1888, August: Wilson's Battery carried out the concussion tests during yellow fever epidemic at Jacksonville.

1890, March 1-3: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Metropolitan Light Infantry and Wilson's Battery on duty at Jacksonville protecting prisoner.

1892, July 4-9: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Metropolitan Light Infantry, Wilson's Battery (and other State troops) on riot duty at Jacksonville.

1894, January 23: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Metropolitan Light Infantry and Wilson's Battery under orders to prevent Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight; no service, enjoined.

1894, October 2: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Metropolitan Light Infantry and Wilson's Battery at Jacksonville; election troubles.

1901, May 4-22: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Jacksonville Rifles, Wilson's Battery (and other State troops); at Jacksonville; fire duty.

1904, September 16-17: Wilson's Battery (and Live Oak company) arrested twenty prisoners at Baxter, Baker County, and brought them to Jacksonville; Baker County feud.

1904, September 26-28: Jacksonville Rifles took the prisoners mentioned above to Macclenny; guarded them through the trial; brought three prisoners back to Jacksonville.

1908, April 11-20: Jacksonville Light Infantry and Jacksonville Rifles (and other State troops) at Pensacola; street car strike.

1912, October 30 to November 12: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Jacksonville Rifles, Metropolitan Grays and Dixie Guards (together with seventeen outside companies—practically the entire military force of the State) at Jacksonville; street car strike.

Armories

Prior to 1897 the local military companies occupied different halls in the city as armories. The serious situation developed by the riot in 1892, served to convince the County