

Appendix A

Appendix A: Historical Statutes Restricting Access To Firearms**Table 1. Summary of Historical Statutes Regarding Storage of Firearms.**

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
1.	1762	Rhode Island	1762 R.I. Pub. Laws 132, “An act, providing in case of fire breaking out in the town of Newport...”	“Every person who shall import gunpowder into the town of Newport aforesaid shall cause the same to be conveyed immediately to the powder house at the North Easterly part of town...”
2.	1782	Massachusetts	1782 Mass. Acts 119, Chap. 46, “An Act in Addition to the Several Acts Already Made for the prudent Storage of Gun Powder within the Town of Boston”	“That all Cannon, Swivels, Mortars, Howitzers, Cohorns, Fire Arms, Bombs, Granades, and Iron Shells of any Kind, that shall be found in any Dwelling House, Out House, Stable, Barn, Store, Ware House, Shop, or other Building, charged with, or having in them any Gun Powder, shall be liable to be seized by either of the Firewards of the said Town : And upon Complaint made by the said Firewards to the Court of Common Pleas, of such Cannon, Swivels, Mortars, or Howitzer, being so found, the Court shall proceed to try the Merits of such Complaint by a Jury ; and if the Jury shall find such Complaint supported, such Cannon, Swivel, Mortar, or Howitzer, shall be adjudged forfeit, and be sold at public Auction.”
3.	1781-1782	Pennsylvania	Act of Apr. 13, 1782, Ch. XIV, 1781-1782 Pa. Laws, § XLII, at 41	Required gunpowder be stored on the top story of a house.
4.	1783	Pennsylvania	Act of Dec. 6, 1783, Ch. MLIX, 11 Pa. Stat. 209, § 1, “An Act for the better securing the city of Philadelphia and its liberties from danger of	“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 on thousand seven hundred and forty seven, continuing the said act in force until altered by a future assembly,’ it was directed that all gunpowder brought into the port of Philadelphia

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			gunpowder”	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 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 gunpowder, 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....”
5.	1783	Massachusetts	Act of Mar. 1, 1783, chap. 13, 1783 Mass. Acts 218	“The depositing of loaded arms in the houses of the town of Boston is dangerous”; “no loaded firearms are allowed in dwelling-house, stable, barn, out-house, ware-house, store, shop or other building.” Failure to comply resulted in forfeiture of the firearm.
6.	1784	New York	N.Y. Laws of 1784, chap. 28, at 627	Required separation of gunpowder into four stone jugs or tin canisters, which shall not contain more than seven pounds each.
7.	1786	New	1786 N.H. Laws 383, “An Act To Prevent The	“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

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		Hampshire	Keeping Of Large Quantities Of Gun-Powder In Private Houses In Portsmouth And For Appointing A Keeper Of The Magazine Belonging To Said Town.”	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 . . .”
8.	1791	Pennsylvania	1791 Pa. Laws 105, A Supplement To The Act, Entitled “An Act For Securing The City Of Philadelphia And The Neighborhood Thereof From Damage By Gun-powder,” § 1	“That it shall and may be lawful for the owners of gun-powder not deposited , or to be deposited, in the said magazine, the square to the south of Vine street, to remove and deposit the same in the said new magazine; and all gun-powder brought into the city of Philadelphia, from and after the first day of July next, shall be deposited and kept in the said new magazine subject to the regulation contained in the said first recited act.”
9.	1793	New Hampshire	1793 N.H. Laws 464, “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.”	“If any person or persons, shall keep in any dwelling-house, store or other building 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 the purpose, such person or persons shall forfeit the powder so kept . . .”
10.	1794	Maryland	1794 Md. Laws 246, Art. 32.	“That if any member of society shall suffer any damage by storing gunpowder in town, or breaming ships or other vessels at the wharfs, occasioned by the act, assent or direction, of such member, the

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				insurance of such member so suffering damage, shall thereupon become void.”
11.	1798-1813	Rhode Island	1798-1813 R.I. Pub. Laws 85, “An Act Relative To The Keeping Gun-Powder In The Town Of Providence,” §2	“All and every person and persons whomsoever, who shall hereafter keep or deposit gunpowder , in a greater quantity that 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 the purpose, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, for each and every such offense . . .”
12.	1799	New York	Ordinances of the City of New York, “To Regulate the Keeping of Gun-powder in the City of New York”	“Whereas the better to secure the inhabitants of the city of New York from the dangers they have been exposed to by large quantities of gun powder being kept in houses, shops and stores within the said city, a suitable and convenient magazine or powder house is erected and built at Inclemborg in the seventh ward for the reception of all the gunpowder which is or shall be imported into the said city: Therefore, Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York in Common council convened, That no person or persons shall keep in any house, shop store house or other place within two miles of the city hall of the said city (Magazines of powder of the United States or of this state only excepted) any more or greater quantity of gun powder at one time than twenty-eight pounds, and that in four separate stone jugs or in tin canisters, each of which shall not contain more than seven pounds weight of gun-powder, under the penalty of twelve dollars and fifty cents for every offense.”
13.	1806	Kentucky	1806 Ky. Acts 122, “An Act to Amend the Several Acts for the Better Regulation of the	“Said trustees are hereby authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary and proper relative to the keeping of gunpowder in the said town of Lexington, and if necessary may prohibit any inhabitants of said town, from keeping in the settled parts thereof, any

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			Town of Lexington,” § 3	quantity of gun powder which might in case of fire be dangerous . . .”
14.	1816	Louisiana	1816 La. Acts 92, “An Act to Amend the act entitled ‘An Act to Incorporate the City of New Orleans’ and the Act Entitled ‘An Act To Determine the Mode of Election of the Mayor, Recorder, and Other Public Officers Necessary for the Administration and Police of the City of New Orleans and for Other Purposes,’” § 1	“The Mayor and City Council of the City of New Orleans shall have power and authority . . . To prevent gun powder being stowed within the walls and suburbs in such quantity as to endanger the public safety . . .”
15.	1817-1818	Mississippi	1817-18 Miss. Laws 220, “Supplemental To An Act To Erect The Town Of Natchez Into A City To Incorporate The Same,” § 2	“That said president and select men, shall and may, from time to time, pass ordinances to regulate the keeping, carting and transporting gun powder or other combustible or dangerous materials . . .”
16.	1820	South Carolina	Ordinances of the Town of Columbia, “An Ordinance to Prohibit the Keeping of more gun powder in the town	“Be it ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of the town of Columbia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of July next, no merchant, retailer, dealer in powder, or any person or persons whatever, within the said town, shall retain, keep or have in his, her or their possession, at any time, a greater

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			of Columbia than a certain quantity, and for other purposes therein mentioned”	<p>quantity of gunpowder than fifty pounds weight. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty , and lawful for the fire-masters, or any two of them, as also for the town marshal, on information given to them, or the same coming to their knowledge, by any means whatever, of a greater quantity of gunpowder than fifty pounds weight, being in the possession of, or within the enclosure of any person or persons whatsoever, to enter into the enclosures of any person or persons whatsoever, to enter into the enclosures house or houses, out-houses, stables, and yards f every owner or tenant of the same within the town of Columbia, and enquire, search and examine if any greater quantity than fifty pounds weight are lodged or contained in any such place within the said town; and, if upon such information, examination or search, the said fire-masters or town marshal shall have just grounds to suspect, or be satisfied that a greater quantity of gunpowder than is allowed by this ordinance, is lodged or contained in any such place or places aforesaid, they are hereby required, immediately thereupon, to give information thereof to the intendant and wardens of the said town. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every owner or tenant of such house or houses, places or enclosures, after being duly summoned to appear before the intendant and wardens, and upon a conviction of each and every such offence, as is prohibited by this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. Provided nevertheless, That if any person or persons shall erect or build such a building or buildings within the limits of the said town, in which gunpowder may be lodged or deposited, without endangering the said town, or the property of any of the citizens thereof, and to be approved by the said fire-masters and the intendant and wardens, that then such building or buildings shall exempt the proprietors or owners who have gun-powder deposited therein, form the fines by this ordinance imposed, except as before excepted.”</p>

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17.	1821	Maine	1821 Me. Laws 98, “An Act for the Prevention of Damage by Fire, and the Safe Keeping of Gun Powder,” chap. 25, § 5	“Be it further enacted, That it shall, and may be lawful for any one or more of the selectmen of any town to enter any building, or other place, in such town, to search for gun powder, which they may have reason to suppose to be concealed or kept, contrary to the rules and regulations which shall be established in such town, according to the provisions of this Act, first having obtained a search warrant therefore according to law.”
18.	1822	Missouri	1822 Mo. Laws 42, “An Act To Incorporate Inhabitants Of The Town Of St. Louis,” § 12	“The Mayor and Board of Aldermen, shall have power by ordinance, to . . . regulate . . . the storage of gun powder, tar, pitch, rosin, hemp, cotton and other combustible materials.”
19.	1828	Pennsylvania	Ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh, “An Ordinance Containing Regulations as to Gun-Powder,” § 1	“That No shopkeeper or other person or persons, shall keep, at the same time, in any house, shop, cellar or warehouse, or other apartment, or in any boat within the said city, more than thirty pounds weight of gun powder. § 2. That the aforesaid quantity of gun-powder allowed to be kept within the city, shall be deposited in a place by itself, separate from other goods and commodities, and shall be secured by lock and key, or in some other safe manner. § 3. That not person shall carry or convey in any dray, cart, wagon or other carriage, any greater quantity of gunpowder than thirty pounds weight, at any one time, in or through the city, without securing the same in a good bag or bags, or within a canvas or other safe covering completely around the said powder, sufficient to prevent the same from scattering from the said carriage. §4. That if any person or persons shall offend against or violate any of the sections contained in this ordinance, he she or they, so offending, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of fifty dollars.”
20.	1828	Missouri	Ordinances of the City of St. Louis, “An	“Be it ordained by the Mayor and board of Aldermen of the city of St. Louis, That no store or shopkeeper, or other person or persons, shall

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			Ordinance Containing Regulations as to Gun Powder,” §§ 1-5	keep, at the same time, in any house, shop, store, cellar or warehouse, or in any boat, more than thirty pounds of gunpowder, within the limits of the City. § 2. And be it further ordained, That the aforesaid quantity of powder allowed to be kept within the limits of the city, shall be kept in close kegs or canisters, and be kept in a good and safe place. § 3. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall offend against, or violate this ordinance, he, she or they, so offending, shall upon conviction thereof pay a fine of twenty dollars. § 4. And be it further ordained, That no boat owner, shall be allowed to keep more than one keg of powder on board his boat, within three days of his arrival, and shall be liable to the same fine as if the powder had been kept in any store or warehouse. § 5. And be it further ordained, That the Mayor or any alderman, is hereby authorized, as often as he shall be informed, oath, of probable cause to suspect any person or persons whomsoever, of concealing or keeping within the said city, any quantity of gunpowder over and above thirty pounds, as aforesaid, to issue a search warrant to examine into the truth of such allegation or suspicion, and search any place whatever therein.”
21.	1832	Ohio	1832 Ohio Laws 194, “An Act To Regulate The Keeping Of Gunpowder In The City Of Cincinnati,” § 1	“It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to deposit or keep in any store, ware house or other building in the city of Cincinnati any greater quantity than twenty eight pounds of gunpowder at any one time, and all gunpowder which shall be deposited or kept in said city contrary to the provisions of this act or contrary to the provisions of any of the ordinances of said city shall be forfeited to the said city of Cincinnati, and may be seized and disposed of in such a manner as the city council of said city shall by ordinance prescribe.”
22.	1834	Massachusetts	“An Act in Addition to the Several Acts Already Made for the Prudent Storage of Gun	“That all cannons, swivels, mortars, howitzers, cohorns, fire arms, bombs, grenades, and iron shells of any kind, that shall be found in any dwelling house, out house, stable, barn, store, warehouse, shop or other building, charged with or having in them any gunpowder, shall be

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			Powder within the Town of Boston,” § 1.	liable to be seized by either of the Firewards of said town; and upon complaint made by the said firewards to the Court of Common Pleas, of such Cannon, swivels, mortars, or howitzers, being so found, the Court shall proceed to try the merits of such complaint by a jury; and if the jury shall find such complaint supported, such cannon, swivel, mortar or howitzer, shall be adjudged forfeit, and sold at public auction; one half of the proceeds thereof shall be disposed of the the Firewards, and the other half to the use of the poor of the town of Boston. And when any fire arms, or any bomb, grenade, or other shell, shall be found in any house, outhouse, barn, stable, store, ware house, shop or other building, so charged, or having gun powder in the same, the same shall be liable to be seized in a manner aforesaid; and on complaint thereof, made and supported before a Justice of the Peace, shall be sold and disposed of, as is above provided for cannon.”
23.	1835	Ohio	Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati, “An Ordinance to Regulate the Keeping of Gunpowder,” §§ 1-4.	“Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Cincinnati, That no person or persons in the city of Cincinnati, shall keep, have, or possess, in any house, warehouse, shops, shed, or other building, nor in any street, side walk, lane, alley, passage way, or yard, nor in any cellar, wagon, cary, or carriage, of any kind whatever; nor in any other place, within said city, gun powder in any way or manner, other than as provided for by this ordinance; nor in any quantity exceeding twenty-five pounds, to be divided into six equal parts. § 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell gun powder by retail within said city, without having first obtained a license from the city council for that purpose; and every person obtaining a grant for a license to sell gun powder, shall receive a certificate of such grant from the city clerk, and pay into the city treasury, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars; besides fifty cents to the Mayor for issuing the same; Provided that license be granted to not more than four persons in any one ward,

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				<p>and so that they be separated from each other, by at least two entire blocks or squares; and all applications for such license, shall be in writing, stating the situation where such gunpowder is to be kept. § 3. Be it further ordained, That every person who obtains a license as aforesaid to retail gunpowder, shall keep the same in tin canisters, well secured with good and sufficient covers; and shall place on the store or building containing the same, a sign with the words, LICENSED TO SELL GUN POWDER, Provided that nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed to prevent any person from carrying gun powder through the streets in its exportation, or to some place of deposit, without the limits of the corporation, if the same be put up in tight and well secured kegs or vessels. § 4. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the city marshal and his deputies, and any of the fire wardens, on any day, (Sundays excepted) between sun rising and setting, to enter into any house or building, or any other place within said city, where gun powder is kept or suspect to be kept, and examine the premises, and if they or either of them shall find any gun powder, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, they or either of them shall seize such powder, together with the vessel containing the same, in the name of the city of Cincinnati; and the officer making such seizure, if he be other than the marshal, shall forthwith report such seizure to the marshal, who shall immediately take charge of the gun powder so seized, as if in case of seizure by himself; and in either case he shall immediately take charge of the gun powder so seized; to be conveyed to some safe place of deposit without the limits of the city. And the marshal shall, moreover, forthwith report such seizure to the mayor, with the name of the person in whose possession such gun powder was seized, or with the name of the owner, if his name be known, whereupon the mayor shall issue a citation against the owner, if known and within his jurisdiction, and if not, then against the person whose possession such gunpowder was seized, citing the defendant to appear on a day to be named in such</p>

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				citation, and show cause, if any he have, why the gun powder so seized should not be forfeited to the city, and a fine imposed agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance; upon which citation proceedings shall be had as in other cases upon the city ordinances, and if a final judgment of forfeiture be pronounced against the gun powder so seized, the marshal shall proceed to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of said city, after having given three days notice of such sale. . .”
24.	1837	New Jersey	1837 N.J. Laws 373, “An Act To Incorporate The City Of Trenton,” § 24	“For regulating the keeping and transporting of gunpowder or other combustible or dangerous materials.”
25.	1838	Florida	1838 Fla. Laws 70, “An Act To Incorporate the City of Key West,” § 8	“Be it further enacted, that the common council of said city shall have power and authority to prevent and remove nuisances . . . to provide safe storage of gunpowder. . .”
26.	1839	Texas	1839 Tex. Gen. Laws 214, “An Act To Incorporate The City Of Austin,” § 7	“to prevent gunpowder being stored within the city and suburbs in such quantities as to endanger the public safety. . .”
27.	1845	Delaware	4 Del. Laws 281, “An Act To Alter And Re-Establish The Charter Of The Borough Of Wilmington,” § 11	“to regulate the storage of gunpowder, or any other dangerously combustible matter...”
28.	1846	Michigan	Gunpowder, §§ 3-6.	“The inhabitants of every township or incorporated village, may at any regular meeting, order that no gunpowder shall be kept in any place within the limits of such township or village, unless the same shall be

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				kept in tight casks or canisters; and that no gunpowder above the quantity of fifty pounds, shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store or other building, or in any ship or vessel, which shall be within the distance of twenty five rods from any other building, or from any wharf; that no gunpowder above the quantity of twenty-five pounds shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store or other building within ten rods of any other building; and that no gunpowder above the quantity of one pound, shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store or other building, within ten rods of any other building, unless the same shall be well secured in copper, tin or brass canisters, holding not exceeding five pounds each , and closely covered with copper, brass or tin covers. § 4. Upon complaint being made on oath to any justice of the peace, by any township or village officer, that he has probable cause to suspect that gunpowder is deposited or kept within the limits of the township or village, contrary to any order, such justice may issue his warrant directed to any constable of such township, or the marshal of such village, ordering him to enter any shop, store or other building, or vessel specified in said warrant, and there to make diligent search for the gunpowder suspected to have been deposited or kept as aforesaid and to make return of his doing to such justice forth with. § 5. If any person shall commit either of the offences mentioned in the two proceeding sections, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; but the two preceding sections shall not extend to any manufactory of gunpowder, nor in any case prevent the transportation thereof through any township, or from one part of any township to another part thereof.”
29.	1848	Alabama	1848 Ala. Acts 121, “An Act To Prevent the Storage of Gunpowder in larger quantities than one hundred pounds	“It shall be unlawful for the Corporation of the City of Mobile, or any person or persons to receive or keep, or have in storage in any building of any kind within three miles of the Mobile River, or bay, any gunpowder or gun cotton or any explosive material; in larger quantities than one hundred pounds, unless the same be kept on one of the islands in the

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			within the City of Mobile”	Mobile river or bay.”
30.	1848	Maine	Ordinances of the City of Portland, Of Gunpowder, §§ 1-4	“§ 1. No person not licensed to keep and sell gunpowder shall keep or have in his shop, store, dwelling house or other tenement, at any one time, a larger quantity of gunpowder than one pound. § 2. No person licensed to keep and sell gunpowder shall have or keep in his store, shop, dwelling house or in any other tenement or place whatever at any one time, a larger quantity of gunpowder then twenty-five pounds. § 3. Every person licensed to keep and sell gunpowder shall provide himself with a strongly made copper chest or box with a copper cover well secured, with hinges and a lock of the same material, and the keg or canister in which said powder may be, shall be kept in said copper chest or box, which shall at all times, be placed near the outer door of the building in which it is kept, in convenient place to remove in case of fire. § 4. No person shall haul unto, or lay at any wharf in the city, any vessel having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding twenty-five pounds, without first having obtained a permit from the mayor and aldermen, and said permit shall designate the wharf at which said powder may be landed, or received on board.”
31.	1848	Connecticut	“A Law Relative to the Storage and Sale of Gunpowder”	“That hereafter no person or persons shall within the limits hereafter described, either directly or indirectly, sell and deliver any gunpowder, or have, store, or keep any quantity of gunpowder greater than one pound weight, without having obtained a license for that purpose from said Court of Common Council, in the manner herein prescribed. Provided, that no thing in this by-law contained shall be construed to prevent any person from having or keeping in his or their possession a greater quantity of powder than one pound weight, during any military occasion or public celebration, while acting under any military commander, and in obedience to his orders, or under permission and authority therefor, first had and obtained of the Mayor or some one of

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				<p>the Aldermen of said city. Provided Also, That any person or persons purchasing gunpowder shall be allowed between the rising and setting of the sun, sufficient time to transport the same from any place without said limits, through said limits to any place without the same. 2d. The Court of Common Council aforesaid, shall have powder, on application to them made to grant and give any meet person or persons a license to sell gunpowder, and for that purpose to have, store, and keep gunpowder in quantity not exceeding at any one time seven pounds weight, and that well secured in a tin canister or canisters and at such place or places within said limits and for such term of time, not exceeding one years, as said Court shall deem fit; which license shall be signed by the Clerk of said Court, and shall be in the form following, viz: Whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of New Haven, in Court of Common Council convened have approved of ___, as a suitable and proper person to keep, store, and sell gunpowder within the City of New Haven, We do therefore give license to said ___, to sell gunpowder at (describe the place) and for the purpose aforesaid, to have keep, and store in said building any quantity of gunpowder not exceeding at any one time seven pounds weight, until the ___ day of ___. . . For which license the person receiving the same shall pay the City Clerk twenty-five cents; and the same shall be by said Clerk recorded at full length. And before any license shall be given aforesaid, the person or persons receiving the same shall pay the Clerk aforementioned, for the use of said city, a sum after the rate of five dollars per annum. . . 6th If any person shall sell, keep, or store any gunpowder within the limits aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and spirit of this by law, or without complying with all the pre-requisites enjoined thereby; such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty-four dollars, one half to him who shall give information, and the other half to the use of the city.”</p>

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32.	1850	Tennessee	“An Act to Reduce the Several Acts Incorporating the Town of Nashville in one act, and to Amend the Same,” § 6	“The Mayor and Aldermen shall have power, by ordinance within the city – 25 th . To regulate the storage of gun-powder, tar, pitch, rosin, salt-petre, gun-cotton, and all other combustible material, and the use of lights, candles and stove-pipes in all stables, shops, and other places.”
33.	1851	California	1851 Cal. Stat. 361, “An Act to Reincorporate the City of San Francisco,” § 13	“To regulate the location of slaughterhouses, markets, stables, and houses for the storage of gun-powder and other combustibles.”
34.	1851	New Mexico	1851 N.J. Laws 114, “An Act Incorporating The city of Santa Fe,” § 7	“The board of common councilors shall have power to pass by laws and ordinances . . . to prohibit the firing of fire-arms . . . to regulate and prescribe the quantities and places in which gunpowder or other dangerous combustibles may be kept.”
35.	1852	Indiana	The Revised Statutes of the State of Indiana, Passed at the Thirty-Sixth Session of the General Assembly; Towns, § 22.	“The board of trustees shall have the following powers, viz: . . .Third. . . to regulate the storage of [gunpowder] and other dangerous materials;...”
36.	1853	Massachusetts	Ordinances of Salem, Fire, § 18, By an act passed March 6, 1847	“By an act passed March 6, 1847, the inhabitants of any town, and the government of any city in this Commonwealth, may order than no gun-cotton, or other substance prepared like it, for explosion, shall be kept within the limits of such town or city, excepting under the regulation and penalties that were then applicable by law to gunpowder; and if it shall be considered necessary for public safety, they may restrict the quantity to be so kept to one-fifth of the weight of gunpowder allowed by law in each case provided for. . . § 22. The inhabitants of every town

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				may order, that no gunpowder shall be kept in any place, within the limits of such town, unless the same shall be well secured in tight casks or canisters; and that no gunpowder above the quantity of fifty pounds, shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store, or other building, or in any ship or vessel which shall be within the distance of twenty-five rods from any other building or wharf; that no gunpowder, above the quantity of twenty-five pounds, shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store, or other building within ten rods of any other building; and that no gunpowder, above the quantity of one pound, shall be kept or deposited in any shop, store, or other building in such town, unless the same be well secured in copper, tin, or brass canisters, holding not exceeding five pounds each and closely covered with copper, brass or tin cover.”
37.	1855	Illinois	1855 Ill. Laws, 25, “An Act To Incorporate The Town Of Daville,” § 16	“[the town council shall have the power to] to regulate the storage of tar, pitch, rosin, gun-powder and other combustible material.”
38.	1856	Iowa	“An Ordinance to Regulate the Storage and Sale of Gunpowder in the City of Burlington,” §§ 1-4.	“Be it ordained by the city Council of the city of Burlington, That it shall not be lawful for any merchant, trader, or other person, to retail or deliver gun-powder in said city in the night time, under a fine of five dollars. §2. It shall not be lawful for any such person to keep for sale or other purposes in said city, in his place of business, more than twenty-five pounds of gunpowder at any one time, and then only in a safe canister. § 3. It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to store away gun-powder for safe keeping, in any quantity whatever, in any ware-house, dwelling house, cellar, or other building or place within the limits of said city, unless such house or place shall have first been designated by the city Council of said city and by them approbated as a suitable place for that purpose, and then only so long as the same shall from time to time be deemed suitable by the said city council. § 4. If any person shall violate any of the provisions of the third section of this ordinance he shall forfeit for the use of the corporation all the gun-

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				powder which the person so violating the same may have on hand, and on conviction thereof, shall also pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and the city Marshal shall seize and remove such powder to a secure place and dispose of it by sale, and pay the proceeds, reserving costs and charges, into the city treasury.”
39.	1857	Washington	1857 Wash. Sess. Laws 116, “An Act to Incorporate the City of Vancouver,” chap. 1, § 32, pt. 16	“To regulate the storage and sale of gunpowder, or other combustible material, and to provide, by all possible and proper means, against danger or risk of damage by fire arising from carelessness, negligence or otherwise...”
40.	1860	Kansas	1860 Kan. Sess. Laws 137, “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Several Act Relating to the City of Lawrence,” § 25, pt. 7	“To regulate the keeping and conveying of gun powder and other combustible and dangerous materials, and the use of candles and lights in barns and stables.”
41.	1862	Oregon	1862 Or. Laws 9, “An Act To Incorporate The City Of Albany,” § 6	“[T]o regulate the storage of gun powder and other combustible materials and the use of candles, lamps and other lights in shops, stables and other places....”
42.	1863	Idaho	1863 Idaho Sess. Laws 634, “To Incorporate the City of Idaho in Boise County,” § 5	“Said mayor and common council shall have full power and authority . . . To regulate the storage of gunpowder and other combustible materials. . .”
43.	1864	Kentucky	“An Ordinance Regulating the Sale of Powder in the City of Covington,” §§ 1-3.	“Be it ordained by the City Council of Covington, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect, within the limits of the corporation, any powder magazine, or any other building for the purpose of storing gun powder in greater quantities than is hereafter

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
				specified ; and any person violating the provision of this section shall, on conviction before the Mayor, forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and ten dollars for every twenty-four hours said building shall be used or occupied for the storage of more than twenty-five pounds of powder. § 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any person to keep, in storage or for sale, more than one hundred pounds of powder in any one house in said city, at any one time: and that amount, or any part thereof, shall be securely and carefully kept and closed in a good and sufficient safe, so that it can no by any means be exposed. A violation of this section shall subject the person to a fine, on conviction, of five dollars for every offense. § 3. Be it further ordained, That no person or persons shall sell, or keep for sale, in said city, any gun powder without having first obtained a permission so to do from the Mayor of said city, who shall before said license is granted , be fully assured and satisfied that the applicant has good and sufficient safes to keep powder in, in conformity with the second section of this ordinance; and when the Mayor is satisfied that the license may be granted without too much risk to the community at large, he shall issue said license to the applicant, upon his paying into the City Treasury the sum of twenty dollars for one year's license, and to the Mayor fifty cents, and to the City Clerk twenty-five cents, for their certificates. Any person who shall sell any gunpowder in said city form and after the passage of this ordinance, without having first obtained a license therefor, shall, for each and every offense, forfeit, pay, on conviction, the sum of five dollars and costs."
44.	1864-1865	Utah	1864-65 Utah Laws 47, "To Incorporate The City Of Payson," § 27	"To direct or prohibit the location and management of houses for the storing of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin or other combustible and dangerous materials within the city, and to regulate the conveying of gunpowder."

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
45.	1867	Colorado	The Revised Statutes of Colorado: as Passed at the Seventh Session of the Legislative Assembly, Convened on the Second Day of December, A.D. 1867, "Towns and Cities: General Powers of Trustees," §1	"The board of trustees of every such town shall have control of the finances, and all the property, real and personal belonging to the corporation; and shall likewise have power within the limits of the town: . . . Seventh, To provide regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to prevent the erection of wooden buildings with prescribed limits, to regulate the construction of chimneys, furnaces and fire-places; to regulate the storage of gunpowder, guncotton, nitro-glycerine, tar, pitch, resin, and other combustible or inflammable materials, and to prescribe the places the places and manner of storing the same."
46.	1867	Nebraska	1867 Neb. Laws 68, "An Act To Incorporate Nebraska City," § 25	"The city council shall regulate the keeping and sale of gun-powder within the city . . ."
47.	1867	New Hampshire	Safe Keeping of Gunpowder, § 1	"The board of firewards, if any, or the selectmen of any town, may establish rules and regulations from time to time relative to the times and places at which gunpowder may be brought to or carried from such town, by land or water, and the time when and the manner in which the same may be transported through the same. § 2. Any two firewards, police officers, or selectmen may search any building in the compact part of any town,, and any vessel lying in any port, in which they have cause to suspect that gunpowder in a greater quantity shall be found, shall seize the same as forfeited. § 3. Any person who shall keep or knowingly suffer any quantity of gunpowder greater than twenty-five pounds to be kept or stored in any such building or vessel, or aid or assist in keeping or storing the same, or shall know that the same is so stored or kept, and shall not forthwith inform one of the firewards, police officers, or selectmen thereof, shall forfeit a sum not more than five dollars nor less than one dollar, for every day the same shall be so stored or kept."

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
48.	1875	West Virginia	Ordinances of Martinsburg, “An Ordinance to Prevent Certain Improper Practices Therein Specified,” § 12.	“It shall not be lawful for any person to keep in any shop, store, warehouse or other house or building within this town, without the special permission or authority from the council, a greater quantity of gun or rock powder at any time than twenty-five pounds; and every person so offending against the provision of this section shall forfeit and pay to the town a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars.”
49.	1876	Vermont	1876 Vt. Acts & Resolves 357, “An Act In Amendment Of An Act To Incorporate The Village Of St. Albans, Approved November 18, 1859, And Of The Several Amendments Thereof Heretofore Enacted,” § 10, pt. 8	“To regulate the manufacture and keeping of gunpowder, ashes and all other dangerous and combustible material.”
50.	1877	Nevada	1877 Nev. Stat. 88, “An Act to Amend An Act Entitled ‘An Act Entitled An Act To Incorporate The Town Of Gold Hill,’ Approved February Twenty-one, Eighteen Hundred And Seventy Three,” § 1, pt. 5.	“The Board of Trustees shall have power . . . To regulate the storage of gunpowder and other explosive or other combustible material...”

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
51.	1884	Hawaii	“On the Safe Keeping of Gunpowder,” §§ 354-349	“§ 354 The Minister of the Interior may make such regulations for the storing, keeping and transportation of gunpowder, in any town of the kingdom, as he may think the public safety requires; and no person shall store, keep or transport any gunpowder, in any other quantity or manner than is prescribed in such regulations. § 355. Whoever shall violate any such regulations, shall be fined for each offense, not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars. § 356. All gunpowder introduced into, or kept in any town contrary to said regulations, may be seized by any sheriff, or any other officer of police, and the same shall be forfeited for the benefit of the public treasury. § 357. Any person injured by the explosion of any gunpowder, in the possession of any person contrary to the regulations prescribed by the Minister of the interior, may have an action for damages against the person having custody or possession of the same, at the time of the explosion, or against the owner of the same, if cognizant of such neglect. § 358. All Sheriffs, and other officer of police, shall have authority to enter any building, or place, to search for gunpowder supposed to be concealed there contrary to law; and any Police or District Justice, may grant a search warrant for that purpose. § 359. No regulations for the safe keeping of gunpowder shall take effect until they have been published three weeks successively in some newspaper in the town, or by posting up attested copies of them in three conspicuous places in such town.”
52.	1883	Wisconsin	1883 Wis. Sess. Laws 294, “An Act To Revise, Consolidate And Amend The Charter Of The City Of Wausau,” Chap. 151, § 38	“The powers conferred upon the said council to provide for the abatement or removal of nuisances, shall not bar or hinder suits, prosecutions or proceedings in the courts according of law. Depots, houses or buildings of any kind, wherein more than twenty-five pounds of gun powder are deposited, stored or kept at any one time . . . within the limits of said city are hereby declared and shall be deemed public or common nuisances.”

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
53.	1883	Wisconsin	1883 Wis. Sess. Laws 368, “An Act To Revise, Consolidate And Amend The City Charter Of The City Of Fond Du Lac,” chap. 6, § 8, pt. 13	“To prevent and prohibit the manufacture, keeping or storing of nitroglycerine, and to regulate the keeping and storing of gunpowder, gun cotton, burning fluids, coal oils and other dangerous explosive materials, in said city, and to provide for the inspection of illuminating fluids.”
54.	1884	Minnesota	Ordinances of the City of Saint Paul, “The Common Council – Its General Powers and Duties,” § 19	“To provide for the receipt, storage, transportation, safe keeping and dealing and traffic in gun powder, gun cotton, petroleum, kerosene or other dangerous, explosive or inflammable oils or substances within said city, or within one mile of the corporate limits thereof, and to provide for the summary condemnation or destruction of any of said articles as may be kept, stored, dealt in, transported through or received in said city, contrary to such ordinance s said city may enact for the safety of life and property therein.”
55.	1887	Montana	1887 Mont. Laws 68, “An Act To Amend An Act Entitled An Act Concerning The Storage Of Gunpowder,” § 2	“No person, company or corporation shall store, deposit or keep within the limits of any city, town or village, gun-powder, nitroglycerine, guncotton, dynamite, and other dangerous or powerful explosives exceeding fifty pounds, and no magazine or storehouse where such explosives are stored or kept, shall hereafter be located nearer than one half mile from such city, town or village; provided this act shall not be construed to prevent the keeping of a reasonable supply of powder in any safe place at a mine.”
56.	1890	South Dakota	1890 S.D. Sess. Laws 72, “An Act To Provide For The Incorporation Of Cities And Their Classification According To Population,” pt. 53.	“To Regulate and prevent the storage of gun powder, tar, pitch, resin, coal, oil, benizine . . . also to regulate and restrain the use of fire-works, fire crackers, torpedoes, roman candles, sky rockets, and other pyrotechnic displays...”

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
57.	1895	North Dakota	“Keeping Explosives,” § 7290	“Every person who makes or keeps gunpowder, saltpeter, gun-cotton, nitroglycerine or dynamite or any compound of the same, or any fulminate or substance which is intended to be used by exploding or igniting the same, in order to produce a force to propel missiles or to rend apart substances, within any city, town or village, and any person who carries any of such explosives through the streets thereof, in any quantity or manner prohibited by law or by any ordinance, by law or regulation of said city, town or village, is guilty of a misdemeanor.”
58.	1899	West Virginia	1899 W.Va. Acts 24, “An Act To Amend And Re-Enact And To Reduce Into One Act, The Several Acts Incorporating The Town Of Sisterville, In The county Of Tyler; Defining The Powers Thereof, And Describing The Limits Of Said Town; And Incorporating The city Of Sisterville, In Said Tyler County, “ pt. 28	“The council of said city shall have power . . . To regulate the keeping of gunpowder and other inflammable or dangerous substances. . .”
59.	1900	Georgia	1900 Ga. Laws 201	“Be it further enacted, That the town council of said town shall have power and authority . . . to regulate the keeping and selling of dynamite, gunpowder, kerosene and all other hazardous articles of merchandise.”
60.	1901	North Carolina	1901 N. C. Sess. Laws 338, § 14.	“That among the powers conferred upon the Commissioners are the following: . . . to control the manner in which dynamite, blasting powder, gunpowder and other explosives and highly inflammable and

#	Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
				dangerous substances may be stored and sold...”
61.	1903	Oklahoma	1903 Okla. Sess. Laws 107, § 4	“The board of trustees shall have the following powers. . . to regulate the storage of gunpowder and other materials.”

Table 2. Summary of Historical Statutes Restricting Children's Access to Firearms

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
1855	Connecticut	"A ByLaw in relation to the Firing of Guns and Pistols, within the limits of the city of New-London, and making parents and guardians, and masters liable for breaches of by-laws by minors and apprentices."	"Be it ordained by the mayor and aldermen, and common council and freemen of the city of New-London, That not gun or pistol shall be fired at any time within the limits of said city, unless on some public day of review, and then by order of the officers of the military companies of said city, or by permission of the mayor, or one of the aldermen o said city; and whosoever shall fire any gun or pistol, contrary to the form and effect of this by-law shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered by due process in any court in said city, proper to try the same. § 2. And whereas the firing of guns and pistols, crackers, or other fire works is most frequently done by apprentices and minors under age, who are unable to pay the forfeiture incurred by the by law of this city – be it also ordained that where any minor or apprentice shall be guilty of any breach of the by-laws relating to the firing of guns, pistols, crackers, or other fire-works, the parent, guardian , or master of such minor or apprentice, shall be liable to pay the forfeitures by said by-law and the same shall be recoverable of any parent, guardian or master, by action of debt brought on said by law, before any court in said city proper to try the same, and it shall be the duty of the city attorney and lawful for any other person to prosecute for said penalty: and one-half of said penalty shall go to the informer, or the person prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the city."
1856	Alabama	Act of February 2 nd , 1856, Pamphlet Acts of 1855-6, p. 17	Makes it a misdemeanor to "sell, or give, or lend to any male minor a pistol."
1857	Kentucky	"An Ordinance as to	"No person shall retail gunpowder to minors under fifteen years of age,

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
		Retailing Gun Powder”	or free colored persons, without authority form his parent or guardian, or to slaves without authority from his master. Any person doing so in either case, shall be fined twenty dollars.”
1859	Kentucky	1859 Ky. Acts 245, “An Act to Amend An Act Entitled ‘An Act to Reduce to One the Several Acts in Relation to the Town of Harrodsburg,’” § 23	“If any person, other than the parent or guardian, shall sell, give or loan, any pistol, dirk, bowie knife, brass knucks, slung-shot, colt, cane-gun, or other deadly weapon, which is carried concealed, to any minor, or slave, or free negro, he shall be fined fifty dollars.”
1867	Tennessee	Ordinances of the City of Memphis, “Selling Liquores or Weapons to Minors,” § 4864.	“Any person who sells, loans or gives to any minor a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, Arkansas toothpick, hunters’s knife, or like dangerous weapon, except a gun for hunting or weapon for defense in travelling, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail at the discretion of the court.”
1870-1871	Tennessee	“Offences Against Public Policy and Economy,” § 4864.	“Any person who sells, loans, or gives to any minor a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, Arkansas tooth-pick, hunter’s knife, or like dangerous weapon, except a gun for hunting or weapon for defense in travelling , is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty five dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail at the discretion of the court.”
1874	Illinois	Ordinances of Chicago, “An Ordinance Prohibiting the Sale to or Furnishing Minors with Firearms,” § 1.	“That no person within said city shall sell to or in any manner furnish any minor with any gun, pistol, revolver, or other firearms; and any person offending against this ordinance shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.”
1877	Alabama	“Offenses Against Public Health,” § 4230	“Selling, giving, or lending, pistol or bowie knife, or like knife, to boy under eighteen. – Any person who sells, gives, or lends, to any boy

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
			under eighteen years of age, any pistol, or bowie knife, or other knife of like kind or description, must on conviction be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars”
1878	Wisconsin	“Offenses Against Lives and Persons of Individuals,” § 4397	“§4397a. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or use , or have in his possession, for the purpose of exposing for sale or use, any toy pistol, toy revolver, or other toy fire-arm. (2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. § 4397b. (1) It shall be unlawful for any minor, within this state, to go armed with any pistol or revolver, and it shall be the duty of all sheriffs, constables, or other public police officers to take from any minor any pistol or revolver, found in his possession. (2) It shall be unlawful for any dealer in pistols or revolvers, or any other person to sell, loan or give any pistol or revolver to any minor in this state. Sanborn, Arthur Loomis.”
1878	Mississippi	1878 Miss. Laws 175, “An Act To Prevent The Carrying Of Concealed Weapons And For Other Purposes,” §§ 2-3.	“It shall not be lawful for any person to sell to any minor or person intoxicated, knowing him to be a minor or in a state of intoxication, any weapon of the kind or description in the first section of this Act described (pistols, various knives etc. , or any pistol cartridge, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars . . . § 3. Any father, who shall knowingly suffer or permit any minor son under the age of sixteen years to carry concealed in whole or in part, any weapon of the kind or description in the first section of this act described (pistols, knives, etc.) shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and if the fine and costs are not paid, shall be condemned to hard labor . . .”

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
1881	Indiana	Section 1886 R.S. 1881	Bans selling a deadly weapon to a minor.
1881	Pennsylvania	Act of June 10, 1881, § 1	Makes any person, “who shall knowingly and willfully sell or cause to be sold, to any person under sixteen years of age, any cannon, revolver, pistol or other such deadly weapon, guilty of an offense.”
1881	Florida	1881 Fla. Laws 87, “An Act to Prevent the Selling, Hiring, Bartering, Lending or Giving to Minors under Sixteen Years of Age, or to any person of unsound mind, certain Fire-arms or other dangerous weapons,” chap. 3285, § 1-2.	“...it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, hire, barter, lend or give to any minor under sixteen years of age any pistol, dirk or other arm or weapon, other than an ordinary pocket-knife, or a gun or rifle used for hunting, without the permission of the parent of such minor, or the person having charge to such minor, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, hire, barter, lend or give to any person or persons of unsound mind any dangerous weapon, other than an ordinary pocket knife. § 2. Any person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months.”
1882	Illinois	“Deadly Weapons: Selling or Giving to Minor,” § 54b.	“Whoever, not being the father, guardian, or employer or the minor herein named, by himself or agent, shall sell, give or loan, hire, or barter, or shall offer to sell, give, loan, hire or barter to any minor within this state, any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon of like character capable of being secreted upon the person, 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 (\$200).”
1882	Massachusetts	“Of Explosive Compounds; Penalty for Selling Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, etc. to children,” § 1.	“Whoever sells to a child under the age of sixteen years, without the written consent of its parent or guardian, any cartridge or fixed ammunition of which any fulminate is a component part, or a gun, pistol, or other mechanical contrivance arranged for the explosion of such cartridge or of any fulminate, shall be liable to a penalty of not

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
			less than five nor more than fifty dollars.”
1883	Michigan	1883 Mich. Pub. Acts 144, “An Act To Prevent The Sale And Use Of Toy Pistols,” § 1	“That no person shall, sell, give, or furnish to any child under the age of thirteen years, any cartridge of any form or material, or any pistol, gun, or other mechanical contrivance, specially arranged or designated for the explosion of the same.”
1883	Kansas	1883 Kan. Sess. Laws 159, “An Act To Prevent Selling, Trading Or Giving Deadly Weapons Or Toy Pistols To Minors, And To Provide Punishment Therefor,” §§ 1-2	“§ 1. Any person who shall sell, trade, give, loan or otherwise furnish any pistol, revolver, or toy pistol, by which cartridges or caps may be exploded, or any dirk, bowie knife, brass knuckles, slung shot, or other dangerous weapons to any minor, or to any person of notoriously unsound mind, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars. § 2. Any minor who shall have in his possession any pistol, revolver or toy pistol, by which cartridges may be exploded, or any dirk, bowie-knife, brass knuckles, slung shot or other dangerous weapon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than one nore more than ten dollars.”
1885	New Jersey	1885 N.J. Laws 52, “An Amendment To An Act To Prevent Vending, Using, Or Exploding Of Guns, Pistols, Toy Pistols, Or Other Fire-Arms To Or By Persons Under The Age Of Fifteen Years In This State,” § 2	“That it shall not be lawful to sell, hire or loan to any person under the age of fifteen years any gun, pistol, toy pistol, or other fire-arms; or for any person under the age of fifteen years to purchase, barter or exchange any gun, pistol, toy pistol or other fire-arms; nor for any person under the age of fifteen years to carry, fire or use any gun, pistol, toy pistol or other fire-arms, except in the presence of his father or guardian, or for the purpose of military drill in accordance with the rules of a school.”
1885	Pennsylvania	Crimes, “Carrying and Sale of Explosives,” § 113.	“Any person who shall knowingly and willfully sell or cause to be sold to any person under sixteen years of age, any cannon, revolver, pistol or other such deadly weapon, or who shall knowingly and willfully sell,

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
			or cause to be sold, to any such minor, any imitation or toy cannon, revolver or pistol so made, constructed or arranged as to be capable of being loaded with gunpowder or other explosive substance, cartridges, shot, slugs or balls and being exploded, fired off and discharged, and thereby become a dangerous or deadly weapon, or who shall knowingly and willfully sell, or cause to be sold to any such minor, any cartridge, gunpowder or other dangerous and explosive substance, shall in every such case, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.”
1885	New York	“Making Selling, Etc., Dangerous Weapons,” § 409.	“A person who manufactures, or causes to be manufactured, or sells or keeps for sale, or offers, or gives, or disposes of, any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung-shot, billy, sand club or metal knuckles, or who, in any city in this state, without the written consent of a police magistrate, sells or gives any pistol or other fire-arm to any person under the age of eighteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor.”
1888	Kansas	<i>Tankersly v. Commonwealth</i> , 9 S.W. 702 (Ky. 2888)	Banned sale of deadly weapon to a minor.
1890	Louisiana	1890 La. Acts 39, “An Act Making It A Misdemeanor For Any Person To Sell, Give Or Lease, To Any Minor, Any Pistol, Bowie-Knife, Dirk Or Any Weapons, intended To Be Carried Or Used As A Concealed Weapon,” § 1	“It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or lease or give through himself or any other person any pistol, dirk, bowie-knife or any other dangerous weapon which may be carried concealed to any person under the age of twenty-one years.”

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
1891	Oklahoma	“Possession by, use of, and Sales to Minors and Others Deemed Irresponsible”	“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 section one and two of this article [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].”
1892	Maine	Nuisances, § 4.	“No person shall sell to any child under the age of sixteen years, without the written consent of a parent or guardian of such child, any blank cartridge, or any pistol, or mechanical contrivance specially arranged or designed for the explosion of the same and any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered on complaint to the sue of the City of Portland.”
1892	Virginia	Ordinances of Lexington, VA, “Of Concealed Weapons and Cigarettes,” § 2.	“If any person sell, barter, give or furnish, or cause to be sold, bartered, given or furnished to any minor under sixteen years of age, cigarettes, or pistols, or dirks, or bowie knives, having good cause to believe him or her to be a minor under sixteen years of age, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.”
1895	Missouri	Ordinances of the City of St. Louis, “Minors – Conditions of Sale to, of Ammunition.”	“No person shall sell to any child under the age of sixteen years, without the written consent of the parents or guardian of such child, any cartridge of fixed ammunition of which any fulminate is a component part, or any gun, pistol or other mechanical contrivance arranged for the explosion of such cartridge, or of any fulminate.”
1895	Nebraska	1895 Neb. Laws 237, “Statutes Relating To The government Of The City Of Lincoln,” Art.. XXVI, §§ 2,	“No person shall sell, loan, or furnish, to any minor, any gun, fowling-piece, or other fire-arm, within the limits of the city, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars for each offense. § 5. It shall be unlawful for any parent, guardians, or other person having the care and custody of any minor, to purchase for or give to any such minor or knowingly to

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
		5.	permit any minor to have any toy pistol, toy guns, or other toy arms or arms or sling shot, out of which any leaden or other dangerous missiles may be discharged . . .”
1896	California	Misdemeanors, § 53	“No junk-shop keeper or pawnbroker shall hire, loan or deliver to any minor under the age of 18 years any gun, pistol or other firearm, dirk, bowie-knife, powder, shot, bullets or any weapon, or any combustible or dangerous material, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of the minor.”
1896	Washington	“Sale of Toy Pistols to Children”	“It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale, any toy pistols within this state, and every person who shall sell, give, furnish, or cause to be furnished to any person under the age of sixteen years, any pistol, toy pistol or other pocket weapon, in which explosives may be used, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five, nor more than twenty-five dollars.”
1897	Iowa	“Selling Firearms to Minors,” § 5004.	“No person shall knowingly sell, present or give any pistol, revolver or toy pistol to any minor. Any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.”
1897	Texas	1897 Tex. Gen. Laws 221, “An Act To Prevent The Barter, Sale And Gift Of Any Pistol, Dirk, Dagger, Slung Shot, Sword Cane, Spear, Or Knuckles Made Of Any Metal Or Hard Substance To Any Minor	“That if any person in this State shall knowingly sell, give or barter, or cause to be sold, given or bartered to any minor, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword-cane, spear or knuckles made of any metal or hard substance, bowie knife or any other knife manufactured or sold for the purpose of offense or defense, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, or of someone standing in lieu thereof, he shall be punished by fine of not less then twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
		Without The Written Consent Of The Parent Or Guardian Of Such Minor,” chap. 155	not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment and during the time of such imprisonment such offender may be put to work upon any public work in the county in which such offense is submitted.”
1898	Connecticut	Charter of the City of New Haven, “Trade,” § 507.	“No person shall sell to any child under the age of sixteen years, without written consent of the parent or guardian of such child, any cartridge or fixed ammunition of which any fulminate is a component part, or any gun, pistol, or other mechanical contrivance arranged for the explosion of cartridge, or of any fulminate.”
1899	Wyoming	“Furnishing Deadly Weapons to Minor,” § 5052.	“It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter or give to any other person under the age of twenty one years any pistol, dirk or bowie knife, slung-shot, knucks or other deadly weapon that can be worn or carried concealed upon or about the person, or to sell, barter or give to any person under the age of sixteen years any cartridges manufactured and designed for use in a pistol; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars.”
1905	Indiana	1905 Ind. Acts 688, “Weapon – Furnishing to Minor,” § 450.	“It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter or give to any other person under the age of twenty-one years any pistol, dirk or bowie-knife, slung-shot, knucks or other deadly weapon that can be worn or carried concealed upon or about the person, or to sell, barter or give to any person under the age of twenty-one years any cartridges manufactured and designed to be used in a pistol or revolver. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction hall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.”
1909	Idaho	1909 Idaho Sess. Laws 6, “An Act To Regulate The	“...if any person . . . or shall have or any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated, or under the influence of intoxicating

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
		Use and Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons and to Regulate the Sale or Delivery of Deadly Weapons to Minors Under the Age of Sixteen Years to Provide a Penalty for the Violation for the Violation of the Provisions of this Act, and to Exempt Certain Persons”	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: 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 has good reason to carry the same in the necessary defense of his person, family home or property.”
1910	Georgia	Penal Code 1234 § 340 (1910)	Forbids the sale of pistols to minors and makes the violations of the statute a misdemeanor.
1903	Oregon	1903 Or. Laws 309, “An Act to regulate and prohibit the sale, barter, exchange, or gift of explosives, firearms or other articles of a like kind, to children under the age of fourteen years, and to punish the violation of the provisions of this act,” §§ 1-2	“§ 1. It shall be unlawful to sell, exchange, barter, or give to any child, under the age of fourteen years, any explosive article or substance, other than an ordinary firecracker, containing ten grains of gunpowder; or to sell, exchange, barter, or give to any such child any firearms, or other device of a like kind, ordinarily used or ordinarily capable of being used in discharging gunpowder in a greater quantity than ten grains; and it is hereby made unlawful in any event to sell, exchange, barter, or give to any child, under the age of fourteen years, any instrument or apparatus, the chief utility of which consists in the fact that it is used, or is ordinarily capable of being used, as an article or device to increase the force or intensity of such explosive, or to direct or control the discharge of any such explosive. § 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.”
1903	South Dakota	1903 S.D. Sess. Laws 168, “Prohibiting the use of fire	“§ 1 It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of fifteen years to carry, use or discharge any rifle, shot gun, revolver or other fire arms

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
		arms by persons under fifteen years of age,” §§ 1-3.	except with the consent and knowledge of their parents or guardians. § 2. It shall be unlawful for any parent or guardian, having the legal charge or control of any minor under the age of fifteen years, to allow or permit such minor to use or carry while loaded any of the arms mentioned in section one of this act within the platted portion or within the distance of one mile of the platted portion of any city, town or village. § 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.”
1905	Utah	1905 Utah Laws 60, “To prohibit sale and carrying of firearms by minors,” §§ 1-2.	“§ 1. Selling or giving firearms to minors under fourteen – Any person who sells, gives or disposes of, or offers to sell, give or dispose of any pistol, gun, garget gun, or other firearm, to any person under the age of fourteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 2. Minor under fourteen must not carry firearms – Any person under the age of fourteen years who shall carry, or have in his possession, any pistol, gun, target gun or other firearm, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.”
1912	Vermont	1912 Vt. Acts and Resolves 306, “An Act . . . Relating to firearms,” §§ 1-2	“§ 1. A person other than a parent or guardian who sells or furnishes to a minor under the age of sixteen years a firearm or other dangerous weapon, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars. This section shall not apply to an instructor or teacher who furnishes military weapons to pupils for instruction and drill. § 2. A child under the age of sixteen years who without the consent of his parent or guardian, has in his possession or control a pistol or revolver constructed or designed for the use of gunpowder or other explosive substance with leaden ball or shot shall be fined not more than twenty dollars.”
1913	North Carolina	1913 N.C. Sess. Laws 57, “An Act to prevent the use	“That any person being the parent or guardian of , or standing in loco parentis to any child under the age of twelve years who shall

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
		of firearms by children,” § 1.	knowingly permit such child to have the possession or custody of, or use in any manner whatever, any gun, pistol, or other dangerous firearm, whether such firearm be loaded or unloaded, or any other person who shall knowingly furnish such child any such firearm shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.”
1913	Ohio	1913 vol. 103 Ohio Laws 906, “Offenses against minors and females between eighteen and Twenty-one,” § 12966.	“Whoever sells of exhibits for sale, to a minor under sixteen years of age, a pistol manufactured or a metallic or hard substance, commonly known as a “toy pistol” or air gun, or any form of explosive gun shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than twenty days, or both, and be liable in damages to any person injured by such sale. § 12967. Whoever sells, barter, furnishes or gives to a minor under the age of seventeen years, an air-gun, musket, rifle, shotgun, revolver, pistol, or other fire-arm, charge or control thereof, knowingly permits it to be used by a minor under such age, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in jail not more than thirty days, or both.”
1914	Delaware	<i>State v. Quail</i> , 28 Del. 310 (1914)	“§ 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 days nor more than six months, 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.”
1923	South Carolina	1923 S.C. Acts 221	“If any person shall knowingly sell, offer for sale, give, or in any way dispose of to a minor any pistol or pistol cartridge, brass knucks, bowie

Year	Jurisdiction	Citation	Description of Statute
			knife, dirk, loaded cane or sling shot, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person being the parent or guardian, of or attending in loco parentis to any child under the age of twelve years who shall knowingly permit such child to have the possession or custody of, or use in any manner whatever any gun, pistol, or other dangerous firearm, whether such firearm be loaded or unloaded, or any person who shall knowingly furnish such child any firearm, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.”