

A Brief History of the House Committee on Militia, Police and Public Safety

While the House Committee on Militia, Police and Public Safety has only existed under that title since 2002, the origins of the committee date back nearly 200 years. The Committee was first formed in 1822 as the House Committee on Militia Laws with Delegate Richard Eppes, of Sussex County, serving as the Committee's first chairman.

There is no definitive statement in the legislative record as to why the Committee was established, but it is clear that a number of legislators were concerned about the state of the militia. In the aftermath of the American Revolution, the concept of a large standing army was an anathema to most Americans. Nonetheless, state laws continued to require each locality to have available a company of militia with qualified officers to contribute to the state's defense in the event such was required. However, the laws requiring these local militia companies to muster regularly were abolished and the training of militia officers discontinued. The practical effect of these changes was the maintenance of a state militia on paper that was ill-prepared to function if called upon.

On December 10, 1822, Delegate Scervant Jones, of York County, introduced legislation "to reduce into one, all acts and parts of acts, for regulating the militia of the this commonwealth' so as to provide for the more effectual preservation of the public arms, and for the better arming and training of the militia below the head of tide-water." Two days later, the committee's chairman, Delegate Richard Eppes, of Sussex County, urged a thorough examination of "the efficiency of the existing militia laws of this state; the laws of Congress for the organization of the militia, and the practicability digesting a better mode of training of both officers and men." Upon a motion by Delegate Briscoe G. Baldwin, of Augusta County, the Committee was directed by the House to report to the House such amendment to the militia systems as they may deem expedient.¹

The Committee's report makes it clear that while "the only safe defence of a free state is a well organized, and well disciplined militia," their examination of the state's militia found the same to be "indifferently organized" and neither disciplined nor efficient enough to be relied upon in the event of an emergency. In the Committee's estimation the militia's sorry state could be blamed on previous assemblies and their erroneous belief that "no efficient system can be adopted, applicable to the whole body of the militia: and that a soldier, to be such, must be nothing else." In the eyes of the Committee, prior legislatures, having concluded that it was impossible to design an efficient state militia without creating a standing army, simply chose to do nothing, resulting in the state's militia falling into disrepair. Notwithstanding the perceived

¹ Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

attitudes of previous assemblies, Eppes' committee concluded "that whatever is necessary to the 'safety and defence of the state' is not only practicable, but can always be attained with the violation (and certainly without the sacrifice) of any principle, the existence of which is necessary for the liberty of the citizen." ²

The Committee's report went on to say that they believed those in the legislature, and the citizenry as a whole, would not oppose the creation of state militia system if the system established "was such as to inspire a well founded belief, that in the tumult of insurrection, or the terror of invasion, the organization and discipline of the militia would furnish the means of an effectual and speedy suppression of the one, and a firm, resolute, and successful opposition to the other." ³

In recounting the brief history of the state's militia, the Committee noted, "In the boisterous period of the revolution, and for some time immediately preceding its commencement, successive conventions, committees of safety, and legislative bodies, exerted themselves in devising a system, the advantages of which were seen in the glorious days of Bunker's Hill, King's Mountain, and Guilford (Courthouse)." These past successes, the Committee indicated, were produced by a militia system "requiring an unremitting attention to the subject of discipline by the officer, and the frequent practice in the drill by the soldier. ... the training was always considered indispensable. It was frequent and repeated; and the information gained on one parade, was studiously retained, and improved upon at the next." Despite the fact that history demonstrated the value of frequent and repeated training, the Committee's examination of the militia found that existing laws required the militia to muster only eight hours a year – a "reprehensible practice". ⁴

Furthermore, the Committee found, "the number when assembled is barely sufficient to develop the mechanism, or exemplify the principles of the company drill; by no means sufficient for the battalion drill; and excludes entirely any opportunity of affording beneficial examples of brigade evolution. This information is nevertheless necessary to every officer, and to the field and general staff, indispensable." Although the Committee concluded that the costs of organizing and training the militia was not "an inconsiderable expense", the costs are warranted when compared with "the danger and ruin which may threaten our now happy and peaceful country, when it shall again become the theatre of war." ⁵

Not only was the organization and training of soldiers found wanting, but so too was the lack of training provided to officers.

² Report of the Military Committee as contained in the Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

³ Report of the Military Committee as contained in the Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

⁴ Report of the Military Committee as contained in the Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

⁵ Report of the Military Committee as contained in the Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

Upon the subject of the duties which attach to the officer, as the guide and support of those under his immediate and particular command, the committee might dwell with propriety. They will only notice it so far as may invite the attention of the House of Delegates. Of what importance is it, that each officer should know the proper order of encampment, the quantity of forage and subsistence to which those under his command are entitled, the different dispositions of the forces under his command, the proportion of each, and the arrangement necessary for their combined operation? Yet the committee are constrained to believe that information, like this, is not even contemplated by the system, which it has been their duty to investigate; and not to know this is to pave the way for a state of things as disastrous in camp, as cowardice in the field.⁶

Moreover, the Committee noted that whatever difficulties existed in the training of soldiers, there were “few if any in relation to the training of officers.”⁷

At the conclusion of their report, the Committee made three recommendations:

1. That it is expedient so to amend the militia laws, as to provide for the training of all the officers of the brigade at the same time and place;
2. That it is expedient to provide by law for the appointment of officers to conduct the training; and
3. That it is expedient to arrange the rifle companies of the state into battalions and regiments, upon the same plan with the corps of artillery and cavalry.

While few at the time could of foreseen the secession crisis that loomed in the years ahead, the work of the Assembly in overseeing the reorganization of the state’s militia was clearly a multi-year process that no doubt contributed to the Committee on Militia Laws remaining a regular standing committee of the House until 1859.

Of all the members to serve as chairman of the Committee, by far the most prominent is Delegate James L. Kemper, of Madison County, who chaired the Committee from 1855-1861. A graduate of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Kemper was commissioned a Captain in the U.S. Army in 1847 and served with General Zachary Taylor in Mexico. Elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1853, Kemper re-entered military service in 1858 while remaining an elected member of the legislature. As a member of the Army of Northern Virginia, Kemper participated at First and Second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Seven Days’ Battles, and was wounded during Pickett’s Charge on July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg. Notwithstanding his position in the Army of Northern Virginia, Kemper’s service in the House of Delegates was highlighted by his service as Speaker of the House from 1861-1863. Kemper served as Governor of

⁶ Report of the Military Committee as contained in the Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

⁷ Report of the Military Committee as contained in the Journal of the House of Delegates, 1822.

Virginia from 1874-1878 and is the only man to serve as both chairman of the Committee and Governor of the Commonwealth.

Although elected to the House in 1853, Kemper initially was not appointed to the Committee on Militia Laws. His appointment to the Committee did not come until 1855, at which time, he was not only appointed to the Committee, but also elected chairman. As chairman of the committee, Kemper played a prominent role in revitalizing the state's militia.

Despite the efforts of Eppes and others in the legislature, and despite rising tensions between North and South, by the mid-1850's the state's militia had again fallen into a state of disorganization and ineffectiveness. On the opening day of the 1855 Session of the General Assembly, Governor Joseph Johnson in his State of the Commonwealth address reported:

The report of the adjutant general, herewith communicated, will exhibit , in its true aspect, the present total disorganization of the militia. The law abolishing musters has had the effect to destroy all system, and place the state in a defenceless condition. One regiment of volunteers and a few effective companies in the cities and towns of the state constitute all the force upon which we could rely in any emergency. Ought this to be at a time like this? The men of other days, to whose wisdom we have been accustomed to appeal, made it a part of our bill of rights, "that a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state." Is the principle less true now? It may be burdensome in time of peace, but it is necessary to be ready to prevent, as well as to be prompt to meet aggression.

Under the present circumstances, the arms which had been distributed to the militia have been scattered, and will in a short time become utterly useless. It seems to be impossible to collect them, when companies are without officers, and officers who are still in commission are without companies. Orders cannot be properly issued; and if issued, will not be executed, because there are no courts of enquiry to impose fines or to enforce the sanction of the law. I would recommend a reorganization of the militia, and return either to the former system, or to such other as your wisdom may devise, to render this necessary branch of the public service useful and efficient.⁸

The next day, before the standing committees of the House were announced, Kemper introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Militia Laws be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to reform and reorganize the militia system, restore periodic musters, and provide for the effectual discipline and drill of the militia. Among Kemper's first priorities as chairman of the Committee was to undertake the very reorganization of the state militia proposed in his resolution and advocated by Governor Johnson.

Two weeks later, on December 20th, 1855, Kemper, on behalf of the committee, reported House Bill 73 to the House to effectuate the reorganization. The legislation's journey

⁸ Journal of the House of Delegates, 1855.

through the General Assembly was not without controversy. Opposition to Kemper's plan largely focused on the costs associated with implementation – organizing, equipping and maintaining an effective state militia was not an inexpensive proposition. In fact, when the legislation was first considered for passage on February 27, 1856, the bill failed on a vote of 60-70. Kemper was undeterred and the bill enjoyed a large measure of public support. With the backing of many of the state's newspapers, Kemper urged reconsideration. When the bill was taken up a second time, on March 4th, the bill passed the House of Delegates by the narrowest of margins (53-48). Unfortunately, the session was just two weeks from adjournment and the State Senate was unable to complete its work on the bill, thus the measure had to be carried over until the next session of the General Assembly.

When Kemper returned to the House of Delegates for the 1857-58 session he was again named chairman of the Committee on Militia Laws and resumed his advocacy for the reorganization bill in the State Senate. The Senate eventually agreed to the bill and Kemper received praise for securing passage of a bill that was considered both effective and economical. In July 1858, Kemper was commissioned brigadier general of the First Brigade, Second Division of the reorganized Virginia Militia.

Despite the passage of Kemper's legislation not everyone was convinced the benefits to be gained were worth the cost to the Commonwealth. Not even John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid could dissuade those who opposed the expense of training and maintaining a state militia. "Proposals to expand the militia and the state armory system were 'unnecessary, injudicious, dangerous, and expensive to our over-taxed people'. What enemy threatened the commonwealth? Would Virginians invade Ohio or Pennsylvania? Would northern enemies come south? Or was the true enemy a 'general, servile insurrection,' despite the 'gratifying evidence' of slaves' fidelity during the Harper's Ferry attack?"⁹

In 1859, the Committee's name was changed from the Committee on Militia Laws to the Committee on Military Affairs, but Kemper remained as chairman. With the secession crisis looming, the work of the Committee intensified. A host of measures were introduced during the 1859-60 Session of the General Assembly and referred to Kemper's committee – most dealing with reorganization of the militia and the purchase of arms and ammunition.

On March 30, 1860, the Committee reported the Militia Act of 1860.

This long, complex act spelled out many detailed refinements and important alterations in the militia system. It called for better organization and the formation of more volunteer companies including cavalry and artillery companies as well as light infantry. The bill called for drills six times a year for volunteer companies and twice a year for county

⁹ William A. Link; Roots of Secession: Slavery and Politics in Antebellum Virginia (2003); pg 194.

militias. It required service of all able-bodied males between 18 and 45 years of age, and increased the fine for not attending musters. This bill also set forth the organization of volunteer companies into squadrons, battalions, and regiments and called for the state to provide arms for all volunteer companies.

Kemper fought hard for this bill, and it passed 135 to 2. Other bills set the adjutant-general's salary at \$2,000 annually (the governor increased it to \$5,000) and provided additional funds for the Virginia Military Institute and the public guard. Kemper also supported "The Act Making an Appropriation for the Purchase and Manufacture of Arms and Munitions of War," an act designed to make the commonwealth of Virginia a self-sustaining military state. It set aside \$180,000 for the purchase of weapons and provided nearly another \$320,000 to build machinery and arsenals for the manufacture of weaponry and to patent newly invented armaments. Including all of the above, the state's military budget was in excess of \$838,000, more than any other single budget item.¹⁰

Kemper's elevation to the position of Speaker of the House directly from the chairmanship of the Committee is a testament to Kemper's skill as a legislator and also the Committee's prominence in the pre-Civil War period.

As the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee continued to play a prominent role in organizing and equipping the state's militia and Kemper continued to serve both as one of the most powerful and influential members of the General Assembly and as an officer in the state's militia. Indeed, just two weeks after Kemper's election as Speaker and his reappointment of the Committee, the House directed that the membership of the Committee be expanded by five members, from 15 to 20 members.

The 1861 Session was an extremely active one for the Committee. Among the bills referred to them were:

- A bill regarding the establishment of a military hospital in the state;
- A bill requiring that militia companies be comprised of no less than 85, nor more than 100 men, excluding officers;
- Instructions to "enquire into expediency of so amending the militia laws as to require that all liable to the performance of the duties of militiamen be drafted and detailed for active service before any draft or detail be made on those now serving as Virginia volunteers";
- Requesting the governor to provide "a statement of the aggregate military strength of the state (excluding the disloyal counties); what position of that strength consists of volunteers, and what of militia; what portion of that

¹⁰ Harold R. Woodward, Jr; The Confederacy's Forgotten Son: Major General James Lawson Kemper (1993); pg 29.

strength has been ordered into service, both volunteer and militia; what the date of their mustering in, and the term for which they mustered in.”;

- The Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation even referred a bill regarding the expediency of building a military road between Tazewell courthouse and Cabell courthouse.¹¹

On the same day the Ordinance of Secession was adopted, the legislature authorized the governor to call into service as many volunteers as he deemed necessary to “repel invasion and protect the citizens of the state in the present emergency.” On April 21, 1861 Governor John Letcher issued a call for militia companies to be ready for service and named Robert E. Lee major general in command of all the military and naval forces in Virginia. At the time, the military forces of Virginia were comprised of three components: the Provisional Army of Virginia, the volunteers, and the militia. Consistent with this organizational structure, Governor Letcher reduced the number of general officers and Kemper was among those reduced from brigadier general to colonel in the volunteers. Although not initially assigned to command, on June 1, 1861, Kemper was given command of the Seventh Virginia Regiment Volunteer Infantry. Six days later, all Virginia forces were transferred to the Confederacy.

During the Civil War, the Committee on Military Affairs was arguably among the most active and important committees of the House.

At the conclusion of the War, when the General Assembly again had to be reconstituted, the Committee on Military Affairs was merged with the Committee on the Armory (1809-1866) and became the Committee on Militia and Police.

The Committee functioned as the Committee on Militia and Police for 136 years, from 1866 until 2002, although for much of the time the work of the committee was minimal. Of note is the fact that in 1988, Delegate Gladys B. Keating of Fairfax became the first woman and three years later (1991) Delegate Mary T. Christian of Hampton became the first African-American appointed to chair the committee. And in 1991, Delegate Thomas W. Moss, Jr of Norfolk City, who chaired the Committee from 1970-1973, became only the second Speaker of the House to have ever chaired the Committee prior to election as Speaker.

With his election in 2000, Speaker S. Vance Wilkins launched a review of the organization and structure of the House of Delegates with the aim of improving the body’s efficiency. A top-down review and reorganization of the committee system was undertaken for the first time since 1969 with changes implemented in 2002. As a result,

¹¹ Journal of the House of Delegates, 1861.

the total number of standing committees of the House was reduced from 20 to 14 which affected the jurisdiction of many of the remaining committees.

Coincidentally, during Speaker Wilkin's reform efforts, Virginia and the nation were stung by the tragic events of September 11, 2001. Governor James S. Gilmore, upon recommendation of the Virginia Preparedness and Security Panel, created the Office of Commonwealth Preparedness, and on December 28, 2001, Governor-elect Mark R. Warner announced that the newly created position of Assistant to the Governor for Commonwealth Preparedness would enjoy cabinet-level status. On January 31, 2002, Governor Warner issued Executive Order 7, the Secure Virginia Initiative, creating the Secure Virginia Panel to review, evaluate, and make recommendations relating to emergency preparedness for the Commonwealth. The Office of Commonwealth Preparedness and the Secure Commonwealth Panel were later codified. In 2010, at the request of Governor Robert F. McDonnell, the Office of Commonwealth Preparedness was re-organized into the current Office of Veterans Affairs & Homeland Security, and in April of 2011, former Delegate Terrie L. Suit was named the state's first Secretary of Veterans Affairs & Homeland Security.

Likewise, in 2002, the Committee on Militia and Police was renamed the Committee on Militia, Police and Public Safety to reflect the committee's growing role in the legislature's oversight into state efforts with regard to homeland security/homeland defense. It is clear that from its inception in 1822, the Committee, in its various forms, has always had primary jurisdiction over what we would today call homeland defense. The addition of Public Safety to the Committee's title was intended to convey the primacy of those efforts in the post- 9/11 world and was not viewed as significantly changing the jurisdiction of the committee.

Whether the result of an increase in legislative initiatives in the area of homeland security and preparedness or simply as a function of the consolidation and reorganization of the committee structure overall, since 2002, the committee has received on average 75 referrals (bills and resolutions) per session. Although this is one of the lightest workloads of any of the House's standing committees, it is nonetheless a significant increase over the 20 years preceding. (During the period 1981-2001 the committee considered a total of 557 bills and resolutions; an average of just 26.5 pieces of legislation per session.)

It is important to note there is no annunciated statement that defines the subject matter jurisdiction of the standing committees of the House of Delegates. Under the Rules of the House of Delegates, the standing committees have very broad jurisdiction to consider and report on matters specially referred to them by the Speaker. The Speaker, by rule, assigns each member to their respective committees and enjoys complete discretion in determining which legislation is referred to each of the standing

committees. Although the Speaker of the House maintains the ability to refer any matter he wishes to the committee for consideration, the committee in recent years has typically considered matters concerning local police and sheriffs' departments' organization and jurisdiction; concealed weapons; and homeland security.

**Armory
(1809 – 1866)**

1809 - 1811	Isaac Otey (Bedford)
1811 - 1812	Thomas H. Wooding (Pittsylvania)
1812 - 1816	Archibald Rutherford (Rockingham)
1816 - 1817	Alexander Smyth (Wythe)
1817 - 1820	Robert Hill (Madison)
1820 - 1821	James Breckenridge (Botetourt)
1821 - 1822	Richard Eppes (Sussex)
1822 - 1823	Joseph Wyatt (Charlotte)
1824 - 1825	Archibald Rutherford (Rockingham)
1825 - 1830	Daniel Morgan (Jefferson)
1830 - 1831	Edward Lucas Jr (Jefferson)
1831 - 1833	Miles King (Norfolk Borough)
1833 - 1834	John P. Mayberry (Wood)
1834 - 1835	Vincent Witcher (Pittsylvania)
1835 - 1838	James B. Mallory (Brunswick)
1839	Oscar M. Crutchfield (Spotsylvania)
1839 - 1840	Edmund P. Hunter (Berkeley)
1840 - 1841	Thomas T. Cropper (Accomac)
1841 - 1842	Edmund P. Hunter (Berkeley)
1842 - 1843	Archibald Samuel (Caroline)
1843 - 1845	David E. Moore (Rockbridge)
1845 - 1847	Samuel E. Goodson (Washington)
1847 - 1848	Lawrence Roane (Essex)
1848 - 1850	Alex K Shepard (Mathews/Middlesex)
1850 - 1851	William W. Forbes (Buckingham)
1852 - 1858	James B. Kee (Pendleton)
1859 - 1863	Charles Blue (Hampshire)

1863 - 1865	Robert A. Richardson (Mercer)
1865 - 1866	James Patterson (Franklin)

See Also:

- Militia Laws (1822 – 1861)
- Militia and Police (1866 – 2001)
- Militia, Police and Public Safety (2002 – Present)
- Military Affairs (1861 – 1866)

Militia Laws (1822 - 1861)

1822 - 1823	Richard Eppes (Sussex)
1823 - 1824	Jacqueline B Harvie (Richmond City)
1824 - 1826	Brazure W. Pryor (Elizabeth City)
1826 - 1828	Richard Eppes (Sussex)
1828 - 1829	Severn E. Parker (Northampton)
1829 - 1830	Elisha Boyd (Berkeley)
1830 - 1831	William H. Brodnax (Dinwiddie)
1831 - 1832	John Rutherford (Richmond City)
1832 - 1833	Lawrence T. Dade (Orange)
1833 - 1834	John Rutherford (Richmond City)
1834 - 1836	Severn E. Parker (Northampton)
1836 - 1838	Arthur Smith (Isle of Wight)
1839	Charles P. Dorman (Rockbridge)
1839 - 1840	Samuel Watts (Norfolk County)
1840 - 1841	Isaac A. Coles (Albemarle)
1841 – 1843	Samuel Watts (Norfolk County)
1843 – 1844	John P. Young (Norfolk County)
1844 – 1847	Samuel Watts (Norfolk County)
1847 – 1848	Cin. W. Newton (Norfolk City)
1848 – 1851	J.B. Dorman (Rockbridge)

1852 – 1853	William B. Taliaferro (Gloucester)
1853 – 1854	Gilbert S. Meem (Shenandoah)
1855 – 1861	James L. Kemper (Madison)

See Also:

Armory (1809 – 1866)
Militia and Police (1866 - 2001)
Militia, Police and Public Safety (2002 – Present)
Military Affairs (1861 – 1866)

Militia and Police (1866 - 2001)

1866 - 1868	T.H. Daniel (Prince George/Sussex)
1869 - 1870	J.H. Fulton (Wythe)
1870 - 1871	J.C. Hill (Albemarle)
1871 - 1873	Wyatt M. Elliott (Appomattox)
1874 - 1875	Edmund R. Bagwell (Accomac)
1875 - 1877	Charles A. Ronald (Montgomery)
1877 - 1879	John Echols (Augusta)
1879 - 1880	William H. Payne (Loudoun/Fauquier)
1881 - 1882	Robert M. Mayo (Northumberland/Westmoreland)
1883 - 1884	James N. Dunlop (Richmond City)
1885 - 1887	James D. Patton (Richmond City)
1887 - 1888	Robert Catlett (Charlotte)
1889 - 1892	M.B. Rowe (Spotsylvania/Fredericksburg)
1893 - 1894	Charles Bendheim (Alexandria)
1895 - 1896	William P. McRae (Petersburg)
1897 - 1898	S.S. Thomas (Clarke/Warren)
1899 - 1904	Nathaniel B. Early (Greene/Madison)
1904 - 1905	W.H. Gravely (Henry)
1906 - 1907	R.E. Lee Jr. (Fairfax)

1908 - 1911	Edwin W. Owens (Norfolk County)
1912 - 1913	W.J. Browning (Page/Rappahannock)
1914 - 1917	Robert F. Reedy (Rappahannock/Page)
1918 - 1919	J.S. Musgrave (Southampton)
1920 - 1925	John White Stuart (Russell)
1926 - 1929	W.T. Doosing ((Montgomery/Radford)
1930 - 1933	JW Witten (Tazewell)
1934 - 1935	A.W. Embrey Jr (Fredericksburg)
1936 - 1939	Lucian H Shrader (Amherst)
1940 - 1943	T. Franklin Daniel (Lynchburg)
1944 - 1948	Charles K. Hutchens (Newport News)
1950 - 1953	George Damm (Arlington)
1954 - 1955	John Bradie Allman (Franklin)
1956 - 1967	James W. Roberts (Norfolk City)
1968 - 1969	Wilbur C. Daniel (Danville) ¹²
1970 - 1973	Thomas W. Moss Jr (Norfolk City)
1974 - 1977	Garry G. DeBruhl (Patrick)
1978 - 1987	C. Richard Cranwell (Vinton)
1988 - 1997	Gladys B. Keating (Fairfax)
1998 - 2001	Roger J. McClure (Fairfax) Mary T. Christian (Hampton)

See Also:

- Armory (1809 – 1866)
- Militia Laws (1822 - 1861)
- Militia, Police and Public Safety (2002 – Present)
- Military Affairs (1861 – 1866)

¹² Wilbur C. Daniel resigned from the House of Delegates

Militia, Police and Public Safety (2002 - Present)

2002 – 2011	Beverly J. Sherwood (Frederick)
2012 – present	L. Scott Lingamfelter (Prince William)

See Also:

- Armory (1809 – 1866)
- Militia Laws (1822 - 1861)
- Militia and Police (1866 - 2001)
- Military Affairs (1861 – 1866)

Military Affairs (1861 - 1866)

1861 - 1865	John T. Anderson (Botetourt)
1864 - 1865 @ ALEXANDRIA	John J. Henshaw (Loudoun)
1865 - 1866	T.H. Daniel (Prince George/Sussex)

See Also:

- Armory (1809 – 1866)
- Militia Laws (1822 - 1861)
- Militia and Police (1866 - 2001)
- Militia, Police and Public Safety (2002 – Present)