable] is actually quite common in American
3 history --

4 (Reporter clarification.)

5 THE WITNESS: That non-firearm mass
6 murders are actually quite common in American history,
7 they've become more common -- firearm mass murders have
8 become more common in the last century or so. But
9 there's all sorts of horrible ways that people have
10 committed mass murder in American history without guns.

11 BY MR. PEKELIS:

12 Q. Understood.

13 Would you want the court to rely on the data
14 in your declaration, Exhibit 11?

15 A. Well, I can understand why they might be
16 reluctant to accept the data exactly as -- as it is
17 presented. Although, some of the larger themes that
18 I'm presenting, the problem with the fact that mental
19 illness is a major factor in what causes these mass
20 murders is, I think, still a valid point.

21 Q. Understood.

22 You mentioned when discussing your educational
23 backgrounds that you have a master's degree and a
24 bachelor's degree; is that right?

25 A. Correct.

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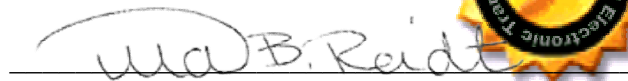
C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF PIERCE

I, Tia Reidt, a Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the deposition of CLAYTON CRAMER, having been duly sworn, on January 19, 2023, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of January, 2023.





/S/ Tia B. Reidt
Tia B. Reidt, RPR, CSR Oregon #22-0001
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of
Washington.
My commission expires
5/15/2026.

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9
10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 **VIRGINIA DUNCAN et al.,**

13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 **ROB BONTA, in his official capacity**
16 **as Attorney General of the State of**
17 **California,**

18 Defendant.

Case No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB

**DECLARATION OF JOHN D.
ECHEVERRIA RE SUBMISSION
OF SURVEYS IN RESPONSE TO
THE COURT'S ORDER ENTERED
ON DECEMBER 15, 2022**

Dept: 5A
Judge: Hon. Roger T. Benitez

Action Filed: May 17, 2017

19 I, John D. Echeverria, declare as follows:

20 1. I am a Deputy Attorney General with the California Department of
21 Justice and serve as counsel to Defendant Rob Bonta, in his official capacity as
22 Attorney General of the State of California ("Defendant"), in the above-captioned
23 matter. Except as otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth
24 in this declaration, and if called upon as a witness I could testify competently as to
25 those facts.

26 2. On December 15, 2022, the Court entered an Order providing that
27 "[t]he state defendants shall create, and the plaintiffs shall meet and confer
28

1 regarding, a survey or spreadsheet of relevant statutes, laws, or regulations in
2 chronological order.” Dkt. 134. The Order provides:

3 The listing shall begin at the time of the adoption of the Second
4 Amendment and continue through twenty years after the Fourteenth
5 Amendment. For each cited statute/law/regulation, the survey shall
6 provide: (a) the date of enactment; (b) the enacting state, territory, or
7 locality; (c) a description of what was restricted (e.g., dirks, daggers,
8 metal knuckles, storage of gunpowder or cartridges, or use regulations);
9 (d) what it was that the law or regulation restricted; (e) what type of
10 weapon was being restricted (e.g., knife, Bowie Knife, stiletto, metal
11 knuckles, pistols, rifles); (f) if and when the law was repealed and
12 whether it was replaced; (g) whether the regulation was reviewed by a
13 court and the outcome of the courts review (with case citation).
14 Defendants may create a second survey covering a time period following
15 that of the first list. If opposing parties cannot agree on the inclusion of a
16 particular entry on the survey, the disagreement shall be indicated and
17 described on a separate list.

18 3. The parties have met and conferred by email, as required by the
19 December 15 Order. In compliance with the Court’s Order, Defendant is hereby
20 submitting Defendant’s two surveys of relevant laws with a separate list of
21 Plaintiffs’ disagreements about the relevance of those laws.

22 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of Defendant’s
23 Survey of Relevant Statutes (Pre-Founding – 1888).

24 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of Defendant’s
25 Survey of Relevant Statutes (1889 – 1930s).

26 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a separate list of Plaintiffs’
27 Disagreements re Defendant’s Survey of Relevant Statutes (Pre-Founding – 1930s).

28 7. The surveys have been filed in compliance with the Court’s Order
directing the parties to identify all relevant laws, statutes, and regulations from the
time of the Second Amendment to twenty years after adoption of the Fourteenth
Amendment. In compliance with that Order and in recognition of the historical
inquiry mandated by *Bruen*, the spreadsheets identify hundreds of relevant firearms
laws, some of which were drafted well before the Thirteenth Amendment’s
abolition of slavery and the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection
Clause. While our subsequent briefing, as ordered by the Court, will explain in

1 more detail the historical context and relevance of such laws, the Attorney General
2 emphasizes his strong disagreement with racial and other improper discrimination
3 that existed in some such laws, and which stand in stark contrast to California's
4 commonsense firearm laws, which are designed to justly and equitably protect all
5 Californians. The listing of such racist and discriminatory statutes should in no
6 way be construed as an endorsement of such laws by the Attorney General or his
7 counsel in this matter.

8 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
9 America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on January 11, 2023, at
10 San Francisco, California.

11 *s/ John D. Echeverria*

12 John D. Echeverria
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***Duncan v. Bonta*, No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB
Defendant's Survey of Relevant Statutes (Pre-Founding – 1888)^{1, 2}**

No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
1	1383	England	7 Rich. 2, ch. 13 (1383)	Prohibited possession of launcegays. Punished by forfeiture of the weapon.	Launcegay		
2	1396	England	20 Rich. 2, ch. 1 (1396)	Prohibited possession of launcegays. Punished by forfeiture of the weapon.	Launcegay		
3	1541	England	33 Hen. 8, ch. 6 §§ 1, 18 (1541)	Prohibited possession of any crossbow, handgun, hagbutt, or demy hake. Exempted subjects living within 12 miles of the Scottish border. Punishable by forfeiture or payment of 10 pounds.	Pistol; Crossbow		
4	1606	England	4 Jac. I, ch. 1 (1606)	Repealed exemption for subjects living with 12 miles of the Scottish border for the keeping of crossbows, handguns, and demy hakes.	Club; Other weapon		
5	1664	New York	The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution . . . , at 687 (1894)	Prohibited a slave from possessing or using a gun, pistol, sword, club, or other kind of weapon unless in the presence and at the direction of their Master or Mistress.	Gun; Pistol; Sword; Club; Other kind of weapon	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments	

¹ In compliance with the Court's Order dated December 15, 2022 (Dkt. 134), Defendant created this survey of statutes, laws, and regulations that Defendant has determined are relevant to this action. Plaintiffs disagree that nearly all of those statutes, laws, and regulations are relevant to the historical analysis required in this case, and in compliance with the Court's December 15 Order, the chart reflects Plaintiffs' position regarding the relevance of each law.

² The surveys have been filed in compliance with the Court's Order directing the parties to identify all relevant laws, statutes, and regulations from the time of the Second Amendment to twenty years after adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. In compliance with that Order and in recognition of the historical inquiry mandated by *Bruen*, the spreadsheets identify hundreds of relevant firearms laws, some of which were drafted well before the Thirteenth Amendment's abolition of slavery and the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause. While our subsequent briefing, as ordered by the Court, will explain in more detail the historical context and relevance of such laws, the Attorney General emphasizes his strong disagreement with racial and other improper discrimination that existed in some such laws, and which stand in stark contrast to California's commonsense firearm laws, which are designed to justly and equitably protect all Californians. The listing of such racist and discriminatory statutes should in no way be construed as an endorsement of such laws by the Attorney General or his counsel in this matter.

***Duncan v. Bonta*, No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB
Defendant's Survey of Relevant Statutes (Pre-Founding – 1888)**

No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
						to the U.S. Constitution	
6	1686	New Jersey	The Grants, Concessions, and Original Constitutions of The Province of New Jersey 289-90 (1881) (1686)	Prohibited the carrying “privately” of any pocket pistol, skeines, stilettoes, daggers or dirks, or other unusual or unlawful weapons. Punishable by fine of 5 pounds for first conviction, and punishable by imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of 10 pounds.	Pistol; Skeines; Stilettoes; Dagger; Dirk; Other unusual or unlawful weapons		
7	1689	England	English Bill of Rights of 1689, 1 Wm. & Mary ch. 2, § 7	Provided a right for Protestants to have “Arms for their Defense . . . as allowed by law.”	Arms for defense		
8	1750	Massachusetts	1750 Mass. Acts 544, An Act for Preventing and Suppressing of Riots, Routs and Unlawful Assemblies, ch. 17, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a club or other weapon while unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembling. Punishable by seizing the weapon and a hearing before the court.	Club; Other weapon		
9	1769	England	1 Blackstone ch. 1 (1769)	Recognized the “fifth and last auxiliary right,” which provided that Protestant subjects had the right to “arms for their defence” “such as are allowed by law.”	Arms for defense		
10	1771	New Jersey	1763-1775 N.J. Laws 346, An Act for the Preservation of Deer and Other Game, and to Prevent Trespassing with Guns, ch. 539, § 10	Prohibited the setting of any trap gun intended to discharge by any string, rope, or other contrivance. Punishable by forfeiture of the firearm and fine of 6 pounds.	Trap gun		

***Duncan v. Bonta*, No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB
Defendant's Survey of Relevant Statutes (Pre-Founding – 1888)**

No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
11	1783	Massachusetts – City of Boston	1783 Mass. Acts 37, § 2	Prohibited the possession of any “fire arms,” and among other devices, loaded with any gun powder. Punishable by forfeiture and sale at public auction.	Gunpowder		
12	1784	New York – City of New York City	1784 Laws of N.Y. 627, ch. 28	Prohibited any person to keep any quantity of gun powder exceeding 28 pounds and required storage in separate containers. Punishable by forfeiture and fine.	Gunpowder		
13	1786	Massachusetts	An Act to Prevent Routs, Riots, and Tumultuous assemblies, and the Evil Consequences Thereof, reprinted in Cumberland Gazette (Portland, MA), Nov. 17, 1786, at 1	Prohibited being armed with a club or other weapon while rioting.	Club; Other weapon		
14	1788	Ohio [Territory]	1788-1801 Ohio Laws 20, A Law Respecting Crimes and Punishments . . . , ch. 6	Prohibited the carrying of any “dangerous weapon” that indicates a violent intention while committing a burglary. Punishable by imprisonment for up to 40 years.	Any dangerous weapon		
15	1792	Virginia	Collection of All Such Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a Public and Permanent Nature, as Are Now in Force . . . , at 187 (1803), §§ 8-9	Prohibited any “negro or mulatto” from possessing or carrying a gun, powder, shot, club, or other weapon.	Gun; Powder; Shot; Club; Other weapon; Ammunition	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	

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16	1797	Delaware	Del. Laws 104, An Act for the Trial of Negroes, ch. 43, § 6	Prohibited “any Negro or Mulatto slave” from carrying guns, swords, pistols, fowling pieces, clubs, or other arms and weapons without the master’s special license.	Gun; Sword; Pistol; Fowling pieces; Club; other arms and weapons	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
17	1798	Kentucky	1798 Ky. Acts 106	Prohibited “negro, mulatto, or Indian” from possessing or carrying a gun, powder, shot, club, or other weapon or ammunition.	Gun; Powder; Shot; Club; Other weapon	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
18	1799	Mississippi [Territory]	1799 Miss. Laws 113, A Law for The Regulation of Slaves	Prohibited any “Negro or mulatto” from carrying gun, powder, shot, club, or other weapon. Also prohibits a “negro or mulatto” from possessing a gun, weapon, or ammunition.	Gun; Powder; Shot; Cub; Other weapon; Ammunition	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
19	1799	New Jersey	Charles Nettleton, Laws of the State of New-Jersey, at 474 (1821), [An Act to Describe, Apprehend and Punish Disorderly Persons (1799)], § 2	Prohibited the carrying of any pistol, hanger, cutlass, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person.”	Pistol; Hanger; Cutlass; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
20	1801	Tennessee	1801 Tenn. Act 260-61	Prohibited the private carrying of “any dirk, large knife, pistol, or any other dangerous weapon, to	Dirk; Large knife; Pistol;		

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				the fear or terror of any person,” unless a surety is posted. Punishable as for “breach of the peace, or riot at common law.”	Other dangerous weapon		
21	1804	Indiana [Territory]	1804 Ind. Acts 108, A Law Entitled a Law Respecting Slaves, § 4	Prohibited a “slave or mulatto” from carrying or possessing a gun, powder, shot, club or other weapon and ammunition.	Gun; Powder; Shot; Club; Other weapon	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
22	1804	Mississippi [Territory]	1804 Miss. Laws 90, An Act Respecting Slaves, § 4	Prohibited a “Slave” from keeping or carrying a gun, powder, shot, club, or other weapon.	Gun; Powder; Shot; Club; Other weapon; Ammunition	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
23	1811	Maryland	The Laws of Maryland, with the Charter, the Bill Of Rights, the Constitution of the State, and Its Alterations, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, and Its Amendments, at 465 (1811)	Prohibited the carrying of any pistol, hanger, cutlass, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon with the intent to assault a person. Punishable by imprisonment for 3 months to 2 years.	Pistol; Hanger; Cutlass; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
24	1813	Louisiana	1813 La. Acts 172, An Act Against Carrying	Prohibited the carrying of any concealed weapon, including a	Dirk; Dagger;		

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			Concealed Weapons, and Going Armed in Public Places in an Unnecessary Manner, § 1	dirk, dagger, knife, pistol, or any other deadly weapon.	Knife; Pistol; Other deadly weapon		
25	1816	Georgia	Lucius Q.C. Lamar, A Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia, Passed by the Legislature since the Year 1810 to the Year 1819, Inclusive. Comprising all the Laws Passed within those Periods, Arranged under Appropriate Heads, with Notes of Reference to those Laws, or Parts of Laws, which are Amended or Repealed to which are Added such Concurred and Approved Resolutions, as are Either of General, Local, or Private Moment. Concluding with a Copious Index to the Laws, a Separate one to the Resolutions, at 599 (1821), Offences Against the Public Peace, (1816) § 19	Prohibited the carrying of any pistol, hanger, cutlass, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon with the intent to assault a person. Punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for a period of time to be determined by a jury.	Picklock; Key; Crow; Jack; Bit or other implement; Pistol; Hanger; Cutlass; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
26	1818	Missouri [Territory]	Organic Laws:-Laws of Missouri Territory, (Alphabetically	Prohibited “slave or mulatto” from carrying a gun, powder, shot, club or other weapon and	Gun; Powder; Shot;	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth	

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			Arranged):-Spanish Regulations for the Allotment of Lands:- Laws of the United States, for Adjusting Titles to Lands, &c. to Which are Added, a Variety of Forms, Useful to Magistrates, at 374 (1818), Slaves, § 3	from possessing a gun or ammunition.	Club; Other weapon; Ammunition	and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
27	1821	Maine	1821 Me. Laws 98, An Act for the Prevention of Damage by Fire, and the Safe Keeping of Gun Powder, chap. 25, § 1	Prohibited any person from possessing any gunpowder, in any quantity, unless permitted by local rules and regulations.	Gunpowder		
28	1835	Arkansas [Territory]	Slaves, in Laws of the Arkansas Territory 521 (J. Steele & J. M'Campbell, Eds., 1835)	Prohibited any "slave or mulatto" from keeping or carrying a gun, powder, shot, club, or other weapon.	Firearm; Powder; Shot; Club; Other weapon	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
29	1836	Massachusetts	Mass. Rev. Stat., ch. 134, § 16 (1836)	Prohibited the carrying of a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon without reasonable cause to fear an assault. Punishable by finding sureties for keeping the peace for a term up to 6 months.	Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Pistol; Other offensive and dangerous weapon		
30	1836	Connecticut – Cities of Hartford, New Haven, New	1836 Conn. Acts 105, ch. 1, § 20	Authorizing the local court of common counsel to prohibit and regulate the storage of gun powder.	Gunpowder		

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		London, Norwich, and Middletown					
31	1837	Alabama	1837 Ala. Acts 7, §§ 1, 2	Imposed tax of \$100 on any person selling, giving, or disposing of any Bowie knife or Arkansas toothpick. Failure to pay the tax was subject to penalty of perjury.	Knife	Tax reduced in 1851.	
32	1837	Arkansas	Josiah Gould, A Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas Embracing All Laws of a General and Permanent Character in Force the Close of the Session of the General Assembly of 1856 380 381–82 (1837)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, dirk, butcher or large knife, sword cane, unless “upon a journey.”	Pistol; Dirk; Butcher knife; Sword cane		<i>State v. Buzzard</i> , 4 Ark. 18 (1842) (upholding law under the Second Amendment and state constitution); <i>Fife v. State</i> , 31 Ark. 455 (1876)
33	1837	Georgia	Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia Passed in Milledgeville at an Annual Session in November and December 1837, at 90-91 (1838)	Prohibited any merchant, or “any other person or persons whatsoever,” to sell, offer to sell, keep, or have on their person or elsewhere any Bowie knife or “any other kind of knives, manufactured and sold for the purpose of wearing, or carrying the same as arms of offence or defence,” pistols, swords, sword canes, or spears. Exempted	Bowie knife; Other knife manufactured for wearing or carrying for offense or defense; Pistol; Sword; Sword cane; Spear		<i>Nunn v. State</i> , 1 Ga. 243 (1846) (held unconstitutional under Second Amendment).

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				“such pistols as are known as horseman’s pistols” from these restrictions. Punishable by a fine of up to \$100-500 for the first offense and \$500-1,000 for subsequent offenses.			
34	1837	Mississippi	1837 Miss. L. 291-92	Prohibited the use of any rifle, shotgun, sword cane, pistol, dirk, dirk knife, Bowie knife, or any other deadly weapon in a fight in which one of the combatants was killed, and the exhibition of any dirk, dirk knife, Bowie knife, sword, sword cane, or other deadly weapon in a rude or threatening manner that was not in necessary self-defense. Punishable by liability to decedent and a fine of up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to 3 months.	Rifle; Shotgun; Sword cane; Pistol; Dirk; Dirk knife; Bowie knife; Sword; Sword cane; Other deadly weapon		
35	1837	Mississippi – Town of Sharon	1837 Miss. L. 294	Authorized the town of Sharon to enact “the total inhibition of the odious and savage practice” of carrying dirks, Bowie knives, or pistols.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol		
36	1837	Tennessee	1837-38 Tenn. Pub. Acts 200-01, An Act to Suppress the Sale and Use of Bowie Knives and Arkansas Tooth Picks in this State, ch. 137, § 2	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or other knife or weapon. Punishable by fine of \$200-500 and imprisonment for 3-6 months.	Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick; Other knife or weapon		<i>Haynes v. Tennessee</i> , 24 Tenn. 120 (1844) (upheld conviction for unlawful

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							carrying of a Bowie knife).
37	1837	Tennessee	1837-1838 Tenn. Pub. Acts 200, An Act to Suppress the Sale and Use of Bowie Knives and Arkansas Tooth Picks in this State, ch. 137, § 1.	Prohibited any merchant from selling a Bowie knife or Arkansas tooth pick. Punishable by fine of \$100-500 and imprisonment for \$1-6 months.	Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick		
38	1837	Tennessee	1837-1838 Tenn. Pub. Acts 201, An Act to Suppress the Sale and Use of Bowie Knives and Arkansas Tooth Picks in the State, ch. 137, § 4	Prohibited the stabbing or cutting of another person with any knife or weapon known as a “Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any knife or weapon that shall in form, shape or size resemble a Bowie knife,” regardless of whether the person dies. Punishable by imprisonment for 3-15 years.	Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick; Any knife or weapon that resembles a bowie knife		
39	1838	Tennessee	Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Second General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: 1837-38, at 200-01, ch. 137	Prohibited the sale or transfer of any Bowie knife or knives, Arkansas toothpicks, or “any knife or weapon that shall in form shape or size resemble a Bowie knife or any Arkansas toothpick.”	Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick; Any similar knife		<i>Aymette v. State</i> , 21 Tenn. (2 Hum.) 154 (1840) (upheld under state constitution).
40	1838	Virginia	Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session of 1838, at 76-77, ch. 101 (1838)	Prohibited “habitually or generally” carrying any concealed pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, or any other weapon of like kind.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Other similar weapon		
41	1839	Alabama	1839 Ala. Acts 67, § 1	Prohibited the concealed carrying of “any species of fire	Knife; Deadly weapon		<i>State v. Reid</i> , 1 Ala. 612

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				arms, or any bowie knife, Arkansas tooth-pick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon.” Punished by fine of \$50-100 and imprisonment not to exceed 3 months.			(1840) (upheld under Alabama Constitution); <i>Whatley v. State</i> , 49 Ala. 355 (1947) (necessity required).
42	1839	Florida [Territory]	John P. Duval, Compilation of the Public Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, Passed Prior to 1840, at 423 (1839), An Act to Prevent any Person in this Territory from Carrying Arms Secretly	Prohibited the concealed carrying of “any dirk, pistol, or other arm, or weapon, except a common pocket-knife.” Punishable by fine of \$50-500 or imprisonment for 1-6 months.	Dirk; Pistol; Other arm or weapon		
43	1839	Mississippi – Town of Emery	1839 Miss. L. 385, ch. 168	Authorized the town of Emery to enact restrictions on the carrying of dirks, Bowie knives, or pistols.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol		
44	1840	Mississippi – Town of Hernando	1840 Miss. L. 181, ch. 111	Authorized the town of Hernando to enact restrictions on the carrying of dirks, Bowie knives, or pistols.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol		
45	1841	Alabama	1841 Ala. Acts 148–49, Of Miscellaneous Offences, ch. 7, § 4	Prohibited the concealed carrying of “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	Knife; Pistol; Air gun; Other deadly weapon		

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				species of firearms, or air gun,” unless the person is threatened with an attack or is traveling or “setting out on a journey.” Punished by a fine of \$50-100.			
46	1841	Maine	1841 Me. Laws 709, ch. 169, § 16.	Prohibited the carrying of a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon without reasonable cause to fear an assault. Upon complaint of any person, the person intending to carry such weapons may be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for up to six months.	Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Pistol; Other offensive and dangerous weapon		
47	1841	Mississippi	1841 Miss. 52, ch. 1	Imposed an annual property tax of \$1 on each Bowie knife.	Bowie knife	Tax reduced in 1850	
48	1842	Louisiana	Henry A. Bullard & Thomas Curry, 1 A New Digest of the Statute Laws of the State of Louisiana, from the Change of Government to the Year 1841 at 252 (E. Johns & Co., New Orleans, 1842)	Prohibited the carrying of “any concealed weapon, such as a dirk, dagger, knife, pistol, or any other deadly weapon.” Punishable by fine of \$20-50.	Dirk; Dagger; Knife; Pistol; Other deadly weapon		
49	1845	Illinois	Mason Brayman, Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois: Adopted by the General Assembly of Said State, at Its Regular Session, Held in the Years A.D. 1844-45: Together with an Appendix	Prohibited the carrying of “any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person. Punishable by fine up to \$100 or imprisonment up to 3 months.	Pistol; Gun; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		

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			Containing Acts Passed at the Same and Previous Sessions, Not Incorporated in the Revised Statutes, but Which Remain in Force , at 176 (1845), Criminal Jurisprudence, § 139				
50	1846	North Carolina	1846 N.C. L., ch. 42	Prohibited “any slave” from receiving any sword, dirk, Bowie knife, gun, musket, firearms, or “any other deadly weapons of offense” without written permission.	Sword; Dirk; Bowie knife; Gun; Musket; Firearms; Other deadly weapons of offense	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
51	1847	Maine	The Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, Passed October 22, 1840; To Which are Prefixed the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Maine, and to Which Are Subjoined the Other Public Laws of 1840 and 1841, with an Appendix, at 709 (1847), Justices of the Peace, § 16	Prohibited the carrying of a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon without reasonable cause to fear an assault. Upon complaint of any person, the person intending to carry such weapons may be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for up to one year.	Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Pistol; Other offensive and dangerous weapon		
52	1849	California – City of San Francisco	1849 Cal. Stat. 245, An Act to Incorporate the City of San Francisco, § 127	Prohibited the carrying, with intent to assault any person, any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive	Pistol; Gun; Knife; Dirk;		

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				weapon with the intent to assault another person.. Punished by fine of up to \$100 and imprisonment for up to 3 months.	Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
53	1850	Mississippi	1850 Miss. 43, ch. 1	Imposed an annual property tax of 50 cents on each Bowie knife.	Bowie knife	Tax increased to \$1 in 1854	
54	1851	Alabama	1851-52 Ala. 3, ch. 1	Tax of \$2 on “every bowie knife or revolving pistol.”	Bowie knife; Pistol	Additional weapons added in 1867.	
55	1851	Illinois – City of Chicago	Ordinances of the City of Chicago, Ill., ch. 16, § 1	Prohibiting the keeping, sale, or giving away of gun powder or gun cotton “in any quantity” absent written permission of the authorities. Punishable by a fine of \$25 per offense.	Gunpowder		
56	1851	Pennsylvania – City of Philadelphia	1851 Pa. Laws 382, An Act Authorizing Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, to Convey Certain Real Estate in the Borough of York, and a Supplement to the Charter of Said Borough, § 4	Prohibited the willful and malicious carrying of any pistol, gun, dirk, knife, slungshot, or deadly weapon. Punishable by imprisonment for 6 months to 1 year and security for future good behavior.	Pistol; Gun; Dirk; Slungshot; Deadly weapon		
57	1853	California	S. Garfielde, Compiled Laws of the State of California: Containing All the Acts of the Legislature of a Public and General Nature, Now in Force,	Prohibited carrying of pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon with intent to assault. Punishable by fine of up to \$100 or imprisonment for up to 3 months.	Pistol; Gun; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		

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			Passed at the Sessions of 1850-51-52-53, § 127				
58	1853	New Mexico [Territory]	1853 N.M. Laws 406, An Act Prohibiting the Carrying of Weapons Concealed or Otherwise, § 25	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, Bowie knife, cuchillo de cinto (belt buckle knife), Arkansas toothpick, Spanish dagger, slungshot, or any other deadly weapon.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Cuchillo de cinto (belt buckle knife); Arkansas toothpick; Spanish dagger; Slungshot; Other deadly weapon	<i>See also</i> 1859 N.M. L. 94-96 (same).	
59	1854	Mississippi	1854 Miss. 50, ch. 1	Imposed an annual property tax of \$1 on each Bowie knife, Arkansas toothpick, sword cane, and dueling or pocket pistol.	Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick; Sword cane; Dueling or pocket pistol	Amended in 1856 to exclude pocket pistols from the tax	
60	1854	Washington [Territory]	1854 Wash. Sess. Law 80, An Act Relative to Crimes and Punishments, and Proceedings in Criminal Cases, ch. 2, § 30	Prohibited exhibiting, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, a pistol, Bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to \$500.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Other dangerous weapon		
61	1855	California	1855 Cal. L. 152-53, ch. 127	Provided that a person who killed another in a duel with “a rifle, shot-gun, pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, small-sword, back-sword or other dangerous weapon” would pay the decedent’s debts and be liable to	Rifle; Shotgun; Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Small-sword; Back-sword;		

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				the decedent's family for liquidated damages.	Other dangerous weapon		
62	1855	Indiana	1855 Ind. Acts 153, An Act to Provide for the Punishment of Persons Interfering with Trains or Railroads, ch. 79, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of any dirk, pistol, Bowie knife, dagger, sword in cane, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon with the intent of injuring another person. Exempted any person who was a "traveler." Punishable by fine up to \$500.	Dirk; Pistol; Bowie knife; Dagger; Sword cane; Other dangerous or deadly weapon	<i>See also</i> 1859 Ind. L. 129, ch. 78 (same); 1881 Ind. L. 191, ch. 37.	
63	1855	Louisiana	1855 La. L. 148, ch. 120	Prohibited the concealed carrying of "pistols, bowie knife, dirk, or any other dangerous weapon."	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Other dangerous weapon		
64	1856	Mississippi	1856-1857 Miss. L. 36, ch. 1	Imposed an annual property tax of \$1 on each Bowie knife, dirk knife, or sword cane.	Bowie knife; Dirk knife; Sword cane	Modified in 1861 to preclude collection of the tax during the Civil War (1861-1862 Miss. L. 134, ch. 125)	
65	1856	Tennessee	1855-56 Tenn. L. 92, ch. 81	Prohibited the sale or transfer of any pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, Arkansas toothpick, or hunter's knife to a minor. Excepted the transfer of a gun for hunting.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Arkansas toothpick; Hunter's knife		

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66	1856	Texas	Tex. Penal Code arts. 611-12 (enacted Aug. 28, 1856)	Provided that the use of a Bowie knife or a dagger in manslaughter is to be deemed murder.	Bowie knife; Dagger		<i>Cockrum v. State</i> , 24 Tex. 394 (1859) (upheld under Second Amendment and Texas Constitution).
67	1858	Minnesota – City of St. Paul	Ordinances of the City of St. Paul, Minn., ch. 21, § 1	Prohibited the keeping, sale, or giving away of gun powder or gun cotton “in any quantity” absent payment of \$5 to the City Treasurer and written permission of the authorities. Authorized any person to “keep for his own use” no more than 1 pound of gun powder or gun cotton at any one time. Punishable by a fine not to exceed \$50 per offense.	Gunpowder		
68	1858	Nebraska [Territory]	1858 Neb. Laws 69, An Act to Adopt and Establish a Criminal code for the Territory of Nebraska, § 135	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon or other offensive weapon with the intent to assault a person. Punishable by fine up to \$100.	Pistol; Gun; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
69	1859	Kentucky – Town of Harrodsburg	1859 Ky. Acts 245, An Act to Amend An Act Entitled “An Act to Reduce to One the Several Acts in Relation to the Town of Harrodsburg, § 23	Prohibited the selling, giving, or loaning of a concealed pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, brass knuckles, slungshot, colt, cane-gun, or other deadly weapon to a “minor, slave, or free negro.” Punishable by fine of \$50.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Brass knuckles; Slungshot; Colt; Cane-gun;	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments	

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					Other deadly weapon	to the U.S. Constitution	
70	1859	Ohio	1859 Ohio Laws 56, An Act to Prohibit the Carrying or Wearing of Concealed Weapons, § 1	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, Bowie knife, or any other “dangerous weapon.” Punishable by fine of up to \$200 or imprisonment of up to 30 days for the first offense, and a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for up to 3 months for the second offense.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Other dangerous weapon		
71	1859	Washington [Territory]	1859 Wash. Sess. Laws 109, An Act Relative to Crimes and Punishments, and Proceedings in Criminal Cases, ch. 2, § 30	Prohibited exhibiting, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, a pistol, Bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to \$500.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Other dangerous weapon		
72	1860	Georgia	1860 Ga. Laws 56, An Act to add an additional Section to the 13th Division of the Penal Code, making it penal to sell to or furnish slaves or free persons of color, with weapons of offence and defence; and for other purposes therein mentioned, § 1.	Prohibited the sale or furnishing of any gun, pistol, Bowie knife, slungshot, sword cane, or other weapon to a “slave or free person of color.” Punishable by fine up to \$500 and imprisonment up to 6 months.	Gun; Pistol; Bowie knife; Slungshot; Sword cane; Other weapon	Unconstitutional under the Thirteenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	
73	1861	California	William H. R. Wood, Digest of the Laws of California: Containing All Laws of a General Character Which were in	Prohibited the display of any dirk, dirk-knife, Bowie knife, sword, sword cane, pistol, gun, or other deadly weapon in a threatening manner, or use of	Dirk; Bowie knife; Sword; Sword cane; Pistol;		

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			Force on the First Day of January, 1858; Also, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Articles of Confederation, Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798-99, Acts of Congress Relative to Public Lands and Pre-Emptions. Together with Judicial Decisions, Both of the Supreme Court of the United States and of California, to Which are Also Appended Numerous Forms for Obtaining Pre-Emption and Bounty Lands, Etc., at 334 (1861)	such weapon in a fight. Punishable by a fine of \$100-500 or imprisonment for 1-6 months.	Gun; Other deadly weapon		
74	1861	Nevada [Territory]	1861 Nev. L. 61	Provided that the killing of another in a duel with a rifle, shotgun, pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, small-sword, back-sword, or other “dangerous weapon” in the killing of another in a duel is to be deemed murder.	Rifle; Shotgun; Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Small-sword; Back-sword; Other dangerous weapon		
75	1862	Colorado [Territory]	1862 Colo. Sess. Laws 56, § 1	Prohibited the concealed carrying in any city, town, or village any pistol, Bowie knife,	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dagger;		

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				dagger, or other deadly weapon. Punished by fine of \$5-35.	Other deadly weapon		
76	1863	Kansas – City of Leavenworth	C. B. Pierce, Charter and Ordinances of the City of Leavenworth, with an Appendix, at 45 (1863), An Ordinance Relating to Misdemeanors, § 23	Prohibited the carrying of any concealed “pistol, dirk, bowie knife, revolver, slung shot, billy, brass, lead or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon within this city.” Punishable by a fine of \$3-100.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Revolver; Slungshot; Billy; Brass; lead or iron knuckles; Other deadly weapon		
77	1863	Tennessee – City of Memphis	William H. Bridges, Digest of the Charters and Ordinances of the City of Memphis, Together with the Acts of the Legislature Relating to the City, with an Appendix, at 190 (1863), Offences Affecting Public Safety: Carrying Concealed Weapons, § 3	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, or any other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$10-50.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Other deadly weapon		
78	1864	California	Theodore Henry Hittell, The General Laws of the State of California, from 1850 to 1864, Inclusive: Being a Compilation of All Acts of a General Nature Now in Force, with Full References to Repealed Acts, Special and Local Legislation, and Statutory Constructions of	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any dirk, pistol, sword cane, slungshot, or “other dangerous or deadly weapon.” Exempted any peace officer or officer acting under the law of the United States. Punishable by imprisonment for 30-90 days or fine of \$20-200.	Dirk; Pistol; Sword cane; Slungshot; Other deadly or dangerous weapon	Repealed 1869-70 Cal. Sess. Laws, ch. 63 (provided that pending cases be heard and tried as if not repealed)	

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			the Supreme Court. To Which are Prefixed the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Proclamations to the People of California, Constitution of the State of California, Act of Admission, and United States Naturalization Laws, with Notes of California Decisions Thereon, at 261, § 1 (1868)				
79	1864	Montana [Territory]	1864 Mont. Laws 355, An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons in the Cities and Towns of This Territory, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed “any pistol, bowie-knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon” within any town or village in the territory. Punishable by fine of \$25-100.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dagger; Other deadly weapon		
80	1865	Utah [Territory]	An Act in relation to Crimes and Punishment, Ch. XXII, Title VII, Sec. 102, in Acts, Resolutions and Memorials Passed at the Several Annual Sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah 59 (Henry McEwan 1866), § 102	Prohibited the “set[ting] of any gun.” Punishable by imprisonment of up to 1 year or a fine of up to \$500.	Trap gun		

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81	1866	New York	Montgomery Hunt Throop, The Revised Statutes of the State of New York; As Altered by Subsequent Legislation; Together with the Other Statutory Provisions of a General and Permanent Nature Now in Force, Passed from the Year 1778 to the Close of the Session of the Legislature of 1881, Arranged in Connection with the Same or kindred Subjects in the Revised Statutes; To Which are Added References to Judicial Decisions upon the Provisions Contained in the Text, Explanatory Notes, and a Full and Complete Index, at 2512 (Vol. 3, 1882), An Act to Prevent the Furtive Possession and use of slungshot and other dangerous weapons, ch. 716, § 1	Prohibited using, attempting to use, concealing, or possessing a slungshot, billy, sandclub or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger, or sword cane or air-gun. Punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year and/or a fine up to \$500.	Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Dirk; Dagger; Sword cane; Air gun		
82	1866	North Carolina	1866 N.C. L. ch. 21, at 33-34, § 11	Imposed a \$1 tax on every dirk, Bowie knife, pistol, sword cane, dirk cane, and rifle cane used or worn during the year.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol; Sword cane;		

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					Dirk cane; Rifle cane		
83	1867	Alabama	1867 Ala. Rev. Code 169	Tax of \$2 on pistols or revolvers in the possession of private persons, excluding dealers, and a tax of \$3 on “all bowie knives, or knives of the like description.” Non-payment was punishable by seizure and, unless payment was made within 10 days with a penalty of an additional 50%, subject to sale by public auction.	Pistol; Bowie knife		
84	1867	Colorado [Territory]	1867 Colo. Sess. Laws 229, § 149	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, Bowie knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon within any city, town, or village in the territory. Punishable by fine of \$5-35. Exempted sheriffs, constables, and police officers when performing their official duties.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dagger; Other deadly weapon		
85	1867	Tennessee – City of Memphis	William H. Bridges, Digest of the Charters and Ordinances of the City of Memphis, from 1826 to 1867, Inclusive, Together with the Acts of the Legislature Relating to the City, with an Appendix, at 44 (1867), Police Regulations of the State, Offences Against Public	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, dirk, sword cane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol, or other knife or weapon. Also prohibited selling such a weapon or using such a weapon to threaten people.	Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick; Dirk; Sword cane; Spanish stiletto; Belt; Pocket pistol; Other knife or weapon		

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			Peace, §§ 4746, 4747, 4753, 4757				
86	1867	Tennessee – City of Memphis	William H. Bridges, Digest of the Charters and Ordinances of the City of Memphis, from 1826 to 1867, Inclusive, Together with the Acts of the Legislature Relating to the City, with an Appendix, at 50 (1867), Police Regulations of the State. Selling Liquors or Weapons to Minors, § 4864	Prohibited selling, loaning, or giving to a minor a pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, Arkansas tooth-pick, hunter's knife, or like dangerous weapon, except a gun for hunting or self defense in traveling. Punishable by fine of minimum \$25 and imprisonment.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Arkansas toothpick; Hunter's knife; Dangerous weapon		
87	1868	Alabama	Wade Keyes, The Code of Alabama, 1876, ch. 3, § 4111 (Act of Aug. 5, 1868, at 1)	Prohibited the carrying of any rifle or "shot-gun walking cane." Punishable by fine of \$500-1000 and imprisonment of no less than 2 years.	Rifle; Shotgun walking cane		
88	1868	Florida	Fla. Act of Aug. 8, 1868, as codified in Fla. Rev. Stat., tit. 2, pt. 5 (1892), at 2425	Prohibited the manufacture or sale of slungshots or metallic knuckles. Punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 months or a fine up to \$100.	Slungshot; Metallic knuckles		
89	1868	Florida	1868 Fla. Laws 2538, Persons Engaged in Criminal Offence, Having Weapons, ch. 7, § 10	Prohibited the carrying of a slungshot, metallic knuckles, billies, firearms or other dangerous weapon if arrested for committing a criminal offence or disturbance of the peace. Punishable by imprisonment up to 3 months or a fine up to \$100.	Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Billy; Firearms; Other dangerous weapon		

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90	1868	Florida	James F McClellan, A Digest of the Laws of the State of Florida: From the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Two, to the Eleventh Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-One, Inclusive, at 403 (1881), Offences Against Public Peace, § 13 (Fla. Act of Aug. 6, 1868, ch. 1637)	Prohibited the carrying “about or on their person” any dirk, pistol or other arm or weapon, except a “common pocket knife.” Punishable by fine up to \$100 or imprisonment up to 6 months.	Dirk; Pistol; Other arm or weapon		
91	1869	Tennessee	1869-70 Tenn. L. 23-24, ch. 22	Prohibited the carrying of any “pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, Arkansas tooth-pick,” any weapon resembling a bowie knife or Arkansas toothpick, “or other deadly or dangerous weapon” while “attending any election” or at “any fair, race course, or public assembly of the people.”	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick; Other “deadly or dangerous weapon”		<i>Andrews v. State</i> , 50 Tenn. 165 (1871) (upheld under state constitution)
92	1869	Washington [Territory]	1869 Wash. Sess. Laws 203-04, An Act Relative to Crimes and Punishments, and Proceedings in Criminal Cases, ch. 2, § 32	Prohibited exhibiting, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, a pistol, Bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to \$500.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Other dangerous weapon		
93	1870	Georgia	1870 Ga. L. 421, ch. 285	Prohibited the open or concealed carry of “any dirk, bowie-knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon” at “any court of	Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol; Revolver;	Law enforcement exception added in	<i>Hill v. State</i> , 53 Ga. 472 (1874) (upheld

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				justice, or any general election ground or precinct, or any other public gathering,” except for militia musters.	Any kind of deadly weapon	1879. <i>See</i> 1879 Ga. L. 64, ch. 266	under state constitution)
94	1870	Louisiana	1870 La. Acts 159–60, An Act to Regulate the Conduct and to Maintain the Freedom of Party Election . . . , § 73	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed or open gun, pistol, Bowie knife or other dangerous weapon on an election day during the hours the polls are open or during registration. Punishable by fine of minimum \$100 and imprisonment of minimum 1 month.	Gun; Pistol; Bowie knife; Other dangerous weapon		
95	1870	New York	“The Man Trap,” The Buffalo Commercial, Nov. 1, 1870	Referenced prohibition on the use of “infernal machines.”	Trap gun; Infernal machine		
96	1871	Arkansas – City of Little Rock	George Eugene Dodge, A Digest of the Laws and Ordinances of the City of Little Rock, with the Constitution of State of Arkansas, General Incorporation Laws, and All Acts of the General Assembly Relating to the City 230-31 (1871)	Prohibited carrying of a pistol, revolver, Bowie knife, dirk, rifle, shot gun, slungshot, colt, or metal knuckles while engaged in a breach of the peace. Punishable by a fine of \$25-500.	Pistol; Revolver; Bowie knife; Dirk; Rifle; Shotgun; Slungshot; Colt; Metal knuckles		
97	1871	District of Columbia	An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Weapons, Aug. 10, 1871, reprinted in Laws of the District of Columbia: 1871-1872, Part II, 33 (1872) (Dist. of Col., An	Prohibited the carrying or having concealed “any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as daggers, air-guns, pistols, Bowie knives, dirk-knives, or dirks, razors, razor-blades, sword-canes, slungshots, or brass or	Dangerous weapon; Dagger; Air-guns; Pistols; Bowie knife; Dirk;		

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			Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Weapons, 1871, ch. XXV)	other metal knuckles.” Punishable by forfeiture of the weapon and a fine of \$20-50.	Razor; Sword-cane; Slungshot; Metal knuckles		
98	1871	Mississippi	1871 Miss. L. 819-20, ch. 33	Imposed property tax on pistols, dirks, Bowie knives, and sword canes.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Sword cane	<i>See also</i> 1876 Miss. L. 131, 134, ch. 103; 1878 Miss. L. 27, 29, ch. 3; 1880 Miss. L. 21, ch. 6; 1892 Miss L. 194, ch. 74; 1894 Miss L. 27, ch. 32	
991	1871	Missouri – City of St. Louis	Everett Wilson Pattison, The Revised Ordinance of the City of St. Louis, Together with the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Missouri; the Charter of the City; and a Digest of the Acts of the General Assembly, Relating to the City, at 491-92 (1871), Ordinances of the City of St. Louis, Misdemeanors, §§ 9-10.	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, or revolver, colt, billy, slungshot, cross knuckles, or knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, Bowie knife, razor, dirk knife, dirk, dagger, or any knife resembling a Bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon without written permission from the Mayor. Punishable by fine of \$10-500.	Pistol; Revolver; Colt; Billy; Slungshot; Cross knuckles; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Razor; Dirk; Dagger; Any knife resembling a bowie knife; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		

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100	1871	Tennessee	James H. Shankland Public Statutes of the State of Tennessee, since the Year 1858. Being in the Nature of a Supplement to the Code, at 108 (Nashville, 1871)	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or other weapon in the shape of those weapons, to an election site. Punishable by fine of minimum \$50 and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Arkansas toothpick		
101	1871	Texas	1871 Tex. Laws 25, An Act to Regulate the Keeping and Bearing of Deadly Weapons. § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, Bowie knife, or any other kind of knife used for offense or defense, unless carried openly for self-defense. Punishable by fine of \$20-100, forfeiture of the weapon, and for subsequent offenses, imprisonment up to 60 days.	Pistol; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword cane; Spear; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Any other kind of knife used for offense or defense		<i>English v. State</i> , 35 Tex. 473 (1872) (upheld as constitutional under Second Amendment and Texas Constitution); <i>State v. Duke</i> , 42 Tex. 455 (1875) (upheld as constitutional under Texas Constitution)
102	1871	Texas	Tex. Act of Apr. 12, 1871, as codified in Tex. Penal Code (1879). Art. 163.	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed or open gun, pistol, Bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon within a half mile of a polling site on an election day. Also prohibited generally carrying a pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, Bowie knife, or	Pistol; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword cane; Spear; Brass-knuckles; Bowie knife;		

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				other kind of knife used for offense or defense. Punishable by fine and forfeiture of the weapon.	Other dangerous weapon; Other knife used for offense or defense		
103	1872	Maryland – City of Annapolis	1872 Md. Laws 57, An Act to Add an Additional Section to Article Two of the Code of Public Local Laws, Entitled “Anne Arundel County,” Sub-title “Annapolis,” to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Weapons in Said City, § 246	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, dirk-knife, Bowie knife, slingshot, billy, razor, brass, iron or other metal knuckles, or any other deadly weapon. Punishable by a fine of \$3-10.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Slingshot; Billy; Razor; Brass; Metal knuckles; Other deadly weapon		
104	1872	Nebraska – City of Nebraska	Gilbert B. Colfield, Laws, Ordinances and Rules of Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska, at 36 (1872), Ordinance No. 7, An Ordinance Prohibiting the Carrying of Fire Arms and Concealed Weapons, § 1	Prohibited the carrying openly or concealed of a musket, rifle, shot gun, pistol, sabre, sword, Bowie knife, dirk, sword cane, billy slungshot, brass or other metallic knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapons.	Musket; Rifle; Shot gun; Pistol; Sabre; Sword; Bowie knife; Dirk; Sword cane; Billy; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Other dangerous or		

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					deadly weapons		
105	1873	Alabama	Wade Keyes, The Code of Alabama, 1876, ch. 3, § 4110 (Act of Apr. 8, 1873, p. 130)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any brass knuckles, slungshots, or “other weapon of like kind or description.” Punishable by a fine of \$20-200 and imprisonment or term of hard labor not to exceed 6 months.	Metal knuckles; Slungshot		<i>State v. Reid</i> , 1 Ala. 612 (1840) (upheld under Alabama Constitution); <i>Whitley v. State</i> , 49 Ala. 355 (1947) (necessity required).
106	1873	Georgia	R. H. Clark, The Code of the State of Georgia (1873) § 4528	Prohibited the carrying of any dirk, Bowie knife, pistol, or other deadly weapon to a court, election site, precinct, place of worship, or other public gathering site. Punishable by fine of \$20-50 or imprisonment for 10-20 days.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol; Any kind of deadly weapon		
107	1873	Massachusetts	1850 Mass. Gen. Law, ch. 194, §§ 1, 2, as codified in Mass. Gen. Stat., ch. 164 (1873) § 10	Prohibited the carrying of a slungshot, metallic knuckles, bills, or other dangerous weapon if arrested pursuant to a warrant or while committing a crime. Punishable by fine.	Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Billy; Other dangerous weapon		
108	1873	Massachusetts	1850 Mass. Gen. Law, ch. 194, §§ 1, 2 as codified in Mass. Gen. Stat., ch. 164 (1873) § 11	Prohibited manufacturing or selling a slungshot or metallic knuckles. Punishable by fine up	Slungshot; Metallic knuckles		

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				to \$50 or imprisonment up to 6 months.			
109	1873	Minnesota	The Statutes at Large of the State of Minnesota: Comprising the General Statutes of 1866 as Amended by Subsequent Legislation to the Close of the Session of 1873: Together with All Laws of a General Nature in Force, March 7, A.D. 1873 with References to Judicial Decisions of the State of Minnesota, and of Other States Whose Statutes are Similar to Which are Prefixed the Constitution of the United States, the Organic Act, the Act Authorizing a State Government, and the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, at 993 (Vol. 2, 1873), Of Crimes and Their Punishment, Setting Spring Guns Unlawful, § 64-65	Prohibited the setting of any spring or trap gun. Punished by imprisonment for at least 6 months or a fine of up to \$500 if no injury results; imprisonment for up to 5 years if non-fatal injury results; and imprisonment for 10-15 years if death results.	Spring gun; Trap gun		
110	1873	Nevada	Bonnifield, The Compiled Laws of the State of Nevada. Embracing Statutes of 1861 to 1873,	Prohibited dueling and killing a person with a rifle, shotgun, pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, small	Rifle; Shotgun; Pistol; Bowie knife;		

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			Inclusive, at 563 (Vol. 1, 1873), Of Crimes and Punishments, §§ 35-36	sword, backsword, or other dangerous weapon.	Dirk; Small sword; Back sword; Other dangerous weapon		
111	1873	Tennessee	Seymour Dwight Thompson, A Compilation of the Statute Laws of the State of Tennessee, of a General and Permanent Nature, Compiled on the Basis of the Code of Tennessee, With Notes and References, Including Acts of Session of 1870-1871, at 125 (Vol. 2, 1873), Offences Against Public Policy and Economy, § 4864	Prohibited selling, loaning, or giving to a minor a pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, Arkansas tooth-pick, hunter's knife, or like dangerous weapon, except a gun for hunting or self defense in traveling. Punishable by fine of minimum \$25 and imprisonment for a term determined by the court.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Arkansas toothpick; Hunter's knife; Dangerous weapon		
112	1874	Alabama	1874 Ala. L. 41, ch. 1	Imposed \$25 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, Bowie knives, and dirk knives.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk	Increased tax to \$50 in 1875-76.	
113	1874	Illinois	Harvey Bostwick Hurd, The Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois. A. D. 1874. Comprising the Revised Acts of 1871-72 and 1873-74, Together with All Other General Statutes of the State, in Force on the First Day of July, 1874, at 360 (1874),	Prohibited the carrying a concealed weapon, including a pistol, knife, slungshot, brass, steel, or iron knuckles, or other deadly weapon while disturbing the peace. Punishable by fine up to \$100.	Pistol; Knife; Slungshot; Other deadly weapon		

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			Disorderly Conduct: Disturbing the Peace, § 56				
114	1874	New Jersey – City of Jersey City	Ordinances of Jersey City, Passed by the Board of Aldermen since May 1, 1871, under the Act Entitled “An Act to Re-organize the Local Government of Jersey City,” Passed March 31, 1871, and the Supplements Thereto, at 41 (1874), An Ordinance to Prevent the Carrying of Loaded or Concealed Weapons within the Limits of Jersey City. The Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City do ordain as follows: §§ 1-2	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed slungshot, billy, sandclub or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife), and loaded pistol or other dangerous weapon, including a sword in a cane, or air-gun. punishable by confiscation of the weapon and a fine of up to \$20. Exempted policemen of Jersey City.	Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Dirk; Dagger; Pistol; Other dangerous weapon; Sword cane; Air gun		
115	1874	Virginia	1874 Va. L. 239, ch. 239	Included the value of all “rifles, muskets, and other fire-arms, bowie-knives, dirks, and all weapons of a similar kind” in list of taxable personal property.	Rifle; Musket; Other firearm; Bowie knife; Dirk		
116	1875	Alabama	1875-1876 Ala. L. 82, ch. 1	Imposed \$50 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, Bowie knives, and dirk knives.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk	Added pistol cartridges in 1886 and increased the tax to \$300 in 1887.	

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117	1875	Alabama	1875-1876 Ala. L. 46, ch. 2	Imposed tax rate of 0.75% of the value of any pistols, guns, dirks, and Bowie knives.	Pistols; Guns; Dirks; Bowie knives	Tax rate reduced to 55 cents in 1882, with additional weapons added.	
118	1875	Arkansas	Act of Feb. 16, 1875, 1874-75 Ark. Acts 156, § 1	Prohibited the carrying in public of any “pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person.” Punishable by a fine of \$25-100.	Pistol; Dirk; Butcher knife; Bowie knife; Sword cane; Metal knuckles		<i>Wilson v. State</i> , 33 Ark. 557 (1878) (held unconstitutional).
119	1875	Idaho [Territory]	Crimes and Punishments, in Compiled and Revised Laws of the Territory of Idaho 354 (M. Kelly, Territorial Printer 1875), § 133.	Prohibited the carrying of “any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person.” Punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 months or a fine up to \$100.	Pick-lock; Crow-key; Bit; Other instrument or tool; Pistol; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
120	1875	Indiana	1875 Ind. Acts 62, An Act Defining Certain Misdemeanors, and Prescribing Penalties Therefore, § 1	Prohibited the drawing or threatening to use a pistol, dirk, knife, slungshot, or any other deadly or dangerous weapon. Punishable by fine of \$1-500, and potentially imprisonment up to 6 months.	Pistol; Dirk; Knife; Slungshot; Other deadly or dangerous weapon		

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121	1875	Michigan	1875 Mich. Pub. Acts 136, An Act To Prevent The Setting Of Guns And Other Dangerous Devices, § 1	Prohibited the setting of any spring or trap gun.	Spring gun; Trap gun		
122	1876	Alabama	1876-77 Ala. Code 882, § 4109	Prohibited the carrying of a Bowie knife, pistol, or air gun, or any other weapon of “like kind or description,” unless threatened with or having good cause to fear an attack or while traveling or setting out on a journey. Punishable by a fine of \$50-300 and imprisonment or hard labor for no more than 6 months.	Bowie knife; Pistol; Air gun; Other similar weapon		<i>State v. Reid</i> , 1 Ala. 612 (1840) (upheld under Alabama Constitution); <i>Whatley v. State</i> , 49 Ala. 355 (1947) (necessity required).
123	1876	Colorado	1876 Colo. Sess. Laws 304, § 154	Prohibited the carrying with intent to assault another any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.	Pistol; Gun; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
124	1876	Georgia	1876 Ga. L. 112, ch. 128	Prohibited the transfer of any pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, or sword cane to a minor.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Sword cane		
125	1876	Illinois – Village of Hyde Park	Consider H. Willett, Laws and Ordinances Governing the Village of Hyde Park [Illinois] Together with Its Charter and General Laws	Prohibited the carrying a concealed pistol, revolver, slungshot, knuckles, Bowie knife, dirk knife, dirk, dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly	Pistol; Revolver; Slungshot; Knuckles; Bowie knife;		

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			Affecting Municipal Corporations; Special Ordinances and Charters under Which Corporations Have Vested Rights in the Village. Also, Summary of Decisions of the Supreme Court Relating to Municipal Corporations, Taxation and Assessments, at 64 (1876), Misdemeanors, § 39	weapon without written permission from the Captain of Police. Exempted peace officers.	Dirk; Dagger; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
126	1876	Wyoming [Territory]	Wyo. Comp. Laws (1876) ch. 35, § 127, as codified in Wyo. Rev. Stat., Crimes (1887), Having possession of offensive weapons, § 1027	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon with the intent to assault a person. Punishable by fine up to \$500 or imprisonment up to 6 months.	Pistol; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
127	1877	Alabama	Wade Keyes, The Code of Alabama, 1876, ch. 6, § 4230	Prohibited the sale, giving, or lending of any pistol, Bowie knife, or “like knife” to any boy under the age of 18.	Pistol; Bowie knife		<i>Coleman v. State</i> , 32 Ala. 581 (1858) (affirming conviction of letting minor obtain a pistol).
128	1877	Alabama	Wade Keyes, The Code of Alabama, 1876, ch. 3, § 4109	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any Bowie knife, or any other knife of like kind or description, pistol, air gun, slungshot, brass knuckles, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, unless the person was	Bowie knife; Pistol; Air gun; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Other deadly or		

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				threatened with, or had good reason to apprehend, an attack, or “while traveling, or setting out on a journey.” Punishable by fine of \$50-300 and imprisonment of not more than 6 months.	dangerous weapon		
129	1877	Colorado – Town of Georgetown	Edward O. Wolcott, The Ordinances of Georgetown [Colorado] Passed June 7th, A.D. 1877, at 100, § 9	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, Bowie knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon. Punishable by a fine of \$5-50.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dagger; Other deadly weapon		
130	1877	New Jersey	Mercer Beasley, Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey: Published under the Authority of the Legislature; by Virtue of an Act Approved April 4, 1871, at 304 (1877), An Act Concerning Disorderly Persons, § 2	Prohibited The carrying of “any pistol, hanger, cutlass, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person.” Punishable as a “disorderly person.”	Pistol; Hanger; Cutlass; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
131	1877	South Dakota [Territory]	S.D. Terr. Pen. Code (1877), § 457 as codified in S.D. Rev. Code, Penal Code (1903), §§ 470-471.	Prohibited the carrying, “whether concealed or not,” of any slungshot, and prohibited the concealed carrying of any firearms or sharp or dangerous weapons.	Slungshot; Firearm; Sharp or dangerous weapon		
132	1877	Utah – City of Provo [Territory]	Chapter 5: Offenses Against the Person, undated, reprinted in The Revised Ordinances Of Provo City, Containing All The Ordinances In Force	Prohibited carrying a pistol, or other firearm, slungshot, false knuckles, Bowie knife, dagger or any other “dangerous or deadly weapon.” Punishable by fine up to \$25.	Pistol; Other firearm; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife;		

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			105, 106-07 (1877) (Provo, Utah). § 182:		Dagger; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
133	1878	Alabama – City of Uniontown	1878 Ala. L. 437, ch. 314	Authorized Uniontown to license dealers of pistols, Bowie knives, and dirk knives.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk	Added dealers of “brass knuckles” in 1884. Similar to law enacted in 1884 authorizing Tuscaloosa to regulate dealers in pistols, Bowie knives, shotguns or firearms, and knives “of like kind or description.” 1884-1885 Ala. 323, ch. 197	
134	1878	Mississippi	1878 Miss. Laws 175, An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Weapons and for Other Purposes, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed Bowie knife, pistol, brass knuckles, slungshot or other deadly weapon. Excepted travels other than “a tramp.” Punishable by fine of \$5-100.	Bowie knife; Pistol; Brass knuckles; Slungshot; Other deadly weapon	Prohibited weapons were expanded in 1896	

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135	1879	Alabama – City of Montgomery	J. M. Falkner, The Code of Ordinances of the City Council of Montgomery [Alabama] (1879), § 428	Prohibited carrying of a concealed Bowie knife, pistol, air gun, slungshot, brass knuckles, or other deadly or dangerous weapon. Punishable by a fine of \$1-100.	Bowie knife; Pistol; Air gun; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Other deadly or dangerous weapon		
136	1879	Idaho – City of Boise [Territory]	Charter and Revised Ordinances of Boise City, Idaho. In Effect April 12, 1894, at 118-19 (1894), Carrying Concealed Weapons, § 36	Prohibited the carrying a concealed Bowie knife, dirk knife, pistol or sword in cane, slungshot, metallic knuckles, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, unless traveling or setting out on a journey. Punishable by fine up to \$25 and/or imprisonment up to 20 days.	Bowie knife; Dirk; Pistol; Sword cane; Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Other dangerous or deadly weapons		<i>State v. Hart</i> , 66 Idaho 217 (1945) (upheld under state constitution)
137	1879	Louisiana	La. Const. of 1879, art. III	Provided the right to bear arms, but authorizes the passage of laws restricting the carrying of concealed weapons.	Concealed weapons		
138	1879	Montana [Territory]	1879 Mont. Laws 359, Offences against the Lives and Persons of Individuals, ch. 4, § 23	Prohibited dueling and killing a person involved with a rifle, shot-gun, pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, small-sword, back-sword, or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by death by hanging.	Rifle; Shotgun; Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Small sword; Back sword; Other		

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					dangerous weapon		
139	1879	North Carolina	North Carolina: N.C. Sess. Laws (1879), ch. 127, as codified in North Carolina Code, Crim. Code, ch. 25 (1883) § 1005, Concealed weapons, the carrying or unlawfully, a misdemeanor	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, loaded case, metal knuckles, razor, or other deadly weapon. Exemption for carrying on the owner's premises. Punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Razor; Other deadly weapon		
140	1880	Ohio	Michael Augustus Daugherty, The Revised Statutes and Other Acts of a General Nature of the State of Ohio: In Force January 1, 1880, at 1633 (Vol. 2, 1879), Offences Against Public Peace, § 6892	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by a fine of up to \$200 or imprisonment for up to 30 days for the first offense, and a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for up to 3 months for the second offense.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Other dangerous weapon		
141	1880	South Carolina	1880 S.C. Acts 448, § 1, as codified in S.C. Rev. Stat. (1894), § 129	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, metal knuckles, razor, or other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine up to \$200 and/or imprisonment up to 1 year.	Pistol; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Razor; Other deadly weapon		
142	1881	Alabama	1880-1881 Ala. L. 38-39, ch. 44	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any Bowie knife, or any other knife of like kind or	Bowie knife; Pistol; Air gun;	Amended in 2022 to remove	

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				description, pistol, or firearm of “any other kind or description,” or air gun. Punishable by fine of \$50-300 and imprisonment of not more than 6 months. Further provided that fines collected under the statute would be monetary and not in-kind payments.	Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Other deadly or dangerous weapon	prohibition on concealed carry of Bowie knives. <i>See</i> Ala. Stat. § 13A-11-50.	
143	1881	Arkansas	1881 Ark. Acts 191, ch. 96, § 1-2	Prohibited the carrying of any dirk, Bowie knife, sword, spear cane, metal knuckles, razor, or any pistol (except pistols that are used in the Army or Navy if carried openly in the hand).	Dirk; Bowie knife; Sword; Spear cane; Metal knuckles; Razor; Pistol		
144	1881	Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat 1774, § 248 (1881)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any firearms, any pistol, revolver, Bowie knife, dagger, slingshot, brass knuckles, or other deadly weapon, unless authorized by chief of police.	Pistol; Revolver; Bowie knife; Dagger; Slingshot; Metal knuckles; Other deadly weapon		
145	1881	Delaware	1881 Del. Laws 987, An Act Providing for the Punishment of Persons Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons, ch. 548, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of concealed deadly weapons or selling deadly weapons other than an ordinary pocket knife to minors. Punishable by a fine of \$25-200 or imprisonment for 10-30 days.	Deadly weapon		

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146	1881	Illinois	Ill. Act of Apr. 16, 1881, as codified in Ill. Stat. Ann., Crim. Code 73 (1885), ch. 38, Possession or sale forbidden, § 1	Prohibited the possession, selling, loaning, or hiring for barter of a slungshot or metallic knuckles or other deadly weapon. Punishable as a misdemeanor.	Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Other deadly weapon		
147	1881	Illinois	Harvey Bostwick Hurd, Late Commissioner, The Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois. 1882. Comprising the “Revised Statutes of 1874,” and All Amendments Thereto, Together with the General Acts of 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881 and 1882, Being All the General Statutes of the State, in Force on the First Day of December, 1882, at 375 (1882), Deadly Weapons: Selling or Giving to Minor, § 54b.	Prohibited selling, giving, loaning, hiring for barter any minor a pistol, revolver, derringer, Bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$25-200.	Pistol; Revolver; Derringer; Bowie knife; Dirk; Other deadly weapon		
148	1881	Indiana	The Revised Statutes of Indiana: Containing, Also, the United States and Indiana Constitutions and an Appendix of Historical Documents. Vol. 1, at 366 (1881), Crimes, § 1957	Prohibited maliciously or mischievously shooting a gun, rifle, pistol, or other missile or weapon, or throwing a stone, stick, club, or other substance at a vehicle. Punishable by imprisonment for 30 days to 1 year and a fine of \$10-100.	Gun; Rifle; Pistol; Other missile or weapon; Stone; Stick; Club; Other substance		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
149	1881	Nevada	David E. Baily, The General Statutes of the State of Nevada. In Force. From 1861 to 1885, Inclusive. With Citations of the Decisions of the Supreme Court Relating Thereto, at 1077 (1885), An Act to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons by minors, § 1	Prohibited a minor from carrying a concealed dirk, pistol, sword in case, slungshot, or other dangerous or deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$20-200 and/or imprisonment of 30 days to 6 months.	Dirk; Pistol; Sword in case; Slungshot; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
150	1881	New York	George S. Diossy, The Statute Law of the State of New York: Comprising the Revised Statutes and All Other Laws of General Interest, in Force January 1, 1881, Arranged Alphabetically According to Subjects, at 321 (Vol. 1, 1881), Offenses Against Public Decency; Malicious Mischief, and Other Crimes not Before Enumerated, Concealed Weapons, § 9	Prohibited using, attempting to use, or concealing a slungshot, billy, sandclub or metal knuckles, and any dirk. Punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year and/or a fine up to \$500.	Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Dirk		
151	1881	Tennessee – City of Nashville	William King McAlister Jr., Ordinances of the City of Nashville, to Which are Prefixed the State Laws Chartering and Relating to the City, with an Appendix, at 340-41	Prohibited the carrying of pistol, Bowie knife, dirk, slungshot, brass knuckles, or other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$10-50 for a first offense and \$50 for subsequent offenses.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Slungshot; Metal knuckles;		

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			(1881), Ordinances of the City of Nashville, Carrying Pistols, Bowie-Knives, Etc., § 1		Other deadly weapon		
152	1881	Washington [Territory]	1881 Wash. Code 181, Criminal Procedure, Offenses Against Public Policy, ch. 73, § 929	Prohibited the carrying of “any concealed weapon.” Punishable by fine up to \$100 or imprisonment up to 30 days.	Concealed weapon		
153	1881	Washington – City of New Tacoma [Territory]	1881 Wash. Sess. Laws 76, An Act to Confer a City Govt. on New Tacoma, ch. 6, § 34, pt. 15	Authorized New Tacoma to regulate transporting, storing, or selling gunpowder, giant powder, dynamite, nitroglycerine, or other combustibles without a license, as well as the carrying concealed deadly weapons, and the use of guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers.	Gunpowder; Giant powder; Dynamite; Nitroglycerine; Other combustible; Concealed deadly weapon; Gun; Pistol; Firearm		
154	1881	Washington [Territory]	William Lair Hill, Ballinger’s Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, Showing All Statutes in Force, Including the Session Laws of 1897, at 1956 (Vol. 2, 1897)	Prohibited exhibiting a dangerous weapon in a manner likely to cause terror. Punishable by fine up to \$25.	Dangerous weapon		
155	1882	Georgia	1882-83 Gal. L. 48-49, ch. 94	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any “pistol, dirk, sword in a cane, spear, Bowie-knife, or any other kind of knives manufactured and sold	Pistol; Dirk; Sword cane; spear Bowie knife;		

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				for the purpose of offense and defense.”	Other kind of knife		
156	1882	Georgia	1882-83 Ga. L. 37, ch. 18	Imposed \$25 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, revolvers, dirks, or Bowie knives.	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk; Bowie knife	Raised to \$100 in 1884.	
157	1882	Iowa – City of Sioux City	S. J. Quincy, Revised Ordinances of the City of Sioux City, Iowa, at 62 (1882), Ordinances of the City of Sioux City, Iowa, § 4.	Prohibited the carrying a concealed pistol, revolver, slungshot, cross-knuckles, knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, or any Bowie knife, razor, billy, dirk, dirk knife or Bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon.	Pistol; Revolver; Slungshot; Cross-knuckles; Metal Knuckles; Bowie knife; Razor; Billy; Dirk; Other dangerous weapon		
158	1882	West Virginia	1882 W. Va. Acts 421-22; W. Va. Code, ch. 148, § 7	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, razor, slungshot, billy, metallic or other false knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Also prohibited selling any such weapon to a minor. Punishable by fine of \$25-200 and imprisonment of 1-12 months.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Razor; Slungshot; Billy; Metal knuckles; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		<i>State v. Workman</i> , 35 W. Va. 367 (1891) (upheld under the Second Amendment), <i>abrogated by New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n v. Bruen</i> , 142

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							S. Ct. 2111, 2153 (2022)
159	1883	Illinois – City of Danville	Revised Ordinances of the City of Danville [Illinois], at 66 (1883), Ordinances of the City of Danville. Concealed Weapons, § 22.	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, revolver, derringer, Bowie knife, dirk, slungshot, metallic knuckles, or a razor, as a weapon, or any other deadly weapon. Also prohibited displaying the weapon in a threatening or boisterous manner. Punishable by fine of \$1-100 and forfeiting the weapon, if ordered by the magistrate.	Pistol; Revolver; Derringer; Bowie knife; Dirk; Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Razor; Other deadly weapon		
160	1883	Kansas	1883 Kan. Sess. Laws 159, An Act to Prevent Selling, Trading Or Giving Deadly Weapons or Toy Pistols to Minors, and to Provide Punishment Therefor, §§ 1-2	Prohibited the selling, trading, giving, or loaning of a pistol, revolver, or toy pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, brass knuckles, slungshot, or other dangerous weapons to any minor, or to any person of notoriously unsound mind. Also prohibited the possession of such weapons by any minor. Punishable by fine of \$5-100. Also prohibited a minor from possessing a pistol, revolver, toy pistol by which cartridges may be exploded, dirk, Bowie knife, brass knuckles, slungshot, or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by fine of \$1-10.	Pistol; Revolver; Toy pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Brass knuckles; Slungshot; Other dangerous weapons		

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161	1883	Missouri	1883 Mo. Laws 76, An Act to Amend Section 1274, Article 2, Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, Entitled "Of Crimes And Criminal Procedure" § 1274	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed fire arms, Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, or other deadly weapon to a church, school, election site, or other public setting or carrying in a threatening manner or while intoxicated. Punishable by fine of \$25-200 and/or by imprisonment up to 6 months.	Fire arms; Bowie knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Other deadly weapon		
162	1883	Washington – City of Snohomish [Territory]	1883 Wash. Sess. Laws 302, An Act to Incorporate the City of Snohomish, ch. 6, § 29, pt. 15	Authorized City of Snohomish to regulate and prohibit carrying concealed deadly weapons and to prohibit using guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers, bombs, and explosives.	Deadly weapon; Gun; Pistol; Firearm; Firecracker; Bomb		
163	1883	Wisconsin – City of Oshkosh	1883 Wis. Sess. Laws 713, An Act to Revise, consolidate And Amend The Charter Of The City Of Oshkosh, The Act Incorporating The City, And The Several Acts Amendatory Thereof, ch. 6, § 3, pt. 56	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or colt, or slungshot, or cross knuckles or knuckles of lead, brass or other metal or Bowie knife, dirk knife, or dirk or dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Punishable by confiscation of the weapon.	Pistol; Colt; Slungshot; Cross knuckles; Knuckles of lead; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Dirk; Dagger; Any other dangerous or deadly weapon		

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164	1884	Georgia	1884-85 Ga. L. 23, ch. 52	Imposed \$100 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, revolvers, dirks, or Bowie knives.	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk; Bowie knife	Reduced to \$25 in 1888.	
165	1884	Maine	The Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, Passed August 29, 1883, and Taking Effect January 1, 1884, at 928, (1884), Prevention of Crimes, § 10	Prohibited the carrying of a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon without reasonable cause to fear an assault.	Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Pistol; Other offensive and dangerous weapon		
166	1884	Minnesota – City of Saint Paul	W. P. Murray, The Municipal Code of Saint Paul: Comprising the Laws of the State of Minnesota Relating to the City of Saint Paul, and the Ordinances of the Common Council; Revised to December 1, 1884, at 289 (1884), Concealed Weapons – License, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or pistols, dirk, dagger, sword, slungshot, cross-knuckles, or knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, Bowie knife, dirk knife or razor, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Punishable by seizure of the weapon.	Pistol; Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Slungshot; Cross-knuckles; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Dirk; Razor; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
167	1884	Tennessee	Tenn. Pub. Acts (1879), ch. 186, as codified in Tenn. Code (1884)	Prohibited the carrying, “publicly or privately,” of any dirk, razor, sword cane, loaded cane, slungshot, brass knuckles, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol, revolver, or any kind of pistol.	Dirk; Razor; Sword cane; Loaded cane; Slungshot; Metal knuckles;		

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					Spanish stiletto; Pistol; Revolver		
168	1884	Vermont	1884 Vt. Acts & Resolves 74, An Act Relating To Traps, § 1	Prohibited the setting of any spring gun trap. Punishable by a fine of \$50-500 and liability for twice the amount of any damage resulting from the trap.	Spring gun		
169	1884	Wyoming [Territory]	1884 Wyo. Sess. Laws, ch. 67, § 1, as codified in Wyo. Rev. Stat., Crimes (1887): Exhibiting deadly weapon in angry manner. § 983	Prohibited exhibiting in a threatening manner a fire-arm, Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot or other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$10-100 or imprisonment up to 6 months.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Other deadly weapon		
170	1885	Montana [Territory]	1885 Mont. Laws 74, Deadly Weapons, An Act to Amend § 62 of Chapter IV of the Fourth Division of the Revised Statutes, § 62-63	Prohibited possessing, carrying, or purchasing a dirk, dirk-knife, sword, sword cane, pistol, gun, or other deadly weapon, and from using the weapon in a threatening manner or in a fight. Punishable by fine of \$10-100 and/or imprisonment for 1-3 months.	Dirk; Sword; Sword cane; Pistol; Gun; Other deadly weapon		
171	1885	New York	George R. Donnan, Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code of the State of New York as Amended 1882-85, at 172 (1885), Carrying, Using, Etc., Certain Weapons, § 410	Prohibited using or attempting to use, carrying, concealing, or possessing a slungshot, billy, sandclub or metal knuckles, or a dagger, dirk or dangerous knife. Punishable as a felony, and as a misdemeanor if a minor.	Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Dagger; Dirk;		

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					Dangerous knife		
172	1885	New York – City of Syracuse	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Syracuse: Together with the Rules of the Common Council, the Rules and Regulations of the Police and Fire Departments, and the Civil Service Regulations, at 215 (1885), [Offenses Against the Public Peace and Quiet,] § 7	Prohibited the carrying or using with the intent to do bodily harm a dirk, Bowie knife, sword or spear cane, pistol, revolver, slungshot, jimmy, brass knuckles, or other deadly or unlawful weapon. Punishable by a fine of \$25-100 and/or imprisonment for 30 days to 3 months.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Sword; Spear cane; Pistol; Revolver; Slungshot; Jimmy; Metal knuckles; Other deadly or unlawful weapon		
173	1885	Oregon	1885 Or. Laws 33, An Act to Prevent Persons from Carrying Concealed Weapons and to Provide for the Punishment of the Same, §§ 1-2	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or any knife (other than an “ordinary pocket knife”), or any dirk, dagger, slungshot, metal knuckles, or any instrument that could cause injury. Punishable by a fine of \$10-200 or imprisonment for 5-100 days.	Revolver; Pistol; Other firearm; Knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Metal knuckles		
174	1886	Colorado – City of Denver	Isham White, The Laws and Ordinances of the City of Denver, Colorado, at 369, § 10 (1886)	Prohibited the carrying of any slungshot, colt, or metal knuckles while engaged in any breach of the peace. Punishable by a fine of \$25-300.	Slungshot; Colt; Metal knuckles		
175	1886	Georgia	1886 Ga. L. 17, ch. 54	Imposed \$100 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, revolvers,	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
				dirks, Bowie knives, and “pistol or revolver cartridges.”	Bowie knife; Pistol or revolver cartridges		
176	1886	Maryland – County of Calvert	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, Within One Mile of the Polls § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon on an election day. Punishable by a fine of \$10-50.	Gun; Pistol; Dirk; Razor; Billy; Bludgeon		
177	1886	Maryland – County of Calvert	John Prentiss Poe, The Maryland Code. Public Local Laws, Adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland March 14, 1888. Including also the Acts of the Session of 1888 Incorporated Therein, and Prefaced with the Constitution of the State, at 468-69 (Vol. 1, 1888), Concealed Weapons, § 30	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, dirk knife, Bowie knife, slungshot, billy, sandclub, metal knuckles, razor, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment of up to 6 months.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Razor; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
178	1886	Maryland	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	Prohibited the carrying of a gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon on an election day within 300 yards of the polls. Punishable by fine of \$10-50.	Gun; Pistol; Dirk; Razor; Billy; Bludgeon		

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			Election in said County, Within One Mile of the Polls § 1				
179	1887	Alabama	1886 Ala. L. 36, ch. 4	Imposed \$300 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, pistol cartridges, Bowie knives, and dirk knives.	Pistol; Pistol cartridges; Bowie knife; Dirk		
180	1887	Iowa – City of Council Bluffs	Geoffrey Andrew Holmes, Compiled Ordinances of the City of Council Bluffs, and Containing the Statutes Applicable to Cities of the First-Class, Organized under the Laws of Iowa, at 206-07 (1887), Carrying Concealed Weapons Prohibited, § 105	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or firearms, slungshot, brass knuckles, or knuckles of lead, brass or other metal or material, or any sandbag, air guns of any description, dagger, Bowie knife, or instrument for cutting, stabbing or striking, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, instrument or device.	Pistol; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Sandbag; Air guns; Dagger; Bowie knife; Instrument for cutting; stabbing or striking; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
181	1887	Kansas – City of Independence	O. P. Ergenbright, Revised Ordinances of the City of Independence, Kansas: Together with the Amended Laws Governing Cities of the Second Class and Standing Rules of the City Council, at 162 (1887), Weapons, § 27	Prohibited using a pistol or other weapon in a hostile or threatening manner. Also prohibited carrying a concealed pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, revolver, slungshot, billy, brass, lead, or iron knuckles, or any deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$5-100.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Revolver; Slungshot; Billy; Metal knuckles; Any deadly weapon		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
182	1887	Michigan	1887 Mich. Pub. Acts 144, An Act to Prevent The Carrying Of Concealed Weapons, And To Provide Punishment Therefore, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, air gun, stiletto, metallic knuckles, pocket-billy, sandbag, skull cracker, slungshot, razor or other offensive and dangerous weapon or instrument.	Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Pistol; Air gun; Stiletto; Metallic knuckles; Billy; Sand bag; Skull cracker; Slungshot; Razor; Other offensive and dangerous weapon or instrument		
183	1887	Montana [Territory]	1887 Mont. Laws 549, Criminal Laws, § 174	Prohibited the carrying of a any pistol, gun, knife, dirk-knife, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon with the intent to assault a person. Punishable by fine up to \$100 or imprisonment up to 3 months.	Pistol; Knife; Dirk; Bludgeon; Other offensive weapon		
184	1887	New Mexico [Territory]	An Act to Prohibit the Unlawful Carrying and Use of Deadly Weapons, Feb. 18, 1887, reprinted in Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, Twenty-Seventh Session 55, 58 (1887)	Defined “deadly weapons” as including pistols, whether the same be a revolved, repeater, derringer, or any kind or class of pistol or gun; any and all kinds of daggers, Bowie knives, poniards, butcher knives, dirk knives, and all such weapons with which dangerous cuts can	Pistol; Dagger; Bowie Knife; Poniard; Butcher Knife; Dirk		

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				be given, or with which dangerous thrusts can be inflicted, including sword canes, and any kind of sharp pointed canes; as also slungshots, bludgeons or any other deadly weapons.			
185	1887	Virginia	The Code of Virginia: With the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; and the Constitution of Virginia, at 897 (1887), Offences Against the Peace, § 3780	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, razor, slungshot, or any weapon of the like kind. Punishable by fine of \$20-100 and forfeiture of the weapon.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Razor; Slungshot; Any weapon of the like kind		
186	1888	Maryland – County of Kent	John Prentiss Poe, The Maryland Code : Public Local Laws, Adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland March 14, 1888. Including also the Public Local Acts of the Session of 1888 incorporated therein, at 1457 (Vol. 2, 1888), Election Districts–Fences, § 99	Prohibited carrying, on days of an election, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon. Punishable by a fine of \$5-20.	Gun; Pistol; Dirk; Razor; Billy; Bludgeon		
187	1888	Florida	Fla. Act of Aug. 6, 1888, ch. 1637, subch. 7, § 10, as codified in Fla. Rev. State., tit. 2, pt. 5 (1892)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of slungshot, metallic knuckles, billies, firearms, or other dangerous weapons if arrested for committing a criminal offense or disturbance of the peace. Punishable by	Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Billy; Firearms; Other		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
				imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to \$50.	dangerous weapon		
188	1888	Georgia	1888 Ga. L. 22, ch. 123	Imposed \$25 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, revolvers, dirks, or Bowie knives.	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol or revolver cartridges	Raised to \$100 in 1890.	
189	1888	Maryland – City of Baltimore	John Prentiss Poe, The Maryland Code. Public Local Laws, Adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland March 14, 1888. Including also the Public Local Acts of the Session of 1888 Incorporated Therein, at 522-23 (Vol. 1, 1888), City of Baltimore, § 742	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, dirk knife, Bowie knife, slingshot, billy, brass, iron or any other metal knuckles, razor, or any other deadly weapon if arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Punishable by fine of \$5-25, and confiscation of the weapon.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Slingshot; Billy; Metal knuckles; Razor; Other deadly weapon		
190	1888	Minnesota	George Brooks Young. General Statutes of the State of Minnesota in Force January 1, 1889, at 1006 (Vol. 2, 1888), Making, Selling, etc., Dangerous Weapons, §§ 333-34	Prohibited manufacturing, selling, giving, or disposing of a slungshot, sandclub, or metal knuckles, or selling or giving a pistol or firearm to a minor without magistrate consent. Also prohibited carrying a concealed slungshot, sandclub, or metal knuckles, or a dagger, dirk, knife, pistol or other firearm, or any dangerous weapon.	Slungshot; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Dagger; Dirk; Knife; Pistol; Any dangerous weapon		
191	1888	Utah – City of Salt Lake City	Dangerous and Concealed Weapon, Feb. 14, 1888,	Prohibited carrying a slingshot or any concealed deadly weapon	Slingshot; Deadly weapon		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
		[Territory]	reprinted in The Revised Ordinances Of Salt Lake City, Utah 283 (1893) (Salt Lake City, Utah). § 14	without permission of the mayor. Punishable by fine up to \$50.			

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Defendant's Survey of Relevant Statutes (1889–1930s)^{1, 2}**

No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
192	1889	Arizona [Territory]	1889 Ariz. Sess. Laws 16, § 1	Prohibited carrying of any pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, Bowie knife, or any knife manufactured to offensive or defensive purposes. Punishable by a fine of \$25-100 and forfeiture of the weapon.	Pistol; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword cane; Spear; Brass knuckles; Bowie knife; Other offensive or defensive knife		
193	1889	Idaho [Territory]	The Act of the Territory of Idaho approved February 4, 1889 (Sess. Laws 1889, p. 27)	Prohibited private persons from carrying “deadly weapons” within any city, town or village.	Deadly weapons		<i>In re Brickey</i> , 8 Idaho 597 (1902) (held unconstitutional under the Second Amendment and state constitution)
194	1889	Pennsylvania – City of Johnstown	Laws of the City of Johnstown, Pa., Embracing City Charter, Act of Assembly of May 23, 1889,	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, razor, dirk, Bowie knife, blackjack, handy billy, or other deadly	Pistol; Razor; Dirk; Bowie knife;		

¹ In compliance with the Court’s Order dated December 15, 2022 (Dkt. 134), Defendant created this survey of statutes, laws, and regulations that Defendant has determined are relevant to this action. Plaintiffs disagree that nearly all of those statutes, laws, and regulations are relevant to the historical analysis required in this case, and in compliance with the Court’s December 15 Order, the chart reflects Plaintiffs’ position regarding the relevance of each law.

² The surveys have been filed in compliance with the Court’s Order directing the parties to identify all relevant laws, statutes, and regulations from the time of the Second Amendment to twenty years after adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. In compliance with that Order and in recognition of the historical inquiry mandated by *Bruen*, the spreadsheets identify hundreds of relevant firearms laws, some of which were drafted well before the Thirteenth Amendment’s abolition of slavery and the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause. While our subsequent briefing, as ordered by the Court, will explain in more detail the historical context and relevance of such laws, the Attorney General emphasizes his strong disagreement with racial and other improper discrimination that existed in some such laws, and which stand in stark contrast to California’s commonsense firearm laws, which are designed to justly and equitably protect all Californians. The listing of such racist and discriminatory statutes should in no way be construed as an endorsement of such laws by the Attorney General or his counsel in this matter.

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			for the Government of Cities of the Third Class, General and Special Ordinances, Rules of Select and Common Councils and Joint Sessions, at 86 (1897), An Ordinance for the Security of Persons and Property of the Inhabitants of the City of Johnstown; The preservation of the Public Peace and Good Order of the City, and Prescribing Penalties for Offenses Against the Same, § 12	weapon. Punishable by fine of \$5-50.	Blackjack; Billy; Other deadly weapon		
195	1890	Connecticut – City of New Haven	Charles Stoers Hamilton, Charter and Ordinances of the City of New Haven, Together with Legislative Acts Affecting Said City, at 164, § 192 (1890)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any metal knuckles, pistol, slungshot, stiletto, or similar weapons, absent written permission of the mayor or superintendent of police. Punishable by a fine of \$5-50.	Metal knuckles; Slungshot; Stiletto		
196	1890	Georgia	1890 Ga. L. 38, ch. 131	Imposed \$100 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, revolvers, dirks, or Bowie knives.	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol or revolver cartridges		
197	1890	Louisiana	890 La. L. 39, ch. 46	Prohibiting the transfer of any pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, or “any other dangerous weapon, which may be	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
				carried concealed on a person to any person under the age of 21.	Other dangerous weapon		
198	1890	Maryland – City of Baltimore	John Prentiss Poe, The Baltimore City Code, Containing the Public Local Laws of Maryland Relating to the City of Baltimore, and the Ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, in Force on the First Day of November, 1891, with a Supplement, Containing the Public Local Laws Relating to the City of Baltimore, Passed at the Session of 1892 of the General Assembly, and also the Ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, Passed at the Session of 1891-92, and of 1892-1893, up to the Summer Recess of 1893, at 297-98 (1893), Ordinances of Baltimore, § 742A	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, dirk-knife, Bowie knife, slingshot, billy, sandclub, metal knuckles, razor or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, or who openly carries with the intent to injure a person. Punishable by fine of up to \$500 and imprisonment up to 6 months.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Slingshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Razor; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
199	1890	Nebraska – City of Omaha	W. J. Connell, The Revised Ordinances of the City of Omaha, Nebraska, Embracing All Ordinances of a General Nature in Force April 1, 1890, Together with the Charter for Metropolitan Cities, the Constitution of	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slungshot, brass knuckles or knuckles of lead, dirk, dagger, or any knife resembling a Bowie knife, or any other dangerous or	Pistol; Revolver; Colt; Billy; Slungshot; Metal knuckles Dirk; Dagger;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, at 344 (1890), Ordinances of Omaha, Concealed Weapons, § 10	deadly weapon. Punishable by fine up to \$100.	Any knife resembling a bowie knife; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
200	1890	Nebraska – City of Omaha	W. J. Connell, The Revised Ordinances of the City of Omaha, Nebraska, Embracing All Ordinances of a General Nature in Force April 1, 1890, Together with the Charter for Metropolitan Cities, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, at 344 (1890), Ordinances of Omaha, Concealed Weapons, § 10.	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slungshot, brass knuckles or knuckles of lead, dirk, dagger, or any knife resembling a Bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Punishable by fine up to \$100.	Pistol; Revolver; Colt; Billy; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Dirk; Dagger; Any knife resembling a bowie knife; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
201	1890	Oklahoma [Territory]	1890 Okla. Laws 495, art. 47, §§ 1, 2, 10; Leander G. Pitman, The Statutes of Oklahoma, 1890. (From the Laws Passed by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory), at 495-96 (1891)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, revolver, Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other knife or instrument manufactured or sold solely for defense. Also prohibited the carrying of any pistol, revolver, Bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or “any other offensive or defense weapon.” Punishable by a fine of \$50-	Pistol; Revolver; Bowie knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword cane; Spear; Metal knuckles; Other knife; Loaded cane; Billy; Other offensive or defensive weapon		

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				500 and imprisonment for 3-12 months.			
202	1890	Oklahoma [Territory]	1890 Okla. Sess. Laws 475, Crimes Against The Public Health And Safety, §§ 18-19	Prohibited the manufacture, sale, giving, or disposing of any instrument or weapon usually known as a slungshot, and prohibited the carrying any slungshot or similar weapon.	Slungshot		
203	1890	Oklahoma – Town of Checotah [Territory]	General Laws Relating to Incorporated Towns of Indian Territory, at 37 (1890), Revised Ordinances of the Town of Checotah, Ordinance No. 11, § 3	Prohibited the carrying of any pistol; dirk; butcher knife; Bowie knife; sword; spear-cane, metal knuckles, razor, slungshot, sandbag, or a switchblade.	Pistol; Dirk; Butcher knife; Sword; Spear cane; Metal knuckles; Razor; Slungshot; Sandbag; Switchblade		
204	1891	Michigan	1891 Mich. Pub. Acts 409, Police Department, pt 15	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, revolver, Bowie knife, dirk, slungshot, billie, sandbag, false knuckles, or other dangerous weapon. Also prohibited lurking or being concealed with the intent to injure a person or property, or threatening to beat or kill a person or property. Punishable by fine up to \$100 and the costs of	Pistol; Revolver; Bowie; Dirk; Slungshot; Billy; Sandbag; False knuckles; Other dangerous weapon		

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				prosecution, and in default of payment, imprisonment.			
205	1891	Missouri	“Shot by a Trap-Gun,” The South Bend Tribune, Feb. 11, 1891	Fined farmer for setting a trap gun that killed his wife.	Trap gun		
206	1891	North Dakota	1891 N.D. Laws 193, An Act to Amend Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 63 of the General Laws of 1883, ch. 70, § 1	Prohibited the setting of any gun or gun trap to be discharged at certain animals.	Trap gun		
207	1891	West Virginia	1891 W. Va. Code 915, Of Offences Against the Peace, ch. 148, § 7	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, razor, slungshot, billy, metallic or other false knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Also prohibited selling such a weapon to a minor. Punishable by fine of \$25-200 and imprisonment for 1-12 months.	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Razor; Slungshot; Billy; Metal knuckles; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
208	1892	Alabama	1892 Ala. L. 183, ch. 95	Imposed \$300 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, pistol cartridges, Bowie knives, and dirk knives, and clarified that cartridges that can be used in a pistol shall be deemed pistol cartridges.	Pistol; Pistol cartridges; Bowie knife; Dirk		
209	1892	Georgia	1892 Ga. L. 25, ch. 133	Imposed \$100 occupational tax on dealers of pistols, revolvers, dirks, Bowie knives, and metal knuckles.	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk; Bowie knife; Pistol or revolver		

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					cartridges; Metal knuckles		
210	1892	Washington – City of Tacoma	Albert R. Heilig, Ordinances of the City of Tacoma, Washington, at 333-34 (1892)	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed a revolver, pistol or other fire arms or any knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife) or any dirk or dagger, slingshot or metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person.	Revolver; Pistol; Knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slingshot; Metal knuckles; Instrument that causes injury		
211	1893	Arizona [Territory]	1893 Ariz. Sess. Laws 3, § 1	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, Bowie knife (or any kind of knife, except a pocket knife not manufactured for offensive or defensive use).	Pistol; Other firearm; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword-cane; Spear; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Any kind of knife (other than pocket knife)		
212	1893	Delaware	Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware, of Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two. As They Have Since Been Amended, Together with the Additional Laws of a Public and General Nature, Which Have Been Enacted Since the Publication of the	Prohibited the concealed carrying of deadly weapons or selling deadly weapons other than an ordinary pocket knife, and prohibited discharging any firearm in any public road. Punishable by fine of \$25-100 or by	Deadly weapon		

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			Revised Code of Eighteen Fifty-Two. To the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Three; to Which are Added the Constitutions of the United States and of this State, the Declaration of Independence, and Appendix, at 987 (1893), An Act Providing for the Punishment of Persons Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons, § 1	imprisonment for 10-30 days.			
213	1893	North Carolina	1893 N.C. L. 468-69, ch. 514	Prohibiting the transfer of any pistol, pistol cartridge, brass knucks, Bowie knife, dirk, loaded cane, or slingshot to a minor.	Pistol; Pistol cartridge; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Dirk; Loaded cane; Slingshot		
214	1893	Rhode Island	1893 R.I. Pub. Laws 231, An Act Prohibiting The Carrying Of Concealed Weapons, chap. 1180, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of any dirk, Bowie knife, butcher knife, dagger, razor, sword cane, air-gun, billy, metal knuckles, slungshot, pistol, or firearm of any description.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Butcher knife; Dagger; Razor; Sword Cane; Air gun; Billy; Metal knuckles; Slungshot; Pistol; Other firearm		

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215	1893	Tennessee – City of Nashville	Claude Waller, Digest of the Ordinances of the City of Nashville, to Which are Prefixed the State Laws Incorporating, and Relating to, the City, with an Appendix Containing Various Grants and Franchises, at 364-65 (1893), Ordinances of the City of Nashville, § 738	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, Bowie knife, dirk knife, slungshot, brass knucks, or other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$10-50 for a first offense and \$50 for subsequent offenses.	Pistol; Bowie knife; Dirk; Slungshot; Brass knuckles; Other deadly weapon		
216	1893	Wyoming – City of Rawlins	A. McMicken, City Attorney, The Revised Ordinances of the City of Rawlins, Carbon County, Wyoming, at 131-32 (1893), Revised Ordinances of the City of Rawlins, Article VII, Carrying Firearms and Lethal Weapons, § 1	Prohibited a person from possessing or carrying a pistol, revolver, knife, slungshot, bludgeon or other lethal weapon. Punishable by fine up to \$100 or imprisonment up to 30 days.	Pistol; Revolver; Knife; Slungshot; Bludgeon; Other lethal weapon		
217	1895	North Dakota	1895 N.D. Rev. Codes 1293, Penal Code, Crimes Against the Public Health and Safety, ch. 40, §§ 7312-13	Prohibited the carrying of any slungshot or similar weapon, and the concealed carrying of any firearm or any “sharp or dangerous weapon.”	Slungshot; Firearm; Sharp or dangerous weapon		
218	1895	North Dakota	The Revised Codes of the State of North Dakota 1895 Together with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of North Dakota with the	Prohibited the setting of any spring or trap gun.	Trap gun		

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			Amendments Thereto, at 1259 (1895)				
219	1895	Vermont – City of Barre	Ordinances of the City of Barre, Vermont, ch. 16, § 18 (1895)	Prohibited discharging a gun, pistol, or other loaded firearm, firecracker, serpent, or other explosive, unless on a person's own property or with the permission of the property owner. Also prohibited making a bonfire in the street except with city council permission and the carrying of concealed steel or brass knuckles, a pistol, slungshot, stiletto, or weapon of similar character.	Steel or brass knuckles; Pistol; Slungshot; Stiletto; Weapon of similar character; Gun; Loaded firearm; Firecracker; Serpent		
220	1896	California – City of Fresno	L. W. Moultrie, City Attorney, Charter and Ordinances of the City of Fresno, 1896, at 37, § 53 (1896)	Prohibited the transfer to any minor under the age of 18 any gun, pistol or other firearm, dirk, Bowie knife, powder, shot, bullets, or any combustible or dangerous material, absent written consent of parent or guardian.	Gun; Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Powder; Shot; Bullets		
221	1896	California – City of Fresno	L. W. Moultrie, Charter and Ordinances of the City of Fresno, at 30, § 8 (1896)	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol or firearm, slungshot, dirk, Bowie knife, or other deadly weapon, absent written permission.	Pistol; Firearm; Slungshot; Dirk; Bowie knife; Other deadly weapon		

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222	1896	Mississippi	1896 Miss. L. 109-10, ch. 104	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed Bowie knife, dirk, butcher knife, pistol, brass or metallic knuckles, slingshot, sword, or other deadly weapon “of like kind or description.”	Bowie knife; Dirk; Butcher knife; Pistol; Metal Knuckles; Slingshot; Sword; Other deadly weapon of like kind		
223	1896	Rhode Island	General Laws of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to Which are Prefixed the Constitutions of the United States and of the State, at 1010-11 (1896), Offences Against Public Policy, §§ 23, 24, 26	Prohibited the carrying of any dirk, Bowie knife, butcher knife, dagger, razor, sword cane, air-gun, billy, metal knuckles, slungshot, pistol, or firearm of any description. Exempted officers or watchmen whose duties required them to make arrests or guard prisoners or property.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Butcher knife; Dagger; Razor; Sword cane; Air gun; Billy; Metal knuckles; Slungshot; Pistol; Other firearm		
224	1896	Washington – City of Spokane	Rose M. Denny, The Municipal Code of the City of Spokane, Washington. Comprising the Ordinances of the City (Excepting Ordinances Establishing Street Grades) Revised to October 22, 1896, at 309-10 (1896), Ordinances of Spokane, An Ordinance to Punish the Carrying of	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed revolver, pistol or other fire-arms, or any knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife) or any dirk or dagger, sling-shot or metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property. punishable by fine of \$25-100, cost of prosecution, and	Revolver; Pistol; Other firearms; Knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slingshot; Metal knuckles; Any instrument that can cause injury		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Concealed Weapons within the City of Spokane, § 1	imprisonment until fines/costs are paid.			
225	1897	Alabama	William Logan Martin, Commissioner, The Code of Alabama, Adopted by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, Approved February 16, 1897, § 27 (1897)	Tax of \$300 on the sale of pistols, pistol cartridges, Bowie knives, and dirk knives.	Pistol; Pistol cartridge; Bowie knife; Dirk		
226	1897	Missouri – City of Saint Joseph	William K. Amick, The General Ordinances of the City of Saint Joseph (A City of the Second Class) Embracing all Ordinances of General Interest in Force July 15, 1897, together with the Laws of the State of Missouri of a General Nature Applicable to the City of St. Joseph. Compiled and Arranged, at 508 (1897), Concealed Weapons – Carrying of, § 7	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slungshot, cross knuckles or knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, dirk, dagger, razor, Bowie knife, or any knife resembling a Bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon.	Pistol; Revolver,; Colt; Billy; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Dirk; Dagger; Razor; Bowie knife; Any knife resembling a bowie knife; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
227	1897	Texas	1897 Tex. Gen. Laws 221, An Act to Prevent the Barter, Sale And Gift of Any Pistol, Dirk, Dagger, Slung Shot, Sword Cane, Spear, or Knuckles Made of Any Metal Or Hard Substance to Any Minor Without the Written Consent of the	Prohibited the selling or giving to a minor a pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear or knuckles made of any metal or hard substance, Bowie knife or any other knife manufactured or sold for the purpose of offense or	Pistol; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword cane; Spear; Knuckles; Bowie knife; Any other knife		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Parent or Guardian of Such Minor. . . , ch. 155	defense without the consent of their parent or guardian. Punishable by fine of \$25-200 and/or imprisonment for 10-30 days.	used for offense or defense		
228	1897	Washington	Richard Achilles Ballinger, Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington: Showing All Statutes in Force, Including the Session Laws of 1897, at 1956-57 (Vol. 2, 1897), Carrying Concealed Weapons, § 7084	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed revolver, pistol, or other fire-arms, or any knife, (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, sling-shot, or metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person. Punishable by fine of \$25-100 and/or imprisonment for 30 days.	Revolver; Pistol; Other fire-arms; Knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slingshot; Metal knuckles; Any instrument that can cause injury		
229	1898	Georgia	1898 Ga. L. 60, ch. 103	Prohibited the concealed carry of any pistol, dirk, sword cane, spear, Bowie knife, other kind of knife "manufactured and sold for purpose of offense and defense," and any "kind of metal knucks."	Bowie knife; Other knife manufactured for wearing or carrying for offense or defense; Pistol; Sword; Sword cane; Spear; Metal knuckles		
230	1898	Oregon – City of Oregon City	The Charter of Oregon City, Oregon, Together with the Ordinances and Rules of Order, 259 (1898), An	Prohibited the carrying of any slingshot, billy, dirk, pistol, or "any concealed deadly weapon," and the	Slingshot; Billy; Dirk; Pistol;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Ordinance Providing for the Punishment of Disorderly Persons, and Keepers and Owners of Disorderly Houses, § 2	discharge of any firearm, air gun, sparrow gun, flipper, or bean shooter, unless in self-defense.	Concealed deadly weapon; Firearm; Air gun; Sparrow gun; Flipper; Bean shooter		
231	1899	Alaska	Fred F. Barker, Compilation of the Acts of Congress and Treaties Relating to Alaska: From March 30, 1867, to March 3, 1905, at App. A, p. 139 (30 Stat. L. 1253 (1899)); 1896-99 Alaska Sess. Laws 1270, ch. 6, § 117	Prohibited concealed carrying in any manner any revolver, pistol, other firearm, knife (other than an “ordinary pocket knife”), dirk, dagger, slungshot, metal knuckles, or any instrument that could cause injury to a person or property.	Pistol; Revolver; Other firearm; Knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Other instrument		
232	1899	Nebraska – City of Fairfield	Compiled Ordinances of the City of Fairfield, Clay County, Nebraska, at 34 (1899), Ordinance No. 20, An Ordinance to Prohibit the Carrying of Concealed Weapons and Fixing a Penalty for the violations of the same. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Fairfield, Nebraska: § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol, revolver, dirk, Bowie knife, billy, slingshot, metal knuckles, or other dangerous or deadly weapons. Punishable by forfeiture and “shall be so adjudged.”	Pistol; Revolver; Dirk; Bowie knife; Billy; Slingshot; Metal knuckles; Other dangerous or deadly weapons		
233	1899	Texas – City of San Antonio	Theodore Harris, Charter and Ordinances of the City of San Antonio. Comprising All Ordinances of a General	Prohibited drawing in a threatening manner a pistol, gun, knife, sword cane, club or any other instrument or	Pistol; Gun; Knife; Sword cane;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Character in Force August 7th, at 220 (1899), Ordinances of the City of San Antonio, Ordinances, ch. 22, § 4	weapon that may cause death.	Club; Any other instrument or weapon that causes death		
234	1900	Iowa – City of Des Moines	William H. Baily, The Revised Ordinances of Nineteen Hundred of the City of Des Moines, Iowa, at 89-90, (1900), Ordinances City of Des Moines, Weapons, Concealed, § 209	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed pistol or other firearms, slungshot, brass knuckles, or knuckles of lead, brass or other metal or material, or any sandbag, air guns of any description, dagger, Bowie knife, dirk knife, or other knife or instrument for cutting, stabbing or striking, or other dangerous or deadly weapon.	Pistol; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Sandbag; Air guns; Dagger; Bowie knife; Instrument for cutting; stabbing or striking; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
235	1900	New York	1900 N.Y. Laws 459, An Act to Amend Section Four Hundred and Nine of the Penal Code, Relative to Dangerous Weapons, ch. 222, § 1	Prohibited manufacturing or selling a slungshot, billy, sandclub or metal knuckles, and prohibited selling a firearm to a minor in any city or incorporated village without written consent of police magistrate. Exempted any officer of the United States or peace officer when necessary and proper to discharge official duties.	Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Metal knuckles; Pistol; Other firearm		
236	1901	Arizona [Territory]	1901 Ariz. 1251-53, §§ 381, 385, 390	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger,	Pistol; Other firearm; Dirk;		

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				slungshot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, Bowie knife (or any kind of knife, except a pocket knife not manufactured for offensive or defensive use). Exempted peace officers in discharge of official duties. Punishable by a fine of \$25-100 and forfeiture of the weapon.	Dagger; Slungshot; Sword cane; Spear; Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Any kind of knife (other than pocket knife)		
237	1901	Utah	1901 Utah Laws 97-98, An Act Defining an Infernal Machine, and Prescribing Penalties for the Construction or Contrivance of the Same, or Having Such Machine in Possession, or Delivering Such Machine to Any Person . . . , ch. 96, §§ 1-3	Prohibited the construction and possession of any “infernal machine,” defined as a device with a loaded firearm that is capable of igniting when moved, handled, or opened.	Infernal machine		
238	1903	Oklahoma [Territory]	Wilson’s Rev. & Ann. St. Okla.(1903) § 583, c. 25	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any pistol, revolver, Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or other kind of knife manufactured for defense.	Pistol; Revolver; Bowie knife; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Sword Cane; Spear; Metal knuckles; Other knife		
239	1903	South Dakota	S.D. Rev. Code, Penal Code 1150 (1903) §§ 470, 471	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed slungshot,	Slungshot; Firearm;		

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				firearm, or sharp or dangerous weapon.	Sharp or dangerous weapon		
240	1905	Indiana	1905 Ind. Acts 677, Public Conveyance—Attacking, § 410	Prohibited maliciously or mischievously shooting a gun, rifle, pistol or other weapon, or throwing a stone, stick, club or any other substance at a vehicle. Punishable by imprisonment for 30 days to 1 year and a fine of \$10-100.	Gun; Rifle; Pistol; Other weapon; Stone; stick; Club; Any other substance		
241	1905	New Jersey	1905 N.J. Laws 324-25, A Supplement to an Act Entitled “An Act for the Punishment of Crimes,” ch. 172, § 1	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed revolver, pistol or other deadly, offensive or dangerous weapon or firearm or any stiletto, dagger or razor. Punishable by fine up to \$200 and/or imprisonment with hard labor up to 2 years.	Revolver; Pistol; Other deadly; offensive or dangerous weapon or firearm or any stiletto; Dagger; razor	<i>State v. Angelo</i> , 3 N.J. Misc. 1014, 1015 (1925) (upheld conceal carry ban)	
242	1908	Rhode Island	1908 (January Session) R.I. Pub. Laws 145, An Act in Amendment of section 23 of chapter 283 of the General Laws, § 23	Prohibited the carrying of any dirk, dagger, razor, sword cane, Bowie knife, butcher knife, air-gun, billy, metal knuckles, slungshot, pistol, other firearm. Exempted officers or watchmen.	Dirk; Dagger; Razor; Sword cane; Bowie knife; Butcher knife; Air gun; Billy; Metal knuckles; Slungshot; Pistol; Other firearm.		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
243	1909	Idaho	1909 Id. Sess. Laws 6, An Act To Regulate the Use and Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons and to Regulate the Sale or Delivery of Deadly Weapons to Minors Under the Age of Sixteen Years to Provide a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of this Act, and to Exempt Certain Persons, § 1	Prohibited the carrying a concealed dirk, Bowie knife, dagger, slungshot, pistol, revolver, gun, or any other deadly or dangerous weapon in any public setting.	Dirk; Bowie knife; Dagger; Slungshot; Pistol; Revolver; Other deadly or dangerous weapon	No longer restricts concealed carrying of a slungshot. <i>See</i> Idaho Stats. Ch. 33, § 18-3302(2)(a)(b)(i).	<i>State v. Hart</i> , 66 Idaho 217 (1945) (upheld under state constitution)
244	1909	South Dakota	1909 S.D. Sess. Laws 450, An Act for the Preservation, Propagation, Protection, Taking, Use and Transportation of Game and Fish and Establishing the Office of State Game Warden and Defining His Duties, ch. 240, §§ 21-22	Prohibited the setting or possession of any “set gun.”	Set gun		
245	1909	Washington	1909 Wash. Sess. Laws 973, An Act Relating to Crimes and Punishments and the Rights and Custody of Persons Accused or Convicted of Crime, and Repealing Certain Acts, ch. 249, ch. 7, §266, pts. 1-3	Prohibited the setting of any trap, spring pistol, rifle, or other deadly weapon. Punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine of up to \$1,000. Further punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years for non-fatal or fatal injuries resulting from the trap or	Trap gun		
246	1911	New York	1911 N.Y. Laws 442, An Act to Amend the Penal	Prohibited the manufacture, sale, giving, or disposing of	Blackjack; Slungshot;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Law, in Relation to the Sale and Carrying of Dangerous Weapons, ch. 195, § 1	any weapon of the kind usually known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, or metal knuckles, and the offering, sale, loaning, leasing, or giving of any gun, revolver, pistol, air gun, or spring-gun to a person under the age of 16.	Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Bludgeon; Metal knuckles; Gun; Revolver; Pistol; Air gun; Spring gun		
247	1911	New York	1911 N.Y. Laws 442-43, An Act to Amend the Penal Law, in Relation to the Sale and Carrying of Dangerous Weapons. ch. 195, § 1	Prohibited the carrying or possession of any weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, or bludgeon, and the carrying or possession of any dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, or other “dangerous or deadly instrument or weapon” with intent to use the weapon unlawfully against another.	Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Metal knuckles; Bludgeon; Dagger; Dirk; Dangerous knife; Razor; Stiletto; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
248	1912	Vermont	1912 Vt. Acts and Resolves 261	Prohibited the setting of any spring gun. Punishable by a fine of \$50-500 and liability for twice the amount of damage resulting from the trap.	Spring gun		
249	1913	Florida	1913 Fla. 117, An Act to Regulate the Hunting of Wild Deer etc., § 8	Prohibited hunting wild game with automatic guns.	Machine guns		

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250	1913	Hawaii [Territory]	1913 Haw. Rev. Laws ch. 209, § 3089, Carrying Deadly Weapons, § 3089.	Prohibited the carrying a Bowie knife, sword cane, pistol, air-gun, slungshot, or other deadly weapon. Punishable by fine of \$10-250 or imprisonment for 3-12 months, unless good cause can be shown for carrying the weapon.	Bowie knife; Sword cane; Pistol; Air gun; Slungshot; Other deadly weapon		
251	1913	Iowa	1913 Iowa Acts 307, ch. 297, §§ 1, 2	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, revolver, stiletto, metallic knuckles, picket billy, sandbag, skull cracker, slungshot, or other offensive and dangerous weapons or instruments. Also prohibited the selling, keeping for sale, offering for sale, loaning, or giving away any dirk, dagger, stiletto, metallic knuckles, sandbag, or "skull cracker." Exempted the selling or keeping for sale of "hunting and fishing knives."	Dirk; Dagger; Sword; Pistol; Revolver; Stiletto; Metallic knuckles; Picket; Billy; Sand bag; Skull cracker; Slungshot; Other offensive and dangerous weapons or instruments		
252	1913	New York	1913 N.Y. Laws 1627-30, vol. III, ch. 608, § 1, Carrying and Use of Dangerous Weapons Carrying Weapons, Dangerous or Unusual Weapons, § 1	Prohibited the carrying or possession of any weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, bludgeon, bomb, or bombshell, and the	Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Metal knuckles; Bludgeon;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
				carrying or possession of any dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, or other “dangerous or deadly instruments or weapon.”	Bomb; Bombshell; Dagger; Dirk; Dangerous knife; Razor; Stiletto; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
253	1915	New Hampshire	1915 N.H. Laws 180-81, An Act to Revise and Amend the Fish and Game Laws, ch. 133, pt. 2, § 18	Prohibited the setting of a spring gun. Punished by a fine of \$50-500.	Spring gun		
254	1915	North Dakota	1915 N.D. Laws 96, An Act to Provide for the Punishment of Any Person Carrying Concealed Any Dangerous Weapons or Explosives, or Who Has the Same in His Possession, Custody or Control, unless Such Weapon or Explosive Is Carried in the Prosecution of a Legitimate and Lawful Purpose, ch. 83, §§ 1-3, 5	Prohibited the concealed carrying of any instrument or weapon usually known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, metal knuckles, or any sharp or dangerous weapon, any gun, revolver, pistol, or “other dangerous fire arm,” nitroglycerin, dynamite, or any other dangerous or violent explosive.	Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Bludgeon; Metal knuckles; Any sharp or dangerous weapon; Any Gun; Revolver; Pistol; Dangerous firearm; Explosive		
255	1917	California	1917 Cal. Stat. 221, § 1	Prohibited the manufacture, leasing, keeping for sale, offering, giving, or disposing of any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack,	Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Bludgeon;	Repealed and replaced by 1923 Cal. Stat. 695 (1923)	

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				slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, metal knuckles, dirk, or dagger.	Metal knuckles; Dirk; Dagger		
256	1917	California	1917 Cal. Stat. 221, § 2	Prohibited the possession of any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, metal knuckles, bomb, or bombshells, and the carrying of any dirk or dagger.	Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Bludgeon; Metal knuckles; Bomb; Bombshells; Dirk; Dagger	Repealed and replaced by 1923 Cal. Stat. 695 (1923)	
257	1917	California	1917 Cal. Stat. 221, § 5	Prohibited the use, or carrying or possession with the intent to use, any dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, loaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm, blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, bomb, bombshell, or other “dangerous or deadly instrument or weapon.”	Dagger; Dirk; Dangerous knife; Razor; Stiletto; Loaded pistol; Revolver; Other firearm; Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Metal knuckles; Bomb; Bombshell; Other deadly or dangerous weapon	Repealed and replaced by 1923 Cal. Stat. 695 (1923)	

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258	1917	Missouri – City of Joplin	Joplin Code of 1917, Art. 67, § 1201.	Prohibited the carrying of a concealed firearm, Bowie knife, spring-back knife, razor, knuckles, bill, sword cane, dirk, dagger, slungshot, or other similar deadly weapons in a church, school, election site, court, or other public setting. Also prohibits using the weapon in a threatening manner, using while intoxicated, or selling to a minor.	Firearms; Bowie knife; Spring-back knife; Razor; Knuckle; Billy; Sword cane; Dirk; Dagger; Slungshot; Other deadly weapons		
259	1917	North Carolina – Harnett County	1917 N.C. Sess. Laws 309, Pub. Local Laws, An Act to Regulate the Hunting of Quail in Harnett County, ch. 209, § 1	Prohibited killing quail with a gun that shoots over two times before reloading.	Gun that shoots over two times before reloading (machine gun)		
260	1917	Oregon	1917 Or. Sess. Laws 804-08, An Act Prohibiting the manufacture, sale, possession, carrying, or use of any blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, dirk, dagger or stiletto, and regulating the carrying and sale of certain firearms, and defining the duties of certain executive officers, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions of this Act, § 7	Prohibited the attempted use, or the carry and possession with the intent to use, any dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, loaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, bomb, bombshell, or any other “dangerous or deadly weapon.” Punishable by a fine of \$50-500 or	Dagger; Dirk; Dangerous knife; Razor; Stiletto; Pistol; Revolver; Other Firearm; Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Metal knuckles; Bomb;		<i>Oregon v. Blocker</i> , 291 Or. 255 (1981) (struck down the ban on clubs as contrary to Oregon Constitution)

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				imprisonment for 1-6 months.	Bombshell; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
261	1923	California	1923 Cal. Stat. 695, § 1	Prohibited the manufacture, importation, keeping for sale, offering or exposing for sale, giving, lending, or possession of any instrument or weapon commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, and the concealed carrying of any dirk or dagger. Punishable by imprisonment for 1-5 years.	Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Metal knuckles; Dirk; Dagger	Replaced in 1953 with enactment of Cal. Penal Code § 12020	
262	1923	Missouri	1923 Mo. Laws 241-42, An Act to Provide the Exercise of the Police Powers of the State by and through Prohibiting the Manufacture, Possession, Transportation, Sale and Disposition of Intoxicating Liquors. . . § 17	Prohibited the carrying, while a passenger or operating a moving vehicle, of a revolver, gun or other firearm, or explosive, any Bowie knife, or other knife having a blade of more than two and one-half inches in length, any slingshot, brass knucks, billy, club or other dangerous weapon. Punishable by imprisonment of minimum 2 years.	Revolver; Gun; Explosive; Bowie knife; Other knife having a blade of more than two and one-half inches in length; Slingshot; Metal knuckles; Billy; Club; Other dangerous weapon		
263	1923	South Carolina	1923 S.C. Acts 221	Prohibited the selling or giving to a minor a pistol or	Pistol; Pistol cartridge;		

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				pistol cartridge, brass knucks, Bowie knife, dirk, loaded cane or slingshot. Also prohibited a parent from giving such a weapon to their child under 12 years old. Punishable by fine up to \$50 or imprisonment up to 30 days.	Metal knuckles; Bowie knife; Dirk; Loaded cane; Slingshot		
264	1923	Vermont	1923 Vt. Acts and Resolves 127, An Act to Prohibit the Use of Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles in Hunting, § 1	Prohibited using, carrying, or possessing a machine gun or automatic rifle while hunting.	Machine gun; Automatic rifle		
265	1925		1925 Or. Laws 42, An Act Prohibiting the Placing of Spring-Guns or Set-Guns; and Providing a Penalty Therefor, ch. 31, §§ 1-2	Prohibited the setting of any loaded spring gun. Punishable by a fine of \$100-500 or imprisonment for 30 days to 6 months. Exception for setting of trap gun to destroy burrowing rodents.	Spring gun; Set gun		
266	1925	West Virginia	1925 W.Va. Acts 25-30, 1st Extraordinary Sess., An Act to Amend and Re-Enact Section Seven . . . Relating to Offenses Against the Peace; Providing for the Granting and Revoking of Licenses and Permits Respecting the Use, Transportation and	Prohibited unlicensed carrying of a pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, slungshot, razor, billy, metallic or other false knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Punishable by imprisonment for 6-12 months for the first offense, and for 1-5 years for subsequent offenses, and in	Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Razor; Slungshot; Billy; Metal knuckles; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		<i>City Of Princeton v. Buckner</i> , 180 W. Va. 457, 462 (1988) (held unconstitutional under state constitution); <i>Application of Metheney</i> , 182

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Possession of Weapons and Fire Arms. . . , ch. 3, § 7(a)	either case, a fine of \$50-200.			W. Va. 722 (1990)
267	1925	West Virginia	1925 W.Va. Acts 31-32, 1st Extraordinary Sess., An Act to Amend and Re-Enact Section Seven . . . Relating to Offenses Against the Peace . . . , ch. 3, § 7, pt. b	Prohibited publicly displaying for rent or sale any revolver, pistol, dirk, Bowie knife, slungshot, other dangerous weapon, machine gun, submachine gun, or high powered rifle. Requires dealers to keep a register. Prohibited selling, renting, giving, or lending any of these weapons to an unnaturalized person.	Revolver; Pistol; Dirk; Bowie knife; Slungshot; Machine gun; Other dangerous weapon; Submachine gun; High powered rifle		
268	1925	West Virginia	1925 W.Va. Acts 30-31, 1st Extraordinary Sess., An Act to Amend and Re-Enact Section Seven . . . Relating to Offenses Against the Peace; Providing for the Granting and Revoking of Licenses and Permits Respecting the Use, Transportation and Possession of Weapons and Fire Arms . . . , ch. 3, § 7, pt. b	Prohibited carrying, transporting, or possessing a machine gun, submachine gun, or high powered rifle except on their own premises and with a permit. Also provides guidelines for such a permit.	Machine gun; Submachine gun; High powered rifle		
269	1927	California	1927 Cal. Stat. 938, An Act to Prohibit the Possession of Machine Rifles, Machine Guns and Submachine Guns Capable of Automatically and Continuously	Prohibited a person, firm, or corporation possessing a machine gun. Punishable by imprisonment up to 3 years and/or fine up to \$5,000.	Machine gun		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Discharging Loaded Ammunition of any Caliber in which the Ammunition is Fed to Such Guns from or by Means of Clips, Disks, Drums, Belts or other Seperable Mechanical Device, and Providing a Penalty for Violation Thereof, ch. 552, §§ 1 2				
270	1927	Indiana	1927 Ind. Acts 469, Public Offenses—Ownership, Possession or Control of Machine Guns or Bombs—Penalty, ch. 156, § 1	Prohibited owning or possessing a machine gun or bomb in an automobile. Punishable by imprisonment for 1-5 years.	Machine gun; Bomb		
271	1927	Indiana	1927 Ind. Acts 469, Operation of Machine Guns, Discharge of Bombs—Offense and Penalty:, ch. 156, § 2	Prohibited discharging a machine gun or bomb. Punishable by imprisonment for 2-10 years.	Machine gun; Bomb		
272	1927	Iowa	927 Iowa Acts 201, An Act to prohibit the Possession or Control of Machine Guns. . . ., §§ 1 2	Prohibited possession of a machine gun.	Machine gun		
273	1927	Maryland	1927 Md. Laws 156, § 388-B	Prohibited possession of liquor in an automobile that also carries a gun, pistol, revolver, rifle machine gun, or other dangerous or deadly weapon.	Gun; Pistol; Revolver; Machine gun; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
274	1927	Massachusetts	1927 Mass. Acts 416, An Act Relative to Machine	Prohibited the carrying of a pistol, revolver, machine gun, stiletto, dagger, dirk	Pistol; Revolver; Machine gun;		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Guns and Other Firearms, ch. 326, § 5	knife, slungshot, metallic knuckles, or sawed off shotgun, billy, or dangerous weapon if arrested upon a warrant for an alleged crime. Punishable by imprisonment of 6 months to 2.5 years.	Stiletto; Dagger; Dirk; Slungshot; Metallic knuckles; Sawed-off shotgun; Billy; Dangerous weapon		
275	1927	Massachusetts	1927 Mass. Acts 413, An Act Relative to Machine Guns and Other Firearms, ch. 326, §§ 1-2 (amending §§ 121, 123)	Prohibited selling, renting, or leasing a pistol, revolver, or machine gun to a person without a license to possess the same.	Pistol; Revolver; Machine gun		
276	1927	Michigan	1927 Mich. Pub. Acts 888-89, An Act to Regulate and License the Selling, Purchasing, Possessing and Carrying of Certain Firearms, § 3	Prohibited manufacturing, selling, or possessing a machine gun, silencer, bomb, bombshell, blackjack, slungshot, billy, metallic knuckles, sandclub, bludgeon. Punishable by fine up to \$1,000 or imprisonment.	Machine gun; Silencer; Bomb; Bombshell; Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Metallic knuckles; Sandclub; Bludgeon		
277	1927	Michigan	1927 Mich. Pub. Acts 888-89, An Act to Regulate and License the Selling, Purchasing, Possessing and Carrying of Certain Firearms, § 3	Prohibited manufacturing, selling, or possessing a machine gun or firearm that can be fired more than 16 times without reloading. Also Prohibited the same for a muffler or silencer. Punishable by fine of \$1,000 and/or imprisonment up to 5 years.	Machine gun; Silencer		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
278	1927	New Jersey	1927 N.J. Laws 742, A Further Supplement to an Act Entitled, "An Act for the Punishment of Crimes," ch. 321, § 1	Prohibited a pawnbroker from selling or possessing for sale, loan, or to give away a machine gun, automatic rifle, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or other instrument of any kind known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, metal knuckles, dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, stiletto, bomb or other high explosive. Punishable as a high misdemeanor.	Machine gun; Automatic rifle; Revolver; Pistol; Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Sandclub; Sandbag; Bludgeon; Metal knuckles; Dagger; Dirk; Dangerous knife; Stiletto; Bomb; Other high explosive		
279	1927	New Jersey	1927 N.J. Laws 180-81, A Supplement to an Act Entitled "An Act for the Punishment of Crimes," ch. 95, §§ 1-2	Prohibited selling, giving, loaning, delivering or furnishing, or possessing a machine gun or automatic rifle to another person without a license.	Machine gun; Automatic rifle		
280	1927	Rhode Island	1927 (January Session) R.I. Pub. Laws 256, An Act to Regulate the Possession of Firearms: §§ 1, 4, 5, 6	Prohibited carrying a concealed pistol and Prohibited manufacturing, selling, purchasing, or possessing a machine gun.	Pistol; Machine gun		
281	1927	Rhode Island	1927 R. I. Pub. Laws 256, An Act to Regulate the Possession of Firearms: §§ 1, 4, 7, 8.	Prohibited carrying a concealed pistol and Prohibited manufacturing, selling, purchasing, or	Pistol; Machine gun; Silencer		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
				possessing a machine gun or silencer.			
282	1927	Rhode Island	1927 R.I. Pub. Laws 256, An Act to Regulate the Possession of Firearms, §§1, 3	Prohibited a person who has previously been convicted of a violent crime from owning, carrying, or possessing any firearm (including machine gun or pistol).	Machine gun; Pistol		
283	1929	Indiana	1929 Ind. Acts 139, Criminal Offenses— Commission of or Attempt to Commit Crime While Armed with Deadly Weapon, ch. 55, § 1	Prohibited being armed with a pistol, revolver, rifle shotgun, machine gun, or any other firearm or dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit a crime of rape, robbery, bank robbery, or larceny. Punishable by imprisonment for 10-20 years, in addition to the punishment for the original crime.	Pistol; Revolver; Rifle; Shotgun; Machine gun; Dangerous or deadly weapon		
284	1929	Michigan	1929 Mich. Pub. Acts 529, An Act to Regulate and License the Selling, Purchasing, Possessing and Carrying of Certain Firearms, § 3	Prohibited manufacturing, selling, or possessing a machine gun, silencer, bomb, bombshell, blackjack, slungshot, billy, metallic knuckles, sandclub, sandbag, bludgeon, or any gas ejecting device.	Machine gun; Silencer; Bomb; Bombshell; Blackjack; Slungshot; Billy; Metallic knuckles; Sandclub, Sandbag, Bludgeon, Gas ejecting device		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
285	1929	Michigan	1929 Mich. Pub. Acts 529, An Act to Regulate and License the Selling, Purchasing, Possessing and Carrying of Certain Firearms, § 3	Prohibited manufacturing, selling, or possessing a machine gun or firearm that can be fired more than 16 times without reloading. Also Prohibited the same for a muffler or silencer.	Machine gun; Silencer		
286	1929	Missouri	1929 Mo. Laws 170, Crimes and Punishment, Prohibiting the Sale, Delivery, Transportation, Possession, or Control of Machine Rifles, Machine Guns and Sub-machine Guns, and Providing Penalty for Violation of Law, §§ 1-2	Prohibited selling, delivering, transporting, and possessing a machine gun. Punishable by imprisonment of 2-30 years and/or fine up to \$5,000.	Machine gun		
287	1929	Nebraska	1929 Neb. Laws 674, An Act Prohibiting the Sale, Possession and Transportation of Machine Guns within the State of Nebraska; and Prescribing Penalties for the Violation of the Provisions Hereof, ch. 190, §§ 1-2	Prohibited selling or otherwise disposing of a machine gun. Punishable by fine of \$1,000-\$10,000. Also Prohibited transporting or possessing a machine gun. Punishable by imprisonment for 1-10 years.	Machine gun		
288	1929	Pennsylvania	1929 Pa. Laws 777, An Act prohibiting the sale, giving away, transfer, purchasing, owning, possession and use of machine guns: §§1 4	Prohibited selling, giving, transferring, or possessing a machine gun. Punishable by fine up to \$1,000 and imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor up to 5 years. Also Prohibited using a machine	Machine gun		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
				gun during an attempted crime. Punishable by separate and solitary confinement at labor for up to 10 years.			
289	1929	Pennsylvania	1929 Pa. Laws 777, An Act prohibiting the sale, giving away, transfer, purchasing, owning, possession and use of machine guns, § 3	Prohibited being armed with a machine gun while committing a crime. Punishable by imprisonment with solitary confinement up to 10 years.	Machine gun		
290	1929	Wisconsin	1928-1929 Wis. Sess. Laws 157, An Act to Create . . . the Statutes, Relating to Machine Guns and Providing a Penalty, ch. 132, § 1	Prohibited owning, using, or possession a machine gun. Punishable by imprisonment of 1-15 years.	Machine gun		
291	1931	Delaware	1931 Del. Laws 813, An Act Making it Unlawful for any Person or Persons Other than the State Military Forces or Duly Authorized Police Departments to have a Machine Gun in his or their Possession, and Prescribing a Penalty for Same, ch. 249, § 1	Prohibited a person from possessing a machine gun. Punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.	Machine gun		
292	1931	Illinois	1931 Ill. Laws 452-53, An Act to Regulate the Sale, Possession and Transportation of Machine Guns, §§ 1-2	Prohibited selling, loaning, or giving away, purchasing, possessing, carrying, or transporting any machine gun.	Machine gun		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
293	1931	Illinois	1931 Ill. Laws 454, An Act to Regulate the Sale, Possession and Transportation of Machine Guns, § 7	Prohibited being armed with a machine gun while committing arson, assault, burglary, kidnapping, larceny, rioting, or robbery. Punishable by imprisonment for 5 years to life.	Machine gun		
294	1931	Michigan	1931 Mich. Pub. Acts 671, The Michigan Penal Code, ch. 37, § 236	Prohibited the setting of any spring or trap gun.	Spring gun; Trap gun		
295	1931	New York	1931 N.Y. Laws 1033, An Act to Amend the Penal Law in Relation to Carrying and Use of Glass Pistols, ch. 435, § 1	Prohibited using an imitation pistol and carrying or possessing a black-jack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, bludgeon, dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, machine gun, sawed off shot-gun, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon.	Imitation pistol; Blackjack; Slungshot; Metal knuckles; Bludgeon; Dagger; Dirk; Dangerous knife; Razor; Stiletto; Machine gun; Sawed-off shot gun; Other dangerous or deadly weapon		
296	1931	North Dakota	1931 N.D. Laws 305-06, An Act to Prohibit the Possession, Sale and Use of Machine Guns, Sub-Machine Guns, or Automatic Rifles and Defining the Same . . . , ch. 178, §§ 1-2	Prohibited selling, giving, loaning, furnishing, or delivering a machine gun, submachine gun, automatic rifle, or bomb (without a license). Punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years and/or fine up to \$3,000.	Machine gun; Submachine gun; Automatic rifle; Bomb		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
297	1931	South Carolina	1931 S.C. Acts 78, An Act Declaring it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place a loaded trap gun, spring gun, or any like devise in any building, or in any place, and providing punishment for the violation thereof: § 1	Prohibited the setting of any loaded trap gun or spring gun. Punishable by a fine of \$100-500 or imprisonment of 30 days to 1 year.	Trap gun; Spring gun		
298	1932	District of Columbia	District of Columbia 1932: 1932, Public-No. 275-72D Congress, ch. 465	Prohibited being armed with or having readily available any pistol or other firearm while committing a violent crime. In addition to being punished for the crime, will also be punished with imprisonment (various terms depending on the number of previous convictions). Additionally, Prohibited people convicted of violent crimes from owning or possessing a pistol. Prohibited carrying a concealed deadly or dangerous weapon. Regulates the sale and transfer of pistols.	Pistol; Deadly or dangerous weapon		
299	1932	Louisiana	1932 La. Acts 337-38, An Act to Regulate the Sale, Possession and Transportation of Machine Guns, and Providing a	Prohibited selling, loaning, giving, purchasing, possession, carrying, or transporting a machine gun.	Machine gun		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			Penalty for a Violation Hereof . . . , §§ 1 2				
300	1933	California	1933 Cal. Stat. 1169	Prohibited a person, firm, or corporation from selling, possessing or transporting a machine gun. Punishable by imprisonment up to 3 years and/or fine up to \$5,000.	Machine gun		
301	1933	Florida	1933 Fla. Laws 623, An Act to Prevent Throwing of Bombs and the Discharge of Machine Guns Upon, or Across Any Public Road in the State of Florida . . . , ch. 16111, § 1	Prohibited throwing a bomb or shooting a machine gun across or along a street or highway, any public park or place where people assemble with the intent to do bodily harm. Punishable by death.	Bomb; Machine gun		
302	1933	Hawaii	1933 Haw. Special Sess. Laws 117, An Act . . . Regulating The Sale, Transfer And Possession Of Certain Firearms, Tear Gas And Ammunition: § 2	Prohibited a person, firm, or corporation from owning, possessing, selling, or transporting a machine gun, shell cartridge, or bomb containing or capable of emitting tear gas or other noxious gas.	Machine gun; Shell cartridge; Bomb		
303	1933	Kansas	1933 Kan. Sess. Laws 76, An Act Relating to Machine Guns and Other Firearms Making the Transportation or Possession Thereof Unlawful in Certain Cases, Providing for Search, Seizure and Confiscation Thereof in Certain Cases, Relating to the Ownership	Prohibited possession of a machine rifle, machine gun, or submachine gun.	Machine gun		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
			and Registration of Certain Firearms, and Providing Penalties for the Violation of this Act, ch. 62, §§ 1-3				
304	1933	Minnesota	1933 Minn. Laws 231-33, An Act Making It Unlawful to Use, Own, Possess, Sell, Control or Transport a “Machine Gun”, as Hereinafter Defined, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof, ch. 190, §§ 1-3	Prohibited owning, controlling, using, possessing, selling, or transporting a machine gun.	Machine gun		
305	1933	New York	1933 N.Y. Laws 1639, An Act to Amend the Penal Law, in Relation to the Sale, Possession and Use of Sub-Machine Guns, ch. 805, §§ 1, 3	Prohibited selling, giving, disposing of, transporting, or possessing a machine gun or submachine gun to a person guilty of a felony.	Machine gun		
306	1933	Ohio	1933 Ohio Laws 189-90, Reg. Sess., An Act. . . Relative to the Sale and Possession of Machine Guns, § 1	Prohibited owning, possessing, and transporting a machine gun, light machine gun, or submachine gun without a permit. Punishable by imprisonment of 1-10 years.	Machine gun; Light machine gun; Submachine gun		
307	1933	Oregon	1933 Or. Laws 489, An Act to Amend Sections 72-201, 72-202, 72-207, Oregon Code 1930, ch. 315, §§ 3-4	Prohibited possession of a machine gun. Also Prohibited carrying a concealed machine gun, pistol, revolver, or other firearm.	Machine gun; Pistol; Revolver; Other firearm		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
308	1933	Oregon	1933 Or. Laws 488, An Act to Amend Sections 72-201, 72-202, 72-207, Oregon Code 1930, § 2	Prohibited a unnaturalized person and person convicted of a felony against another person or the government from owning or possessing a pistol, revolver, other firearm, or machine gun. Punishable by imprisonment for 1-5 years.	Pistol; Revolver; Other firearm; Machine gun		
309	1933	South Dakota	1933 S.D. Sess. Laws 245-47, An Act Relating to Machine Guns, and to Make Uniform the Law with Reference Thereto, ch. 206, §§ 1-8	Prohibited possession of a machine gun during a violent crime. Punishable by imprisonment up to 15 years. Prohibited using a machine gun offensively or aggressively; punishable by imprisonment up to 15 years. Requires manufacturers to keep a register of machine guns and for owners to converted their machine guns to pistols to register the weapon.	Machine gun		
310	1933	Texas	1933 Tex. Gen. Laws 219-20, 1st Called Sess., An Act Defining “Machine Gun” and “Person”; Making It an Offense to Possess or Use Machine Guns. . . , ch. 82, §§ 1-4, 6	Prohibited possession of a machine gun; punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years. Prohibited selling, leasing, giving, bartering, exchanging, or trading a machine gun; punishable by imprisonment for 2 months to 10 years.	Machine gun		

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No.	Year of Enactment	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Regulation	Subject of Regulation	Repeal Status	Judicial Review
311	1933	Washington	1933 Wash. Sess. Laws 335-36, An Act Relating to Machine Guns, Regulating the Manufacture, Possession, Sale of Machine Guns and Parts, and Providing Penalty for the Violation Thereof, and Declaring an Emergency, ch. 64, §§ 1-5	Prohibited manufacturing, owning, buying, selling, loaning, furnishing, transporting, or possessing a machine gun.	Machine gun		
312	1934	New Jersey	1934 N.J. Laws 394-95, A Further Supplement to an Act Entitled “An Act for the Punishment of Crimes,” ch. 155, §§ 1-5	Declares a person who possesses a machine gun or submachine gun a “gangster” and therefore, enemy of the state. Also declares a person who carries a deadly weapon without a permit a “gangster.” If convicted a “gangster,” punishable by fine up to \$10,000 and/or imprisonment up to 20 years.	Machine gun; Submachine gun; Deadly weapon		
313	1934	South Carolina	1934 S.C. Acts 1288, An Act regulating the use and possession of Machine Guns: §§ 1 to 6	Prohibited transporting, possessing, selling, renting, or giving a firearm or machine gun. Punishable by fine up to \$1,000 and imprisonment with solitary confinement up to 20 years.	Firearm; Machine gun		
314	1934	Virginia	1934 Va. Acts 137-39, An Act to define the term “machine gun”; to declare the use and possession of a machine gun for certain	Prohibited possession or use of a machine gun during a violent crime; punishable by death or imprisonment for a minimum of 20 years.	Machine gun		

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			purposes a crime and to prescribe the punishment therefor, ch. 96, §§ 1-7	Prohibited unlawful possession or use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purposes; punishable by imprisonment for a minimum of 10 years. Requires manufacturers to keep a register of machine guns.			
315	1931-1933	Wisconsin	1931-1933 Wis. Sess. Laws 245-47, An Act . . . Relating to Machine Guns and to Make Uniform the Law with Reference Thereto, ch. 76, § 1, pt. 164.01-164.06	Prohibited using or possessing a machine gun during an attempted violent crime; punishable by imprisonment of minimum 20 years. Prohibited use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purposes; punishable by imprisonment of minimum 10 years.	Machine gun		
316	1931-1933	Wisconsin	1931-1933 Wis. Sess. Laws 778, An Act . . . Relating to the Sale, Possession, Transportation and Use of Machine Guns and Other Weapons in Certain Cases, and Providing a Penalty, ch. 359, § 1	Prohibited selling, possessing, using, or transporting a machine gun, automatic firearm, bomb, hand grenade, projectile, shell, or other container that can contain tear or other gas. Punishable by imprisonment for 1-3 years.	Machine gun; Automatic firearm; Bomb; Hand grenade; Projectile; Shell; Other container that can contain gas		