

Appendix

This Appendix is comprised of six tables that reproduce the text of historical regulations identified and discussed in the State Defendants' Proposed Findings of Fact. The statutory text is pulled from the Duke Repository of Historical Gun Laws (<https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/repository>) or other sources as indicated and grouped as follows:

Table 1 – Founding Era Restrictions (pages 2–7)

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Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use (pages 103–119)

Table 1 – Founding Era Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
1	1686	New Jersey	The Grants, Concessions, and Original Constitutions of The Province of New Jersey 289–90 (1686) (An Act Against Wearing Swords, Etc)	An Act Against Wearing Swords, Etc. Whereas there hath been great complaint by the inhabitants of this Province, that several persons wearing swords, daggers, pistols, dirks, stilettoes, skeines, or any other unusual or unlawful weapons, by reason of which several persons in this Province, receive great abuses, and put in great fear and quarrels, and challenges made, to the great abuse of the inhabitants of this Province. . . And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons after publication hereof, shall presume privately to wear any pocket pistol, skeines, stilettoes, daggers or dirks, or other unusual or unlawful weapons within this Province, upon penalty for the first offence five pounds, and to be committed by any justice of the peace, his warrant before whom proof thereof shall be made, who is hereby authorized to enquire of and proceed in the same, and keep in custody till he hath paid the said five pounds, one half to the public treasury for the use of this Province, and the other half to the informer: And if such person shall again offend against this law, he shall be in like manner committed upon proof thereof before any justice of the peace to the common jail, there to remain till the next sessions, and upon conviction thereof by verdict of twelve men, shall receive judgment to be in prison six month, and pay ten pounds for the use aforesaid. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no planter shall ride or go armed with sword, pistol or dagger, upon the penalty of five pounds, to be levied as aforesaid, excepting all officers, civil and military, and soldiers while in actual service, as also all strangers, travelling upon their lawful occasions through this Province, behaving themselves peaceably.
2	1783	Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)	Act of Dec. 6, 1783, chap. 1059, 11 Pa. Stat. 209	Whereas by an act, entitled “An act for the better securing the city of Philadelphia from danger of gunpowder,” passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, and a supplement thereto, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, continuing the said act in force until altered by a future assembly, it was directed that all gun-powder brought into the port of Philadelphia should be deposited in a certain powder house therein described, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offense: And Whereas another powder house or magazine hath been erected in the said city in the public square on the south side of Vine street, between the Sixth and Seventh streets from Delaware at the public expense: And whereas the said penalty of ten pounds is not deemed sufficient to deter persons from storing large

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				quantities of gunpowder in private houses and stores, to the great danger of the inhabitants: [Section I.] (Section II, P.L) Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That no person whatsoever, within the precincts of Philadelphia, nor within two miles thereof, shall, from and after the passing of this act, presume to keep in any house, shop or cellar, store or place whatsoever, in the said city, nor within two miles thereof, other than in the said public magazine, any more or greater quantity at any one time than thirty pounds weight of gun-powder, under the penalty of forfeiture of the whole quantity so over and above stored, together with a fine of twenty pounds for every such offense.
3	1784	New York	1784 N.Y. Laws 627, An Act to Prevent the Danger Arising from the Pernicious Practice of Lodging Gun Powder in Dwelling Houses, Stores, or Other Places within Certain Parts of the City of New York, or on Board of Vessels within the Harbour Thereof, ch. 28.	[F]rom and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawfull [sic] for any merchant, shopkeeper, or retailer, or any other person, or persons whatsoever, to have or keep any quantity of gun powder exceeding twenty-eight pounds weight, in any one place, less than one mile to the northward of the city hall of the said city, except in the public magazine at the Fresh-water, and the said quantity of twenty-eight pounds weight, which shall be lawfull [sic] for any person to have and keep at any place within this city, shall be seperated [sic] into four stone jugs or tine canisters, which shall not contain more than seven pounds each, on pain of forfeiting all such gunpowder, and the sum of fifty pounds for every hundred weight, and in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, and upon pain of forfeiting such quantity which any person may lawfully keep as aforesaid, and which shall not be seperated [sic] as above directed, with full costs of suit to any person or persons, who will inform and sue for the same . . . as well for the recovery of the value of such gun powder in specie, as for the penalty aforesaid, besides costs, and to award, effectual execution thereon . . .
4	1785	New York	An Act to Prevent Firing of Guns and Other Firearms within this State, on Certain Days Therein Mentioned, ch. 81,	Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons whomsoever, shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, rocket, squib or other firework, within a quarter of a mile of any building, on the said eve, or days beforementioned, every such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any justice of the peace, of the city or county where such offence shall be committed either by the confession of the party or parties so offending, or the oath of any one

Table 1 – Founding Era Restrictions

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			1784 1785 N.Y. Laws 152	credible witness, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of forty shillings with costs of suit...
5	1786	New Hampshire	1786 N.H. Laws 383-84, An Act to Prevent the Keeping of Large Quantities of Gun-Powder in Private Houses in Portsmouth, and for Appointing a Keeper of the Magazine Belonging to Said Town	That if any person or persons, shall keep in any dwelling-house, store or other buildings, on land, within the limits of said Portsmouth, except the magazine aforesaid, more than ten pounds of gun-powder at any one time, which ten pounds shall be kept in a tin canister properly secured for that purpose, such person or persons shall forfeit the powder so kept, to the firewards of said Portsmouth to be laid out by them in purchasing such utensils as they may judge proper for the extinguishing of the fire; and the said firewards are hereby directed and empowered to seize, and cause the same to be condemned in any Court of Law or Record proper to hear and try the same, to be disposed of for the purchase aforesaid. And the offender shall also forfeit and pay a fine for the use of the poor of said Portsmouth, equal to the value of the powder so kept in any store, dwelling-house, or building; which fine, shall be sued for and recovered by the overseers of the poor of said Portsmouth, for the use of said poor, in any Court of Law proper to try the same.
6	1786	Virginia	An Act Forbidding and Punishing Affrays, ch. 49, 1786 Va. Acts 35 (1786)	Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that no man, great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the Ministers of Justice in executing the precepts of the Courts of Justice, or in executing of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, be so hardy to come before the justices of any court, or either of their Ministers of Justice, doing their office, with force and arms, on pain, to forfeit their armour to the Commonwealth, and their bodies to prison, at the pleasure of a Court; nor go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fair or markets, or in other places, in terror of the county, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any Justice on his own view, or proof by others, there to abide for so long a time as a jury, to be sworn for that purpose by the said Justice, shall direct, and in like manner to forfeit his armour to the Commonwealth; but no person shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one month.
7	1786	Massachusetts	An Act to Prevent Routs, Riots, and Tumultuous assemblies, and the Evil	[I]f any persons to the number of twelve, or more, being armed with clubs or other weapons; or if any number of persons, consisting of thirty or more, shall be unlawfully, routously, riotously or tumultuously assembled, any Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or Deputy-Sheriff of the county, or Constable of the town, shall, among the

Table 1 – Founding Era Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Consequences Thereof, 1786 Mass. Sess. Laws	rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, command silence while proclamation is making, and shall openly make proclamation in these or the like words And if such persons, assembled as aforesaid, shall not disperse themselves within one hour after proclamation made, or attempted to be made, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for every such officer to command sufficient aid, and he shall seize such persons, who shall be had before a Justice of the Peace; and the aforesaid Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or Deputy-Sheriff is hereby further empowered to require the aid of a sufficient number of persons in arms, if any of the persons assembled as aforesaid shall appear armed; And if any such person or persons shall be killed or wounded by reason of his or their resisting the persons endeavoring to disperse or seize them, the said Justice, Sheriff, Deputy-Sheriff, Constable and their assistants shall be indemnified and held guiltless.
8	1788	Ohio	1788 Ohio Law 42, “An Act for Suppressing and Prohibiting Every Species of Gaming for Money or Other Property, and for Making Void All Contracts and Payments Made in Furtherance Thereof, ch. 13, § 4, 1788–1801 Ohio Laws 42 (1788)	[I]f any person shall presume to discharge or fire, or cause to be discharged or fire, any gun or other fire arms at any mark or object, or upon any pretence whatever, unless he or she shall at the same time be with such gun or fire-arms a the distance of at least one quarter of a mile from the nearest building of any such city, town, village or station, such person shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay to the use of the county in which the same shall be committed, a sum not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one dollar. And if any person being within a quarter of a mile of any city, town, village or station as aforesaid, shall at the same time willfully discharge or fire any gun or fire-arms, or cause or procure the same to be discharged or fired, at any time after the setting of the sun and before the rising of the same, he or she so offending, shall in like manner forfeit and pay the use aforesaid, a sum not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one dollar[.]
9	1788	Ohio	1788 Ohio Laws 20, A Law Respecting Crimes and Punishments..., ch. 6, 1788–1801 Ohio Laws 20 (1788)	If the person or persons so breaking and entering any dwelling house, shop, store or vessel as aforesaid, shall commit, or attempt to commit any personal abuse, force, or violence, or shall be so armed with any dangerous weapon or weapons as clearly to indicate a violent intention, he, she or they so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall moreover, forfeit all his, her or their estate, real and personal, to this territory, out of which the party injured shall be recompensed as aforesaid, and the offender shall also be committed to any gaol [jail] in the territory for a term not exceeding forty years.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
10	1795	Massachusetts	1795 Mass. Laws 436, ch. 2, An Act for Repealing an Act, made and passed in the year of our Lord, one Thousand six Hundred and ninety-two, entitled, “An Act for punishing Criminal Offenders,” and for reenacting certain provisions therein.	And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, within the county for which he may be commissioned, may cause to be staid and arrested, all affrayers, rioters, disturbers, or breakers of the peace, and such as shall ride or go armed offensively, to the fear or terror of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, or such others as may utter any menaces or threatening speeches, and upon view of such Justice, confession of the delinquent, or other legal conviction of any such offence, shall require of the offender to find sureties for his keeping the Peace, and being of the good behavior; and in want therof, to commit him to prison until he shall comply with such requisition: and may further punish the breach of the Peace in any person that shall assault or strike another, by fine to the Commonwealth, not exceeding twenty shillings, and require sureties as aforesaid, or bind the offender, to appear and answer for his offence, at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, as the nature or circumstances of the case may require.
11	1798	Rhode Island (Providence)	An Act Relative to the Keeping Gun-Powder in the Town of Providence, 1798–1813 R.I. Pub. Laws 85, § 2	<p>§ 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That no person or persons shall hereafter keep or deposit gunpowder, in a greater quantity than twenty-eight pounds, in any shop, building or other place, in the town of Providence, except such place or places as the Town Council of said town shall allow and designate for that purpose.</p> <p>§ 2. And be it further enacted, That all and every person and persons whomsoever, who shall hereafter keep or depsoit gunpowder, in a greater quantity than twenty eight pounds, in any shop or shops, building or buildings, or in any other place or places in said town, except only such place or places as the Town-Council of said town shall allow and designate for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, for each and every such offence, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, before one or more of the Justices of the Peace for said town, and for the use of the poor of said town.</p> <p>§3. And be it further enacted, That the said quantity of twenty-eight pounds of gunpowder, shall be kept in tin canisters, and in no other vessels; and if any person or persons, whomsoever, shall keep the same in any vessel or thing, except said tin</p>

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				canisters, the person or persons guilty thereof, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.
12	1801	Massachusetts (Boston)	An Act to Provide for the Storing & Safekeeping of Gunpowder, ch. 20, § 1, 1801 Mass. Acts. 292, 292 (Wright & Potter 1897)	§1... That all Gun Powder imported and landed at the port of Boston, shall be brought to and lodged in the Powder House or Magazine in said town, and not elsewhere, on pain of confiscation of all Powder put or kept in any other house or place...
13	1806	Kentucky (Lexington)	1806 Ky. Acts 122 § 3	Be it further enacted, That said trustees are hereby authorised [sic] to make such regulations as they may deem necessary and proper, relative to the keeping of gun-powder in the said town of Lexington, and if necessary may prohibit any inhabitants of said town, from keeping in the settled parts thereof, any quantity of gun powder which might in case of fire be dangerous
14	1811	New Jersey	1811 N.J. Laws 300, An Act to Regulate Gun Powder Manufactories and Magazines within this State, § 1.	. . . [N]o person or persons whatsoever, shall be permitted within this state to erect or establish, or cause to be erected or established, any manufactory which shall be actually employed in manufacturing gun-powder, either by himself or any other person, either on his own land or another, within the distance of a quarter of a mile from any town or village or house of public worship; or within the distance of a quarter of a mile from any dwelling house, barn or out house, without the consent under hand and seal of all and every the owner or owners of such dwelling house, barn, or out house as aforesaid; and any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the completing, rebuilding or repairing any powder mill now erected or erecting in this state on the site on which the same shall be now erected or erecting.

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
1	1835	Florida	John P. Duval, Compilation of the Public Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, Passed Prior to 1840 423 (1839) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	An Act to Prevent any Person in this Territory from Carrying Arms Secretly. Be it Enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in this Territory to carry arms of any kind whatsoever secretly, on or about their persons; and if any dirk, pistol, or other arm, or weapon, except a common pocket-knife, shall be seen, or known to be secreted upon the person of any one in this Territory, such person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, and not less than one month, at the discretion of the jury: Provided, however, that this law shall not be so construed as to prevent any person from carrying arms openly, outside of all their clothes; and it shall be the duty of judges of the superior courts in this Territory, to give the matter contained in this act in special charge to the grand juries in the several counties in this Territory, at every session of the courts.
2	1835	Massachusetts	Theron Metcalf, The Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Passed November 4, 1835 750 (1836) (Of Proceedings to Prevent the Commission of Crimes, § 16) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury, or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear an injury, or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.
3	1837	Alabama	1837 Ala. Acts 7, An Act to Suppress the Use of Bowie Knives, § 1-2.	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That if any person carrying any knife or weapon, known as Bowie Knives or Arkansas [sic] Tooth-picks, or either or any knife or weapon that shall in form, shape or size, resemble a Bowie-Knife or Arkansas [sic] Tooth-pick, on a sudden rencounter, shall cut or stab another with such knife, by reason of which he

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				<p>dies, it shall be adjudged murder, and the offender shall suffer the same as if the killing had been by malice aforethought.</p> <p>And be it further enacted, [t]hat for every such weapon, sold or given, or otherwise disposed of in this State, the person selling, giving or disposing of the same, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, to be paid into the county Treasury; and if any person so selling, giving or disposing of such weapon, shall fail to give in the same to his list of taxable property, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.</p>
4	1837	Georgia	1837 Ga. Acts. 90, An Act to Guard and Protect the Citizens of this State, Against the Unwarrantable and too Prevalent use of Deadly Weapons, §§ 1–4	<p>§ 1 . . . it shall not be lawful for any merchant, or vender of wares or merchandize in this State, or any other person or persons whatsoever, to sell, or offer to sell, or to keep, or to have about their person or elsewhere, any of the hereinafter described weapons, to wit: Bowie, or any other kinds of knives, manufactured and sold for the purpose of wearing, or carrying the same as arms of offence or defense, pistols, dirks, sword canes, spears, &c., shall also be contemplated in this act, save such pistols as are known and used as horseman’s pistols, &c.</p> <p>§ 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons within the limits of this State, violating the provisions of this act, except as hereafter excepted, shall, for each and every such offence, be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be fined, in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the first offence, nor less than one hundred dollars at the direction of the Court; and upon a second conviction, and every after conviction of a like offence, in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court.</p> <p>§ 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of all civil officers, to be vigilant in carrying the provisions of this act into full effect, as well also as Grand Jurors, to make presentments of each and every offence under this act, which shall come under their knowledge.</p> <p>§4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures arising under this act, shall be paid into the county Treasury, to be appropriated to county purposes: Provided, nevertheless, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, Constables, Overseers or Patrols, in</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				actual discharge of their respective duties, but not otherwise: Provided, also, that no person or persons, shall be found guilty of violating the before recited act, who shall openly wear, externally, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Tooth Picks, Spears, and which shall be exposed plainly to view: And provided, nevertheless, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to prevent venders, or any other persons who now own and have for sale, any of the aforesaid weapons, before the first day of March next.
5	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, §§ 1–2	<p>[§ 1] That if any merchant, . . . shall sell, or offer to sell . . . any Bowie knife or knives, or Arkansas tooth picks . . . such merchant shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof upon indictment or presentment, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than one month nor more than six months.</p> <p>[§2] That if any person shall wear any Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or other knife or weapon that shall in form, shape or size resemble a Bowie knife or Arkansas toothpick under his clothes, or keep the same concealed about his person, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months and not more than six months.</p>
6	1837	Arkansas	Josiah Gould A Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas All Laws of a General and Permanent Character in Force the Close of the Session of the General Assembly of 380 381–82. 1837.	Every person who shall wear any pistol, dirk, butcher or large knife, or a sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless upon a journey, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.
7	1837	Mississippi	1837 Miss. Law 289-90, An Act To Prevent The Evil Practice Of Dueling In This State	That if any person or persons shall be guilty of fighting in any corporate city or town, or any other town or public place, in this state, and shall in such fight use any rifle, shot gun, sword, sword cane, pistol, dirk, bowie knife, dirk knife, or any other deadly weapon; or if any person shall be second or aid in such fight, the persons so offending

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			And For Other Purposes, § 5.	shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than three months; and if any person shall be killed in such fight, the person so killing the other may also be prosecuted and convicted as in other cases of murder.
6	1838	Virginia	Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session of 1838, chap. 101, at 76, § 1	Be it enacted by the general assembly, That if any person shall hereafter habitually or generally keep or carry about his person any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or any other weapon of the like kind, from this use of which the death of any person might probably [sic] ensue, and the same be hidden or concealed from common observation, and he be thereof convicted, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the common jail for a term not less than one month nor more than six months, and in each instance at the discretion of the jury; and a moiety of the penalty recovered in any prosecution under this act, shall be given to any person who may voluntarily institute the same.
7	1840	Maine	The Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, Passed October 22, 1840 709 (1847) (Justices of the Peace, § 16) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	Any person, going armed with any dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without a reasonable cause to fear an assault on himself, or any of his family or property, may, on the complaint of any person having cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term, not exceeding one year, with the right of appeal as before provided.
8	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	[A]ny person who shall be found with any concealed weapon, such as a dirk, dagger, knife, pistol, or any other deadly weapon concealed in his bosom, coat, or in any other place about him, that do not appear in full open view, any person so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, before an justice of the peace, be subject to pay a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, nor less than twenty dollars

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			& Co., New Orleans, 1842).	
9	1852	New Mexico	1852 N.M. Laws 67, An Act Prohibiting the Carrying a Certain Class of Arms, within the Settlements and in Balls, § 1.	That each and every person is prohibited from carrying short arms such as pistols, daggers, knives, and other deadly weapons, about their persons concealed, within the settlements, and any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than two dollars, or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding fifteen days nor less than five days.
10	1853	Kentucky	1853 Ky. Acts 186, An Act to Prohibit the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons, Ch. 1020. 1854	That if any person shall hereafter carry concealed any deadly weapons, other than an ordinary pocket knife, except as provided in the next section, he shall be fined on the first conviction not less than fifth nor more than one hundred dollars, and on any subsequent conviction not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.
11	1854	Washington	1854 Wash. Sess. Law 80, An Act Relative to Crimes and Punishments, and Proceedings in Criminal Cases, ch. 2, § 30	Every person who shall, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, in a crowd of two or more persons, exhibit any pistol, bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.
12	1856	Texas	Williamson S. Oldham & George W. White, comp., A Digest of the General Statute Laws of the State of Texas 520, 534 (Austin, Texas, 1859) p. 520 available at https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=	Art. 493. If any person shall assault another with intent to murder, he shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary, not less than two years, nor more than seven years. If the assault be made with a bowie-knife, or dagger, the punishment shall be doubled. P. 520 Art. 610. If any person be killed with a <i>bowie knife</i> or <i>dagger</i> , under circumstances which would otherwise render the homicide a case of manslaughter, the killing shall nevertheless be deemed murder, and punished accordingly. [emphasis in original] P. 534

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			<p>mdp.39015073228879 &view=1up&seq=538 &q1=bowie%20knife.</p> <p>p. 534 available at https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015073228879&view=1up&seq=552&q1=bowie%20knife</p>	
13	1858	District of Columbia	1 William B. Webb The Laws of the Corporation of the City of Washington Digested and Arranged under Appropriate Heads in Accordance with a Joint Resolution of the City Councils 418 (1868) (Act of Nov. 18, 1858)	It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to carry or have concealed about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as dagger, pistol, bowie knife, dirk knife, or dirk, colt, slungshot, or brass or other metal knuckles within the City of Washington; and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having concealed about their persons any such weapon shall forfeit and pay upon such conviction not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; which fines shall be prosecuted and recovered in the same manner as other penalties and forfeitures accruing to the city are sued for and recovered: Provided, That the Police officers when on duty shall be exempt from such penalties and forfeitures.
14	1858	California	William H. R. Wood, Digest of the Laws of California: Containing All Laws of a General Character Which were in Force on the First Day of January, 1858, available at The	That any person in this state having, carrying or procuring from another person any dirk, dirk-knife, bowie-knife, sword, sword-cane, pistol, gun or other deadly weapon, who shall, in the presence of two or more persons, draw or exhibit any of said deadly weapons in a rude, angry and threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense, or who shall, in any manner, unlawfully use the same, in any fight or quarrel, the person or persons so offending, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in any county of this state, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court, or both such fine and imprisonment, together

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			Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	with the costs of prosecution; which said costs shall, in all cases be computed and collected in the same manner as costs in civil cases. . . provided, nevertheless, that no sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, constable or other peace officer, shall be held to answer under the provisions of this act, for drawing or exhibiting any of the weapons herein-before mentioned, while in the lawful discharge of his or their duties. . .
15	1859	Indiana	1859 Ind. Acts 129, An Act to Prevent Carrying Concealed or Dangerous Weapons, and to Provide Punishment Therefor § 1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That every person not being a traveler, who shall wear or carry any dirk, pistol, bowie-knife, dagger, sword in cane, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon concealed, or who shall carry or wear any such weapon openly, with the intent or avowed purpose of injuring his fellow man, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.
16	1859	Ohio	1859 Ohio Laws 56, An Act to Prohibit the Carrying or Wearing of Concealed Weapons, § 1	[W]hoever shall carry a weapon or weapons, concealed on or about his person, such as a pistol, bowie knife, dirk, or any other dangerous weapon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the first offense shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; and for the second offense, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.
17	1859	North Carolina	1858-1859 N.C. Sess. Laws 34-36, Pub. Laws, An Act Entitled Revenue, chap. 25, § 27, pt. 15.	The following subjects shall be annually listed, and be taxed the amounts specified: . . . Every dirk, bowie-knife, pistol, sword-cane, dirk-cane and rifle cane, used or worn about the person of any one at any time during the year, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Arms used for mustering shall be exempt from taxation.
18	1862	Colorado	1862 Colo. Sess. Laws 56, An Act To Prevent The Carrying Of Concealed Deadly Weapons In The Cities And Towns Of This Territory, § 1	If any person or persons shall, within any city, town, or village in this Territory, whether the same is incorporated or not, carry concealed upon his or her person any pistol, bowie knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the proper county, be fined in a sum not less than five, nor more than thirty-five dollars.

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
19	1862	Kansas (Leavenworth)	C. B. Pierce, Charter and Ordinances of the City of Leavenworth, with an Appendix Page 45, Image 45 (1863) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	For carrying or having on his or her person in a concealed manner, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, revolver, slung shot, billy, brass, lead or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon within this city, a fine not less than three nor more than one hundred dollars.
20	1864	Montana	1864 Mont. Laws 355, An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons in the Cities and Towns of This Territory, § 1	If any person shall within any city, town, or village in this territory, whether the same is incorporated or not, carry concealed upon his or her person any pistol, bowie-knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the proper county, be fined in any sum not less than twenty five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.
21	1864	New Mexico	1864–65 N.M. Laws 406–08, An Act Prohibiting The Carrying Of Weapons Concealed Or Otherwise, § 25	That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed weapons on their persons, or any class of pistols whatever, bowie Knife (cuchillo de cinto), Arkansas toothpick, Spanish dagger, slung shot, or any other deadly weapon, of whatever class or description that may be, no matter by what name they may be known or called, under the penalties and punishment which shall hereinafter be described.
22	1870	Louisiana	1870 La. Acts 159–60, An Act to Regulate the Conduct and to Maintain the Freedom of Party Election . . . , § 73	. . . [I]t shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, pistol, bowie knife or other dangerous weapon, concealed or unconcealed, on any day of election during the hours the polls are open, or on any day of registration or revision of registration, within a distance of one-half mile of any place of registration or revision of registration; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the parish jail not less than one month
23	1870	West Virginia	1870 W. Va. Code 692, Of Offenses against the Peace, ch. 148, § 7	If any person, habitually, carry about his person, hid from common observation, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or weapon of the like kind, he shall be fined fifty dollars. The informers shall have one half of such fine.

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
24	1870	Minnesota (Hastings)	1870, MN, Ordinance no. 74—An Ordinance Relating to Breaches of the Peace, Disorderly Conduct and the Carrying of Concealed Weapons, §§ 1-5 City Charter of the City of Hastings (Hastings, MN: Daily News Print, 1884),	Any person who shall go armed within the incorporated limits of said city of Hastings with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or shall carry a slung-shot or metal knuckles or other offensive or dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury to his person or to his family or property, shall, upon conviction before said justice, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the justice.
25	1871	Arizona	Coles Bashford, The Compiled Laws of the Territory of Arizona, Including the Howell Code and the Session Laws From 1864 to 1871, Inclusive: To Which is Prefixed the Constitution of the United States, the Mining Law of the United States, and the Organic Acts of the Territory of Arizona and New Mexico	That any person in this Territory, having, carrying or procuring from another person, any dirk, dirk knife, bowie knife, pistol, gun or other deadly weapon, who shall, in the presence of two or more persons, draw or exhibit any of said deadly weapons in a rude, angry or threatening manner, not in necessary self defense, or who shall, in any manner, unlawfully use the same in any fight or quarrel, the person or persons so offending, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in any county of this Territory, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court, or both such fine and imprisonment, together with the cost of prosecution.
26	1871	Missouri (St. Louis)	Everett Wilson Pattison, The Revised Ordinance of the City of St. Louis, Together with the Constitution of	Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol, or revolver, colt, billy, slung shot, 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, within the City of St. Louis, without written permission from the Mayor; and any person who

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			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	shall violate this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offence.
27	1871	New Jersey (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 41 (1874) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	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. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons (excepting policemen and private watchmen when on duty), within the corporate limits of Jersey City, to carry, have, or keep concealed on his or her person any instrument or weapon commonly known as a slung-shot, billy, sand-club or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife), and loaded pistol or other dangerous weapon, under the penalty of not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense. § 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons (excepting policemen and private watchmen when on duty), within the corporate limits of Jersey City, to carry or wear any sword in a cane, or air-gun, under the penalty of not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense. § 3. Any forfeiture on penalty arising under this ordinance may be recovered in the manner specified by the City Charter, and all persons violating any of the provisions aforesaid shall, upon conviction, stand committed until the same be paid.
28	1872	Maryland (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	It shall not be lawful for any person to carry concealed, in Annapolis, whether a resident thereof or not, any pistol, dirk-knife, bowie-knife, sling-shot, billy, razor, brass, iron or other metal knuckles, or any other deadly weapon, under a penalty of a fine of not less than three, nor more than ten dollars in each case, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, before whom the same may be tried, to be collected. . .

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Of concealed Weapons In Said City, § 246	
29	1872	Nebraska (Nebraska City)	Gilbert B. Colfield, Laws, Ordinances and Rules of Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska Page 36, Image 36 (1872)	Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Nebraska City, That it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to carry, openly or concealed, any musket, rifle, shot gun, pistol, sabre, sword, bowie knife, dirk, sword cane, billy slung shot, brass or other metallic knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapons, within the corporate limits of Nebraska City, Neb; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the carrying of such weapon by a civil or military officer, or by a soldier in the discharge of his duty, nor by any other person for mere purposes of transportation from one place to another.
30	1873	Nevada	M.S. Bonnifield, The Compiled Laws of the State of Nevada; Embracing Statutes of 1861 to 1873, Inclusive 563 (Vol. 1, 1873) (Of Crimes and Punishments, §§ 35–36) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	§ 35. If any person shall by previous appointment or agreement, fight a duel with a rifle, shotgun, pistol, bowie knife, dirk, smallsword, backsword, or other dangerous weapon, and in doing shall kill his antagonist, or any person or persons, or shall inflict such wound as that the party or parties injured shall die thereof within one year thereafter, every such offender shall be deemed guiltily of murder in the first degree and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. § 36. Any person who shall engage in a duel with any deadly weapon although no homicide ensue or shall challenge another to fight such duel, or shall send or deliver any verbal or written message reporting or intending to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and shall be incapable of voting or holding any office of trust or profit under the laws of this State.
31	1875	Idaho	Crimes and Punishments, in Compiled and Revised Laws of the Territory of Idaho 354 (M. Kelly, Territorial Printer 1875).	[I]f any person shall have upon him or her any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months.
32	1876	Illinois (Hyde Park)	Consider H. Willett, Laws and Ordinances	No person, except peace officers, shall carry or wear under their clothes, or concealed about their person, any pistol, revolver, slung-shot, knuckles, bowie-knife, dirk-knife,

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Governing the Village of Hyde Park [Illinois] Together with Its Charter and General Laws 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	dirk, dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, except by written permission of the Captain of Police.
33	1877	Utah (Provo City)	Chapter 5: Offenses Against the Person, undated, reprinted in The Revised Ordinances Of Provo City, Containing All The Ordinances In Force 105, 106-7 (1877)	Every person who shall wear, or carry upon his person any pistol, or other firearm, slungshot, false knuckles, bowie knife, dagger or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, is guilty of an offense, and liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars; Provided, that nothing in this section, shall be construed to apply to any peace officer, of the United States, the Territory of Utah, or of this city.
34	1879	North Carolina	1879 N.C. Sess. Laws 231, An Act to Make the Carrying of Concealed Weapons a	§ 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person in this state, except when upon his own premises, to carry concealed about his person any pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, loaded cane, brass, iron or metallic knuck[l]es or other deadly weapon of like kind. § 2. That any person offending against section one of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned in the

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Misdemeanor, ch. 127, §§ 1–2, 4	discretion of the court. . . § 4. Any person being off his own premises and having upon his person any deadly weapon described in section one, such possession shall be prima facie evidence of the concealment thereof.
35	1880	Mississippi	Josiah A. Patterson Campbell, The Revised Code of the Statute Laws of the State of Mississippi 776 (1880) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	Carrying Concealed Weapons, §2985. Any person, not being threatened with, or having good and sufficient reason to apprehend an attack, or travelling (not being a tramp) or setting out on a journey, or a peace officer, or deputy in discharge of his duties, who carries concealed, in whole or in part, any bowie knife, pistol, brass or metallic knuckles, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon of like kind or description, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in the event the fine and costs are not paid, shall be required to work at hard labor under the direction of the board of supervisors or of the court, not exceeding two months, and for the second or any subsequent offence, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and if the fine and costs are not paid, be condemned to hard labor not exceeding six months, as above provided, and in any proceeding under this section, it shall not be necessary for the state to allege or prove any of the exceptions herein contained, but the burden of proving such exception shall be on the accused.
36	1880	South Carolina	1880 S.C. Acts 448, § 1	§ 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, not met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That any person carrying a pistol , dirk, dagger, slung shot, metal knuckles, razor, or other deadly weapon usually used for the infliction of personal injury, concealed about his person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, before a Court of competent jurisdiction shall forfeit to the County the weapon so carried concealed and be fined in a sum not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.
37	1881	Arkansas	1881 Ark. Acts 192, An Act to Preserve the Public Peace and	Any person who shall sell, barter or exchange, or otherwise dispose of, or in any manner furnish to any person any person [sic] any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, or any pistol, of any kind whatever, except

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Prevent Crime, ch. XCVI, § 3	such as are used in the army or navy of the United States, and known as the navy pistol, or any kind of cartridge, for any pistol, or any person who shall keep any such arms or cartridges for sale, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
38	1881	Delaware	1881 Del. Laws 987, An Act Providing for the Punishment of Persons Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons, ch. 548, § 1	That if any person shall carry concealed a deadly weapon upon or about his person other than an ordinary pocket knife, or shall knowingly sell a deadly weapon to a minor other than an ordinary pocket knife, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the carrying of the usual weapons by policemen and peace officers.
39	1881	Nebraska	Guy Ashton Brown, The Compiled Statutes of the State of Nebraska, Comprising All Laws of a General Nature in Force July 1, 1881 666 (1881) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	Carrying Concealed Weapons, § 25. Whoever shall carry a weapon or weapons, concealed on or about his person, such as a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, or any other dangerous weapon, on conviction of the first offense shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, and for the second offense not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court; Provided, however, If it shall be proved from the testimony on the trial of any such case, that the accused was, at the time of carrying any weapon or weapons as aforesaid, engaged in the pursuit of any lawful business, calling or employment, and the circumstances in which he was placed at the time aforesaid were such as to justify a prudent man in carrying the weapon or weapons aforesaid, for the defense of his person, property or family, the accused shall be acquitted.
40	1882	Iowa (Sioux City)	S. J. Quincy, Revised Ordinances of the City of Sioux City. Sioux City, Iowa Page 62, Image 62 (1882) available at The	No person shall, within the limits of the city, wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol, revolver, slung-shot, 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. Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any United States, State, county, or city officer or officers, or member of the

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	city government, from carrying any such weapon as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his official duties.
41	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	If any person shall carry concealed, upon or about his person, any deadly or dangerous weapon, or shall go into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any school room or place where people are assembled for educational, literary or social purposes, or to any election precinct on any election day, or into any court room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assemblage of persons met for any lawful purpose other than for militia drill or meetings called under the militia law having upon or about his person any kind of fire arms, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, or shall in the presence of one or more persons shall exhibit and such weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or shall directly or indirectly sell or deliver, loan or barter to any minor any such weapon, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
42	1883	Wisconsin (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, chap. 6, § 3, pt. 56	To regulate or prohibit the carrying or wearing by any person under his clothes or concealed about his person any pistol or colt, or slung shot, 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 and to provide for the confiscation or sale of such weapon.
43	1884	New York	George R. Donnan, Annotated Code of	Carrying, Using, Etc., Certain Weapons, § 410. A person who attempts to use against another, or who, with intent so to use, carries, conceals or possesses any instrument or

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Criminal Procedure and Penal Code of the State of New York as Amended 1882-5 172, (1885) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	weapon of the kind commonly known as the slung-shot, billy, sand –club or metal knuckles, or a dagger, dirk or dangerous knife, is guilty of a felony. Any person under the age of eighteen years who shall have, carry or have in his possession in any public street, highway or place in any city of this state, without a written license from a police magistrate of such city, any pistol or other fire-arm of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to the regular and ordinary transportation of fire-arms as merchandise, or for use without the city limits. § 411. Possession, Presumptive Evidence. The possession, by any person other than a public officer, of any of the weapons specified in the last section, concealed or furtively carried on the person, is presumptive evidence of carrying, or concealing, or possessing, with intent to use the same in violation of that section.
44	1884	Wyoming	1884 Wyo. Sess. Laws, chap. 67, § 1	Whoever shall, in the presence of one or more persons, exhibit any kind of fire-arms, Bowie Knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot or other deadly weapon, in a rude, angry or threatening manner not necessary to the defense of his person, family or property, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months
45	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	§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever any revolver, pistol, or other fire-arm, or any knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung-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. § 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than one hundred days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.
46	1885	Minnesota	Making, selling, etc., dangerous weapons;	Carrying, using, etc., certain Weapons, § 334. A person who attempts to use against another, or who, with intent so to use, carries, conceals, or possesses any instrument or

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Carrying, using, etc., certain weapons, §§ 333-334, The Penal Code of the State of Minnesota (1885).	weapon of the kind commonly known as a slung-shot, sand-club, or metal knuckles, or a dagger, dirk, knife, pistol or other fire-arm, or any dangerous weapon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
47	1889	Arizona	1889 Ariz. Sess. Laws 16–17, Act of Mar. 18, 1889, §§ 1, 3	<p>Sec. 1. If any person within any settlement, town, village or city within the Territory shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddlebags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the County in which he is convicted, the weapon or weapons so carried.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Sec. 3. If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room, or other place where persons are assembled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball room, social party or social gathering, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this Territory are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to minister or to perform any other public duty, or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of a knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the County the weapon or weapons so found on his person.</p>
48	1890	Oklahoma	1890 Okla. Laws 495, art. 47, §§ 1–4, 7–9	§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, saddle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided.</p> <p>§ 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma, to carry upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or any other offensive or defensive weapon, except as in this article provided.</p> <p>§ 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within this Territory, to sell or give to any minor any of the arms or weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.</p> <p>§ 4. Public officers while in the discharge of their duties or while going from their homes to their place of duty, or returning therefrom, shall be permitted to carry arms, but at no other time and under to other circumstances: Provided, however, That if any public officer be found carrying such arms while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article as though he were a private person.</p> <p>§ 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a peace officer, to carry into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for public worship, for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into any ball room, or to any social party or social gathering, or to any election, or to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or to any political convention, or to any other public assembly, any of the weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.</p> <p>§ 8. It shall be unlawful for any person in this Territory to carry or wear any deadly weapons or dangerous instrument whatsoever, openly or secretly, with the intent or for the avowed purpose of injuring his fellow man.</p> <p>§ 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to point any pistol or any other deadly weapon whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons either in anger or otherwise.</p>
49	1890	Connecticut (New Haven)	Charles Stoers Hamilton, Charter and Ordinances of the City of New Haven,	Every person who shall carry in said City, any steel or brass knuckles, pistol, or any slung shot, stiletto or weapon of similar character, or shall carry any weapon concealed on his person without permission of the Mayor or Superintendent of Police

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Together with Legislative Acts Affecting Said City Page 164, Image 167 (1890)	in writing, shall, on conviction, pay a penalty of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.
50	1891	Michigan (Saginaw)	1891 Mich. Pub. Acts 409, An Act to Annex the Territory Embraced within the City of East Saginaw to That of the City of Saginaw and to Consolidate . . . under the Name of the City of Saginaw . . . , tit. 11, § 15 And all persons who shall carry concealed on or about their persons, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, slung shot, billie, sand bag, false knuckles, or other dangerous weapon, or who shall lay in wait , lurk or be concealed, with intent to do injury to any person or property, who shall threaten to beat or kill another or injure him in his person or property . . . shall be deemed a disorderly person, and upon conviction thereof may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in imposition of any such fine and costs the court may make a further sentence that in default of payment, such offender be imprisoned in the city prison. . .
51	1892	Vermont	Acts and Resolves Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at the Twelfth Biennial Session, 1892 95 (Burlington 1892) available at https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433007047578&view=1up&seq=102	No. 85. An Act Against Carrying Concealed Weapons . . . Section 1. A person who shall carry a dangerous or deadly weapon, openly or concealed, with the intent or avowed purpose of injuring a fellow man, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Sec. 2. A person who shall carry or have in his possession while a member of and in attendance upon any school, any firearms, dirk knife, bowie knife, dagger or other dangerous or deadly weapon shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
52	1893	Rhode Island	1893 R.I. Pub. Laws 231, An Act Prohibiting The Carrying Of Concealed Weapons, chap. 1180, § 1	No person shall wear or carry in this state any dirk, bowie knife, butcher knife, dagger, razor, sword in cane, air gun, billy, brass or metal knuckles, slung shot, pistol or fire arms of any description, or other weapons of like kind and description concealed upon his persons . . . [additional fine provided if intoxicated while concealed carrying].
53	1895	North Dakota	1895 N.D. Rev. Codes 1293, Penal Code, Crimes Against the Public Health and Safety, ch. 40, § 7213	§ 7313. Carrying concealed weapons. Every person who carries concealed about his person any description of firearms, being loaded or partly loaded, or any sharp or dangerous weapon, such as is usually employed in attack or defense of the person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
54	1896	Alaska	Fred F. Barker, Compilation of the Acts of Congress and Treaties Relating to Alaska: From March 30, 1867, to March 3, 1905 139 (Alaska 1906)	That it shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever, any revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung shot, metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person.
55	1897	Pennsylvania (Johnstown)	Laws of the City of Johnstown, Pa., Embracing City Charter, Act of Assembly of May 23, 1889, for the Government of Cities of the Third Class, General and Special Ordinances, Rules of Select and Common	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. No person shall willfully carry concealed upon his or her person any pistol, razor, dirk or bowie-knife, black jack, or handy billy, or other deadly weapon, and any person convicted of such offense shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars or more than fifty dollars with costs.

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Councils and Joint Sessions 86 (1897) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	
56	1899	Wyoming	Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Attorney General, Revised Statutes of Wyoming, in Force December 1, 1899 1253 (1899)	Carrying Dangerous Weapons, § 5051. Every person, not being a traveler, who shall wear or carry any dirk, pistol, bowie knife, dagger, sword-in-cane, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon concealed, or who shall carry or wear any such weapon openly, with the intent, or avowed purpose, of injuring his fellow- man, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.
57	1903	South Dakota	S.D. Rev. Code, Penal Code 1150 (1903) § 471	§ 471. Every person who carries concealed about his person any description of firearms, being loaded or partly loaded, or any sharp or dangerous weapons, such as is usually employed in attack or defense of the person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
58	1913	Iowa	1913 Iowa Acts 307, ch. 297, § 1	It shall be unlawful for any person, except as hereinafter provided, to go armed with and have concealed upon his person a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, revolver, stiletto, metallic knuckles, picket billy, sand bag, skull cracker, slung-shot, or other offensive and dangerous weapons or instruments concealed upon his person.
59	1913	Hawaii	1913 Haw. Rev. Laws ch. 209, § 3089	Any person not authorized by law, who shall carry, or be found armed with any bowie-knife, sword-cane, pistol, air-gun, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, shall be liable to a fine of not more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars, or in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment of a term not exceeding one year, nor less than three months, upon conviction for such offense, unless good cause be shown for having such dangerous weapon; and any such person may be immediately arrested without warrant by the high sheriff, or any sheriff, policeman, or other officer or person.

Table 2 –Bowie Knife and Other Fighting Knife Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
60	1913	New Hampshire	1913 N.H. Laws 484	Whoever, except as provided by the laws of this state, carries on his person a pistol or revolver, or any stiletto, dagger, dirk-knife, slungshot, or metallic knuckles, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such weapon or article so carried by him shall be confiscated to the use of the state.

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
1	1812/1813	Kentucky	1813 Ky. Acts 100, An Act to Prevent Persons in this Commonwealth from Wearing Concealed Arms, Except in Certain Cases, Ch. 89 § 1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that any person in this Commonwealth, who shall hereafter wear a pocket pistol, dirk, large knife, or sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless when travelling on a journey, shall be fined . . .
2	1813	Louisiana	1813 La. Acts 172, An Act Against Carrying Concealed Weapons, and Going Armed in Public Places in an Unnecessary Manner, § 1	Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, any person who shall be found with any concealed weapon, such as a dirk, dagger, knife, pistol, or any other deadly weapon concealed in his bosom, coat, or in any other place about him that do not appear in full open view, any person so offending, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be subject to pay a fine
3	1819	Indiana	1819 Ind. Acts 39, An Act to Prohibit the Wearing of Concealed Weapons	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That any person wearing any dirk, pistol, sword in cane, or any other unlawful weapon, concealed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, by presentment or indictment, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the use of county seminaries: Provided however, that this act shall not be so construed as to affect travellers.
4	1837	Arkansas	Josiah Gould, A Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas All Laws of a General and Permanent Character in Force the Close of the Session of the General Assembly of 380 381–82 (1837)	Every person who shall wear any pistol, dirk, butcher or large knife, or a sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless upon a journey, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
5	1837	Georgia	1837 Ga. Acts. 90, An Act to Guard and Protect the Citizens of this State, Against the Unwarrantable and too Prevalent use of Deadly Weapons, §§ 1–4	<p>§ 1 . . . it shall not be lawful for any merchant, or vender of wares or merchandize in this State, or any other person or persons whatsoever, to sell, or offer to sell, or to keep, or to have about their person or elsewhere, any of the hereinafter described weapons, to wit: Bowie, or any other kinds of knives, manufactured and sold for the purpose of wearing, or carrying the same as arms of offence or defense, pistols, dirks, sword canes, spears, &c., shall also be contemplated in this act, save such pistols as are known and used as horseman's pistols, &c.</p> <p>§ 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons within the limits of this State, violating the provisions of this act, except as hereafter excepted, shall, for each and every such offence, be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be fined, in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the first offence, nor less than one hundred dollars at the direction of the Court; and upon a second conviction, and every after conviction of a like offence, in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court.</p> <p>§ 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of all civil officers, to be vigilant in carrying the provisions of this act into full effect, as well also as Grand Jurors, to make presentments of each and every offence under this act, which shall come under their knowledge.</p> <p>§4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures arising under this act, shall be paid into the county Treasury, to be appropriated to county purposes: Provided, nevertheless, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, Constables, Overseers or Patrols, in actual discharge of their respective duties, but not otherwise: Provided, also, that no person or persons, shall be found guilty of violating the before recited act, who shall openly wear, externally, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Tooth Picks, Spears, and which shall be exposed plainly to view: And provided, nevertheless, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to prevent venders, or any other persons who now own and have for sale, any of the aforesaid weapons, before the first day of March next</p>

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
6	1838	Virginia	Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session of 1838, chap. 101, at 76, § 1	Be it enacted by the general assembly, That if any person shall hereafter habitually or generally keep or carry about his person any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or any other weapon of the like kind, from this use of which the death of any person might probably ensue, and the same be hidden or concealed from common observation, and he be thereof convicted, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the common jail for a term not less than one month nor more than six months, and in each instance at the discretion of the jury; and a moiety of the penalty recovered in any prosecution under this act, shall be given to any person who may voluntarily institute the same.
7	1839	Florida	John P. Duval, Compilation of the Public Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, Passed Prior to 1840 Page 423, Image 425 (1839)	Be it Enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in this Territory to carry arms of any kind whatsoever secretly, on or about their persons; and if any dirk, pistol, or other arm, or weapon, except a common pocket-knife, shall be seen, or known to be secreted upon the person of any one in this Territory, such person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, and not less than one month, at the discretion of the jury...
8	1840	Maine	1841 Me. Laws 709, ch. 169, Title XII, § 16. The Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, passed October 22, 1840	Any person, going armed with any dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without a reasonable cause to fear an assault on himself, or any of his family or property, may, on the complaint of any person having cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace for a term, not exceeding one year, with the right of appeal as before provided.

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
9	1841	Alabama	1841 Ala. Acts 148–49, Of Miscellaneous Offences, ch. 7, § 4.	Everyone who shall hereafter carry concealed about his person, a bowie knife, or knife or instrument of the like kind or description, by whatever name called, dirk or any other deadly weapon, pistol or any species of firearms, or air gun, unless such person shall be threatened with, or have good cause to apprehend an attack, or be travelling, or setting out on a journey, shall on conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars: It shall devolve on the person setting up the excuse here allowed for carrying concealed weapons, to make it out by proof, to the satisfaction of the jury; but no excuse shall be sufficient to authorize the carrying of an air gun, bowie knife, or knife of the like kind or description.
10	1849	California (San Francisco)	1849 Cal. Stat. 245, An Act to Incorporate the City of San Francisco, § 127.	[I]f any person shall have upon him any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months.
11	1851	Pennsylvania (Borough of York)	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	That any person who shall willfully and maliciously carry any pistol, gun, dirk knife, slung shot, or deadly weapon in said borough of York ,shall be deemed guilty of a felon, and being thereof convicted shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than 6 months nor more than one year and shall give security for future good behavior for such sum and for such time as the court before whom such conviction shall take place may fix
12	1852	New Mexico	1852 N.M. Laws 67, An Act Prohibiting the Carrying a Certain Class of Arms, within the Settlements and in Balls, § 1.	That each and every person is prohibited from carrying short arms such as pistols, daggers, knives, and other deadly weapons, about their persons concealed, within the settlements, and any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than two dollars, or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding fifteen days nor less than five days.

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
13	1858	District of California	1 William B. Webb The Laws of the Corporation of the of Washington Digested and Arranged under Appropriate in Accordance with a Joint Resolution of the City 418 (1868), Act of Nov. 18, 1858	It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to carry or have concealed about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as dagger, pistol, bowie knife, dirk knife, or dirk, colt, slungshot, or brass or other metal knuckles within the City of Washington
14	1858	Nebraska	1858 Neb. Laws 69, An Act To Adopt And Establish A Criminal code For The Territory Of Nebraska, § 135	And if any person shall have upon him any pistol, gun, knife, dirk, bludgeon or other offensive weapon with intent to assault any person, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. . .
15	1858	Wisconsin	1858 Wis. Rev. Stat. 985, Of Proceedings to Prevent the Commission of Crime, ch. 175, § 18.	If any person shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or pistols, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or to his family or property, he may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.
16	1859	Ohio	1859 Ohio Laws 56, An Act to Prohibit the Carrying or Wearing of Concealed Weapons, § 1.	[W]hoever shall carry a weapon or weapons, concealed on or about his person, such as a pistol, bowie knife, dirk, or any other dangerous weapon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the first offense shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; and for the second offense, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.
17	1862	Colorado	1862 Colo. Sess. Laws 56, An Act To Prevent The Carrying Of	If any person or persons shall, within any city, town, or village in this Territory, whether the same is incorporated or not, carry concealed upon his or her person any pistol, bowie knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon, shall, on conviction

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Concealed Deadly Weapons In The Cities And Towns Of This Territory, § 1.	thereof before any justice of the peace of the proper county, be fined in a sum not less than five, nor more than thirty-five dollars.
18	1862	Kansas (Leavenworth)	C. B. Pierce, Charter and Ordinances of the City of Leavenworth, with an Appendix Page 45, Image 45 (1863) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	For carrying or having on his or her person in a concealed manner, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, revolver, slung shot, billy, brass, lead or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon within this city, a fine not less than three nor more than one hundred dollars.
19	1864	Idaho	1864 Id. Sess. Laws 304, An Act Concerning Crimes and Punishments, § 40.	That any person in this territory, having, carrying, or procuring from another person, any dirk, dirk-knife, sword, sword-cane, pistol, gun or other deadly weapon, who shall in the presence of two or more persons, draw or exhibit any of said deadly weapons, in a rude, angry, and threatening manner, not in necessary self defense, or who shall, in any manner unlawfully use the same in any fight or quarrel, the person or persons so offending, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in any county in this territory, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court, or both such fine and imprisonment, together with the costs of prosecution. . . .
20	1864	Montana	1864 Mont. Laws 355, An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons in the Cities and Towns of This Territory, § 1.	If any person shall within any city, town, or village in this territory, whether the same is incorporated or not, carry concealed upon his or her person any pistol, bowie-knife, dagger, or other deadly weapon, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the proper county, be fined in any sum not less than twenty five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.
21	1869	Washington	1869 Wash. Sess. Laws 203-04, An Act Relative	Every person who shall, in a rude, angry or threatening manner, in a crowd of two or more persons, exhibit any pistol, bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon,

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			to Crimes and Punishments, and Proceedings in Criminal Cases, ch. 2, § 32.	shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.
22	1869-1870	Tennessee	1869-1870 Tenn. Pub. Acts, 2d. Sess., An Act to preserve the Peace and Prevent Homicide, ch. 13, § 1	That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly or privately carry a dirk, swordcane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol or revolver. Any person guilty of a violation of this section shall be subject to presentment or indictment, and on conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months; and shall give bond in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to keep the peace for the next six months after such conviction.
23	1870	West Virginia	1870 W. Va. Code 692	If any person, habitually, carry about his person, hid from common observation, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, or weapon of the like kind, he shall be fined fifty dollars. The informers shall have one half of such fine.
24	1871	Tennessee	1871 Tenn. Pub. Acts 81, An Act to Preserve the Peace and to Prevent Homicide, Ch. 90, § 1	That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly or privately carry a dirk, sword cane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol or revolver, other than an army pistol, or such as are commonly carried and used in the United States army, and in no case shall it be lawful for any person to carry such army pistol publicly or privately about his person in any other manner than openly in his hands[.]
25	1871	New Jersey (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	That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons (excepting policemen and private watchmen when on duty), within the corporate limits of Jersey City, to carry, have, or keep concealed on his or her person any instrument or weapon commonly known as a slung-shot, billy, sand-club or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife), and loaded pistol or other dangerous weapon, under the penalty of not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Page 41, Image 41 (1874) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	
26	1871	Texas	1871 Tex. Laws 25, An Act to Regulate the Keeping and Bearing of Deadly Weapons.	That any person carrying on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddle bags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-knuckles, bowie-knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for the purposes of offense or defense, unless he had reasonable grounds for fearing an unlawful attack on his person, and that such ground of attack shall be immediate and pressing; or unless having or carrying the same on or about his person for the lawful defense of the State, as a militiaman in actual service, or as a peace officer or policeman, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor . . .
27	1872	Maryland (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,” Subtitle “Annapolis,” To Prevent The Carrying Of concealed Weapons In Said City, § 246.	It shall not be lawful for any person to carry concealed, in Annapolis, whether a resident thereof or not, any pistol, dirk-knife, bowie-knife, sling-shot, billy, razor, brass, iron or other metal knuckles, or any other deadly weapon, under a penalty of a fine of not less than three, nor more than ten dollars in each case, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, before whom the same may be tried, to be collected. . .
28	1872	Nebraska (Nebraska City)	Gilbert B. Colfield, Laws, Ordinances and Rules of Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska Page 36, Image 36 (1872) available at The	it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to carry, openly or concealed, any musket, rifle, shot gun, pistol, sabre, sword, bowie knife, dirk, sword cane, billy slung shot, brass or other metallic knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapons, within the corporate limits of Nebraska City, Neb

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	
29	1876	Illinois (Hyde Park)	Consider H. Willett, Laws and Ordinances Governing the Village of Hyde Park [Illinois] Together with Its Charter and General Laws 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	No person, except peace officers, shall carry or wear under their clothes, or concealed about their person, any pistol, revolver, slung-shot, knuckles, bowie-knife, dirk-knife, dirk, dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, except by written permission of the Captain of Police.
30	1876	Wyoming	1876 Wyo. Comp. Laws 352, An Act to Prevent the Carrying of Fire Arms and Other Deadly Weapons, ch. 52, § 1-3.	That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any resident of any city, town or village, or for any one not a resident of any city, town or village, in said territory, but a sojourner therein, to bear upon his person, concealed or openly, any fire arm or other deadly weapon, within the limits of any city, town or village
31	1877	Utah (Provo City)	Chapter 5: Offenses Against the Person, undated, reprinted in The Revised Ordinances Of Provo City, Containing All The	Every person who shall wear, or carry upon his person any pistol, or other firearm, slungshot, false knuckles, bowie knife, dagger or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, is guilty of an offense, and liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars; Provided, that nothing in this section, shall be construed to apply to any peace officer, of the United States, the Territory of Utah, or of this city

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Ordinances In Force 105, 106-7 (1877)	
32	1879	Tennessee	1879 Tenn. Pub. Acts 135-36, An Act to Prevent the Sale of Pistols, chap. 96, § 1	It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to sell, or offer to sell, or bring into the State for the purpose of selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of, belt or pocket pistols, or revolvers, or any other kind of pistol, except army or navy pistols; Provided that this act shall not be enforced against any persons now having license to sell such articles until the expiration of such present license.
33	1881	Arkansas	1881 Ark. Acts 191-92, An Act to Preserve the Public Peace and Prevent Crime, chap. XCVI (96), § 1-3 available at https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.a0002015444&view=1up&seq=215	(1) That any person who shall wear or carry, in any manner whatever, as a weapon, any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword, or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, razor, or any pistol of any kind whatever, except such pistols as are used in the army or navy of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (2) Any person, excepting such officers or persons on a journey, and on his premises, as are mentioned in section one of this act, who shall wear or carry any such pistol as i[s] used in the army or navy of the United States, in any manner except uncovered, and in his hand, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.”). (3) Any person who shall sell, barter or exchange, or otherwise dispose of, or in any manner furnish to any person any person [sic] any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, or any pistol, of any kind whatever, except such as are used in the army or navy of the United States, and known as the navy pistol, or any kind of cartridge, for any pistol, or any person who shall keep any such arms or cartridges for sale, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
34	1882	Minnesota (Saint Paul)	Saint Paul Municipal Code, art. 18, §§ 1(Daily Globe 1884) (Passed 1882).	It shall be unlawful for any person, within the limits of the city of St. Paul, to carry or wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any 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.
35	1882	Iowa (Sioux City)	S. J. Quincy, Revised Ordinances of the City	No person shall, within the limits of the city, wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol, revolver, slung-shot, cross-knuckles,

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			of Sioux City. Sioux City, Iowa Page 62, Image 62 (1882) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, or any bowie-knife, razor, billy, dirk, dirk-knife or bowie-knife, or other dangerous weapon.
36	1885	New York	George R. Donnan, Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code of the State of New York as Amended 1882-5 Page 172, Image 699 (1885) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	. Any person under the age of eighteen years who shall have, carry or have in his possession in any public street, highway or place in any city of this state, without a written license from a police magistrate of such city, any pistol or other fire-arm of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
37	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.	It shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever any revolver, pistol, or other fire-arm, or any knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung-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.
38	1887	Michigan	1887 Mich. Pub. Acts 144, An Act to Prevent The Carrying Of Concealed Weapons, And To Provide Punishment Therefore, § 1.	It shall be unlawful for any person, except officers of the peace and night-watches legitimately employed as such, to go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, air gun, stiletto, metallic knuckles, pocket-billy, sand bag, skull cracker, slung shot, razor or other offensive and dangerous weapon or instrument concealed upon his person.

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
39	1889	Arizona	1889 Ariz. Sess. Laws 16, An Act Defining And Punishing Certain Offenses Against The Public Peace, § 1.	If any person within any settlement, town, village or city within this territory shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddlebags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the County in which his is convicted, the weapon or weapons so carried.
40	1890	Connecticut (New Haven)	Charles Stoers Hamilton, Charter and Ordinances of the City of New Haven, Together with Legislative Acts Affecting Said City Page 164, Image 167 (1890) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources. Good Order and Decency § 192.	Every person who shall carry in said City, any steel or brass knuckles, pistol, or any slung shot, stiletto or weapon of similar character, or shall carry any weapon concealed on his person without permission of the Mayor or Superintendent of Police in writing, shall, on conviction, pay a penalty of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.
41	1890	Oklahoma	1890 Okla. Laws 495, art. 47	<p>§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, saddle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided.</p> <p>§ 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma, to carry upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or any other offensive or defensive weapon, except as in this article provided.</p>

Table 3 – Pistol Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
42	1891	West Virginia	1891 W. Va. Code 915, Of Offences Against the Peace, ch. 148, § 7.	If a person carry about his person any revolver or other pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, razor, slung-shot, billy, metallic or other false knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of like kind or character, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months[.]
43	1893	Rhode Island	1893 R.I. Pub. Laws 231, An Act Prohibiting The Carrying Of Concealed Weapons, chap. 1180, § 1.	No person shall wear or carry in this state any dirk, bowie knife, butcher knife, dagger, razor, sword in cane, air gun, billy, brass or metal knuckles, slung shot, pistol or fire arms of any description, or other weapons of like kind and description concealed upon his persons . . .
44	1895	Vermont	Ordinances of the City of Barre, Vermont CHAPTER 38, SEC. 7	No person shall carry within the city any steel or brass knuckles, pistol, slung shot, stiletto, or weapon of similar character, nor carry any weapon concealed on his person without permission of the mayor or chief of police in writing.
45	1896	Alaska	Fred F. Barker, Compliation of the Acts of Congress and Treaties Relating to Alaska: From March 30, 1867, to March 3, 1905 139 1906.	That it shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever, any revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung shot, metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person.

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
1	1869	New Mexico	LeBaron Bradford Prince, The General Laws of New Mexico: Including All the Unrepealed General Laws from the Promulgation of the “Kearney Code” in 1846, to the End of the Legislative Session of 1880, with Supplement, Including the Session of 1882 312-13 (1882) (Deadly Weapons, Act of 1869, Ch. 32, §§ 1–2) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry deadly weapons, either concealed or otherwise, on or about their persons within any of the settlements of this Territory, except it be in the lawful defense of themselves, their families or their property, and the same being then and there threatened with danger, or by order of legal authority, or on their own landed property, or in execution of an order of court. § 2. Deadly weapons, in the meaning of this act, shall be construed to mean all kinds and classes of pistols, whether the same be a revolver, derringer, repeater, or any other kind or class of pistol; any and all kinds of bowie knives, daggers, poniards, butcher knives, dirk knives and all such weapons with which cuts can be given or by which wounds can be inflicted by thrusting, including sword canes and such sharp-pointed canes with which deadly thrusts can be given, and all kinds of slung-shots, and any other kinds of deadly weapon, by whatever name it may be called, by which a dangerous wound can be inflicted. § 3. The penalty for the violation of the preceding sections of this act shall not be less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, or not less than ten days’ imprisonment nor more than fifty days’ imprisonment in the county jail, or both; such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the jury trying the case.
2	1869-1870	Tennessee	1869-70 Tenn. Pub. Acts, 2d. Sess., An Act to preserve the Peace and Prevent Homicide, ch. 13, § 1	That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly or privately carry a dirk, swordcane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol or revolver. Any person guilty of a violation of this section shall be subject to presentment or indictment, and on conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months; and shall give bond in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to keep the peace for the next six months after such conviction.
3	1870	Georgia	R. H. Clark, The Code of the State of Georgia 817-18 (1873)	§ 4527 Any person having or carrying about his person, unless in an open manner and fully exposed to view, any pistol (except horseman’s pistols,) dirk, sword in a cane, spear, bowie knife, or any other kind of knives manufactured and sold for the purpose of offense and defense, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	punished as prescribed in section 4310 of this Code. § 4528. Deadly Weapons not to be carried in Public Places. [No person in this State is permitted or allowed to carry about his or her person, any dirk, bowie knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon, to any Court of justice, or any election ground, or precinct, or any place of public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster grounds; and if any person or persons shall violate any portion of this section, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.]
4	1870	Georgia	Orville Park, Park's Annotated Code of the State of Georgia 1914 (1914), Penal Code, Article 3	§ 348. (§ 342.) Carrying of deadly weapons at courts, etc. Whoever shall carry about his person any dirk, bowie knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon, to or while at a court of justice or an election ground or precinct, or any place of public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster grounds, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, marshal, policeman, or other arresting officer, or their posse, acting in the discharge of their official duties.
5	1872	Wisconsin	1872 Wis. Sess. Law 17, ch. 7, § 1, An Act to prohibit and prevent the carrying of concealed weapons	If any person shall go armed with a concealed dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or pistols, revolver, slung-shot, brass knuckles, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, he shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not more than twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, or by both said fine and costs and either of said imprisonments; and he may also be required to find sureties for keeping the peace and against the further violation of this act for a term not exceeding two years: provided, that so going armed shall not be deemed a violation of this act whenever it shall be made to appear that such person had reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or to his family or property, or to any person under his immediate care or custody, or

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				entitled to his protection or assistance, or if it be made to appear that his possession of such weapon was for a temporary purpose, and with harmless intent.
6	1873	Georgia	R. H. Clark, The Code of the State of Georgia § 4528 (1873)	No person in this State is permitted or allowed to carry about his or her person, any dirk, bowie knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon, to any Court of justice, or any election ground, or precinct, or any place of public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster grounds; and if any person or persons shall violate any portion of this section, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.
7	1879	Tennessee	1879 Tenn. Pub. Acts 231, An Act to amend the Criminal Laws of this State upon the subject of carrying concealed weapons and amend Section 4759 of the Code	Section 1 . . . Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to carry, publicly or privately, any dirk, razor, concealed about his person, sword cane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol, revolver, or any kind of pistol, except the army or navy pistol, usually used in warfare, which shall be carried openly in the hand, or loaded cane, slung-shot, brass knucks; and any person guilty of a violation of this Act shall be subject to presentment or indictment, and on conviction shall be fined fifty dollars, and imprisoned in the County jail of the County where the offense was committed, the imprisonment only in the discretion of the Court; Provided, the defendant shall give good and sufficient security for all the costs, fine, and any jail fees that may accrue by virtue of the imprisonment of the defendant.
8	1881	Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat 1774 (1881), Carrying Concealed Weapons – Penalty – Search without Warrant – Jurisdiction of Justice, § 248	No person, unless authorized so to do by the chief of police of a city, mayor of a town or the sheriff of a county, shall use or carry concealed upon his person any firearms, as defined by law, nor any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dagger, sling shot, brass knuckles or other deadly weapon

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
9	1882	West Virginia	1882 W. Va. Acts 421-22, § 7	If a person carry about his person any revolver or other pistol, dirk, bowie knife, razor, slung shot, billy, metallic or other false knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of like kind or character, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less that twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not less than one, nor more than twelve months; and if any person shall sell or furnish any such weapon as is hereinbefore mentioned to a person whom he knows, or has reason, from his appearance or otherwise, to believe to be under the age of twenty-one years, he shall be punished as hereinbefore provided; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from keeping or carrying about his dwelling house or premises any such revolver or other pistol, or from carrying the same from the place of purchase to his dwelling house, or from his dwelling house to any place where repairing is done, to have it repaired, and back again. And if upon the trial of an indictment for carrying any such pistol, dirk, razor or bowie knife, the defendant shall prove to the satisfaction of the jury that he is a quiet and peacable citizen, of good character and standing in the community in which he lives, and at the time he was found with such pistol, dirk, razor or bowie knife, as charged in the indictment, he had good cause to believe and did believe that he was in danger of death or great bodily harm at the hands of another person, and that he was, in good faith, carrying such weapon for self-defense and for no other purpose, the jury shall find him not guilty. But nothing in this section contained shall be construed as to prevent any officer charged with the execution of the laws of the state from carrying a revolver or other pistol, dirk or bowie knife.
10	1883	Montana	Compiled Statutes of Montana (1888), 513 available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	An Act of March, 5, 1883, § 66. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of any city, town or village in this territory, to bear concealed upon his person any dirk, dagger, pistol, revolver, or other deadly weapon. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. This section shall not apply to peace officers in the discharge of their official duties.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
11	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	<p>§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever any revolver, pistol, or other fire-arm, or any knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung-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.</p> <p>§ 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than one hundred days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.</p>
12	1890	Oklahoma	1890 Okla. Laws 495, art. 47	<p>Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, saddle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided.</p> <p>Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma, to carry upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or any other offensive or defensive weapon, except as in this article provided.</p> <p>Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within this Territory, to sell or give to any minor any of the arms or weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.</p> <p>Sec. 4. Public officers while in the discharge of their duties or while going from their homes to their place of duty, or returning therefrom, shall be permitted to carry arms, but at no other time and under to other circumstances: Provided, however, That if any public officer be found carrying such arms while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article as though he were a private person.</p> <p>Sec. 5. Persons shall be permitted to carry shot-guns or rifles for the purpose of hunting, having them repaired, or for killing animals, or for the purpose of using the</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>same in public muster or military drills, or while traveling or removing from one place to another, and not otherwise.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a peace officer, to carry into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for public worship, for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into any ball room, or to any social party or social gathering, or to any election, or to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or to any political convention, or to any other public assembly, any of the weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.</p> <p>Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person in this Territory to carry or wear any deadly weapons or dangerous instrument whatsoever, openly or secretly, with the intent or for the avowed purpose of injuring his fellow man.</p> <p>Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to point any pistol or any other deadly weapon whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons either in anger or otherwise.</p>
13	1891	Michigan	1891 Mich. Pub. Acts 409, Local Acts, An Act to Annex the Territory Embraced within the City of East Saginaw to That of the City of Saginaw and to Consolidate . . . under the Name of the City of Saginaw . . . , tit. 11, § 15	And all persons who shall carry concealed on or about their persons, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, slung shot, billie, sand bag, false knuckles, or other dangerous weapon, or who shall lay in wait, lurk or be concealed, with intent to do injury to any person or property, who shall threaten to beat or kill another, or injure him in his person or property...shall be deemed a disorderly person, and upon conviction thereof may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in the imposition of any such fine and costs, the court may make a further sentence that in default of payment, such offender may be imprisoned in the city prison of said city or the county jail ... for any period of time not exceeding ninety days, or the court may impose both such fine and costs and imprisonment in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
14	1891	West Virginia	<p>John Augustus Warth, The Code of West Virginia 915-16 (1891)</p> <p>available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources</p>	<p>Offenses Against the Peace, § 7. If a person carry about his person any revolver or other pistol, dirk, bowie knife, razor, slung shot, billy, metallic or other false knuckles, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of like kind or character, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months; and if any person shall sell or furnish any such weapon as is hereinbefore mentioned to a person whom he knows, or has reason, from his appearance or otherwise, to believe to be under the age of twenty-one years, he shall be punished as hereinbefore provided; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from keeping or carrying about his dwelling house or premises, any such revolver or other pistol, or from carrying the same from the place of purchase to his dwelling house, or from his dwelling house to any place where repairing is done, to have it repaired and back again. And if upon the trial of an indictment for carrying any such pistol, dirk, razor or bowie knife, the defendant shall prove to the satisfaction of the jury that he is a quiet and peaceable citizen, of good character and standing in the community in which he lives, and at the time he was found with such pistol, dirk, razor or bowie knife, as charged in the indictment he had good cause to believe and did believe that he was in danger of death or great bodily harm at the hands of another person, and that he was in good faith, carrying such weapon for self-defense and for no other purpose, the jury shall find him not guilty. But nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer charged with the execution of the laws of the State, from carrying a revolver or other pistol, dirk or bowie knife.</p>
15	1895	Montana	<p>Decius Spear Wade, The Codes and Statutes of Montana in Force July 1st 1895 873 (Vol. 2 1895)</p>	<p>Section 758. Every person who within the limits of any city or town carries or bears concealed about his person a dirk, dagger, pistol, revolver, or other deadly weapon is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. This Section does not apply to peace officers in discharge of their official duty.</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	
16	1896	Alaska	Fred F. Barker, Compilation of the Acts of Congress and Treaties Relating to Alaska: From March 30, 1867, to March 3, 1905 (1906)	That it shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person, in any manner whatever, any revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or knife (other than an ordinary pocket knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung shot, metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person.
17	1897	Iowa	Annotated Code of the State of Iowa 1898 (Vol. 1, 1897) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	Carrying Concealed Weapons, § 4775. If any person carry upon his person any concealed weapon, or shall willfully draw and point a pistol, revolver or gun at another, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; but this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or make arrests. Note - The intent or purpose with which the weapon is carried is not an element of the offense, nor is it required that it be carried with defendant's knowledge, or willfully, that is, with set purpose. The obvious purpose is to forbid the carrying of weapons on the person with the knowledge of the accused that the weapon is so carried, and that it was a weapon. If the weapon was carried through restraint, or ignorance, or for any innocent or lawful purpose, such fact may be shown by the defense; it need not be negatived in the indictment (State v. Williams, 70-52)
18	1897	Washington	Richard Achilles Ballinger, Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington: Showing All Statutes in Force, Including the	Carrying Concealed Weapons, § 7084. If any person shall carry upon his person any concealed weapon, consisting of either a 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, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Session Laws of 1897 1956-57 (Vol. 2, 1897) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants or make arrests.
19	1903	Oklahoma	1903 Wilson’s Rev. & Ann. St. Okla. 643, Concealed Weapons, ch. 25, art. 45, § 583	It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, saddle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword, cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided.
20	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	Any person who shall carry any revolver, pistol or other deadly, offensive or dangerous weapon or firearm or any stiletto, dagger or razor or any knife with a blade of five inches in length or over concealed in or about his clothes or person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment at hard labor, not exceeding two years, or both; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, constable, state detective, member of a legally organized detective agency or any other peace officer from carrying weapons in the discharge of his duty; nor shall this act apply to any person having a written permit to carry such weapon, firearm, stiletto, razor, dagger or knife, from the mayor of any city, borough or other municipality, having a mayor, or from the township committee or other governing body of any township or other municipality not having a mayor, which permits such officers and governing bodies are hereby authorized to grant; said permits shall be issued at the place of residence of the person obtaining the same and when issued shall be in force in all parts of the state for a period of one year from date of issue unless sooner revoked by the officer or body granting the same; and provided further, that nothing contained herein shall prevent any person from keeping or carrying about his or her place of business, dwelling

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				house or premises any such weapon, firearm, stiletto, dagger, razor or knife, or from carrying the same from any place of purchase to his or her dwelling house, or place of business, or from his or her dwelling house or place of business to any place where repairing is done to have the same repaired and returned; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to make it unlawful for any person to carry a gun, pistol, rifle or other firearm or knife in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this state for the purpose of hunting; a fee of twenty-five cents may be lawfully charged by such officer or body granting such permit.
21	1906	Massachusetts	1906 Mass. Acts 150, ch. 172, An Act to Regulate by License the Carrying of Concealed Weapons, § 2	Whoever, except as provided by the laws of this Commonwealth, carries on his person a loaded pistol or revolver, without authority or permission as provided in section one of this act, or whoever carries any stiletto, dagger, dirk-knife, slung-shot or metallic knuckles, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
22	1909	Idaho	1909 Id. Sess. Laws 6, § 1	If any person (excepting officials of a county, officials of the State of Idaho, officials of the United States, peace officers, guards of any jail, any officer of any express company on duty), shall carry concealed upon or about his person any dirk, dirk knife, bowie knife, dagger slung shot, pistol, revolver, gun or any other deadly or dangerous weapon, within the limits or confines of any city, town, or village, or in any public assembly, or in any mining, lumbering, logging, railroad, or other construction camp within the State of Idaho, or shall, in the presence of one or more persons, exhibit any deadly or dangerous weapon in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated, or under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or shall, directly or indirectly, sell or deliver, loan or barter to any minor under the age of sixteen (16) years any such weapon, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than twenty (20) nor more than sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment:

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				Provided, however, that it shall be a good defense to the charge of carrying such concealed weapons if the defendant shall show that he has been threatened with great bodily harm, or had good reason to carry the same in the necessary defense of his person, family, home or property.
23	1910	Georgia	Orville Park, Park's Annotated Code of the State of Georgia 1914 (1914), Penal Code, Article 3, § 348 (a)	Carrying pistols without a license. It shall be unlawful for any person to have or carry about his person, in any county in the State of Georgia, any pistol or revolver without first taking out a license from the ordinary of the respective counties in which the party resides, before such person shall be at liberty to carry around with him on his person, or to have in his manual possession outside of his own home or place of business: Provided that nothing in this law shall be construed to alter, affect, or amend any laws now in force in this State relative to the carrying of concealed weapons on or about one's person, and provided further, that this shall not apply to sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, or other arresting officers of this State or United States, who are now allowed, by law, to carry revolvers; nor to any of the militia of said State while in service or upon duty; nor to any students of military colleges or schools when they are in the discharge of their duty at such colleges.
24	1911	Delaware	Vol. 26 Del. Laws 28, 28-29 (1911), Section 1	That from and after the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, to sell, or expose to sale, any pistol or revolver, or revolver or pistol cartridges, stiletto, steel or brass knuckles, or other deadly weapons made especially for the defense of one's person, without first having obtained a license therefor, which license shall be known as "Special License to Sell Deadly Weapons;" provided, however, that this provision shall not relate to toy pistols, pocket knives, or knives used in the domestic household, or surgical instruments or tools of any kind.
25	1911	New York	1911 N.Y. Laws 443, An Act to Amend the Penal Law, in Relation to the Sale and Carrying	Any person over the age of sixteen years, who shall have in his possession in any city, village or town of this state, any pistol, revolver or other firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, without a written license therefor, issued to him by a police magistrate of such city or village, or by a justice of the peace of such town, or

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			of Dangerous Weapons. Ch. 195, §1	in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance in such city, village or town, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
26	1913	Iowa	1913 Iowa Acts 307, ch. 297, § 1	It shall be unlawful for any person, except as hereinafter provided, to go armed with and have concealed upon his person a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, revolver, stiletto, metallic knuckles, picket billy, sand bag, skull cracker, slung-shot, or other offensive and dangerous weapons or instruments concealed upon his person.
27	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	§ 1. Any person other than a public officer, who carries concealed in his clothes any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as a black-jack, slung-shot, billy, sand club, sand bag, bludgeon, metal knuckles, or any sharp or dangerous weapon usually employed in attack or defense of the person, or any gun, revolver, pistol or other dangerous fire arm loaded or unloaded, or any person who carries concealed nitre-glycerin, dynamite, or any other dangerous or violent explosive, or has the same in his custody, possession or control, shall be guilty of a felony, unless such instrument weapon or explosive is carried in the prosecution of or to effect a lawful and legitimate purpose. § 2. The possession, in the manner set forth in the preceding Section, of any of the weapons or explosives mentioned therein, shall be presumptive evidence of intent to use the same in violation of this act. § 3. Penalty -Any person upon conviction of violating the provisions of this Act, shall, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary nor more than two years, or in the county jail not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, however, that any citizen of good moral character may, upon application to any district court, municipal, or justice of the court, be granted the permission to carry a concealed weapon upon the showing of reasonable cause§ 5. Emergency. An emergency is hereby declared to exist in that professional criminals are frequently found to carry concealed about their persons, the dangerous weapons or explosives mentioned in Section 1 of this Act. And, whereas, the present law is inadequate to prevent such criminals from carrying concealed weapons or explosives; therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
28	1917	California	1917 Cal. Sess. Laws 221-225 An act relating to and regulating the carrying, possession, sale or other disposition of firearms capable of being concealed upon the person; prohibiting the possession, carrying, manufacturing and sale of certain other dangerous weapons and the giving, transferring and disposition thereof to other persons within this state; providing for the registering of the sales of firearms; prohibiting the carrying or possession of concealed weapons in municipal corporations; providing for the destruction of certain dangerous weapons as nuisances and making it a felony to use or attempt to use certain dangerous weapons against another, §§ 3-4	<p>SEC. 3. Every person who carries in any city, city and county, town or municipal corporation of this state any pistol, revolver, or other firearm concealed upon his person, without having a license to carry such firearm as hereinafter provided in section six of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if he has been convicted previously of any felony, or of any crime made punishable by this act, he is guilty of a felony.</p> <p>SEC 4. The unlawful possessing or carrying of any of the instruments, weapons, or firearms enumerated in section one to section three inclusive of this act, by any person other than those authorized and empowered to carry or possess the same as hereinafter provided, is a nuisance, and such instruments, weapons or firearms are hereby declared to be nuisances, and when any of said articles shall be taken from the possession of any person the same shall be surrendered to the magistrate before whom said person shall be taken, except that in any city, city and county, town or other municipal corporation the same shall be surrendered to the head of the police force, or police department thereof. The officers to whom the same may be so surrendered, except upon certificate of a judge of a court of record, or of the district attorney of any county that the preservation thereof is necessary or proper to the ends of justice, shall proceed at such time or times as he deems proper, and at least once in each year to destroy or cause to be destroyed such instruments, weapons, or other firearms in such manner and to such extent that the same shall be and become wholly and entirely ineffective and useless for the purpose for which it was manufactured.</p>

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
29	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, § 1	No person shall carry in any city, town, or municipal corporation of this State any pistol, revolver or other firearm concealed upon his or her person, or of a size which may be concealed upon his or her person, without a license or permit therefor, issued to him or her by a chief of police or sheriff of such city, town or municipal corporation, or in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance of such city, town or municipal corporation. This section, however, shall not apply to sheriffs and their deputies, constables, marshals, police officers or any other duly appointed peace officers, nor to any person or persons summoned by such officers to assist in making arrest or preserving the peace while said person or persons are engaged in assisting such officers; nor to duly authorized military organizations when parading, nor to members thereof when going to and from places of meeting of their respective organizations.
30	1923	California	1923 Cal. Stat. 698-99, An Act to Control and Regulate the Possession, Sale and Use of Pistols, Revolvers, and Other Firearms Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person; To Prohibit the Manufacture, Sale, Possession or Carrying of Certain Other	It shall be lawful for the sheriff of a county, and the board of police commissioners, chief of police, city marshal, town marshal, or other head of the police department of any city, city and county, town, or other municipal corporation of this state, upon proof before said board, chief, marshal or other police head, that the person applying therefor is of good moral character, and that good cause exists for the issuance thereof, to issue such person a license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver or other firearm for a period of one year from the date of such license ...

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			<p>Dangerous Weapons Within this State; To Provide for Registering All Sales of Pistols, Revolvers or Other Firearms Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person; To Prohibit the Carrying of Concealed Firearms Except by Lawfully Authorized Persons; To Provide for the Confiscation and Destruction of Such Weapons in Certain Cases; To Prohibit the Ownership, Use or Possession of Any of Such Weapons by Certain Classes of Persons; To Prescribe Penalties for Violations of This Act and Increased Penalties for Repeated Violations Hereof; To Authorize, In Proper Cases, The Granting of Licenses or Permits to Carry Firearms Concealed</p>	

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Upon the Person; To Provide for Licensing Retail Dealers in Such Firearms and Regulating Sales Thereunder; And To Repeal Chapter One Hundred Forty-Five of California Statutes of 1917, ch. 339, § 8	
31	1923	Connecticut	1923 Conn. Pub. Acts 3707, An Act Concerning the Possession, Sale and Use of Pistols and Revolvers, ch. 252, § 3	The chief of police or, where there shall be no chief of police, the warden of the borough of the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, may, upon the application of any person, issue a permit in such form as may be prescribed by the superintendent of state police for the sale at retail of pistols and revolvers within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing such permit. Upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the jurisdiction of any such authority or, upon the application of any bona fide resident of the United States having a permit or license to carry any firearm issued by the authority of any state or sub-division of the United States, such chief of police, warden or selectmen may issue a permit to such person to carry a pistol or revolver within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the same, provided such authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of the pistol or revolver thereunder other than a proper use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such permit. The superintendent of state police may, upon application, issue to any holder of any permit to carry any pistol or revolver hereinbefore provided for, a permit to carry a pistol or a revolver within the state
32	1923	North Dakota	1923 N.D. Laws 380, Pistols and Revolvers, ch. 266, § 6	Sec. 6. Carrying Pistol Concealed. No person shall carry a pistol or revolver concealed in any vehicle or in any package, satchel, grip, suit case or carry in any way or upon his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business, without a license therefor as hereinafter provided. Violations of this section shall be punished by

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				imprisonment for not less than one year, and upon conviction the pistol or revolver shall be confiscated or destroyed.
33	1923	New Hampshire	1923 N. H. Laws 138 §§ 1–2, 4	SECTION 1. Pistol or revolver, as used in this act shall be construed as meaning any firearm with a barrel less than twelve inches in length. SECT. 2. If any person shall commit or attempt to commit a crime when armed with a pistol or revolver, and having no permit to carry the same, he shall in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years. SECT. 4. No person shall carry a pistol or revolver concealed in any vehicle or upon his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business, without a license therefor as hereinafter provided. Violations of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both fine and imprisonment.
34	1925	Indiana	1925 Ind. Acts 496, Ch. 207, An Act to Regulate and Control the Possession, Sale, and Use of Pistols and Revolvers in the State of Indiana, Sec. 5	No person shall carry, within the State of Indiana, a pistol or revolver concealed in any vehicle or upon his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business, without a permit therefor as hereinafter provided. Violations of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for not more than one year, and upon conviction the pistol or revolver shall be confiscated and destroyed by the sheriff on order of the court.
35	1925	Michigan	1925 Mich. Pub. Acts 473, An Act to Regulate the Possession and Sale of Pistols, Revolvers and Guns; to Provide a Method of Licensing Those Carrying Such	No person shall carry a pistol, revolver or gun concealed on or about his person or in any vehicle owned or operated by him, except in his dwelling house, place of business or on his premises, without a license therefor, as hereinafter provided. The provisions of this section, however, shall not apply to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols, revolvers or guns as merchandise, or to any member of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, or to the national guard when on duty, or organizations by law authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Weapons Concealed; and to Provide Penalties for Violations of Such Regulations, § 5	States or from this state, nor to duly authorized military organizations when on duty, nor to the members thereof when going to or returning from their customary places of assembly, nor to wholesale or retail dealers therein, nor to peace officers of the state.
36	1925	Oregon	1925 Or. Laws 468, 469-471, Section 5	Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person within this state to carry concealed upon his person or within any vehicle which is under his control or direction any pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person without having a license to carry such firearm, as hereinafter provided in section 8 hereof. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if he has been convicted previously of any felony, or of any crime made punishable by this act, he is guilty of a felony. This section shall not be construed to prohibit any citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen years, who resides or is temporarily sojourning within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by section 2 hereof, from owning, possessing or keeping within his place of residence or place of business any pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, and no permit or license to purchase, own, possess or keep any such firearm at his place of residence or place of business shall be required of any such citizen. Firearms carried openly in belt holsters shall not be deemed to be concealed within the meaning of this section.
37	1927	Hawaii	1927 Haw. Sess. Laws 209-217, , AN ACT Regulating the Sale, Transfer and Possession of Certain Firearms and Ammunitions, and Amending Sections 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2146 and 2147 of the	Carrying or keeping small arms by unlicensed persons. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 7 and 11 hereof in respect of certain licensees, no person shall carry, keep, possess, or have under his control a pistol or revolver; provided, however, that any person who shall have lawfully acquired the ownership or possession of a pistol or revolver may, for purposes of protection and with or without a license, keep the same in the dwelling house or business office personally occupied by him, and, in case of an unlawful attack upon any person or property in said house or office, said pistol or revolver may be carried in any lawful, hot pursuit of the assailant.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Revised Laws of Hawaii 1925 (the “Small Arms Act”), § 5	
38	1927	Massachusetts	1927 Mass. Acts 413, An Act Relative to Machine Guns and Other Firearms, ch. 326, §§ 1-2 (amending §§ 121, 123)	In sections one hundred and twenty-two to one hundred and twenty-nine, inclusive, “firearms” includes a pistol, revolver or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which a shot or bullet can be discharged and of which the length of barrel, not including any revolving, detachable or magazine breach, does not exceed twelve inches, and a machine gun, irrespective of the length of the barrel. Any gun of small arm calibre designed for rapid fire and operated by a mechanism, or any gun which operates automatically after the first shot has been fired, either by gas action or recoil action, shall be deemed to be a machine gun for the purposes of said sections, and of sections one hundred and thirty-one and one hundred and thirty one B ... § 2 ... Eighth, That no pistol or revolver shall be sold, rented or leased to a person who has not a permit, then in force, to purchase, rent or lease the same issued under section one hundred and thirty-one A, and that no machine gun shall be sold, rented or leased to a person who has not a license to possess the same issued under section one hundred and thirty-one ...
39	1927	Massachusetts	1927 Mass. Acts 416, An Act Relative to Machine Guns and Other Firearms, ch. 326, § 5 (amending § 10)	Whoever, except as provided by law, carries on his person, or carries on his person or under his control in a vehicle, a pistol or revolver, loaded or unloaded, or possesses a machine gun as defined in section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and forty ... or whoever so carries any stiletto, dagger, dirk knife, slung shot, metallic knuckles or sawed off shotgun, or whoever, when arrested upon a warrant for an alleged crime or when arrested while committing a crime or a breach or disturbance of the public peace, is armed with, or has on his person, or has on his person or under his control in a vehicle, a billy or dangerous weapon other than those herein mentioned, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two and a half years in a jail..

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
40	1927	Indiana	1927 Ind. Acts 469, ch. 156, §§ 12	<p>. . . [W]hoever shall be the owner of, or have in his possession, or under his control, in an automobile, or in any other way, a machine gun or bomb loaded with explosives, poisonous or dangerous gases, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years. . . .</p> <p>Whoever shall discharge, fire off, or operate any loaded machine gun, or whoever shall drop from an airplane, automobile, or from any building or structure, or who shall throw, hurl, or drop from ground or street, or keep in his possession and under his control any bomb filled with deadly or dangerous explosives, or dangerous or poisonous gases, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than two nor more than ten years.</p>
41	1927	Rhode Island	1927 R.I. Pub. Laws 256, An Act to Regulate the Possession of Firearms: §§ 1, 4	<p>§ 1. When used in this act the following words and phrases shall be construed as follows: “pistol” shall include any pistol or revolver, and any shot gun, rifle or similar weapon with overall less than twenty-six inches, but shall not include any pistol without a magazine or any pistol or revolver designed for the use of blank cartridges only. “Machine gun” shall include any weapon which shoots automatically and any weapon which shoots more than twelve shots semi-automatically without reloading. “Firearm shall include any machine gun or pistol. . . “Crime of violence” shall mean and include any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit any of the same, viz.: murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, assault or battery involving grave bodily injury, robbery, burglary, and breaking and entering. “Sell” shall include let or hire, give, lend and transfer, and the word “purchase” shall include hire, accept and borrow, and the expression “purchasing” shall be construed accordingly ...</p> <p>§ 4. No person shall, without a license therefor, issued as provided in section six hereof, carry a pistol in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on land possessed by him, and no person shall manufacture, sell, purchase or possess a machine gun except as otherwise provided in this act.</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
42	1933	Oregon	1933 Or. Laws 489 An Act to Amend Sections 72-201, 72-202, 72-207, Oregon Code 1930, ch. 315, §§ 3-4	§ 3. Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person within this state to possess or have in his possession any machine gun ... § 4. The unlawful concealed carrying upon the person or within the vehicle of the carrier of any machine gun, pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is a nuisance. Any such weapons taken from the person or vehicle of any person unlawfully carrying the same are hereby declared to be nuisances, and shall be surrendered to the magistrate before whom said person shall be taken ...
43	1862	Kansas (Leavenworth)	C.B. Pierce, Charter and Ordinances of City of Leavenworth, Kansas 45 (1863) (An Ordinance Relating to Misdemeanors, § 23)	For carrying or having on his or her person in a concealed manner, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, revolver, slung shot, billy, brass, lead or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon within this city, a fine not less than three nor more than one hundred dollars.
44	1871	Missouri (St. Louis)	Everett Wilson Pattison, The Revised Ordinance of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, Ordinances of the City of St. Louis 491-92 (1871) (Misdemeanors §§ 9–10) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	§ 9. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol, or revolver, colt, billy, slung shot, 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, within the City of St. Louis, without written permission from the Mayor; and any person who shall violate this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offence. § 10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be so construed as to prevent any United States, State, county or city officer, or any member of the city government, from carrying or wearing such weapons as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his duties.
45	1876	Illinois (Hyde Park)	Consider H. Willett, Laws and Ordinances Governing the Village	No person, except peace officers, shall carry or wear under their clothes, or concealed about their person, any pistol, revolver, slung-shot, knuckles, bowie-knife, dirk-knife, dirk, dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, except by written permission of the Captain of Police.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			of Hyde Park 64 (1876) (Misdemeanors, § 39) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	
46	1880	Missouri (Kansas City)	An Ordinance in the Revision of the Ordinances Governing the City of Kansas 264 (1880) (Chapter XXXIV. Public Safety Sec. 3)	No person shall, in this city, wear under his clothes or concealed about his person, any pistol or revolver, except by special permission from the Mayor; nor shall any person wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any slung-shot, cross knuckles, knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, or any bowie knife, razor, billy, dirk, dirk-knife or dagger, or any knife resembling a bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Any person, violating any provision or requirement of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars : <i>Provided, however,</i> That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any United States, State, County or City officer, or any member of the City government, from carrying such weapons as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his duties.
47	1881	Missouri (Boonville)	J. H Johnston, The Revised Charter and Ordinances of City of Boonville, Missouri 91 (1881) (Offences Affecting the Public Peace § 6) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	If any person shall carry concealed upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, dirk, dagger, slungshot, knuckles of metal, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, within said city, or shall, in the presence of any one, exhibit such weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person while intoxicated, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than five nor more than ninety dollars: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any police officer, or any officer or person whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or to suppress breaches of the peace or make arrests, from carrying such weapons in the necessary discharge of his duty.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
48	1882	Iowa (Sioux City)	S. J. Quincy, Revised Ordinances of the City of Sioux City, Iowa 62 (1882) (Ordinances of the City of Sioux City, Iowa, § 4) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	No person shall, within the limits of the city, wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol, revolver, slung-shot, 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. Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any United States, State, county, or city officer or officers, or member of the city government, from carrying any any such weapon as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his official duties.
49	1885	New York (Syracuse)	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Syracuse 215 (1885) ([Offenses Against the Public Peace and Quiet,] § 7)	[Offenses Against the Public Peace and Quiet,] § 7. Any person who shall carry about his or her person any dirk, bowie knife, sword or spear cane, pistol, revolver, slung shot, jimmy, brass knuckles, or other deadly or unlawful weapon, or shall use any deadly or unlawful weapon, with intent to do bodily harm to any person, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the county for not less than thirty days nor longer than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.
50	1887	Kansas (Independence)	O. P. Ergenbright, Revised Ordinances of the City of Independence, Kansas: 162 (1887) (Weapons, § 27) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	Any person who in this city shall draw any pistol or other weapon in a hostile manner, or shall make any demonstration or threat of using such weapon on or against any person; or any person who shall carry or have on his or her person, in a concealed manner, any pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, revolver, slung-shot, billy, brass, lead, or iron knuckles, or any deadly weapon, within this city, shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars: Provided, that this ordinance shall not be so construed as to prohibit officers of the law while on duty from being armed.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
51	1890	Nebraska (Omaha)	W. J. Connell, The Revised Ordinances of the City of Omaha, Nebraska 344 (1890) (Concealed Weapons, § 10) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	It shall be unlawful for any person to wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slung-shot, brass knuckles or knuckles of lead, dirk, dagger, or any knife resembling a bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon within the corporate limits of the city of Omaha. Any person guilty of a violation of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars for each and every offense; nothing in this section, however, shall be so construed as to prevent the United States Marshals and their deputies, sheriffs and their deputies, regular or special police officers of the city, from carrying or wearing such weapons as may be deemed necessary in the proper discharge of their duties. Provided, however, If it shall be proved from the testimony on the trial of any such case, that the accused was, at the time of carrying any weapon as aforesaid, engaged in the pursuit of lawful business, calling or employment and the circumstances in which he was placed at the time aforesaid were such as to justify a prudent man in carrying the weapon or weapons aforesaid, for the defense of his person, property or family, the accused shall be acquitted.
52	1891	New York (Buffalo)	1891 N.Y. Laws 129, 177 (An Act to Revise the Charter of the City of Buffalo, ch. 105, tit. 7, ch. 2, § 209)	No person other than members of the police force, regularly elected constables, the sheriff of Erie county, and his duly appointed deputies, shall, in the city, carry concealed upon or about his person, any pistol or revolver, or other dangerous weapon or weapons, without first obtaining a permit, as hereinbefore provided; and such permit shall be produced and exhibited by any person holding the same, upon the request of a member of the police force. A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such; and all fines imposed and collected for such violations shall be deposited to the credit of said pension fund by the clerk of the court imposing the same.
53	1892	Missouri (St. Louis)	The Municipal Code of St. Louis, Missouri 738 (1901) (Of Misdemeanors. § 1471)	Concealed weapons - carrying of, prohibited. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slung shot, 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, within the City of St. Louis, without written

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				permission from the mayor; and any person who shall violate this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.
54	1892	Washington (Tacoma)	Albert R. Heilig, Ordinances of the City of Tacoma, Washington, 333-34 (1892) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	An Ordinance Defining Disorderly Persons and Prescribing the Punishment for Disorderly Conduct Within the City of Tacoma. All persons (except police officers and other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants or make arrests) who shall carry upon his person any concealed weapon consisting of a 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.
55	1893	Wyoming (Rawlins)	A. McMicken, City Attorney, The Revised Ordinances of the City of Rawlins, Carbon County, Wyoming, 131-32 (1893), (Article VII, Carrying Firearms and Lethal Weapons, § 1)	§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in said city to keep or bear upon the person any pistol, revolver, knife, slungshot, bludgeon or other lethal weapon, except the officers of the United States, of the State of Wyoming, of Carbon County and of the City of Rawlins.
56	1895	Washington (Spokane)	Rose M. Denny, ed., The Municipal Code of the City of Spokane, Washington 309-10 (Spokane, WA; W.D. Knight, 1896) (ORDINANCE No. A544, § I)	If any person within the City of Spokane shall carry upon his person any concealed weapon, consisting of either a 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, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid; provided, that this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	whose duty it is to execute process or warrants or make arrests, or persons having a special written permit from the Superior Court to carry weapons.
57	1896	Washington (Spokane)	Rose M. Denny, ed., The Municipal Code of the City of Spokane, Washington 315-16 (Spokane, WA; W.D. Knight, 1896) (An Ordinance to Punish the Carrying of Concealed Weapons within the City of Spokane, § 1)	If any person within the City of Spokane shall carry upon his person any concealed weapon, consisting of either a 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, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid; provided, that this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons whose duty is to execute process or warrants or make arrests, or persons having a special written permit from the Superior Court to carry weapons.
58	1896	Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	Charles H. Hamilton, ed., Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee to January 1, 1896 692-93 (Milwaukee, WI: E. Keough, 1896) (Misdemeanors. § 25.)	It shall be unlawful for any person except policemen, regular or special, or any officer authorized to serve process, to carry or wear concealed about his person, any pistol or colt, slung-shot, cross-knuckles, knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, or bowie - knife, dirk knife, or dirk or dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, within the limits of the city of Milwaukee; provided, however, that the chief of police of said city may upon any written application to him made, issue and give a written permit to any person residing within the city of Milwaukee, to carry within the said city a pistol or revolver when it is made to appear to said chief of police that it is necessary for the personal safety of such person or for the safety of his property or of the property with which he may be entrusted, to carry such weapon; and the holding of such permit by such person shall be a bar to prosecution under this ordinance. Said chief of police shall keep the names and residences of all persons to whom he may grant such permits, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and he shall have power to revoke such permit at any time. Said chief of police shall, upon granting each and every such permit, collect from the person to whom the same is granted, the sum of three (3) dollars, and he shall pay all moneys so collected by him upon granting such permits,

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				into the city treasury. Any person who shall wear or carry any such pistol, slung-shot, cross-knuckles, knuckles of brass, lead or other metal, knife, dirk or dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, within the limits of the city of Milwaukee, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.
59	1897	Missouri (Saint Joseph)	William K. Amick, The General Ordinances of the City of Saint Joseph 508 (1897) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	Concealed Weapons- Carrying of, § 7. Any person who shall in this city wear under his clothes or carry concealed upon or about his person, or be found having upon or about his person concealed, any pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slung shot, 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, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.
60	1898	Oregon (Oregon City)	The Charter of Oregon City, Oregon, Together with the Ordinances and Rules of Order, 259 (1898) (An Ordinance Providing for the Punishment of Disorderly Persons, and Keepers and Owners of Disorderly Houses, § 2)	It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any sling shot, billy, dirk, pistol or any concealed deadly weapon or to discharge any firearms, air gun, sparrow gun, flipper or bean shooter within the corporate limits of the city, unless in self-defense, in protection of property or an officer in the discharge of his duty; provided, however, permission may be granted by the mayor to any person to carry a pistol or revolver when upon proper representation it appears to him necessary or prudent to grant such permission.
61	1899	Colorado (Boulder)	Oscar F. Greene, A Revised Ordinances of the City of Boulder 511 (1899)	§ 1. Any person other than the police officers of the city who shall take or carry or cause to be taken or carried in to any of the parks belonging to the City of Boulder, any gun, pistol, or revolver, or other firearm, or who shall shoot any firearm at or towards or over or into or upon any of said parks, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	
62	1899	Nebraska (Fairfield)	Compiled Ordinances of the City of Fairfield, NE, 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	It shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon his person any concealed pistol, revolver, dirk, bowie knife, billy, sling shot, metal knuckles, or other dangerous or deadly weapons of any kind, excepting only officers of the law in the discharge or their duties; and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.
63	1914	Illinois (Chicago)	Samuel A. Ettelson, Opinions of the Corporation Counsel and Assistants from May 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916 458-59 (Vol. 7, 1916) (Ordinance of May 25, 1914, § 4a, 5, 6, 8) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources	§ 4a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, barter or give away to any person within the City of Chicago, any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk or other weapon of like character which can be concealed on the person, except to licensed dealers and to persons who have secured a permit for the purchase of such articles from the general superintendent of police as hereinafter required; provided, this section shall not apply to sales made of such articles which are delivered or furnished outside the City of Chicago. § 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk or other weapon of like character, which can be concealed on the person, without first securing from the General Superintendent of Police a permit so to do. Before any such permit is granted, an application in writing shall be made therefor, setting forth in such application the name, address, age, height, weight, complexion, nationality and other elements of identification, of the person desiring

Table 4 – Revolver Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>such permit, and the applicant shall present such evidence of good character as the General Superintendent of Police in his discretion may require.</p> <p>§ 6. It shall be the duty of the General Superintendent of Police to refuse such permit to (a) All persons having been convicted of any crime. (b) all minors. []Otherwise, in case he shall be satisfied that the applicant is a person of good moral character, it shall be the duty of the General Superintendent of Police to grant such permit, upon the payment of a fee of one dollar.</p> <p>§ 8. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) nor more than Two hundred Dollars (\$200.00) for each offense, and every purchase, sale or gift of any weapon mentioned in this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
1	1923	Vermont	1923 Vt. Acts and Resolves 127, An Act to Prohibit the Use of Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles in Hunting, § 1.	A person engaged in hunting for game who uses, carries, or has in his possession a machine gun of any kind or description, or an automatic rifle of military type with a magazine capacity of over six cartridges, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars. The presence of such a firearm in a hunting camp shall be presumptive evidence that the possessor of such a firearm has violated the provisions of this section.
2	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.	It shall be unlawful for any person to carry, transport, or have in his possession any machine gun, sub-machine gun, and what is commonly known as a high powered rifle, or any gun of a similar kind or character, or any ammunition therefor, except on his own premises or premises leased to him for a fixed term, until such person shall have first obtained a permit from the superintendent of the department of public safety of this state, and approved by the governor, or until a license therefor shall have been obtained from the circuit court as in the case of pistols and all such licenses together with the numbers identifying such rifle shall be certified to the superintendent of the department of public safety. <i>Provided, further,</i> that nothing herein shall prevent the use of rifles by <i>bona fide</i> rifle club members who are freeholders or tenants for a fixed term in this state at their usual or customary place of practice, or licensed hunters in the actual hunting of game animals. No such permit shall be granted by such superintendent except in cases of riot, public danger, and emergency, until such applicant shall have filed his written application with said superintendent of the department of public safety, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by such department of public safety relative thereto, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of two dollars to be used in defraying the expense of issuing such permit and said application shall contain the same provisions as are required to be shown under the provisions of this act by applicants for pistol licenses, and shall be duly verified by such applicant, and at least one other reputable citizen of this state. Any such permit as granted under the provisions of this act may be revoked by the governor at his pleasure upon the revocation of any such permit the department of public safety shall immediately seize and take possession of any

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				such machine gun, sub-machine gun, high powered rifle, or gun of similar kind and character, held by reason of said permit, and any and all ammunition therefor, and the said department of public safety shall also confiscate any such machine gun, sub-machine gun and what is commonly known as a high powered rifle, or any gun of similar kind and character and any and all ammunition therefor so owned, carried, transported or possessed contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall safely store and keep the same, subject to the order of the governor. No alien shall own, keep or possess any firearm of any kind or character. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or keep on public display to passersby on the streets, for rent or sale, any revolver, pistol, dirk, bowie knife, slung shot or other dangerous weapon of like kind or character or any machine gun, sub-machine gun or high powered rifle or any gun of similar kind or character, or any ammunition for the same.
3	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 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 Separable Mechanical Device, and Providing a	<p>§ 1. . . . [E]very person, firm or corporation, who within the State of California possesses any firearm of the kind commonly known as a machine gun shall be guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not to exceed three years or by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, however that nothing in this act shall prohibit police departments and members thereof, sheriffs, and city marshals or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States from possessing such firearms for official use in the discharge of their duties.</p> <p>§ 2. The term machine gun as used in this act shall be construed to apply to and include all firearms known as machine rifles, machine guns or submachine guns capable of discharging automatically and continuously loaded ammunition of any caliber in which the ammunition is fed to such gun from or by means of clips, disks, drums, belts or other separable mechanical device.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Penalty for Violation Thereof, ch. 552, §§ 1-2	
4	1927	Massachusetts	1927 Mass. Acts 413, An Act Relative to Machine Guns and Other Firearms, ch. 326, §§ 1-2 (amending §§ 121, 123)	<p>§ 1. In sections one hundred and twenty-two to one hundred and twenty-nine, inclusive, "firearms" includes a pistol, revolver or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which a shot or bullet can be discharged and of which the length of barrel, not including any revolving, detachable or magazine breach, does not exceed twelve inches, and a machine gun, irrespective of the length of the barrel. Any gun of small arm calibre designed for rapid fire and operated by a mechanism, or any gun which operates automatically after the first shot has been fired, either by gas action or recoil action, shall be deemed to be a machine gun for the purposes of said sections, and of sections one hundred and thirty-one and one hundred and thirty one B. . .</p> <p>§ 2. . . Eighth, That no pistol or revolver shall be sold, rented or leased to a person who has not a permit, then in force, to purchase, rent or lease the same issued under section one hundred and thirty-one A, and that no machine gun shall be sold, rented or leased to a person who has not a license to possess the same issued under section one hundred and thirty-one. . .</p>
5	1927	Michigan	1927 Mich. Pub. Acts 888-89, An Act to Regulate and License the Selling, Purchasing, Possessing and Carrying of Certain Firearms, § 3	It shall be unlawful within this state to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or possess any machine gun or firearm which can be fired more than sixteen times without reloading, or any muffler, silencer or device for deadening or muffling the sound of a discharged firearm, or any bomb or bombshell, or any blackjack, slung shot, billy, metallic knuckles, sandclub, sandbag or bludgeon. Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the state prison not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. . . .

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
6	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	<p>§ 1. The term "machine gun or automatic rifle," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any weapon, mechanism or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir, belt or other means of storing and carrying ammunition which can be loaded into the said weapon, mechanism or instrument and fired therefrom at a rate of five or more shots to the second.</p> <p>§ 2. Any person who shall sell, give, loan, furnish or deliver any machine gun or automatic rifle to another person, or any person who shall purchase, have or possess any machine gun or automatic rifle, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who has procured and possesses a license to purchase, have and possess a machine gun or automatic rifle as hereinafter provided for; nor to the authorized agents and servants of such licensee; or to the officers and members of any duly authorized military organization; nor to the officers and members of the police force of any municipality, nor to the officers and members of the State Police force; nor to any sheriff or undersheriff; nor to any prosecutor of the pleas, his assistants, detectives and employees.</p>
7	1927	Rhode Island	1927 (January Session) R.I. Pub. Laws 256, An Act to Regulate the Possession of Firearms: §§ 1, 4	<p>§ 1. When used in this act the following words and phrases shall be construed as follows: "Pistol" shall include any Pistol or revolver, and any shot gun, rifle or similar weapon with overall less than twenty-six inches, but shall not include any pistol without a magazine or any pistol or revolver designed for the use of blank cartridges only. "Machine gun" shall include any weapon which shoots automatically and any weapon which shoots more than twelve shots semiautomatically without reloading. "Firearm shall include any machine gun or pistol. . . "Crime of violence" shall mean and include any of the following crimes or any attempt to commit any of the same, viz. murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, assault or battery involving grave bodily injury, robbery, burglary, and breaking and entering. "sell" shall include let or hire, give, lend and transfer, and the word "purchase" shall include hire, accept and borrow, and the expression "purchasing" shall be construed accordingly. . .</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>§ 4. No person shall, without a license therefor, issued as provided in section six hereof, carry a pistol in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on land possessed by him, and no person shall manufacture, sell, purchase or possess a machine gun except as otherwise provided in this act.</p>
8	1927	Iowa	1927 Iowa Acts 201, An Act to prohibit the Possession or Control of Machine Guns. . . ., §§ 1-2.	<p>§ 1. No person, firm, partnership, or corporation shall knowingly have in his or its possession or under his or its control any machine gun which is capable of being fired from the shoulder or hip of a person, and by the recoil of such gun.</p> <p>§ 2. No person, firm, partnership, or corporation shall do any act with the intent to enable any other person, firm, partnership, or corporation to obtain possession of such gun.</p>
9	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	<p>§ 1. Unlawful to sell, deliver, transport or have in possession any machine gun. – It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, deliver, transport, or have in actual possession or control any machine gun, or assist in, or cause the same to be done. Any person who violates this act shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not less than two (2) nor more than thirty (30) years, or by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, that nothing in this act shall prohibit the sale, delivery, or transportation to police departments or members thereof, sheriffs, city marshals or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or the possession and transportation of such machine guns, for official use by the above named officers and military and naval forces in the discharge of their duties.</p> <p>§ 2. The term “machine-gun” defined – The term “machine gun” as used in this act shall be construed to apply to and include all firearms known as machine rifles, machine guns or sub-machine guns capable of discharging automatically and continuously loaded ammunition of any caliber in which the ammunition is fed to such gun from or by means of clips, disks, drums, belts or other separable mechanical device.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
10	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	<p>§ 1. Machine Guns – Sale Unlawful – Penalty – It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, its or their agents or servants, to sell or cause to be sold or otherwise to dispose of any machine gun to any person in the State of Nebraska, except officers of the law, agents of the United States government, or agents of the law enforcement department of the State of Nebraska. If any person, firm or corporation, or its or their agents or servants violate any of the provisions of this section, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars.</p> <p>§ 2. U.S. Army and National Guard Exempt – It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, except officers of the law, soldiers of the United States Army, or officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of this state, to transport any machine gun on any highway within this state, or to have in possession for any unlawful purpose any machine gun. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten years.</p>
11	1929	Pennsylvania	1929 Pa. Laws 777, An Act prohibiting the sale, giving away, transfer, purchasing, owning, possession and use of machine guns: §§1-4	<p>§ 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the term “machine gun” as used in this act, shall mean any firearm that fires two or more shots consecutively at a single function of the trigger or firing device.</p> <p>§ 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, copartnership, association or corporation to sell, or give, or transfer, any machine gun to any person, copartnership, association or corporation within this Commonwealth; and it shall be unlawful for any person, copartnership, association, or corporation to purchase, own or have in possession any machine gun. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding five years.</p> <p>§ 3. Any person who shall commit, or attempt to commit, any crime within this Commonwealth, when armed with a machine gun, shall, upon conviction of such crime or attempt to commit such crime, in addition to the punishment for the crime</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>for which he has been convicted, be sentenced to separate and solitary confinement at labor for a term not exceeding ten years. Such additional penalty of imprisonment shall commence upon the expiration or termination of the sentence imposed for the crime of which he stands convicted, and shall not run concurrently with such sentence.</p> <p>§ 4. Nothing contained in this act shall prohibit the manufacture for, and sale of, machine guns to the military forces of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or to any police department of this Commonwealth, or of any political subdivision thereof, nor to the purchase or possession of machine guns by such governments and departments; and nothing contained in this act shall prohibit any organization, branch, camp or post of veterans, or any veteran of any war in which the United States was engaged, from owning and possessing a machine gun as a relic, if a permit for such ownership or possession has been obtained from the sheriff of the county, which permit is at all times attached to such machine gun. The sheriffs of the several counties are hereby authorized, upon application and the payment of a fee of one dollar, to issue permits for the ownership and possession of machine guns by veteran and organizations, branches, camps or posts of veterans and organizations, branches, camps or posts of veterans, upon production to the sheriff of such evidence as he may require that the organization, branch, camp or post is a bona fide organization of veterans, or that any such veteran applicant is a veteran of good moral character and reputation, and that the ownership and possession of such machine gun is actually desired as a relic.</p>
12	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	Any person who shall own, use or have in his possession a machine gun shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term the minimum of which shall be one year and the maximum fifteen years. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting police officers, national guardsmen, sheriffs and their deputies from owning, using or having in their possession a machine gun while actually engaged in the performance of their lawful duties; nor shall any person or organization be prohibited from possessing any machine gun received from the government as a war trophy.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
13	1931	Illinois	1931 Ill. Laws 452-53, An Act to Regulate the Sale, Possession and Transportation of Machine Guns, §§ 1-2	<p>§ 1. For purposes of this Act the term “machine gun” applies [sic] to and includes all firearms commonly known as machine rifles, machine guns and sub-machine guns of any calibre whatsoever, capable of automatically discharging more than eight cartridges successively without reloading, in which the ammunition is fed to such gun from or by means of clips, disks, belts, or other separable mechanical device. The term “manufacturer” shall apply to and include all persons dealing with machine guns as merchandise.</p> <p>§ 2. It is unlawful for any person to sell, keep or offer for sale, loan or give away, purchase, possess, carry or transport any machine gun within this State, except that...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sheriffs, constables, marshals, police officers and other duly appointed peace officers may purchase, possess, carry and transport machine guns. 2. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, the National Guard, and organizations authorized by law to purchase or receive machine guns from the United States, or from this State, and the members of such Corps, National Guard and organizations while on duty, may possess, carry and transport machine guns. 3. Persons, organizations or institutions possessing war relics may purchase and possess machine guns which are relics of any war in which the United States was involved, may exhibit and carry such machine guns in the parades of any military organization, and may sell, offer to sell, loan or give such machine guns to other persons, organizations or institutions possessing war relics. 4. Guards or messengers employed by common carriers, banks and trust companies, and pay-roll guards or messengers may possess and carry machine guns while actually employed in and about the shipment, transportation or delivery, or in the guarding of any money, treasure, bullion, bonds or other thing of value, and their employers may purchase or receive machine guns and keep them in their possession when such guns are not being used by such guards or messengers 5. Manufacturers and merchants may sell, keep or offer for sale, loan or give away, purchase, possess and transport, machine guns, in the same manner as other

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				merchandise except as hereinafter provided, and common carriers may possess and transport unloaded machine guns, as other merchandise.
14	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	<p>§ 1. The term “machine gun, sub-machine gun or automatic rifle” as used in this act shall be construed to mean a weapon mechanism or instrument not requiring the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir, belt or other means of storing and carrying ammunition which can be loaded into the said weapon, mechanism or instrument and fired therefrom at a rate of five or more shots to the second.</p> <p>§ 2. Any person who shall sell, give, loan, furnish or deliver any machine gun, submachine gun, automatic rifle of a caliber larger than twenty-two, or a bomb loaded with explosives or poisonous or dangerous gases to another person, or any person who shall purchase, have or possess any machine gun, sub-machine gun, automatic rifle, or a caliber larger than twenty-two or a bomb loaded with explosives or poisonous or dangerous gases, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not to exceed ten years, or by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or both. Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who has procured and possesses a license to purchase, sell, have or possess a machine gun, sub-machine gun, automatic rifle, of a caliber larger than twenty-two, or bomb loaded with explosives or poisonous or dangerous gases, as hereinafter provided for, nor to the authorized agents and servants of such licensee or to the officers and members of any duly authorized military organization, nor to the officers and members of the police force of any municipality, nor to any Sheriff, deputy sheriff, nor any other officer having police powers under the laws of the State.</p>
15	1931	Arkansas	1931 Ark. Laws 704, 704-6	<p>AN ACT to Prohibit the Possession, Transportation or Sale of Machine Guns, and Inflicting Penalty for Violation Thereof.</p> <p>SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in any manner to transport from one place to another in this State, or for any railroad company, or express company, or other common carrier, or any officer, agent; or employee of</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

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				<p>any of them, or any other person acting in their behalf knowingly to ship or to transport from one place to another in this State in any manner or by any means whatsoever, except as hereinafter provided, any firearm of the type commonly known as a machine gun.</p> <p>SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to store, keep, possess, or have in possession, or permit another to store, keep, possess, or have in possession, except as hereinafter provided, any firearm of the type commonly known as a machine-gun.</p> <p>SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or give away, or be interested directly or indirectly, in the sale or giving away, of any firearm of the type commonly known as a machine-gun.</p> <p>SECTION 4. Provided, this Act shall not apply to the military authorities of the State or nation, and provided further, that any peace officer of the State, counties or political subdivision thereof, may possess machine-guns when required in the performance of their duties. After April 1, 1931, every person permitted by this Act to possess a machine-gun, shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, on a blank to be supplied by the Secretary of State, an application to be properly sworn to, which shall include his name and address, and the serial number of the machine-gun which he desires to possess. Thereupon, the Secretary of State shall file such application his office, registering such officer in a book or index to be kept for that purpose, and assign to him a number, and issue to him a card, which he shall keep with him while he has such machine-gun in his possession. Such registration shall be made on the date application is received and filed with the Secretary of State, and shall expire on December 31, of the year in which said license is issued.</p> <p>SECTION 5. Any person violating any part of this law shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not more than \$1,000.00, and not less than \$100.00, and the machine-gun or guns found in his possession shall be confiscated and-the title thereof shall pass to the political subdivision of the State making the capture.</p> <p>SECTION 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and whereas criminals are using machine-guns for illegal purposes, this Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, an</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				emergency is hereby declared, and it shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.
16	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.	On and after the passage and approval of this Act it is and shall be 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, within the State of Delaware. Any person or persons convicted under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by either fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court
17	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.	A person who attempts to use against another an imitation pistol, or who carries or possesses any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a black-jack, slungshot, billy, sand club, sandbag, metal knuckles, bludgeon, or who, with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, carries or possesses a dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, machine gun, sawed off shot-gun, or any other dangerous or deadly instrument, or weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if he has been previously convicted of any crime he is guilty of a felony.
18	1932	District of Columbia	47 Stat. 650, ch. 465, §§ 1, 14 (1932) available at https://1.next.westlaw.com/	SECTION 1. "Pistol," as used in this Act, means any firearm with a barrel less than twelve inches in length. "Sawed-off shotgun" as used in this Act, means any shotgun with a barrel less than twenty inches in length. "Machine gun," as used in this Act, means any firearm which shoots automatically or semiautomatically more than twelve shots without reloading. . . .

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Link/Document/ Blob/Iccd6fac1 cb9b11d8ba950 0065ba32aee.pdf? targetType=us- statlrg&origination Context=document &transitionType =DocumentImage &uniqueId= b1b6b11f-e304 -4d4f-80b4- f3de03393f1e &ppcid=f463f0 a1a04b4922b5 4413e62eb2cf55 &contextData =(sc.History*oc. UserEnteredCitation)	SEC. 14. No person shall within the District of Columbia possess any machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slung shot, sand club, sandbag, or metal knuckles, nor any instrument, attachment, or appliance for causing the firing of any firearm to be silent or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any firearms: <i>Provided</i> , however, That machine guns, or sawed-off shotguns, and blackjacks may be possessed by the members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, the National Guard, or Organized Reserves when on duty, the Post Office Department or its employees when on duty, marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law -enforcement officers, officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry such weapons, banking institutions, public carriers who are engaged in the business of transporting mail, money, securities, or other valuables, wholesale dealers and retail dealers licensed under section 10 of this Act.
19	1932	Louisiana	1932 La. Acts 337-38, An Act to Regulate the Sale, Possession and Transportation of Machine Guns, and Providing a Penalty for a Violation Hereof . . . , §§ 1-2	§ 1. . . . for the purpose of this Act the term “machine gun” applies to and include all firearms commonly known as machine rifles, machine guns and sub-machine guns of any caliber whatsoever, capable of automatically discharging more than eight cartridges successively without reloading, in which the ammunition is fed to such gun from or by means of clips, disks, belts, or other separable mechanical device. § 2. It is unlawful for any person to sell, keep or offer for sale, loan or give away, purchase, possess, carry or transport any machine gun within this State, except that (exceptions for law enforcement, military, war relics, museums, guards, messengers)

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
20	1933	California	1933 Cal. Stat. 1169	<p>§ 2. [E]very person, firm or corporation, who within the State of California sells, offers for sale, possesses or knowingly transports any firearms of the kind commonly known as a machine gun ... is guilty of a public offense...</p> <p>§ 3. The term machine gun as used in this act shall be construed to apply to and include all firearms known as machine rifles, machine guns, or submachine guns capable of discharging automatically and continuously loaded ammunition of any caliber in which the ammunition is fed to such gun from or by means of clips, discs, drums, belts or other separable mechanical device and all firearms which are automatically fed after each discharge from or by means of clips, discs, drums, belts or other separable mechanical device having a capacity greater than ten cartridges.</p>
21	1933	Wyoming	<p>1933 Wyo. Sess. Laws 117, An Act Relating to the Registering and Recording of Certain Facts Concerning the Possession and Sale of Firearms by all Wholesalers, Retailers, Pawn Brokers, Dealers and Purchasers, Providing for the Inspection of Such Register, Making the Violation of the Provisions Hereof a Misdemeanor, and Providing a Penalty Therefor, ch. 101, §§ 1-4.</p>	<p>§ 1. All wholesalers, retailers, dealers and pawn brokers are hereby required to keep a record of all firearms which may come into their possession, whether new or second hand, which record shall be known as the Firearms Register. Such register shall contain the following information, to wit: the name of the manufacturer, person, persons, firm or corporation from whom the firearm was obtained, the date of its acquisition, its manufacturer's number, its color, its caliber, whether the same is new or second hand, whether it is automatic, a revolver, a single shot pistol, a rifle, a shot gun or a machine gun, the name of the party to whom said firearm is sold in such purchasers handwriting and the date of such sale.</p> <p>§ 2. Every person who purchases any firearm from any retailer, pawn broker or dealer, shall sign his name or make his mark properly witnessed, if he cannot write, on said Firearm Register, at the time of the delivery to him of any firearm so purchased.</p> <p>§ 3. The firearm register, herein required to be kept, shall be prepared by every wholesaler, retailer, pawn broker and dealer in firearms in the state of Wyoming within 30 days after this Act shall become effective and shall thereafter be continued as herein provided. It shall be kept at the place of business of said wholesaler, retailer, pawn broker or dealer, and shall be subject to inspection by any peace officer at all reasonable times.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>§ 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed \$100.00, or imprisoned in the County Jail for a period of not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p>
22	1933	Hawaii	1933 Haw. Special Sess. Laws 117, An Act . . . Regulating The Sale, Transfer And Possession Of Certain Firearms, Tear Gas And Ammunition: § 2.	<p>Except as permitted under the provisions of this Act, no person, firm or corporation shall own, possess, sell, offer for sale or transport any firearm of the kind commonly known as a machine gun or any shell cartridge or bomb containing or capable of emitting tear gas or any other noxious gas. Provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall prohibit the sale to, purchase by, or possession of such firearms by any city and county, county, territorial or federal officer where such firearms are required for professional use in the discharge of his duties, nor to the transportation of such firearms for or on behalf of police departments and members thereof, sheriffs, or the military or naval forces of this Territory or of the United States and “Provided, further that nothing in this Act shall prohibit police departments and members thereof, sheriffs, or the military or naval forces of the territory or of the United States from possessing or transporting such shells, cartridges or bombs for professional use in the discharge of their duties. “The term ‘shell, cartridge or bomb’, as used in this Act shall be construed to apply to and include all shells, cartridges, or bombs capable of being discharged or exploded through or by the use of percussion caps, fuses, electricity, or otherwise, when such discharge or explosion will cause or permit the release or emission of tear gases. The term ‘machine gun’ as used in this Act shall be construed to apply to and include machine rifles, machine guns and submachine guns capable of automatically and continuously 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 separable mechanical device.</p>
23	1933	Kansas	1933 Kan. Sess. Laws 76, An Act Relating to	<p>§ 1. That is shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation other than a sheriff or other peace officer or any military unit of the state or of the United States</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			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 and Registration of Certain Firearms, and Providing Penalties for the Violation of this Act, ch. 62, §§ 1-3	<p>or any common carrier for hire, to transport or have in his possession or under his control a firearm known as a machine rifle, machine gun, or submachine gun: Provided, That banks, trust companies or other institutions or corporations subject to unusual hazard from robbery or holdup, may secure permits from the sheriff of the county in which they are located for one or more of their employees to have such firearms: Provided further, That museums, American Legions posts, and other similar patriotic organizations may possess such firearms, when no usable as a weapon and when possessed as a curiosity, ornament or keepsake.</p> <p>§ 2. That any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years.</p> <p>§ 3. Upon complaint being made on oath to any officer authorized to issue process for the apprehension of offenders that a firearm or firearms known as a machine rifles, machine guns or sub-machine guns as described in this act, are concealed in any particular house or place, and if such magistrate shall be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing same to be true, he shall issue a warrant to search the house or place for such firearms</p>
24	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	1. Definitions. (a) Any firearm capable of loading or firing automatically, the magazine of which is capable of holding more than twelve cartridges, shall be a machine gun within the provisions of the Act. (b) Any firearm capable of automatically reloading after each shot is fired, whether firing singly by separate trigger pressure or firing continuously by continuous trigger pressure; which said firearm shall have been changed, altered or modified to increase the magazine from the original design as manufactured by the manufacturers thereof, or by the addition thereto of extra and/or longer grips or stocks to accommodate such extra capacity, or by the addition, modification and/or attachment thereto of any other device capable of increasing the magazine capacity thereof, shall be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act. (c) A twenty-two caliber light sporting rifle, capable of firing continuously by continuous trigger pressure, shall be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act. But a twenty-two caliber light sporting rifle,

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>capable of automatically reloading but firing separately by separate trigger pressure for each shot, shall not be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act and shall not be prohibited hereunder, whether having a magazine capacity of twelve cartridges or more. But if the same shall have been changed, altered, or modified, as prohibited in section one (b) hereof, then the same shall be a machinegun within the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>§ 2. Application. This Act shall not apply to sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen or other peace officers, or to any warden, superintendent or head keeper of any prison, penitentiary, county jail or other institution for retention of any person convicted or accused of crime, while engaged in the discharge of official duties, or to any public official engaged in the enforcement of law; nor to any person or association possessing a machine gun not usable as a weapon and possessed as a curiosity, ornament or keepsake; when such officers and persons and associations so excepted shall make and file with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension of this state within 30 days after the passage of this Act, a written report showing the name and address of such person or association and the official title and position of such officers . . .</p> <p>§ 3. Machine guns prohibited. Any person who shall own, control, use, possess, sell or transport a machine gun, as herein defined, in violation of this Act, shall be guilty of a felony.</p>
25	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	<p>§ 1. . . A person who sells or keeps for sale, or offers or gives, disposes of or transports any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as a machine-gun or a sub-machine gun to any person is guilty of a felony, except that the manufacture of machine-guns and sub-machine guns as merchandise and the sale and shipment thereof direct to regularly constituted or appointed state or municipal police departments, sheriffs, policemen, and other peace officers, and to state prisons, penitentiaries and county jails, and to military and naval organizations shall be lawful.</p> <p>§ 3. . . . A machine gun is a weapon of any description, irrespective of size, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which a number of shots or</p>

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				bullets may be rapidly or automatically discharged from a magazine with one continuous pull of the trigger and includes a sub-machine gun. A person who possesses or uses such machine-gun is guilty of a felony. The presence of such machine-gun in any room, dwelling, structure, or vehicle shall be presumptive evidence of its illegal possession by all the persons occupying the place where such machine gun is found.
26	1933	North Carolina	1933 N.C. Sess. Laws 387	<p>SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell, give away, dispose of, use or possess machine guns, sub-machine guns, or other like weapons: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the following:</p> <p>Banks, merchants, and recognized business establishments for use in their respective places of business, who shall first apply to and receive from the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which said business is located, a permit to possess the said weapons for the purpose of defending the said business; officers and soldiers of the United States army, when in discharge of their official duties, officers and soldiers of the militia and the State guard when called into actual service, officers of the State, or of any county, city or town, charged with the execution of the laws of the State, when acting in the discharge of their official duties: Provided, further, that automatic shotguns and pistols or other automatic weapons that shoot less than sixteen shots shall not be construed to be or mean a machine gun or sub-machine gun under this act; and that any bona fide resident of this State who now owns a machine gun used in former wars, as a relic or souvenir, may retain and keep same as his or her property without violating the provisions of this act upon his reporting said ownership to the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which said person lives.</p> <p>SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or imprisoned for not less than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.</p> <p>SEC. 3. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				SEC. 4. That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification. Ratified this the 11th day of April, A. D. 1933.
27	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 to 164.06.	<p>164.01 Definitions (a) “Machine gun” applies to and includes a weapon of any description by whatever name known from which more than two shots or bullets may be discharged by a single function of the firing device. . .</p> <p>164.02 Use of Machine Gun is a Separate Crime. Possession or use of a machine gun in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a crime of violence is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than twenty years.</p> <p>164.03 Possession for Aggressive Purpose. Possession or use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term not less than ten years.</p> <p>164.04 Possession when Presumed For Aggressive Purpose. Possession or use of a machine gun shall be presumed to be for offensive or aggressive purpose; (1) when the machine gun is on premises not owned or rented, for a bona fide permanent residence or business occupancy, by the person in whose possession the machine gun may be found; or (2) when in the possession of, or used by, an unnaturalized foreign-born person, or a person who has been convicted of a crime of violence in any court of record, state or federal, of the United States of America, its territories or insular possessions; or (3) When the machine gun is of the kind described in section 164.08 and has not been registered as in said section required; or (4) When empty or loaded pistol shells of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber which have been used or are susceptible of use in the machine gun are found in the immediate vicinity thereof.</p> <p>164.05 Presumptions from Presence of Gun. The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat, or vehicle shall be evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle shall be evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle where the weapon is found.</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				164.06 Exceptions. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit or interfere with the manufacture for, and sale of , machine guns to the military forces or the peace officers of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, or the transportation required for that purpose; the possession of a machine gun for scientific purpose, or the possession of a machine gun not usable as a weapon and possessed as a curiosity, ornament, or keepsake; the possession of a machine gun other than one adapted to use pistol cartridges of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber, for a purpose manifestly not aggressive or offensive. . . [manufacturers and owners required to register].
28	1933	South Dakota	1933 S.D. Sess. Laws 245-47	§ 1. “machine gun” applies to and includes a weapon of any description by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded from which more than five shots or bullets may be rapidly or automatically, or semi-automatically discharged from a magazine, by a single function of the firing device. “Crime of Violence” applies to and includes any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit any of the same, namely, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, rape, mayhem, assault to do great bodily harm, robbery, burglary, housebreaking, breaking and entering, and larceny. “Person” applied to and includes firm, partnership, association or corporation. § 2. Possession or use of a machine gun in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a crime of violence is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not more than twenty years. § 3. Possession or use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not more than fifteen years. § 4. Possession or use of a machine gun shall be presumed to be for offensive or aggressive purpose; (a) When the machine gun is on premises not owned or rented for bona fide permanent residence or business occupancy by the person in whose possession the machine gun may be found; or (b) when in the possession of, or used by, an unnaturalized foreign born person, who has been convicted of a crime of violence in any court of record, state or federal of the United States of America, its territories or insular possessions; or (c) when the machine gun is of the kind described in §8 and has not been registered as in said

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>section required; or (d) when empty or loaded pistol shells of 30 or larger caliber which have been or are susceptible or use in the machine gun are found in the immediate vicinity thereof. § 5. The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat, or vehicle shall be evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle where the weapon is found. § 6. Exceptions. Nothing contained in this act shall prohibit or interfere with (1.) the manufacture for, and sale of, machine guns to the military forces or the peace officers of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, or the transportation required for that purpose; (2.) The possession of a machine gun for scientific purpose, or the possession of a machine gun not usable as a weapon and possessed as a curiosity, ornament, or keepsake; (3.) The possession of a machine gun other than one adapted to use pistol cartridges of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber, for a purpose manifestly not aggressive or offensive. § 7. Every manufacturer shall keep a register of all machine guns manufactured or handled by him. This register shall show the model and serial number, date of manufacture, sale, loan, gift, delivery or receipt, of every machine gun, the name, address, and occupation of the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned, given or delivered, or from whom it was received and the purpose for which it was acquired by the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned given or delivered, or from whom received. Upon demand every manufacturer shall permit any marshal, sheriff or police officer to inspect his entire stock of machine guns, parts and supplies therefor, and shall produce the register, herein required, for inspection. A violation of any provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, nfor not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. § 8. Every machine gun now in this state adapted to use pistol cartridges of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber shall be registered in the office of the Secretary of State, on the effective date of this act, and annually thereafter. If acquired hereafter it shall be registered within 24 hours after its acquisition. Blanks for registration shall be prepared by the Secretary of STate, and furnished upon application. To comply with this section the application as filed must show the model and serial number of the gun, the name,</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				address and occupation of the person in possession, ande from whom and the purpose for which, the gun was acquired. The registration data shall not be subject to inspection by the public. Any person failing to register any gun as required by this section shall be presumed to possess the same for offensive and aggressive purpose.
29	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	<p>§ 1. Definition. “Machine gun” applies to and includes a weapon of any description by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which more than five (5) shots or bullets may be automatically discharged from a magazine by a single functioning of the firing device. “Person” applies to and includes firm, partnership, association or corporation.</p> <p>§ 2. Whosoever shall possess or use a machine gun, as defined in Section 1, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the State Penitentiary, for not less than two nor more than ten (10) years.</p> <p>§ 3. Whoever shall sell, lease, give, barter, exchange, or trade, or cause to be sold, leased, given, bartered, exchanged, or traded, a machine gun as hereinabove defined to any person shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be confined to the State Penitentiary, for not less than two (2) nor more than (10) years.</p> <p>§ 4. (Excludes military, police, unusable keepsakes, prison officers.)</p> <p>§ 6. The fact that there are many gangsters purchasing machine guns in Texas, causing a menace to the citizenry of Texas, creates an emergency and imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and said Rule is hereby suspended, and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.</p>
30	1933	Washington	1933 Wash. Sess. Laws 335-36, An Act Relating to Machine Guns, Regulating the Manufacture, Possession, Sale of	§ 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, own, buy, sell, loan, furnish, transport, or have in possession, or under control, any machine gun, or any part thereof capable of use or assembling or repairing any machine gun: provided, however, that such limitation shall not apply to any peace officer in the discharge of official duty, or to any officer or member of the armed forces of the United States or the State of Washington.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Machine Guns and Parts, and Providing Penalty for the Violation Thereof, and Declaring an Emergency, ch. 64, §§ 1-5	<p>§ 2. For the purpose of this act a machine gun is defined as any firearm or weapon known as a machine gun, mechanical rifle, submachine gun, and/or any other weapon, mechanism, or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir clip, disc, drum belt, or other separable mechanical device for storing, carrying, or supplying ammunition which can be loaded into such weapon, mechanism, or instrument, and fired therefrom at the rate of five or more shots per second.</p> <p>§ 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a felony.</p> <p>§ 4. All machine guns, or parts thereof, illegally held or possessed are hereby declared to be contraband, and it shall be the duty of all peace officers, and/or any officer or member of the armed forces of the United States or the State of Washington to seize said machine gun, or parts thereof, wherever and whenever found.</p> <p>§ 5. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of public health and safety, and shall take effect immediately.</p>
31	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	No person shall sell, possess, use or transport any machine gun or other full automatic firearm, nor shall any person sell, possess, use or transport any bomb, hand grenade, projectile, shell or other container of any kind or character into which tear gas or any similar substance is used or placed for use to cause bodily discomfort, panic, or damage to property. (2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years. (3) [doesn't apply to police, military etc.].
32	1933	Ohio	1933 Ohio Laws 189, § 12819-3	For the purpose of this act, a machine gun, a light machine gun or a sub-machine gun shall be defined as any firearm which shoots automatically, or any firearm which shoots more than eighteen shots semi-automatically without reloading.

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				Automatically as above used means that class of firearms which, while the trigger on the firearm is held back continues to fire successive shots. Semi-automatically means that class of firearm which discharges one shot only each time the trigger is pulled, no manual reloading operation being necessary between shots. . . . No person shall own, possess, transport, have custody of or use a machine gun, light machine gun or sub-machine gun, unless he first procures a permit therefor from and at the direction of the adjutant general of Ohio, who shall keep a complete record of each permit so issued. A separate permit shall be obtained for each gun so owned, possessed or used. . . . Any person who owns, possesses or has custody of a machine gun, light machine gun or sub-machine gun at the time when this section shall become effective, shall have thirty days thereafter in which to comply with the provisions of this section. . . . Whoever owns, possesses, transports or has custody of or uses a machine gun, light machine gun or sub-machine gun without a permit, as provided by section 12819-4 of the General Code, or whoever having such permit, uses or consents to the use by another of such weapon in an unlawful manner, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.
33	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.	That it shall be unlawful for any person to throw any bomb or to shoot off or discharge any machine guns upon, across or along any road, street or highway in the State of Florida, or upon or across any public park in the State of Florida, or in, upon or across any public place where people are accustomed to assemble in the State of Florida, and the casting of such bomb or the discharge of such machine gun in, upon or across such public street, or in, upon or across such public park, or in, upon or across such public place, whether indoors or outdoors, including all theatres and athletic stadiums, with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to the property of any person, shall be a felony and shall be punishable by death
34	1933	Kansas	1933 Kan. Sess. Laws 76, An Act Relating to Machine Guns and Other Firearms Making	§ 1. That is shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation other than a sheriff or other peace officer or any military unit of the state or of the United States or any common carrier for hire, to transport or have in his possession or under his control a firearm known as a machine rifle, machine gun, or submachine gun:

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			the Transportation or Possession Thereof Unlawful in Certain Cases, Providing for Search, Seizure and Confiscation Thereof in Certain Cases, Relating to the Ownership and Registration of Certain Firearms, and Providing Penalties for the Violation of this Act, ch. 62, §§ 1-3.	<p>Provided, That banks, trust companies or other institutions or corporations subject to unusual hazard from robbery or holdup, may secure permits from the sheriff of the county in which they are located for one or more of their employees to have such firearms: Provided further, That museums, American Legions posts, and other similar patriotic organizations may possess such firearms, when no usable as a weapon and when possessed as a curiosity, ornament or keepsake.</p> <p>§ 2. That any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years.</p> <p>§ 3. Upon complaint being made on oath to any officer authorized to issue process for the apprehension of offenders that a firearm or firearms known as a machine rifles, machine guns or sub-machine guns as described in this act, are concealed in any particular house or place, and if such magistrate shall be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing same to be true, he shall issue a warrant to search the house or place for such firearms</p>
35	1934	South Carolina	1934 S.C. Acts 1288, An Act regulating the use and possession of Machine Guns: §§ 1 to 6	<p>§ 1. "Machine gun" defined. – Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: For the purposes of this Act the word "machine gun" applies to and includes all firearms commonly known as machine rifles, machine guns and sub-machine guns of any caliber whatsoever, capable of automatically discharging more than eight cartridges successively without reloading, in which the ammunition is fed to such gun from or by means of clips, disks, belts or other separable mechanical device.</p> <p>§ 2. Transportation of Machine Gun. – It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in any manner to transport from one place to another in this State, or from any railroad company, or express company, or other common carrier, or any officer, agent or employee of any of them, or any other person acting in their behalf knowingly to ship or to transport from one place to another in this State in any manner or by any means whatsoever, except as hereinafter provided, any firearm as described hereinabove or commonly known as a machine gun.</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>§ 3. Storing, Keeping, and/or Possessing Machine Gun. – It shall be unlawful for any person to store, keep, possess, or have in possession, or permit another to store, keep, possess, or have in possession, except as hereinafter provided, any firearm of the type defined above or commonly known as a machine gun.</p> <p>§ 4. Selling, Renting or Giving away Machine Gun. – It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, rent, or give away, or be interested directly or indirectly, in the sale, renting or giving away, or otherwise disposing of any firearm of the type above described or commonly known as a machine gun.</p> <p>§ 5. Exceptions – Register Machine Guns. – The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, the National Guard, and organizations authorized by law to purchase or received machine guns from the United States, or from this State, and the members of such corps. National Guard and organizations while on duty or at drill, may possess, carry and transport machine guns, and, Provided, further, That any peace officer of the State, counties or political sub-division thereof. State Constable, member of the Highway patrol, railway policemen, warden, superintendents, headkeeper or deputy of any State prison, penitentiary, workhouse, county jail, city jail, or other institution for detention of persons convicted or accused of crime, or held as witnesses in criminal cases, or persons on duty in the postal service of the United States, or common carrier while transporting direct to any police department, military or naval organization, or persons authorized by law to possess or use a machine gun, may possess machine guns when required in the performance of their duties, nor shall the provisions of this Act be construed to apply to machine guns kept for display as relics and which are rendered harmless and not useable. Within thirty days after the passage of this Act every person permit[t]ed by this Act to possess a machine gun or immediately after any person is elected to or appointed to any office or position which entitles such person to possess a machine gun, shall file on the office of the Secretary of State on a blank to be supplied by the Secretary of State on application therefor, an application to be properly sworn to, which shall be approved by the Sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides or has its principal place of business, which shall include the applicants name, residence and business address,</p>

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No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>description including sex, race, age weight, height, color of eyes, color of hair, whether or not ever charged or convicted of any crime, municipal, State or otherwise, and where, if so charged, and when same was disposed of. The applicant shall also give the description including the serial number and make the machine gun which he possesses or desires to possess. Thereupon the Secretary of State shall file such application in his office, registering such applicant together with the information required in the application in a book or index to be kept for that purpose, and assign to him a number, an issue to him a card which shall bear the signature of the applicant, and which he shall keep with him while he has such machine gun in his possession. Such registration shall be made on the date application is received and filed with the Secretary of State, and shall expire on December 31, of the year in which said license is issued.</p> <p>§ 6. Penalty – Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars, and undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding twenty (20) years.</p>
36	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 purposes a crime and to prescribe the punishment therefor, ch. 96, §§ 1-7	<p>§ 1. Where used in this act; (a) “Machine gun” applies to and includes a weapon of any description by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which more than seven shots or bullets may be rapidly, or automatically, or semi-automatically discharged from a magazine, by a single function of the firing device, and also applies to and includes weapons, loaded or unloaded, from which more than sixteen shots or bullets may be rapidly, automatically, semi-automatically or otherwise discharged without reloading. (b) “Crime of violence” applies to and includes any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit any of the same, namely, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, rape, . . .</p> <p>§ 2. Possession or use of machine gun in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a crime of violence is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a term not less than twenty years.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>§ 3. Unlawful possession or use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years.</p> <p>§ 4. Possession or use of a machine gun shall be presumed to be for offensive or aggressive purpose; (a) When the machine gun is on premises not owned or rented, for bona fide permanent residence or business occupancy, by the person in whose possession the machine gun may be found; or (b) When in the possession of, or used by, an unnaturalized foreign born person, or a person who has been convicted of a crime of violence in any court of record, state or federal, of the United States of America, its territories or insular possessions; or (c) When the machine gun is of the kind described in section eight and has not been registered as in said section required; or (d) When empty or loaded pistol shells of thirty (thirty one-hundredths inch or seven and sixty-three one hundredths millimeter) or larger caliber which have been or are susceptible to use in the machine gun are found in the immediate vicinity thereof.</p> <p>§ 5. The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat, or vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle where the weapon is found.</p> <p>§ 6. (excludes military police etc.)</p> <p>§ 7. Every manufacturer or dealer shall keep a register of all machine guns manufactured or handled by him. This register shall show the model and serial number, date of manufacture, sale, load, gift, delivery or receipt, of every machine gun, the name, address, and occupation of the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned, given or delivered, or from whom it was received; and the purpose for which it was acquired by the person to whom the machine gun was sold. . .</p>
37	1935	Arkansas	1935 Ark. Laws 171, 171-75	SECTION 1. "Machine Gun" applies to and includes a weapon of any description by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which more than five shots or bullets may be rapidly, or automatically, or semi-automatically discharged from a magazine, by a single function of the firing device. . . .

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>SECTION 2. Possession or use of a machine gun in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a crime of violence is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of (not less than twenty years).</p> <p>SECTION 3. Possession or use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of (not less than ten years).</p> <p>SECTION 4. Possession or use of a machine gun shall be presumed to be for offensive or aggressive purpose;</p> <p>(a) when the machine gun is on premises not owned or rented, for bona fide permanent residence or business occupancy, by the person in whose possession the machine gun may be found; or</p> <p>(b) when in the possession of, or used by, an unnaturalized foreign-born person, or a person who has been convicted of a crime of violence in any court of record, state or federal, of the United States of America, its territories or insular possessions; or</p> <p>(c) when the machine gun is of the kind described in Section 8 and has not been registered as in said section required; or</p> <p>(d) when empty or loaded pistol shells of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber which have been or are susceptible of use in the machine gun are found in the immediate vicinity thereof.</p> <p>SECTION 5. The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat, or vehicle shall be evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle where the weapon is found.</p> <p>SECTION 6. Nothing contained in this act shall prohibit or interfere with 1. the manufacture for, and sale of, machine guns to the military forces or the peace officers of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, or the transportation required for that purpose; 2. the possession of a machine gun for scientific purpose, or the possession of a machine gun not usable as a weapon and possessed as a curiosity, ornament, or keepsake; 3. the possession of a machine gun other than one adapted to use pistol cartridges of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber, for a purpose manifestly not aggressive or offensive.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
38	1935	Connecticut	1935 Conn. Laws 389, 389-94, Ch. 152	<p>SECTION 1. The term "Machine Gun," as used in this act, shall apply to and include a weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which more than five shots or bullets may be rapidly, or automatically, or semi-automatically, discharged from a magazine, by a single function of the firing device. . . .</p> <p>SEC. 2. Any person who shall possess or use a machine gun in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a crime of violence shall be imprisoned not more than twenty years.</p> <p>Sc. 3. Any person who shall possess or use a machine gun for an offensive or aggressive purpose shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.</p> <p>SEC. 4. The possession or use of a machine gun shall be presumed to be for an offensive or aggressive purpose: (a) When the machine gm shall be on premises not owned or rented, for bona fide permanent residence or business occupancy, by the person in whose possession the machine gun was found; or (b) when in the possession of, or use by, an unnaturalized foreign-born person, or a person who has been convicted of a crime of violence in any state or federal court of record of the United States of America, its territories or insular possessions; or (c) when the machine gun shall be of the kind described in section seven hereof and has not been registered as in said section required; or (d) when empty or loaded pistol shells of thirty (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber which have been or are susceptible of use in the machine gun shall be found in the immediate vicinity thereof.</p> <p>SEc. 5. The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat or vehicle shall be presumptive evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying such room, boat or vehicle.</p> <p>SEc. 6. Each manufacturer shall keep a register of all machine guns manufactured or handled by him. Such register shall show the model and serial number, date of manufacture, sale, loan, gift, delivery or receipt, of each machine gun, the name, address and occupation of the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned, given or delivered, or from whom it was received and the purpose for which it was acquired by the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned, given or delivered. Upon demand, any manufacturer shall permit any marshal, sheriff or police officer to inspect his entire stock of machine guns, and parts and supplies</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				therefor, and shall produce the register, herein required, for inspection. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars.
39	1935	Montana	1935 Mont. Laws 57, 57-60, Ch. 43, § 1	<p>Sec. 1 “Machine Gun” applies to “Machine and includes a weapon of any description by whatever defined. name known, loaded or unloaded, from which more than six shots or bullets may be rapidly, or automatically, or semi-automatically discharged from a magazine, by a single function of the firing device.. . .</p> <p>Sec. 2 Possession or use of a machine gun in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a crime of violence is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twenty years.</p> <p>Sec. 3 Possession or use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose is hereby declared to be a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years.</p> <p>Sec. 4 Possession or use of a machine gun shall be be used for presumed to be for offensive or aggressive purpose (a) When the machine gun is on premises not owned or rented, for bona fide permanent residence or business occupancy, by the person in whose possession the machine gun may be found; or (b) When in the possession of, or used by, an unnaturalized foreign-born person, or a person who has been convicted of a crime of violence in any court of record, state or federal, of the United States of America, its territories or insular possessions; or (c) When the machine gun is of the kind described in Section 8 and has not been registered as in said section required; or (d) When empty or loaded pistol shells of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber which have been or are susceptible of use in the machine gun are found in the immediate vicinity thereof.</p>

Table 5 - Machine Guns and Semi-Automatic Weapons Restrictions

No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>Sec. 5. The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat, or vehicle shall be evidence of the possession or by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle where the weapon is found.</p> <p>Sec. 6 (excludes military and police)</p> <p>Sec. 7 Every manufacturer shall keep a register of all machine guns manufactured or handled by him. This register shall show the model and serial number, date of manufacture, sale, loan, gift, delivery or receipt, of every machine gun, the name, address, and occupation of the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned, given or delivered, or from whom it was received; and the purpose for which it was acquired by the person to whom the machine gun was sold, loaned, given or delivered, or from whom received. Upon demand every manufacturer shall permit any marshal, sheriff or police officer to inspect his entire stock of machine guns, parts, and supplies therefor, and shall produce the register, herein required, for inspection. A violation of any provision of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)</p> <p>Sec. 8 Every machine gun now in this state adapted to use pistol cartridges of 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber shall be registered in the office of the Secretary of State, on the effective date of this Act, and annually thereafter. If acquired hereafter it shall be registered within twenty-four hours after its acquisition. Blanks for registration shall be prepared by the Secretary of State, and furnished upon application. To comply with this section the application as filed must show the model and serial number of the gun, the name, address and occupation of the person in possession, and from whom and the purpose for which, the gun was acquired. The registration date shall not be subject to inspection by the public. Any person failing to register any gun as required by this Section, shall be presumed to possess the same for offensive or aggressive purpose.</p>

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
1	1746	Massachusetts (Boston)	Chapter 11—An Act to Prevent the Firing of Guns Charged with Shot[t] or Ball in the Town of Boston, §§ 1–3, in 3 THE ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY 1742-1756, at 306 (1878)).	That no person shall, from and after the publication of this act, discharge any gun or pistol, charged with shot[t] or ball, in the town or Boston (the island thereto belonging excepted), or in any part of the harbour between the castle and said town, on pain of forfeiting forty shillings [for] each gun or pistol so fired or discharged, to be recovered before one or more of his majesty’s justices of the peace for the county of Suffolk, and disposed of in manner as aforesaid; or shall suffer ten day’s imprisonment... That this law shall not be so construed or understood as to prevent soldiers, in their common-training days, with the leave and by the order of the commission officers of the company to which they belong, or other person, at other times, with the leave of one or more of the field-officers of the regiment in Boston, from firing at a mark or target[t], for the exercise of their skill and judgment, provided it be done at the lower end of the common nor from firing at a mark, from the several batteries in the town of Boston, with the leave of the captain general, and nowhere else.
2	1837	Georgia	1837 Ga. Acts. 90, An Act to Guard and Protect the Citizens of this State, Against the Unwarrantable and too Prevalent use of Deadly Weapons, §§ 1–4	§ 1 . . . it shall not be lawful for any merchant, or vender of wares or merchandize in this State, or any other person or persons whatsoever, to sell, or offer to sell, or to keep, or to have about their person or elsewhere, any of the hereinafter described weapons, to wit: Bowie, or any other kinds of knives, manufactured and sold for the purpose of wearing, or carrying the same as arms of offence or defense, pistols, dirks, sword canes, spears, &c., shall also be contemplated in this act, save such pistols as are known and used as horseman’s pistols, &c. § 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons within the limits of this State, violating the provisions of this act, except as hereafter excepted, shall, for each and every such offence, be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and

¹ All emphasis to laws within this section added, to identify the military or law enforcement use exception.

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				<p>upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be fined, in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the first offence, nor less than one hundred dollars at the direction of the Court; and upon a second conviction, and every after conviction of a like offence, in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court.</p> <p>§ 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of all civil officers, to be vigilant in carrying the provisions of this act into full effect, as well also as Grand Jurors, to make presentments of each and every offence under this act, which shall come under their knowledge.</p> <p>§4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures arising under this act, shall be paid into the county Treasury, to be appropriated to county purposes: Provided, nevertheless, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, Constables, Overseers or Patrols, in actual discharge of their respective duties, but not otherwise: Provided, also, that no person or persons, shall be found guilty of violating the before recited act, who shall openly wear, externally, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Tooth Picks, Spears, and which shall be exposed plainly to view: And provided, nevertheless, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to prevent venders, or any other persons who now own and have for sale, any of the aforesaid weapons, before the first day of March next.</p>
3	1856	Louisiana (New Orleans)	Jewell’s Digest of the City Ordinances (New Orleans, 1882), pp 1-2	<p>That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to carry a dangerous weapon , concealed or otherwise , into any theatre , public hall , tavern , pic-nic ground , place for shows or exhibitions, house or other place of public entertainment or amusement. . . . That the provisions of this ordinances shall not apply to the officers and members of military organizations, when acting as such, nor to the</p>

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				carrying or arms intended to be used in any show, exhibition or other entertainment.
4	1857	District of Columbia	Washington D.C. City Ordinance, approved Nov. 4, 1857, reprinted in The American (Washington, D.C.), Nov. 11, 1857	That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person or persons to carry or have about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as a dagger, pistol, bowie-knife, dirk-knife or dirk, colt, slung shot, or brass or other metal knuckles within the city of Washington, and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having on their persons any such weapon shall forfeit and pay upon conviction not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars . . . provided that the police officers, the members of the auxiliary guard, and the military when on duty shall be exempt from such penalties and forfeitures.
5	1857	Tennessee (Memphis)	Smith P. Bankhead, Digest of Charters and Ordinances of the City of Memphis (Memphis, Tenn., 1860), 286	It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to carry concealed about his or their persons any pistol, bowie-knife, dirk or any other deadly weapon; and any person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.... It shall not be lawful for any policemen to carry any pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, or any concealed weapons unless he is permitted to do so by his commanding officers or by the Mayor, and such permit shall not extend beyond the day or particular occasion for which it is granted.
6	1859	District of Columbia (Georgetown)	Ordinances of the Corporation of Georgetown, from January 1859, to January 1860, Washington, D.C., Thomas McGill, 1860, p. 22-23.	That from and after the 1st of April, 1859, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to have about their persons any concealed deadly or dangerous weapons, such as daggers, pistols, bowie-knives, dirk-knives, colt, slung-shots, or brass or other metallic knuckles, within the limits of this Corporation ; and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having on their persons any such weapons, shall forfeit and pay upon such conviction not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, which fine shall be prosecuted and recovered in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures according to this

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				Corporation are sued for and recovered : Provided, That the police officers and military, when on duty, shall be exempt from such fines and forfeitures. And be it further enacted, That all such weapons named above shall be taken away from the persons on whom they may be found, and deposited with the Mayor.
7	1861	Missouri (St. Louis)	The Revised Ordinances of the City of Saint Louis (Saint Louis: 1861), 513	Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to wear under his clothes , or concealed about his person , any pistol , or colt, or slung-shot, or cross-knuckles , or knuckles of lead , brass , or other metal , or bowie knife , dirk knife, or dirk , or dagger , or any knife resembling a bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon , within the city of St. Louis ; and whoever shall violate this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor , and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay to this city not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense , to be recovered as other penalties for misdemeanors. . . . Nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prohibit any United States, State, county or city officer from carrying and wearing such weapons as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his duties.
8	1864	Idaho	Laws of the Territory of Idaho (Lewiston: 1864), p. 442	That any person in this territory, having, carrying, or procuring from another person, any dirk, dirk knife, sword, sword cane, pistol, gun, or other deadly weapon, who shall in the presence of two or more persons, draw or exhibit any of said deadly weapons, in a rude, angry, and threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense , or who shall, in any manner , unlawfully use the same, in any fight or quarrel, the person or persons so offending , upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in any county in this territory, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the territorial prison not less than one , nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court, or both such fine and imprisonment, together with the costs of prosecution; which said costs shall in all cases be computed and collected in the same MANNER as

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				costs in civil cases. All fines and forfeitures, arising under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the county treasury of the county wherein such offence was committed, for county purposes : Provided, nevertheless, That no sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable , marshal, or other peace officer, shall be held to answer , under the provisions of this act, for drawing or exhibiting any of the weapons herein before mentioned, while in the lawful discharge of his or their duties
9	1866	New York	Statutes at Large of the State of New York (Albany: 1869), pp. 810-11	Every person who shall within this state use, or attempt to use, or, with intent to use against any other person , shall knowingly and secretly conceal on his person , or with like intent shall willfully and furtively possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, billy, sand club or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife), or sword-cane or air-gun, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or penitentiary or county jail, for a term not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. . . The having possession of any of the weapons mentioned in the first section of this act by any other than a public officer willfully and secretly concealed on the person or knowingly and furtively carried thereon, shall be presumptive evidence of so concealing and possessing or carrying the same with the intent to use the same in violation of the provisions of this act.
10	1867	Nevada	Statutes of the State of Nevada Passed at the Third Session of the Legislature, 1867 (Carson City: 1867), p. 66	Every person, not being a peace officer or traveler, who shall wear or carry any dirk, pistol, sword in a cane, slung -shot, or other dangerous or deadly weapon concealed, shall, upon conviction thereof before any Court of competent jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days, or fined in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars.

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
11	1868	New Jersey (Jersey City)	Revised Ordinances of Jersey City, Jersey City: Howard C. Griffiths, 1899, p 121.	[N]o person shall, within the limits of Jersey City, carry, have or keep on his, or her person concealed, any slung-shot, sandclub, metal-knuckles, dirk or dagger not contained as a blade of a pocket knife, loaded pistol or other dangerous weapon... Policemen of Jersey City when engaged in the performance of police duty, the sheriff and the constables of this County or Hudson, and persons having permits, as hereinafter provided for, shall be, and are excepted from the prohibitions of the first section of this ordinance.
12	1869	New Mexico	Laws of the Territory of New Mexico (Santa Fe, 1869), p. 72-76	From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to carry deadly weapons, either concealed or otherwise, on or about their persons within any of the settlements of this Territory , except it be in the lawful defence of themselves, their families or their property, and the same being then and there threatened with danger, or by order of legal authority, or on their own landed property , or in the execution of an order of court. . . . Persons traveling may be permitted to carry arms within settlements or towns of this Territory, for one hour after arriving in such settlements or town, and carry arms while going out of such towns or settlements; and sheriffs and constables of the various counties of this Territory and their lawfully appointed deputies may carry weapons in the legal discharge of the duties of their respective office, when the same may be necessary , but it shall be for the jury to decide from the evidence whether such carrying of weapons was necessary or not, and for an improper carrying or using deadly weapons by any officer mentioned in this section, he shall be punished as other persons are punished for a violation of the preceding sections of this act
13	1869	Tennessee (Memphis)	The Public Ledger (Memphis), Oct. 21, 1869	Be it ordained, etc – Section 1. Any person except sworn officers of the law , whose duty it is to preserve the peace, upon conviction of having carried, on or about his person, any concealed weapon, calculated to destroy human life, within the city of Memphis, shall be fine in not less than fifty dollars.

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
14	1870	Georgia	The Code of Georgia (Atlanta: 1882), p. 1181-82	No person in thie State is permitted or allowed to carry about his or her person any dirk, bowie knife, pistol or revolver or any kind of deadly weapon to any Court of justice or election ground or precint or any place of public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster -grounds; and if any person or persons shall violate any portion of this section, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense , or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court; Provided, that this section shall not apply to any Sheriff deputy, Sheriff, coroner, constable, marshal, policeman, or other arresting officer or officers in this State or their posses, acting in the discharge of their official duties
15	1870	Texas	George Washington Paschal, Reporter A Digest of the Laws of Texas: Containing Laws in Force, and the Repealed Laws on Which Rights Rest. Carefully Annotated. 3rd ed. Vol. 2 Page 1322, Image 292 (Washington D.C., 1873) available at The Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources.	If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school-room or other place where persons are assembled for educational, literary, or scientific purposes, or into a ball room, social party, or other social gathering, composed of ladies and gentleman, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this state are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall have about his person a bowie-knife, dirk, or butcher-knife, or fire-arms, whether known as a six shooter, gun, or pistol of any kind, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to locations subject to Indian depredations: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
				it is to bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.
16	1870	Tennessee	A Compilation of the Statute Laws of the State of Tennessee (St. Louis: 1872), p 88-92	It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to publicly or privately carry a dirk, sword -cane, Spanish stiletto, belt or pocket pistol, except a knife conspicuously on the strap of a shot-pouch , or on a journey to a place out of his county or State. . . . It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly or privately carry a dirk, sword-cane, Spanish stilleo or pocket pistol or revolver. . . . The provisions of the first section of this Act shall not apply to an officer or policeman while bona fide engaged in his official duties in the execution of process, or while searching for or engaged in the arrest of criminals ; nor to any person who is bona fide aiding the officers of the law or others in the legal arrest of criminals, or in turning them over to the proper authorities after arrest; nor to any person who is not on a journey of their county or State.
17	1871	Texas	Tex. Act of Apr. 12, 1871, as codified in Tex. Penal Code (1879).	If any person, other than a peace officer, shall carry any gun, pistol, bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon, concealed or unconcealed, on any day of election, during the hours the polls are open, within the distance of one-half mile of any poll or voting place, he shall be punished as prescribed in article 161 of this Code . . . The preceding article shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor to a peace officer or policemen, or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one’s own premises or place of business nor to person traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attacked, upon legal process.
18	1871	District of Columbia	Laws of the District of Columbia, 1871-1872, Washington, D.C.:	[I]t shall not be lawful for any person of person to carry or have concealed about their persons any deadly or dangerous weapons, such as daggers, air-guns, pistols, bowie-knives, dirk-knives, or dirks,

Table 6 – Laws Reserving Dangerous Weapons for Military or Law Enforcement Use ¹				
No.	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Excerpt
			Chronicle Publishing Company, 1872, p33.	razors, razor-blades, sword-canes, slung-shots, or brass or other metal knuckles, within the District of Columbia; and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having concealed about their persons any such weapons shall forfeit and pay, upon such a conviction, not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, which fine shall be prosecuted and recovered in the same manner as other penalties and forfeitures are sued for and recovered; Provided, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the United States army, navy, and marine corps, police officers, and members of any regularly organized militia company or regiment, when on duty, shall be exempt from such penalties and forfeitures.
19	1872	Nebraska (Omaha)	The Revised Ordinances of the City of Omaha (Omaha, 1872), pp.86-87.	If any person shall carry any concealed weapon or weapons, or have concealed upon or about his or her person any revolver, pistol, slung shot, bowie knife , or other deadly weapon or instrument , such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor , and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars. The foregoing provision shall not apply to officers whose duties require that they should carry arms, nor to well known and worthy citizens, or persons of good repute, who may carry arms for their own protection in going to or from their place or places of business, if such business be lawful.
20	1873	Iowa	The Code: Containing all the Statutes of the State of Iowa, Vol. 2 (Des Moines, 1873), 603.	If any person carry upon his person any concealed weapon, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor , and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; provided, that this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or make arrests.
21	1875	Missouri	Laws of Missouri (Jefferson City: 1875), pp. 50-51	Whoever shall, in this state, go into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any school room, or into any place where people be assembled for educational , literary or social purposes, or to any election precinct on any election day, or into

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				any court room during the sitting of court, to into any other public assemblage of persons met for other than militia drill, or meetings called under the militia law of this state, having upon or about his person any kind of fire arms , bowie knife , dirk, dagger, slung shot or other deadly weapon , shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months , or by a fine not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any person whose duty it is to bear arms in the discharge of duties imposed by law.
22	1876	Arkansas (Fayetteville)	Ordinance printed in the Fayetteville Observer, Aug. 31, 1876	That every person found carrying a pistol, other than an army pistol carried openly in the hand, Bowie Knife, or Dirk Knife shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before the Recorder, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars at the discretion of the Recorder. Sec. 2. Be it ordained, That the provisions of the foregoing section shall not apply to police, or other officers or persons authorized by law to carry such weapons.
23	1877	North Carolina	Laws and Resolutions of the State of North Carolina, Passed by the General Assembly at its Session 1876-77 (Raleigh:1877), pp. 162-63	If any person shall be found off of his own premises within the county of Alleghany, having concealed about his person a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, loaded cane, or brass or iron knuckles, or other deadly weapon of a like kind, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court. . . . The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of section one of this act: officers and soldiers of the United States army; civil officers of the United States while in the discharge of their official duties; officers and soldiers of the militia of this state, when called into actual service; officers of this state or of any county, city or town of this state, charged with the execution of the laws of the state, or such county, city, or town, while in the discharge of their official duties.

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24	1877	Missouri (Mexico)	“Ordinances of the City of Mexico,” reprinted in the Mexico Weekly Ledger, Jan. 25, 1877.	Sec. 23. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to wear under his clothes or concealed about his person any pistol or revolver, colt, billy, slung shot, 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 within the city of Mexico, and any person who shall violate this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. . . . Nothing in the preceding section shall be so construed as to prevent any United States, state, county, or city officer, or any member of the city government from carrying or wearing such weapons as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his duties.
25	1877	Utah (Provo City)	The Revised Ordinances of Provo City (Salt Lake City: 1877), pp. 106-07.	Every person who shall wear, or carry upon his person any pistol, or other firearm, slungshot, false knuckles, bowieknife, dagger, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, is guilty of an offense, and liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty -five prohibited dollars ; Provided, that nothing in this section, shall be construed to apply to any peace officer, of the United States, the Territory of Utah, or of this city.
26	1877	Ohio (Cleveland)	Chapter 33—Fire Arms, §§ 417–423, in ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND 136–37 (H.L. Vail & L.M. Snyder, eds., 1890	No person shall fire any cannon, gun, rifle, pistol or fire-arms of any kind, or fire or explode any squib, rocket, cracker, Roman candle, or other combustible fireworks within the city. . . .This ordinance shall not apply to any military company, when drilling under command of any officer thereof , or to the use of fire-arms in the lawful defense of the person, family or property of any person, or to the killing of any dog whose owner or possessor has not complied with the provisions of the ordinance relating to dogs, or to regular shooting galleries operated under permit from the Mayor.
27	1880	Kentucky	1880 Ky. Gen. Stat. ch. 29, §§ 1, 5	If any person shall carry concealed a deadly weapon upon or about his person other than an ordinary pocket knife, or shall sell a deadly

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				<p>weapon to a minor other than an ordinary pocket knife, such person shall, upon indictment and conviction, be fined not less than twenty five nor more than one hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case. . . . Carrying concealed deadly weapons shall be lawful in the following cases: 1st. When the person has reasonable grounds to believe his person or the person of some of his family, or his property is in immediate danger from violence or crime; 2nd. By sheriffs, constables, marshals, policemen, and other ministerial officers, when necessary for their protection in the discharge of their official duties.</p>
28	1880	Mississippi	The Revised Code of the Statute Laws of the State of Mississippi (Jackson: 1880), p. 776	<p>Any person, not being threatened with, or having good and sufficient reason to apprehend an attack, or travelling (not being a tramp) or setting out on a journey, or a peace officer, or deputy, in discharge of his duties , who carries concealed, in whole or in part, any bowie knife, pistol , brass or metallic knuckles, slung - shot, or other deadly weapon of like kind or description shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars . . .</p>
29	1880	Missouri (Kansas City)	Gardiner Lathrop and James Gibson, compilers, An Ordinance in Revision of the Ordinances Governing the City of Kansas (Kansas City, 1880), pp. 264-65	<p>No person shall, in this city, wear under his clothes or concealed about his person, any pistol or revolver, except by special permission from the Mayor; nor shall any person wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any slung-shot, cross knuckles , knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, or any bowie knife, razor, billy, dirk, dirk-knife or dagger, or any knife resembling a bowie knife, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. Any person, violating any provision or requirement of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars : Provided, however, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any United States, State, County or City officer, or any</p>

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				member of the City government, from carrying such weapons as may be necessary in the proper discharge of his duties.
30	1881	Washington	Wash. Code § 929 (1881)	If any person carry upon his person any concealed weapon, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days . . . provided, that this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants or make arrests.
31	1881	Arkansas	Ark. Act of Apr. 1, 1881, as codified in Ark. Stat., chap. 45 (1884).	Any person who shall wear or carry in any manner whatever as a weapon any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword, or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, razor, or any pistol of any kind whatever, except such pistols as are used in the army or navy of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that officers whose duties require them to make arrests, or to keep and guard prisoners, together with persons summoned by such officers to aid them in the discharge of such duties, while actually engaged in such duties, are exempted from the provisions of this act.
32	1883	Colorado	The General Statutes of the State of Colorado, 1883 (Denver: 1883)	If any person or persons shall , within any city, town or village in this State, whether the same be incorporated or not, carry concealed upon his person any pistol, bowie knife, dagger or other deadly weapon, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars ; Provided, That this section shall not be construed to apply to sheriffs or other officers of the peace while on duty
33	1884	Arkansas	Chapter 53—Carrying Weapons, §§ 1907–1909, in A DIGEST OF THE STATUTES OF ARKANSAS 490	Any person who shall wear or carry in any manner whatever as a weapon any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword, or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, razor, or any pistol of any kind whatever, except such pistols as are used in the army or navy of the United States (jjj), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that officers whose duties require them to make arrests, or to keep and guard

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			(W.W. Mansfield, ed., 1884	prisoners, together with the persons summoned by such officers to aid them in the discharge of such duties, while actually engaged in such duties, are exempted from the provisions of this act. Provided, further, that nothing in this act be so construed as to prohibit any person from carrying any weapon when upon a journey or upon his own premises. . . Any person, excepting such officers or persons on a journey and on their premises as are mentioned in section 1907, who shall wear or carry any such pistol as is used in the army or navy of the United States, in any manner except uncovered and in his hand, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor (kkk). Any person who shall sell, barter or exchange, or otherwise dispose of, or in any manner furnish to any person, any dirk or bowie knife, or a sword or a spear in a cane, brass or metal knucks, or any pistol of any kind whatever, except such as are used in the army or navy of the United States, and known as the navy pistol, or any kind of cartridge for any pistol, or any person who shall keep any such arms or cartridges for sale, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
34	1885	Oregon	An Act to Prevent Persons from Carrying Concealed Weapons, Feb. 18, 1885, as codified in Ore. Code, ch. S (1892).	It shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person in any manner whatever any revolver, pistol, or other fir-arm, or any knife (other than an ordinary pocket-knife), or any dirk or dagger, slung-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. . . . Any person violating any of the provisions of section 1969 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than one hundred days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any sheriff, constable, police, or other peace officer, whose duty it is to serve process or make arrests. Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction to try

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				any person or persons charged with violating any of the provisions of this act.
35	1887	Illinois	The Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois, 1887), p. 441-42	Whoever shall carry a concealed weapon upon or about his person, of the character in this act specified, or razor as a weapon, or whoever, in a threatening or boisterous manner, shall display or flourish any deadly weapon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty -five dollars (\$25) , nor more than two hundred dollars (\$ 200). . . .Section four (4) of this act shall not apply to sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen, or other peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, or to any person summoned by any of such officers to assist in making arrest, or preserving the peace, while such person so summoned is engaged in assisting such officer.
36	1887	New York (Albany)	Charter and General Ordinances of the City of Albany (Albany, 1887), 110	That any person or persons who shall carry any deadly or dangerous weapons of any kind whatever in a concealed manner within the corporate limits of the city of Albany, shall upon, conviction thereof before the Recorder’s court be fined not less than ten dollars nor inore than one hundred dollars , or imprisoned in the city jail not less than five days nor more than fifty days, or both at the discretion of the court; Provided ; That peace officers shall be exempt from the provisions of this section
37	1888	Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	The General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee (Milwaukee, 1888), 227-28	It shall be unlawful for any person except policemen, regular or special, or any officer authorized to serve process , to carry or wear concealed about his person any pistol or colt, slung -shot, cross -knuckles, knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, or bowie -knife, dirk knife, or dirk or dagger , or any other dangerous or deadly weapon, within the limits of the city of Milwaukee. . . .
38	1889	Minnesota	General Statutes of the State of Minnesota (St. Paul: 1888), p. 1006-07	A person who attempts to use against another, or who, with intent so to use, carries, conceals, or possesses any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, sand -club, or metal knuckles, or a dagger, dirk, knife, pistol or other firearm, or any dangerous weapon,

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				is guilty of a misdemeanor. . . The possession by any person other than a public officer of any of the weapons specified in the last section, concealed or furtively carried on the person, is presumptive evidence of carrying or concealing or possessing with intent to use the same in violation of that section .
39	1889	Arizona (territory)	Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona (Prescott, 1889), p. 11-12	It shall be unlawful for any person (except a peace officer in actual service and discharge of his duty) to have or carry concealed on or about his person any pistol or other firearm , dirk , dagger , slung -shot, sword cane, spear , brass knuckles , or other knuckles of metal , bowie knife or any kind of knife or weapon except a pocket-knife not manufactured and used for the purpose of offense and defense.
40	1890	Michigan	Laws of the State of Michigan Relating to Public Health (Lansing: 1889), p. 145	That it shall be unlawful for any person, except officers of the peace and night -watches legitimately employed as such , to go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, air-gun, stiletto, metallic knuckles, pocket-billie, sand-bag, skull-cracker ,slun -shot, razor, or other offensive and dangerous weapon or instrument concealed upon his person
41	1890	Maryland - 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. . . Page 297-298, Image 306-307 (1893) available at The Making	Every person in said city of Baltimore not being a conservator of the peace, entitled or required to carry such weapons as a part of his official equipment , who shall wear or carry any pistol, dirk-knife, bowie-knife, sling-shot, billy, sand-club, metal knuckles, razor or any other dangerous or deadly weapon of any kind whatsoever, (pen knives excepted.) concealed upon or about his person; and every person who shall carry or wear such weapons openly, with the intent or purpose of injuring any person, shall, upon a conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than six months in jail or in the house of correction; that this act shall not release or discharge any person or persons already offending against the general law in such cases made and provided, but any such

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			of Modern Law: Primary Sources	person or persons may be proceeded against, prosecuted and punished under the general law of this State as if this act had not been passed.