

HISTORY OF  
THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD



OFFICIAL SHOULDER PATCH FOR WEAR BY ALL  
MEMBERS OF THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

(Shown in colors on front cover)

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.

Headquarters Hawaii National Guard.

Honolulu, T. H., April 15, 1925.

1. A Shoulder Patch design has been approved this date by our Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency, Wallace R. Farrington, for use by members of the Hawaii National Guard. All officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Hawaii National Guard will hereafter wear on the left shoulder, about one inch below the shoulder seam of all uniform coats, other than white, the following prescribed shoulder patch:

"A golden yellow circle  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches diameter uniformly superimposed upon a medium green circle  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches diameter; evenly placed in the yellow circle the silhouette of a Hawaiian warrior of medium brown color, wearing a medium red (feathered) helmet. The entire figure, with helmet, being two inches in height. The Hawaiian warrior figure will be facing toward the front as worn on the left sleeve. The historical significance of the Hawaiian warrior is that the present Hawaii National Guardsmen are direct descendants of the Hawaiian warriors of the monarchy. The colors represent the red and gold royal colors of Hawaii and the ever present verdure green of a Hawaiian landscape."

2. Sergeant John K. S. Char, Company "C," 298th Infantry, was the designer of the above authorized shoulder patch.

By order of the Governor:

P. M. SMOOT,  
Colonel, A.G.D., H.N.G.,  
The Adjutant General.

# HISTORY OF THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

From  
FEUDAL TIMES  
To  
JUNE 30, 1935

By  
CHARLES LAMOREAUX WARFIELD  
2nd Lieut., Q.M. Reserve, U. S. Army

PRESENTED AS A THESIS  
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII  
FOR A MASTER'S DEGREE  
IN HISTORY

1935  
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Quartermaster Corps Reserve, U. S. Army  
Author of "History of the Hawaii National Guard," Feudal Times to June 30, 1935

## PREFACE

The gratitude of the Hawaii National Guard is extended to 2nd Lieutenant Charles L. Warfield, QM-Res., U.S.A., for the splendid history of the Hawaii National Guard presented herein. Most of the work, particularly the tedious hours of compiling authoritative data, was done under my personal observation. Therefore, it is with a sense of great satisfaction that I thoroughly indorse this excellent narrative so conscientiously written by Lieutenant Warfield.

The records of this headquarters, the Archives of Hawaii, the Library of Hawaii, Library of the University of Hawaii, the Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star-Bulletin were thoroughly searched and provided a considerable portion of the authentic data of this volume.

Special appreciation for their kind services in helping in this undertaking is extended to Brigadier General John H. Soper, Colonel Arthur Coyne, Dr. James T. Wayson, the efficient staffs of the Archives of Hawaii, Library of Hawaii and Library of the University of Hawaii; and many other friends of the citizen soldiery of these Islands.

It is hoped the stirring tale of unrewarded devotion and sacrifice by former and present members of the territorial military forces will in some measure serve as an inspiration to our future citizens to serve the United States of America and their Territory as loyal American citizens.

P. M. SMOOT,  
Colonel, Inf., H.N.G.,  
The Adjutant General of Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., January 2, 1936.

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## INTRODUCTION

The usual form and idea of the thesis have not been too closely followed in the writing of this work. There has been little attempt at creating and solving a specific problem. The main intention has been to present a compact and complete factual history of the various military organizations of the Hawaiian Islands, without any attempt at critically analyzing them. This thesis was written at the suggestion of The Adjutant General of Hawaii, Colonel P. M. Smoot, who wished to place a short history of the Hawaii National Guard on file with the War Department so that the organization might receive its due recognition. The above procedure was followed so that the work might meet with the approval of The Adjutant General of the United States Army.

However, a problem has unconsciously arisen in connection with this thesis. In recent years considerable opposition has arisen locally against the Hawaii National Guard. Many of the residents of the Territory have felt that so large a Territorial military organization is unnecessary with the presence of some 20,000 United States Troops. Despite the fact that it is almost impossible to call out the Regular Troops for the suppression of local disturbances, this thesis has tried to point out the fact that an even larger Hawaii National Guard is needed for the protection of the entire United States. However, the solution of this problem will have to be left to the reader.

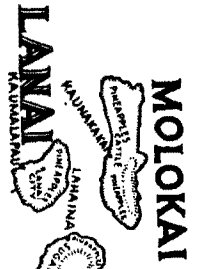
Honolulu, T. H., July 1, 1935.



KAUAI



OAHU



MOLOKAI

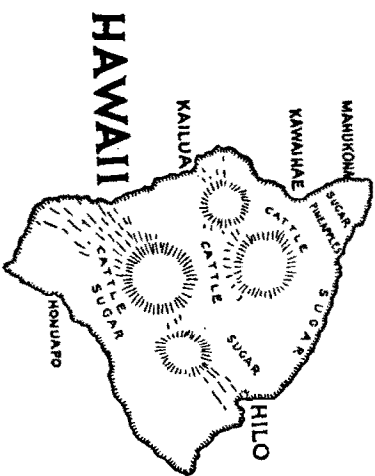


MAUI

KAHOOLAWE



LANAI



HAWAII

Map of the Major Islands of the Territory of Hawaii (Not to Scale)



## CHAPTER I

### MILITARY AFFAIRS IN FEUDAL HAWAII

The military history of the Hawaiian people goes back many centuries to the time when the islands were first visited by natives from other lands. It is impossible to give any exact date to these first expeditions as the Hawaiians had no method of calculating time except by generations. It is known, however, that fighting was always a popular pastime among the natives, although they could never be considered especially warlike. The songs and legends that have come down to us from these early days are frequently concerned with battles and military expeditions. At first these fights were small and of a personal nature, but as time went on and the islands became more densely populated, large armies were recruited and extensive preparations made when it became necessary to go to war.

The organization and action of these early armies seem to have been similar to the military bands found in Europe during the Middle Ages. Before the arrival of the white man, the Hawaiian Islands were politically organized on feudal lines and this naturally extended down to the military. There were in reality four feudal states, one on each of the larger and more important islands. Because these islands lay some distance away from each other, across rough and difficult areas of open water, they had tended to remain separate domains. Expeditions were frequently sent from one island against another, but it was not until after gunpowder had been introduced into Hawaii, at the close of the eighteenth century, that they were finally all brought under the rule of one chieftain.

On each of the islands there was usually a high chief, the ruler of the entire island. Under him and subject to his command were less important chiefs, each having control over a smaller portion of the island. Although there was no formal military organization on the island, the high chiefs always had small bands of warriors around them. They were men selected at an early age by the chiefs and trained in the art of warfare. These bands were kept mainly for the protection of the chiefs and the preservation of order in their districts and were provided for by the rest of the population. They exercised the functions of both soldiers and policemen, acting as a protection against invasion from other islands and at the same time compelling the people to obey the laws of the chiefs.

At times it became necessary for the king of an island to invade another island or to put down an uprising on his own island. In such cases he would call together all the lesser chiefs and hold council with them. If they decided to go to war, the king would instruct each of the chiefs to provide a certain number of warriors for his use. In case another island was being invaded, a great deal of preparation would be necessary. All arrangements were made with strict formality, for engagements were either those of courtesy or devastation. In the event the battle was of the former nature the rival chiefs would meet to discuss details, even to the place of combat and time of attack. If, however, it was to be a war of devastation all preparations were carried on in secret.

All the natives would join in preparation for the expedition. If it were to be a large affair they would manufacture spears and clubs sometimes as far as a year in advance. Provisions would be stored up and set aside for the use of the army. The chiefs would select their men and relieve them from all other duties so that they might prepare themselves for war. They would undergo an extensive period of training in the use of spears and slings and spend the remainder of the time manufacturing war canoes, which at times reached a length of over one hundred feet and a height of from six to ten feet.

As the time for the expedition drew near, the warriors would assemble at some prearranged place with their chiefs. The "Kahunas" or high priests then secured the sanction of the deities and determined the most propitious date for the start. On the appointed day the canoes would be filled with provisions and the army would set sail. Upon arrival at the other island the men would disembark and group themselves around their chief, awaiting the arrival of the enemy, which had usually been warned of their presence.

If it were a battle of courtesy, hostilities would not commence directly upon the arrival of the enemy, but might wait several days until the preliminary activity had been concluded. The chiefs and most famous warriors of one side would challenge similar members of the opposing force to single, hand-to-hand combat. This usually resulted in the death of the best fighters on both sides and served to bring the fighting spirit of the rank and file up to fever heat. At length, however, the two armies would line up facing each other, generally on some level spot, such as an open clearing or a sandy beach. Chiefs came at the head of the ranks, and, like the warriors, wore only the "malo."<sup>1</sup> Necklaces designating rank, however, distinguished them from the ordinary soldiers.

Upon the sounding of the battle cry on a conch shell the two armies rushed at each other and commenced fighting. There was no attempt at ambush or strategy as that was considered cowardly and detestable. The men merely grouped themselves around their chief and tried to stay close together. It was the warriors' first duty to protect their chief, and were he captured or killed, they would frequently kill themselves rather than return home and face the disgrace.

Actual fighting was gruesome, for once the engagement was started it was continued until one army or the other was destroyed. The number of men killed and wounded in these battles was of course great, and even today bones of the fallen warriors may often be found along the sandy beaches on Maui, where some especially tragic battles took place.

The weapons used for warfare were few and simple. They consisted of spears and knives and war clubs, made of very hard wood, highly polished. They also used slings made from human hair or the fibers of the cocoanut tree. With these slings they threw small stones with great force and precision. The size of these armies varied greatly from time to time, yet invading forces of five thousand men were not too uncommon. Kamehameha I is reported to have raised an army of around twenty thousand soldiers for his invasion of the other islands.

<sup>1</sup> Malo—A strip of tapa or cloth girded about the loins of men; in former times the malo was the only dress worn by men.

This was essentially the state of military affairs when Captain James Cook of the British Navy discovered the Hawaiian Islands in the year 1778. Little change had taken place in fighting during the centuries that had elapsed since the first canoe filled with natives had arrived at Hawaii. However, the discovery of the Islands and the subsequent settlement of them by the white man were to have an immediate and important effect on the military affairs of Hawaii. It took very few years after Captain Cook's men first discharged their muskets at the natives for the Hawaiians to adopt the more modern methods of warfare. This was mainly due to the fact that the star of Hawaii's most famous warrior was already in its ascendancy. This great chief, the first King of Hawaii, was Kamehameha I, "Conqueror of the Islands," sometimes called the "Napoleon of the Pacific."

Kamehameha I, originally a lesser chief from the Island of Hawaii, was able to see the advantages of the European methods of warfare and was quick to adopt them for himself and his subjects. The most important of these was gunpowder. The discovery of gunpowder is supposed to have changed the history of the world and most assuredly it helped shape the destiny of the Hawaiian Islands. When Captain Cook landed at Hawaii in 1778, Kamehameha I was an unimportant chief on the Island of Hawaii. Four years later, in 1782, he became king of a portion of that island, and in 1789 invaded and conquered the Island of Maui. In 1792 he became king of all the Island of Hawaii, making himself the most important chief in the Islands.

During these years of military activity Kamehameha I had been making friends with the English sailors, who were now frequent visitors to the Islands. From them he was able to secure some old guns, cannon and powder. His first chance to use these modern implements occurred in 1791. In that year an expedition against this powerful chief set out from the Islands of Kauai and Oahu. He met and defeated them in a naval battle off Kohala, Hawaii. This battle was called "Kapuawahaulaula" (the red-mouthed gun) because of the fact that the visitors used a swivel piece mounted in one of the war canoes. From this time on guns and gunpowder were used in almost all of the military expeditions.

By 1795 Kamehameha I was King of Maui, Lanai and Molokai and had conquered the Island of Oahu in Hawaii's most famous battle, the "Battle of Nuuanu Valley." The conquering army had with them one small swivel piece and a few firearms, the majority of the warriors being armed with the usual spears and clubs. Isaac Davis, an Englishman who had been kidnapped from his ship, was in charge of the gun. With his first shot he killed one of the Oahu chiefs and put them to flight up the valley. Kamehameha I followed them up the valley to where a precipitous cliff, the "Pali," drops off several hundred feet. The warriors of Oahu turned to make a last stand but Kamehameha I unceremoniously shoved them over the "Pali" to their death on the rocks below.

With this disaster the entire Island of Oahu surrendered and Kamehameha I crowned himself King of "Hawaii Nei." The Island of Kauai, the northernmost of the Hawaiian group, still remained to be conquered, and in order to round out his kingdom, Kamehameha I sent an expedition against



KAMEHAMEHA I, RULER OF HAWAII, 1795-1819  
Wearing a Feather Cape and the Royal Order of Kamehameha I.

that island in 1796 and again in 1804 but both of them were unsuccessful. However, in 1809 the King of Kauai agreed that upon his death Kamehameha I should become ruler of that island also. This in short is the story of the formation, by the sword, of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Trading and war vessels were now frequent callers at Oahu, where Kamehameha I had established his residence as King of Hawaii. From the sailors on board these ships he received many new ideas, some of which he attempted to incorporate into his new kingdom. The chiefs of lesser importance gradually gave up their bands of warriors, and the warriors maintained by the king slowly assumed the characteristics of a regular army for the entire kingdom. Kamehameha I greatly enlarged his own force and attempted to train them along European lines. He even organized them into specific groups, uniformed and drilled them according to the ideas he had received from the foreigners. An Englishman, who made a voyage to Hawaii in 1802, has the following to say:<sup>2</sup>

"His body guards, who may be considered in some respects as regularly disciplined troops, go on duty not infrequently with the drum and fife, and relieve each other as in Europe, calling out, 'all is well' at every half hour, as on board ship. . . . The King, it is said, has upwards of two thousand stand of arms. He has also about two hundred disciplined native soldiers, who do regular duty, day and night. . . . Their uniform was simply a great blue coat with yellow facings."

It is interesting to note that this army of "two hundred disciplined native soldiers" was considerably larger than the army that was disbanded in 1893 when the Hawaiian Islands took on a new form of government. Kamehameha I continued to maintain an active interest in his military establishment and in 1816 had a fort constructed at the entrance to Honolulu harbor, out of mud and coral rock picked up at low tide. The fort was square, with alternate gun emplacements, and was armed with upwards of fifty guns, many of them eighteen pounders which Kamehameha I had obtained from the Americans in exchange for sandalwood. It was situated at the eastern entrance to Honolulu harbor at the foot of the present Fort Street, near where now stands the U.S. Army Post, Fort Armstrong. Some few years later another fort was constructed at the top of Punchbowl Hill, so that its ten guns commanded the town and harbor.

Kamehameha I was the dominating force behind the military and by the time he died in 1819 had succeeded in organizing a fairly modern army. Thirty years before, when he became King of the Island of Hawaii, his soldiers were savages, fighting with spears and clubs. Now he had a force of some two hundred men, all with a knowledge of firearms and the fundamentals of drill. Of course, this group of native soldiers could not be compared with the armies of Europe, but the important fact is that they had made a complete metamorphosis from barbarism to civilization during his reign. The succeeding kings made many refinements in the military organization of Hawaii, but to Kamehameha I goes all the credit for establishing its foundation.

Upon the accession of Kamehameha II to the throne, the army fell into

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<sup>2</sup> Turnbull, *Voyages in the Pacific Ocean, 1800-1804* (London: 1810) p. 227.

less happy circumstances. Without a strong leader in command, the soldiers were allowed to become slovenly and undisciplined. Visitors to the Islands, who formerly had been amazed at the condition of the army in Hawaii, now were amused. The soldiers refused to drill and allowed their arms to become unserviceable. Kamehameha I had attempted to clothe his men with some uniforms he had received from the Russians. The natives had worn them for a while, but after his death had returned to the favorite malo. The forts were permitted to run down and by 1825 had become worthless as a means of defense for the harbor. After this, they were used mainly as a guard-house, or for firing salutes to visiting ships.

Kamehameha II was absent on a visit to London, where he died. Lord Byron brought the body back to Hawaii for burial in 1825. One of his men kept a diary and makes the following report on the military conditions in the Hawaiian Islands:<sup>3</sup>

"... a few naked soldiers . . . do duty at times by way of mounting guard in front of the king's hut, after a peculiar fashion of their own.

They do this in the following manner. Six or eight of them turn out together and form a line (not a straight one), and keep walking backwards and forwards, one after another, until they are dismissed. While they are in this way on duty, he that is last or foremost rings a small bell which is carried in the hand by way of signal for the others to turn either backwards or forwards. Their accoutrements are not all alike. Some have only a bayonet in the hand, held upright or reversed, just as suits their convenience, while another has an old rusty long barreled musket of American make, without a flint and sometimes without a lock. Some have a cartouche box tied on behind with a piece of untanned goat skin, others have it in front and some have none at all."

In describing the funeral of the king and the queen, he makes this further statement:<sup>4</sup>

"Thus we advanced between a line of native soldiers with rusty arms reversed, naked except for the malo, save for a few that had on Russian military jackets and six on each side wore handsome coloured feather tippets. These twelve we concluded must be of higher rank. The five large feather plumes . . . were carried before the band in a leaning position, as they do when going into battle."

It can be readily seen from these descriptions that the army of the Kingdom of Hawaii was still in rather a primitive state. However, when a serious rebellion occurred on Kauai in 1824, the king's force had advanced so far beyond the native warriors of that island that they experienced little difficulty in putting down the revolt. A few well-placed shots from the field pieces that they transported from Honolulu in their war canoes completely destroyed all idea of further combat.

Foreigners were now settling in the Islands in increasing numbers, and it was only natural that their presence should have a great effect upon the future development of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Kamehameha III, who became king in 1825, was only twelve years old at the time of his accession to the throne. As he grew older, however, he began taking an active interest in

<sup>3</sup> William F. Wilson, editor, *Extracts from the MS. Diary of James Macrae, Scottish Botanist with Lord Byron at the Sandwich Islands, 1825*, in "The Blond." (Honolulu: 1922) p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> William F. Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

his military forces, and from this time on the army was made to conform more and more closely to civilized methods. Rules and regulations were established to govern the conduct of the soldiers and some of the white residents in the Islands agreed to help in the training and drilling of the troops along European lines.

The army was still directly under the control of the king and his appointed leaders. In return for this, the king saw that it was clothed, fed and garrisoned. Military service was still obligatory and all able-bodied males were compelled to answer the call of the king at any time. In general, the regular troops, numbering about two hundred men, rank and file, were selected from the younger natives. Service in the army was for two or three years, after which time the soldiers were placed on inactive status, and called to duty only in case of an emergency. By 1830 the soldiers had become accustomed to wearing uniforms, or at least parts of uniforms. There was little attempt at standardization. One soldier would have a coat, another would have trousers, and another might have a magnificent hat discarded by some visiting French admiral. This created rather a ludicrous appearance and caused much amusement among the foreigners, but still it showed that the army was improving.

During the third decade of the nineteenth century some little improvement was made in the military forces of Hawaii but for the most part they still remained a group of unorganized and doubtful fighters. Little attention was paid to these soldiers so that it is rather difficult to follow their development during this period. However, it is known that the soldiers became somewhat specialized. The men who attended the guns in the Fort became known as "Artillery Men" and the regular foot soldiers, who sometimes stood guard and drilled, were referred to as the "Native Infantry." There was also an attempt to classify the soldiers into various grades but this proved unsuccessful until the year 1843 when the British Commander, Lord George Paulet, seized the Hawaiian Islands to prevent France from seizing Hawaii. He remained in command of the Islands for several months and one of his most important acts was the organization and training of a modern military force from the native element. This military force consisted of about two hundred regular troops, plus two hundred and fifty "Militia Men." Sufficient arms and ammunition were available for the entire corps, but only the regular troops were uniformed. All of the men were paid by the government.

The regular troops were divided into the "Queen's Native Infantry" with about one hundred and sixty officers and men, and the "Artillery Men" with forty men. The "Queen's Native Infantry" was divided into two platoons, each composed of fifty privates, four corporals, four sergeants, one 2nd lieutenant, one 1st lieutenant, and one captain. The company was commanded by a major and had in addition to the above-mentioned soldiers one sergeant major and four drummers.

The "Artillery Men" were composed of thirty-four privates, two corporals and two sergeants. They were also commanded by the major and were directly responsible for the care and use of the guns in the forts. This was the active force of the government. The officers and men were clothed,

fed and housed at the expense of the king. In addition to this they received a regular pay. The highest salary was that given the colonel, who drew \$30 per month. The lowest was naturally that of the private, who was given the munificent sum of 10¢ per day.

The Militia consisted of four captains, four 1st lieutenants, four 2nd lieutenants, sixteen sergeants, sixteen corporals and about two hundred privates. It was composed of men who had already served in the regular force and was directly under the command of the colonel. It was required to assemble once each week for drill and instruction so that it might be in readiness when it became necessary to call the Militia out on active duty. The privates received 10¢ for each day that they drilled. The captains were paid 50¢ for the same service.

The regular forces of Hawaii were stationed at Honolulu but the four militia companies were divided among the four largest islands. In 1840 Kamehameha III had granted the Hawaiian people their first constitution. By this document a governor was established for each of the four most important islands in the Hawaiian group. According to the "Constitution of 1840," the governor was to ". . . have charge of the forts, the soldiery, the arms and all the munitions of war"<sup>5</sup> on his own island. This meant that the militia companies on the various islands were directly under the command of the governor of that island, and might be called out at any time to put down an uprising. This was an improvement on the old arrangement as the soldiers were now close at hand and would not have to be sent from another island in time of trouble.

The "Constitution of 1840" had other provisions concerning the army. Formerly, the army established by the king for the protection of the Hawaiian people had been a privilege. Now it had become a right. Likewise, the king no longer had complete control over the military affairs of his kingdom. He could not declare war without the knowledge and consent of the chiefs, except when they ". . . can not be assembled."<sup>6</sup> The king did, however, still remain the commander in chief of the military forces of Hawaii.

It would appear on the surface that the Hawaiian military organizations were in exceedingly good shape and quite adequate for the needs of the Islands. However, there were several reasons why this was not an actual fact. The government was rather weak and the army was allowed to run down after Lord George Paulet withdrew from the Islands. The soldiers had no competent instruction in their duties and became disinterested. They refused to drill or keep themselves in condition. Their firearms became rusty and unserviceable. Their uniforms were worn out and were not replaced. The forts, where many of them were stationed, were almost in ruins. Under such circumstances it is little wonder that the white residents in the Islands became alarmed and protested vigorously to the king.

Many of these foreigners had come to Hawaii and set themselves up in business. Some had quite large investments in the Islands and were worried for their safety without adequate military protection. During the "Forties"

<sup>5</sup> Lorrin A. Thurston, editor, *The Fundamental Law of Hawaii* (Honolulu: The Hawaiian Gazette, 1904), p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Lorrin A. Thurston, *op. cit.*, p. 4.



it became apparent that various foreign nations would like to annex the Islands. In 1843 England did actually take over the government of Hawaii for about five months and met with no resistance. Added to this was the fact that Honolulu was rapidly becoming an important trading center. Ships were coming to Hawaii from all parts of the world, and the sailors were continually getting into trouble with the civilian authorities, who frequently had difficulty in quieting them. As far as the business men of Honolulu could see, conditions were steadily becoming worse and nothing was being done about it.

Consequently there was much agitation during the "Forties" for improvement of the army but little attention was paid to these petitions. The newspapers took up the fight with fervor. One paper advises the army:<sup>7</sup>

"to procure some suitable person to drill them into something like the appearance of soldiers not forgetting to recruit a few tailors and shoemakers at the same time, for the present army is in every respect inferior to what it would be in case of need."

As the business men saw that their demands were going unheeded, they began to talk among themselves of the possibility of establishing a volunteer company from their own ranks. It met with some success and many of the men purchased rifles but the organization could not be effected. However, the idea of a volunteer company was not discarded. The "Polynesian" in 1848 made the following statement:<sup>8</sup>

"For the sake of appearance only, there ought to be in Honolulu one serviceable corps, let it be ever so small. Instead of the present badly clad and badly disciplined muster of 800 or 900 so called soldiers, let us have a small company of 100 handsomely dressed, well armed and well trained volunteers, who can perform their evolutions in a style creditable to themselves and their country. . . . There can be no doubt but one good volunteer company, well trained and well disciplined would be more effective in case of emergency than our whole militia force as it now exists."

Events soon proved these warnings well justified. In 1849 a number of French warships were anchored in Honolulu harbor. Some trouble arose between the natives and the French, and Admiral Tromelin ordered his men to seize the Fort and spike the guns. The Governor of Oahu called out the Militia but it failed to respond and the French, who met with no resistance, proceeded to capture the Fort, ruin the guns, and destroy a large number of old relics which were stored there. As a crowning indignity the French sailed away with the king's yacht. A half-hearted attempt was made to fire on the French as they departed but met with no result.

So much damage was done and such a protest went up from the business men in Honolulu that the following year, 1850, the government purchased some sixty used guns from the United States and took other steps to improve the condition of the army. The action was only half-hearted on the part of the government, however, and it took an even more serious disturbance to make it realize the danger that Hawaii was facing.

<sup>7</sup> Editorial in the *Sandwich Island News*, December 2, 1847.

<sup>8</sup> Editorial in the *Polynesian*, February 26, 1848.

## CHAPTER II

### MILITARY AFFAIRS IN HAWAII FROM 1852 TO 1893

By 1852, Honolulu had become a lively and important port of call for vessels trading with the Orient. It was also the base of supply for the whaling industry which was flourishing in the north Pacific. Thousands of sailors, with money to spend, came ashore each year and naturally caused trouble. The Police Station was generally filled and the civil authorities were experiencing more and more difficulty in maintaining the peace. There was an increasing disregard for law and order and it was only a question of time before some serious trouble would arise.

This trouble was not long in arriving.<sup>1</sup> In this same year, 1852, a sailor who had been confined in the Police Station was accidentally killed by the jailer. There were several hundred sailors in port at the time. They became violent and demanded that the jailer be turned over to them for punishment. When the civil authorities refused to grant this request, the sailors became angry, broke into the saloons, set fire to the Harbormaster's Office, and took possession of the powder magazines. The police were unable to do anything with the rioters, so the Governor of Oahu called out the militia. About five hundred soldiers answered the call.

The militia were instructed not to use their rifles except in case of emergency. Laboring under this handicap, it took the soldiers several days to round up all the sailors, who were thoroughly enjoying the riot.

On the 13th of November, 1852, while the riot was still out of control, a number of business men in Honolulu called a citizens' meeting to decide what they were going to do. Many of them had been advocating the formation of a volunteer company for several years, for use in just such a situation as now confronted them. The others now agreed with them, and by a popular vote those assembled at the meeting decided to enroll themselves into a volunteer company, called the 1st Hawaiian Guard.<sup>2</sup> An election of officers was held at the same time and Captain A. J. McDuffie, a former U.S. Army officer living in the Islands, became commander of the company.

Later in the same day, the company assembled at the Fort, where the members received arms and ammunition, and organized for drill. However, the riot was terminated by mutual understanding before the 1st Hawaiian Guard could get into action. Nevertheless, the members were all agreed that the organization should continue in existence as a protection against the recurrence of a similar situation. Permission was obtained from the king, and a permanent organization formed. Other officers were elected. H. Mc-

<sup>1</sup>For a more detailed description of this riot, see *Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists' Guide for 1880-1881*, under *Military Organizations of Hawaii*.

<sup>2</sup>The *Polynesian*, November 13, 1852.

Farlane, A. B. Howe and A. S. Wood became lieutenants in this first volunteer organization in Hawaii. The 1st Hawaiian Guard had about fifty members, all of them either business men or civic leaders. This company is the real ancestor of the present Hawaii National Guard.

A few months later it was decided to form a volunteer company of cavalry.<sup>3</sup> Permission was secured from the king and the organization became known as the 1st Hawaiian Cavalry. Considerable expense was incurred in equipping the troop. Complete dragoon equipment was procured from the United States. It consisted of enormous helmets with horsehair plumes, blue coats and red trousers, and regulation cavalry saddles and bridles. Mounts were borrowed locally and the drilling, which took place weekly, was based on U.S. Cavalry tactics. This was probably the most splendidly turned out organization that Hawaii had ever seen, but its existence was of comparatively brief duration. Its last public appearance was on the occasion of the marriage of King Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma on June 19, 1856. The 1st Hawaiian Guard was composed of the white residents of Honolulu, but the troop of cavalry was recruited almost entirely from among the natives, who had become splendid horsemen.

A few months before his death in 1854, Kamehameha III completely reorganized the military system of the Islands. This was made law by "An Act, to Establish a Militia for the Hawaiian Islands." It was the purpose of this act to combine all the military forces of the kingdom into one serviceable unit, so that it might function quickly and efficiently in time of need. It was the first occasion on which a definite plan had been made for the control of Hawaii's military forces.<sup>4</sup>

According to this plan, the Militia was divided into three groups. The first group consisted of young men from 18 to 22 years of age. From it were enlisted the regular troops, that is, the King's Guard and the Artillery Detachment. The second group was composed of men from 22 to 30 years of age who had already served in the regular forces. This constituted the organized reserve, which was to be called to active service when needed. The men in this class were compelled to form themselves into companies and drill regularly. The third group consisted of men from 30 to 40 years of age who had served in the second class. They were to be called to active duty only in case of a national emergency. All three groups were to be armed and paid by the government.

When this act went into effect the two volunteer companies that had been formed in 1852 became inactive as they felt that the new act guaranteed a well-organized military force for the kingdom. Unfortunately, Kamehameha III died several months after the passage of this act and the new king never actively put it into effect. In a few years the army was in worse shape than before. The Artillery Detachment was placed on inactive status and the King's Guard reduced to about fifty men. Almost no attention was paid to the Militia. The Fort at the entrance to Honolulu harbor was torn down in 1857 and no immediate steps were taken to secure new quarters for the soldiers.

<sup>3</sup> The *Polynesian*, January 29, 1853.

<sup>4</sup> A printed copy of this Act is on file at the Archives of Hawaii.

The men who had belonged to the 1st Hawaiian Guard decided that the only way they had of insuring their own safety was to form a new volunteer company. During the early part of 1857 subscriptions were taken from prominent men in Honolulu to help finance the new company. Kamehameha IV headed the list with a donation of one hundred dollars. On February 28, 1857, a meeting was held over the market and it was decided that a volunteer company of infantry, known as the Honolulu Rifles, would be established:<sup>5</sup>

“ . . . for the purpose of defending the property of the town, both public and private, together with the lives of its citizens, against lawless mobs and disturbers of the peace, composed of seamen or others resorting to this port.”

A constitution was drawn up and an election of officers held. Richard Coady became Captain in command of the company; J. H. Brown, 1st Lieutenant; J. H. Wood, 2nd Lieutenant; and John Ritson, 3rd Lieutenant. By the constitution the membership in the “Rifles” was to be limited to seventy-five. New members and officers were to be elected by popular vote of the entire company. By the end of March enlistment was completed and uniforms and arms had been ordered with the money provided by popular subscription. The uniform<sup>6</sup> selected was grey, with black trimmings for the enlisted personnel and gilt trimmings for the officers. The hat was of black felt, with a plume similar to those worn by the Russian Rifles, and the arms were the most modern obtainable, being of the type used by the Russians during the Crimean War. A number of musical instruments were also purchased and a fife and drum corps started. The Honolulu Rifles met twice a week and drilled in the large room above the market. The Rifles soon became a fashionable organization and only the socially accepted were allowed to join.

Some three years later, in 1860, the 1st Hawaiian Cavalry was revived and became known as the Leleiohoku Guard.<sup>7</sup> It was composed almost entirely of Hawaiians, with several business men as officers. The troop had almost one hundred members, well mounted and equipped. They wore the “Garibaldi” type uniform, consisting of blue trousers, red shirt, black necktie and a “Kossuth” hat. Charles W. Vincent was Captain in command of the troop; Charles H. Judd, Senior Lieutenant; M. R. Harvey, 1st Lieutenant; William Duncan, 2nd Lieutenant; and William H. Dimond, 3rd Lieutenant. Considerable time and effort were expended to train the Leleiohoku Guard at first, but as time went on and the novelty of the organization wore off, less attention was paid to drill and the troop was allowed to run down.

These two volunteer organizations plus the regular troops formed the military force of the Kingdom of Hawaii and existed without any important change until 1873 when they were suddenly disbanded by the king. Fortunately, during this period the Hawaiian Islands were quiet and peaceful, and the troops saw action only once. This occurred in October, 1868, at

<sup>5</sup> A portion of the *Charter of the Honolulu Rifles*, granted February 28, 1857.

<sup>6</sup> These uniforms are described in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, March 19, 1857.

<sup>7</sup> *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, December 19, 1861.

Kona, Hawaii. A religious fanatic named Kaona had succeeded in gathering a large number of followers, and when the civil authorities remonstrated and attempted to capture him, the deputy sheriff and a private citizen were killed. Help was requested from Honolulu, and the Household Troops, along with the Artillery Detachment which had been recalled to active service, were ordered to proceed to the Island of Hawaii. The troops did excellent service, captured a large number of the rioters, together with the leader, and brought them back to Honolulu, where they were tried and punished.

King Kamehameha V died in 1872 without heir and without having named a successor to the throne. Prince Lunalilo announced that he was the highest chief and should become king. David Kalakaua denied his claims, but was unable to prevent the legislature from electing Lunalilo king in 1873. It is not known to what extent Kalakaua was implicated in the matter, but Lunalilo became suspicious of the loyalty and intentions of the Household Troops.<sup>8</sup> In the early part of September, 1873, a riot occurred at the Barracks and the soldiers got out of hand. Fearing for his own safety, Lunalilo disbanded the entire regular force, with the exception of the Band, on September 12, 1873, and made no attempt to organize a new guard. Several days later he also disbanded the Honolulu Rifles and the Leleiohoku Guard.

Lunalilo died the following year and the legislature again had to elect a successor to the throne. After some intrigue Kalakaua was selected. The Hawaiians who had favored Queen Emma were infuriated and commenced a general riot. The militia was called out but was in sympathy with the rioters and refused to respond. There were several British and American warships in the harbor. They immediately landed sailors and marines and were able to disperse the mob.<sup>9</sup> It took them over a week, however, to completely quiet the town.

This incident showed King Kalakaua the necessity of having a strong and loyal military force at his command and he immediately began the reorganization of the troops that had been disbanded the year before by Lunalilo. He instructed Attorney General Hartwell to organize a palace guard of fifty men to be known as the King's Guard. This was to be the regular force of the kingdom and was to be directly responsible to the king. It was organized in 1874 and continued its existence until disbanded in 1893, but contemporaneous accounts are unanimous in declaring that it was always poorly drilled, poorly equipped and generally unreliable.

The artillery guns that had been purchased in 1850 had by this time become obsolete and unserviceable. Consequently, it was decided not to organize a regular artillery detachment until new cannon had been procured. In the meantime, however, a volunteer company of artillery was organized and known as the Prince's Own. The Honolulu Rifles were not brought back into existence. In their stead, King Kalakaua organized an infantry company of native volunteers, named the Mamalahoas. Kalakaua took a

<sup>8</sup> Captain Whalley H. Nicholson, *From Sword to Share* (London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1889) p. 134.

<sup>9</sup> Albert P. Taylor, *Under Hawaiian Skies*, p. 402.



DAVID KALAKAUA, KING OF HAWAII, 1874-91  
Wearing Hawaiian Military Uniform

deep interest in these two volunteer companies and frequently appeared personally at the armory to take part in the drill, himself acting as colonel.

The Leleiohoku Guard was also called back into existence but had difficulty in procuring mounts and never amounted to a great deal. All of the companies were severely handicapped by the lack of uniforms and equipment and could hardly be called military organizations. Few men had guns that would fire, and rare indeed was the soldier who had a complete outfit and knew how to drill. An English army officer who lived in Hawaii from 1874 to 1880 gives the following description of the Hawaiian military forces:<sup>20</sup>

"The present army, or more properly speaking, the Palace Guard, is more numerous in the commissioned ranks than that forming the file, which latter consists of some fifty men and as they cannot for an instance be relied upon, except to flaunt their bravery in support of the enormous National emblem that is trotted out at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, volunteer military companies have been formed to keep them in check in case of inadvertence with their rusty rifles. The volunteer companies are five in number, whose clothing evinces fertility in imaginative tailoring. These are the Prince's Own—artillery without guns!, The Leleiohoku Guard—cavalry without horses!, two companies of Hawaiian Guard, and the Mamalahoas."

Fortunately, no serious disturbance took place during the early part of Kalakaua's reign, as the army failed to show signs of improvement. In 1883, however, the old Honolulu Rifles were revived. Two companies known as the Hawaiian Guard had been formed to take the place of the "Rifles" when they were disbanded in 1873, but had never been prominent and soon went out of existence. By 1883 political conditions in the Hawaiian Islands were rapidly reaching a crisis, and many of the white residents felt that a military organization such as the Honolulu Rifles was needed for their own protection. Consequently, some fifty men were enlisted and the "Rifles" revived. They were armed and uniformed with new equipment, purchased from donations given the company by interested business men. William H. Aldrich was elected Captain of the company; J. H. Fisher became 1st Lieutenant; and George McLeod, 2nd Lieutenant. These last two men were destined to become important figures in later Hawaiian military history. The Honolulu Rifles drilled regularly, held target practice and in general conducted themselves in a military manner, so that when trouble came they were prepared.

The following year an attempt was made to reorganize and improve the army. The king was actively interested in the situation and instructed Major Robert Hoapili Baker, Commander of the Military Forces of the Kingdom of Hawaii, to submit a report to the legislature with recommendations for the improvement of the armed forces. The Major blamed the legislature for failure to appropriate sufficient funds. He said in his report:

"In reality we have none (militia). We have no head and no system. . . . This state of things has been allowed to run on until the force is reduced to a mere skeleton. In Legislature after Legislature, certain sums have been voted, barely enough to eke out an existence for an institution representing only in name the military force of the Kingdom. . . . Something more has to be done beyond the appropriation of public

<sup>20</sup> Captain Whalley H. Nicholson, *From Sword to Share* (London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1889).

funds to provide for the King's Guard. . . . The military force, as it now stands, is composed of one regularly paid company, the King's Guard, consisting of 58 men, rank and file, and four volunteer companies exhibited on paper."<sup>11</sup>

The four volunteer companies referred to were the following:

1. The Leleiohoku Guard (cavalry) with an enlistment of..... 84
2. The Prince's Own (artillery) with an enlistment of.....105
3. The Mamalahoas (infantry) with an enlistment of..... 75
4. The Honolulu Rifles (infantry) with an enlistment of..... 52

Major Baker recommended that a law be passed reorganizing the military forces of the kingdom, in view of the growing importance of Hawaii. He wished to enlarge the King's Guard and to muster the Prince's Own and the Mamalahoas into the regular service. The Honolulu Rifles and the Leleiohoku Guard were to remain as volunteer companies but were to be subsidized by the government. All organizations were to be paid and equipped by the government.

Although these recommendations were written at the request of the king, the legislature failed to act upon them. The report estimated that it would require \$238,334.70 to place this plan into effect for two years. The government simply did not have that much money to spend on the military, and the newspapers were quite indignant over this "ridiculous fuss of plumes and feathers."

Kalakaua had always tended to be a lavish monarch. During the first part of his reign, however, he had been held in check. But in 1881 he made a trip around the world and visited the various courts of Europe. After that he was determined to make his court at Honolulu one of regal splendor. To this end he staged an expensive coronation for himself and his queen, established his own system of coinage and postage stamps, and started a Royal Navy. Now he was determined to raise the army up to what he felt was its proper position.

King Kalakaua gained control of the Legislature of 1886 and was able to have it pass his "Army Bill." There is no doubt but that an act, reorganizing the army, was necessary, but the Kingdom of Hawaii had no need for the kind of military force that this bill proposed to establish, nor could it afford it.

This act included the recommendations that Major Baker had made two years before and in addition created a number of new positions. The military force was to be commanded by a Lieutenant General, with a salary of six thousand dollars a year. There were to be a General Staff, Colonels for the various companies, Intelligence Officers, an Ordnance Officer, a Quartermaster Officer and others. The pay of the soldiers was increased, and a Drill Shed constructed to house the battery of Austrian field pieces that Kalakaua had purchased during his trip around the world.

Kalakaua never had a chance to put this act into effect. The citizens of Honolulu had become angry at the way in which the king was conducting

<sup>11</sup> From the *Report of Major R. H. Baker to the Legislature*, concerning the military organization of Hawaii, 1884.



the government. He was becoming corrupt and accepting bribes. Conditions finally became intolerable and on June 30, 1887, a mass meeting was held at the armory of the Honolulu Rifles.<sup>12</sup> The citizens were distinctly aroused and drew up a very strong set of resolutions which they sent to the king. Kalakaua, realizing the delicacy of his position, wisely acquiesced to their demands and agreed to conduct a better and more economical government in the future. What few changes he had made in the army were quickly withdrawn. Kalakaua retained the King's Guard but the other native military organizations, which had refused to come to his aid at this time, were allowed to die a natural death and went out of existence.

The Honolulu Rifles played an important part in this so-called revolution. During the early part of 1887 they had increased their membership to over two hundred and had formed three new companies. When the citizens' meeting was called, Companies A, B, C and D, Honolulu Rifles, were drawn up outside the armory "with bayonets fixed and each man carrying fifty rounds of ammunition, ready to defend their rights or enforce them." For several days after this meeting Honolulu was in a state of unrest and the four companies of the "Rifles" patrolled the street. Mr. A. M. Hewett, writing at the time, says:<sup>13</sup>

"Without the assistance of Major V. V. Ashford, who had command of the Honolulu Rifles, order could not have been kept. To the gentlemen who form that corps, the citizens of Honolulu owe a debt of gratitude. For two days Honolulu was under martial law, and yet the most perfect order was kept."

The remaining three years of Kalakaua's reign were filled with political intrigue and unrest. Kalakaua proclaimed a new constitution after the revolution in 1887, and the Hawaiians became quite bitter towards him, feeling that he had betrayed them to the white people. Robert W. Wilcox, a young Hawaiian who had been sent to Italy to receive a military education, returned to the Islands and began organizing a revolutionary party to overthrow Kalakaua and place Princess Liliuokalani on the throne. For this activity he was exiled from the country. However, he was allowed to return in 1889 and immediately organized a native rifle club, thereby securing a supply of arms and ammunition.

Wilcox worked secretly this time and wedded a number of natives to his cause. He received Liliuokalani's approval of the scheme and won the King's Guard over to his side. He even came to some understanding with King Kalakaua about his voluntary abdication.<sup>14</sup> Suddenly on the morning of July 20, 1889, Wilcox with about one hundred and fifty followers took possession of the Government Building and the Palace Grounds. The King's Guard was aware of the proposed attack and remained neutral in the Barracks. Lt. Robert Parker, in command of the King's Guard, rounded up a band of men loyal to the king and they prevented the revolutionists from entering the Palace. No fighting took place at first as Wilcox expected

<sup>12</sup> Situated at the corner of Punchbowl and Beretania Sts.

<sup>13</sup> A. M. Hewett, *A Sketch of Recent Events* (Honolulu: The Hawaiian Star, 1895) p. 16.

<sup>14</sup> William De Witt Alexander, *The Revolution of 1893*, p. 16.

Department of Foreign Affairs  
Honolulu August 1889

Special Order No. 1.


By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 12 of Chapter xxv of the Laws of 1888 and of all other powers me in anywise enabling herein, and by and with the consent of the Cabinet as testified by the signatures of the Members of said Cabinet hereto, I, Jonathan Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom, do hereby disband that portion of the Military Forces consisting of the following named Volunteer Organizations,

1. The King's Own,
2. The Queen's Own,
3. The Prince's Own,
4. The Leliokohu Guards,

which are and form the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers.

Col V. V. Ashford, commanding the Hawaiian Volunteers, will see to the execution of this order and to the collection of all Hawaiian Government property in  
the

Special Order of the Monarchy Disbanding Certain Volunteer Militia Organizations

the possession of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion or  
of the Officers and members thereof  
Given under my hand and the  
Seal of the Department of  
Foreign Affairs this twelfth  
day of August in the year  
of Our Lord, 1889  
  
John A. Austen  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

We consent to the foregoing Order  
this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August A. D. 1889

Minister of the Interior  
A. J. Johnston  
Minister of Finance  
~~John A. Austen~~  
Attorney General  
Charles C. Chesford

Special Order of the Monarchy Disbanding Certain Volunteer Militia Organizations

Kalakaua to announce his abdication without being forced. The king, however, merely sat tight and did nothing.

In the meantime, report of the affair had spread throughout Honolulu and a call was sent out for immediate mobilization of the "Rifles." Companies A, B, C and D assembled at the armory and then proceeded to the scene of the action. The insurgents, sensing that a fight was imminent, brought over four field pieces and some ammunition from the Barracks and fortified themselves in the Palace Grounds. Colonel Ashford demanded that they surrender but Wilcox refused and commenced firing at the crowd. A cordon was quickly established around the revolutionists so that they would be unable to retreat.

Wilcox attempted to get the field pieces into action but a withering rifle fire from the volunteers prevented their operating in the open and they soon withdrew to a small building in the Palace Grounds. Here they barricaded themselves and began returning the fire. They kept up an intermittent fire for the remainder of the day, but as night drew on, and realizing that the advantage lay with the opposition, the revolutionists surrendered. Seven of Wilcox's followers had been killed and a score injured. Fortunately, none of the governmental forces had been harmed.

Liliuokalani disowned any part in the conspiracy but the leaders of the trouble were all put on trial. Wilcox and the other leaders had become popular heroes with the natives and were turned loose for fear of creating further feeling.

Robert Wilcox was keenly disappointed over his failure and felt so bitter towards the Honolulu Rifles that he used his influence with the native element to force the legislature to pass an act disbanding the "Rifles" in August of the following year. They never completely lost their organization, however, as was later shown in the Revolution of 1893.

On January 20, 1891, Kalakaua's stormy reign came to an end with his death. Princess Liliuokalani became Queen of Hawaii and it seemed that the Islands might once again enjoy peace and quiet. The queen was beloved by the natives and had dispelled all doubts in the minds of the white element by agreeing to uphold the Constitution of 1887. However, there was more trouble ahead.

## CHAPTER III

### THE REVOLUTION OF 1893

Queen Liliuokalani proved to be reactionary and determined. Her main desire was to abrogate the Constitution of 1887 and supplant it with one granting her more power. In this she was naturally opposed by the local business interests. They felt that a government responsible to the whims and fancy of a powerful ruler failed to insure them safety and security in their economic pursuits. In a case of this kind, friction was bound to result, nor was it long in coming.<sup>1</sup>

In the latter part of 1892, the queen made secret plans to promulgate a new constitution upon the prorogation of the legislature. The legislative session came to a close at noon, January 14, 1893, and immediately after the ceremony a group of natives, according to a prearranged plan, brought the new constitution to the queen and asked her to proclaim it. This constitution made the Ministry personally responsible to the queen and allowed only male subjects to vote.

The queen withdrew to the Palace and called for her Ministers to sign the constitution. The Ministers upon learning the intentions of the queen debated the subject with prominent citizens in town and several diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, including the United States Minister, John L. Stevens. After consulting with them, the Ministers returned to the Palace and informed the queen that they were unwilling to approve the new constitution. The queen became violently angry and the Ministers were forced to leave hurriedly, in fear of the large crowd of Hawaiians that had gathered outside the Palace.

In the meantime, the opponents of the queen had been galvanized into action. About two o'clock that afternoon, the Cabinet along with a number of prominent citizens met at the Government Building. They decided that the queen had committed a revolutionary act and as a consequence had lost her right to the throne. It was determined to issue a proclamation to that effect and "to call for armed volunteers to resist the Queen."<sup>2</sup>

The Ministers met with the queen again that afternoon and persuaded her to postpone proclaiming the new constitution. This, however, failed to satisfy a large gathering of citizens who had by now assembled at the Government Building. They felt that as long as Liliuokalani remained queen she would always be a danger to the peace and security of the Islands. Consequently, this gathering proceeded to appoint a Committee of Public Safety of thirteen members and instructed them to take charge of the situation. This committee immediately appointed a sub-committee "to ascertain

<sup>1</sup> For the causes of the Revolution of 1893 see William De Witt Alexander, *op. cit.*, Chapters I and II.

<sup>2</sup> Professor William De Witt Alexander, *The Rebellion of 1893* (Honolulu: *The Hawaiian Gazette*, 1893), p. 3.

what amount of arms and ammunition was available, and to reorganize as soon as possible the four volunteer rifle companies which had been disbanded in 1890.<sup>3</sup> This gathering also decided to call a mass meeting at the old armory on the afternoon of the 16th to ascertain the real sentiment of the community and to secure the approval of the citizens for what they had already done.

Quiet prevailed all the following day and gave the revolutionists time to organize themselves. Hundreds of men were approached and signified their willingness to join the cause. They were instructed to be in readiness to turn out upon call by the committee. A German organization, known as the "Drei Hundert," part social and part political club, offered their services and arms to the committee and were accepted.<sup>4</sup> Arms and ammunition were also secured and plans made. The queen's forces, consisting of some fifty Household Troops and the Police, were aware of the situation but took no action.

On the afternoon of the 16th the citizens' meeting took place without interference from the queen. The previous actions of the Committee of Public Safety were unanimously adopted, and the meeting further accepted a set of resolutions calling for the abolition of the Monarchy and the establishment of a Provisional Government. To this end, an Executive and Advisory Committee was appointed to take the place of the Committee of Public Safety. Late that evening, Judge Sanford B. Dole, one of the most beloved men in Honolulu, was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the committee.

Early the next morning Colonel John Soper, who had formerly belonged to the National Guard of California, was appointed head of the military forces of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, with instructions to proceed with the formation of a volunteer organization.<sup>5</sup> The subcommittee on military affairs that had been established on the 14th had secured several hundred volunteers and had located some arms and ammunition, but had done little towards actually forming a military organization.

After three years the Honolulu Rifles had lost their former structure and were unable to turn out in their old condition. However, the "Rifles" did serve as the framework upon which the National Guard of Hawaii was constructed. The subcommittee on the 15th had asked John Good and Captain Hugh Gunn to try to reorganize the "Rifles," because of their previous military experience. John Good had been in the National Guard of California along with Colonel Soper, and Hugh Gunn, a former officer in the Honolulu Rifles, had taken part in the Revolutions of 1887 and 1889.

These two men had already commenced the organization of two companies of volunteers from former members in the "Rifles" when Colonel Soper was appointed Commander of the Military Forces of the Provisional Government of Hawaii. He informed them of his position and instructed them that henceforth all communications and orders would come from his headquarters. He appointed John Good Ordnance Officer and ordered him

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> *Record Book of General Headquarters, N.G.H.*, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

to procure all available arms and ammunition for the use of the volunteer forces.

There was only one shot fired during the Revolution of 1893, and John Good fired it. All the morning of the 17th he had been collecting arms and ammunition from the various stores around Honolulu. Marshal Wilson, in charge of the Police who had remained fairly loyal to the queen, gave orders to his men to prevent further seizure of arms. Captain Good was attempting to deliver a load of arms that he had collected from E. O. Hall & Sons to the Armory, when several policemen tried to stop him. He drew out his revolver and shot one of them through the shoulder. It was feared at first that this would precipitate a general outbreak, but fortunately the matter was quieted down.<sup>6</sup>

Immediately after the above incident the Executive and Advisory Committee proceeded unaccompanied and unarmed to the Government Building to proclaim the new government. Only a few clerks were present in the building and quickly turned it over to Mr. Henry E. Cooper upon his demand. At this time Lieut. Swinburn, with a detachment of Marines from the U.S.S. *Boston*, was in position near by, but out of sight. He had been landed at the request of the U.S. Minister and, upon being asked, stated that he had been instructed to remain neutral in any event and was there only as a protection for the life and property of United States citizens. Nevertheless, Queen Liliuokalani used this as the basis for her argument that the Provisional Government had been established only through the armed intervention of U.S. troops.

After taking over the building, the Executive and Advisory Committee then proceeded to proclaim the new government.<sup>7</sup> By the time the reading of the proclamation was finished, Charles W. Zeigler, in command of some forty-five members of the "Drei Hundert," arrived from the Armory, where they had been stationed to receive the arms that Captain Good was collecting. Directly after this came another group of volunteers, under Captain Potter, who had taken Captain Good's place. All that afternoon volunteers were continually arriving and being enrolled for service. There is no record of the actual number of men who turned up at this time but it is estimated that from two to three hundred were present.

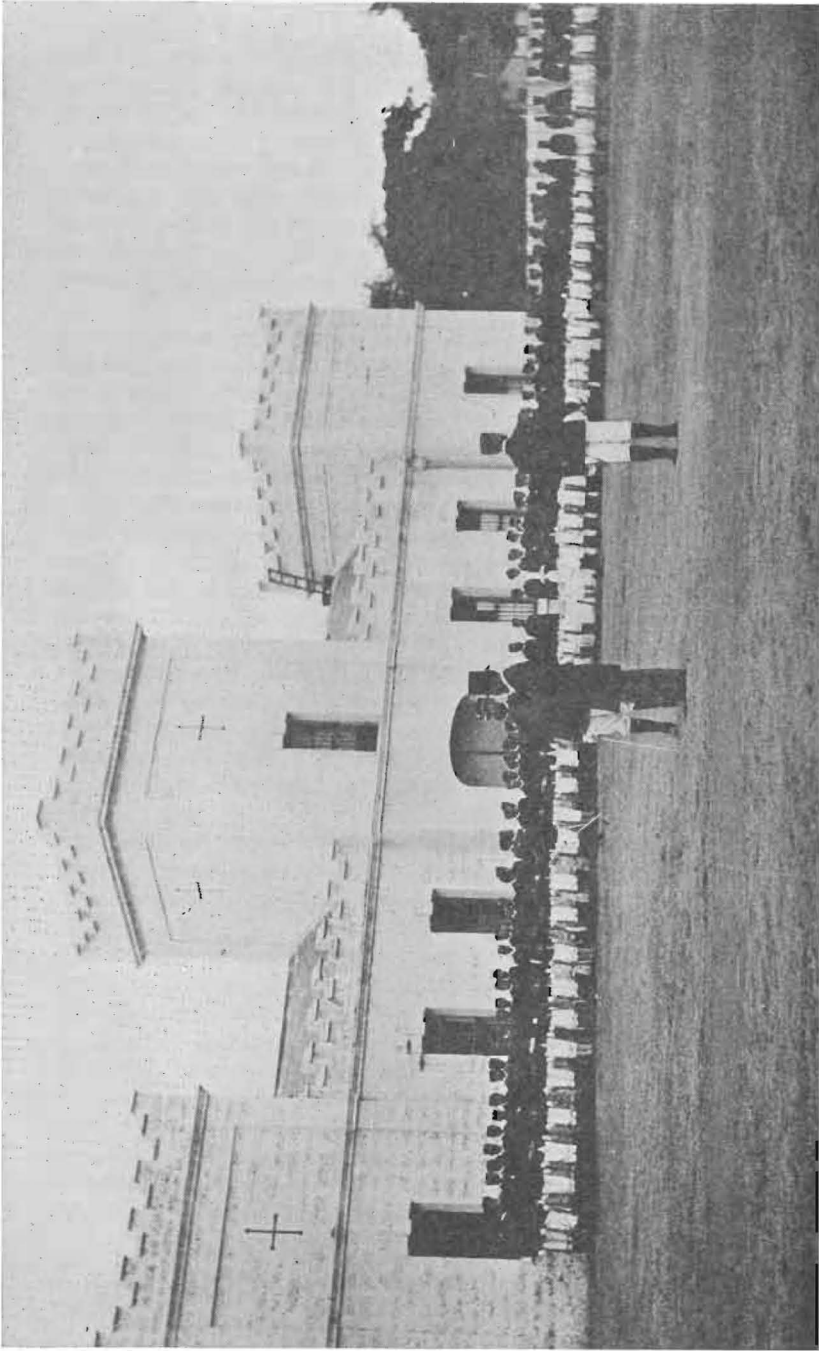
Colonel Soper himself arrived and commenced the organization of a temporary military force. His first act was to appoint his staff. The men named were George F. McLeod, D. B. Smith, John Good, Fred Wundenberg and J. H. Fisher, all of whom had previous military experience. After this he began the formation of four companies of volunteers out of the several hundred men in the Government Building grounds.<sup>8</sup>

Company A was formed from the German organization and enlarged with additional volunteers. Charles W. Zeigler was appointed Captain in command. Company B was formed from former members in the Honolulu Rifles and was commanded by Captain Hugh Gunn. Company D was also

<sup>6</sup> William De Witt Alexander, *op. cit.*, 56.

<sup>7</sup> *The Record Book of General Headquarters, N.G.H.*, p. 23, has an account of this proclamation.

<sup>8</sup> *The Record Book of General Headquarters, N.G.H.*, p. 26.



ROYAL BARRACKS, ABOUT 1896  
H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Inspecting the National Guard



organized from the old "Rifles" with George C. Potter as its Captain. At this time a number of Portuguese had offered their services to the Provisional Government. They were organized into a volunteer company, designated Company C, with Captain Joseph M. Camara, Jr., in command. All of this had been accomplished by the time that night fell on the evening of January 17, 1893.

Immediately after proclaiming the Provisional Government, the Executive and Advisory Committee had suspended the writ of "Habeas Corpus" and had proclaimed Martial Law in effect throughout the Island of Oahu.<sup>9</sup> It also directed all persons favorable to the Provisional Government to hand in all arms and ammunition in their possession to Colonel Soper. In order to put these declarations into effect, and to maintain the public peace, Colonel Soper stationed pickets throughout the city in strategic positions, and placed a detachment on guard at the Armory.

About 6:30 o'clock that evening, U. S. Minister Stevens recognized the Provisional Government and Queen Liliuokalani, realizing that her cause was lost, voluntarily surrendered. The forces of the queen at the Station House and at the Barracks had remained apathetic toward her throughout the last three days and, upon learning of Liliuokalani's surrender, gave themselves up without a struggle.<sup>10</sup> At 7:30 o'clock Marshal Wilson in charge of the Police delivered the Station House over to Colonel Soper and J. A. McCandless when a detachment of twenty riflemen from Company A under Captain Zeigler marched in and took possession. At the same time Captain Sam Nowlein, commander of the Queen's troops at the Barracks, reported to President Dole and officially surrendered. He asked for orders and was instructed to keep his men and arms in the Barracks that evening and not to post a guard as usual. This ended the Revolution of 1893.

That evening pickets were maintained at various points in the city and a number of guards organized to patrol the streets. The detachment of twenty men from Company A was retained at the Station House as a safeguard against attack. The remainder of the volunteers were held at the Government Building to meet any emergency that might arise. However, nothing of any importance happened during the night.

The following day, the 18th, Colonel Soper informed the volunteers that they were to remain on active duty as long as they were needed and that they would be paid by the government for every day's duty, to recompense them for time lost from their business.<sup>11</sup> That evening the Queen's troops were paid off and disbanded, and Company B, consisting of fifty-three men under the command of Captain Hugh Gunn was transferred to the Barracks, along with a detachment of twenty-five men from Company D, to guard the Barracks and the Palace. The guard of twenty men from Company A was retained at the Station House.

The Portuguese company, Company C, was detailed to guard the Government Building from attack by adherents of the queen and was supported by twenty-five men from Company A and thirty-two men from Company D.

<sup>9</sup> An Executive Order on file at the Archives of Hawaii.

<sup>10</sup> William De Witt Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

<sup>11</sup> General Order No. 4, Headquarters, N.G.H., 1893.

These groups were divided into three guards, each guard to stand watch eight hours per day. Provisions were made with local restaurants to feed the men while on duty. While off duty they were allowed to return home for meals and rest. The volunteers had been supplied with arms and ammunition, but no other equipment was available.

A street patrol was also established to take over the regular duties of the policemen patrolling the streets at night.<sup>13</sup> The regular police, having shown themselves loyal to the queen, could not be trusted, so ten men from Company D and twelve men from Company A, along with seven special volunteers, assumed their duties. These various guards showed splendid attention to their responsibilities and good order was maintained during this entire period.

Although the volunteers were showing themselves more than adequate in meeting the situation, Colonel Soper nevertheless felt that the military forces of the Provisional Government of Hawaii should be put on a more permanent basis. It was hoped that the United States would annex the Islands but it had given no guarantee that it would do so. If it did not, then Hawaii would have need of a strong military organization. Consequently, on the 20th of January Colonel Soper requested that he be given authority for the establishment of a regular company of infantry and further recommended that Captain John Good be placed in command of it. The Executive and Advisory Committee approved his request and on January 22nd he instructed Captain Good to proceed with the enlistment of a regularly paid company. It was to consist of one hundred and three men, rank and file, and was to be stationed at the Barracks. They were to be uniformed and equipped by the government. Their pay was made especially high in order to insure the enlistment of worthwhile men.<sup>14</sup>

Up to this time the volunteers had served faithfully and performed their duties without complaint. They had been organized into companies, and officers had been appointed, but as yet they had received no legal recognition from the government. In order to make their existence a matter of record, Colonel Soper asked authority for the formation of three volunteer companies of infantry, on the same day he received the authorization for the company of regulars. On the 23rd authority was granted and Colonel Soper immediately sent the following communication to Captain Hugh Gunn, Captain J. M. Camara and Captain G. W. Zeigler:<sup>14</sup>

"Sir—

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Executive and Advisory Councils, you are hereby authorized to recruit a Company of Volunteer Infantry for service under the Provisional Government of Hawaii. Said Company to consist of 103 men, rank and file and to be mustered in agreeable to such Rules and Regulations as may be prescribed by the above Council."

This naturally necessitated some reorganization of the force as it now stood. Captain Good was permitted to recruit his regular company from the

<sup>13</sup> Special Order No. 13, Headquarters, N.G.H., January 18, 1893.

<sup>13</sup> Letter from President Dole to Colonel Soper in *Record Book of Letters of Colonel, Commanding the National Guard of Hawaii.*

<sup>14</sup> Official order from Headquarters, National Guard of Hawaii.

best men in all four companies and the men that were not selected went to make up the three volunteer companies. Company D, commanded by Captain Potter, was disbanded and the regular company recruited by Captain Good became Company D. By the 25th Captain Good had selected some sixty-one men, given them the oath of allegiance, and mustered them into the regular service. The company was immediately recognized by the government.

On the same day Colonel Soper was granted authority for the formation of a mounted patrol to take over the police duties.<sup>25</sup> The patrol was to consist of twelve men enlisted to serve regularly for three dollars per night, horses to be provided by the government. These men were not to be soldiers but were under the authority of Colonel Soper until such time as a Police Force might be established.

On January 27, 1893, in order to make the ordinances already passed a matter of law, the Executive and Advisory Councils passed "An Act Providing for the Formation of the National Guard of Hawaii." It made few changes in the existing organization and served only to consolidate it under the law. By its provisions Colonel Soper was made Commander of the Military, with rank of Colonel; Mr. J. H. Fisher, second in command, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Mr. McLeod, Adjutant, with rank of Captain; Mr. W. W. Hall, Quartermaster, with rank of Captain. Captain John Good, in addition to commanding Company D, was also made Ordnance Officer.

The act further provided for one company of regular troops and three companies of volunteers, each to consist of not more than one hundred and three men, rank and file. These four companies were to comprise the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii. The other two battalions were to be unorganized until needed. The form of the organization was patterned directly after the United States Army. The uniforms were to be of blue cloth, cut according to U.S. Army regulations, for both officers and men. Arms and equipment were also to be U.S. Army regulation, although for the time being those on hand were to be used until others could be procured. A few days later U.S. Army Artillery and Infantry Drill Regulations were also adopted for the use of the National Guard of Hawaii.<sup>26</sup>

Although there was serious discontent with the Provisional Government, especially among the natives, nevertheless, no resistance was shown the National Guard. The fact that no outbreak occurred may be attributed to the fact that the guards established at the beginning of the revolution were maintained at full strength for over two weeks. Additional guards were also placed at the Fire Station and the Water Works. This strong display of force showed that the government was serious and was sufficient to quiet any thoughts of resistance on the part of friends of the queen.

Although the Provisional Government was conducting the internal affairs of the Hawaiian Islands with success, it was nevertheless meeting with some difficulty in its foreign relations. The government was strongly in favor of having the Islands annexed by the United States. This was considered decidedly undesirable by the English and the Japanese and they

<sup>25</sup> Special Order No. 18, Headquarters, N.G.H., January 26, 1893.

<sup>26</sup> Special Order No. 21, Headquarters, N.G.H., January 30, 1893.



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN H. SOPER  
The First Adjutant General of Hawaii, July 6, 1894, to August 6, 1903

began exerting pressure to prevent it. The Executive and Advisory Councils became alarmed and on January 31, 1893, requested Minister Stevens:<sup>17</sup>

"to raise the flag of the United States for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands, for the time being . . . but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by this government."

The next day, February 1st, without waiting to receive approval from Washington, Minister Stevens agreed to the request and at 8:30 that morning the Battalion of Marines that had been landed on the 17th of January proceeded to the Government Building and drew itself up in formation. Companies A, B and C, National Guard of Hawaii, under the commands of Captains Zeigler, Gunn and Camara, also marched to the building and drew themselves up at attention. A proclamation of Minister Stevens, placing the Hawaiian Islands under the protection of the United States, was read, and the flag of the United States, saluted by all the troops, was raised above the tower of Aliiolani Hale. Immediately after the ceremony the government was turned over to the Detachment of Marines, under the command of Lieutenant Draper, and the Volunteer Troops withdrawn.<sup>18</sup>

With the protection of the United States assured the Provisional Government, the volunteer forces were no longer considered necessary and were relieved from further active duty,<sup>19</sup> although they were subject to call at any time. The volunteers on duty at the Police Station, the Government Building and at the Barracks were dismissed on the 1st of February. The following day the guard at the Water Works was also removed. The Military Street Patrol, however, was not discontinued until the 6th of February.

When the volunteers were dismissed from duty at the Barracks, the regular troops, Company D with Captain John Good in command, moved in and took charge. During the first week in February, Company D was recruited to eighty-one enlisted men, at which time enlistment was discontinued due to lack of room at the Barracks.

During the second week in February the volunteer companies met to organize themselves as inactive units, in compliance with the act passed January 27, 1893. The old temporary organizations effected during the two weeks of the revolution were for the most part made the permanent basis of the National Guard of Hawaii.

Company A met at the reconstructed Drill Shed on the evening of February 9th. Seventy-two members were present. They took the oath of enlistment, signed a request to be mustered in as a company of the National Guard, and elected officers. Charles W. Zeigler became Captain; J. A. Chandlers, 1st Lieutenant; and Timmothy B. Murray, 2nd Lieutenant.<sup>20</sup>

Company C assembled on the evening of February 11th, with sixty-six men present. It followed the same procedure and elected Joseph M. Camara, Captain; John M. Vivas, 1st Lieutenant; and Antonio Y. Silvia, 2nd Lieutenant.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Professor William De Witt Alexander, *The Revolution of 1893* (Honolulu: *The Hawaiian Star*, 1893), p. 37.

<sup>18</sup> William De Witt Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 61.

<sup>19</sup> General Order No. 6, Headquarters, N.G.H., February 1, 1893.

<sup>20</sup> *Record Book of General Headquarters, N.G.H.*, p. 41.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 43.

Company B met on February 15th. The ninety men at the meeting took the oath of allegiance and elected Hugh Gunn as Captain, Arthur Brown as 1st Lieutenant, and Louis T. Kenake as 2nd Lieutenant.<sup>22</sup> The companies were immediately recognized by the government and all the officers given commissions.

The Drill Shed had been completely reconditioned and each company provided with a company room, where it could meet and store arms and equipment. The volunteer companies had been issued certain equipment and arms that had been confiscated from the former government, but as yet had no uniforms. Company D had been provided with fatigue uniforms made locally, but also had no dress uniforms. During the month of February the government granted Colonel Soper an appropriation sufficient to completely uniform the company of regulars and partially equip the volunteers, and orders were placed with military tailors in the United States.

When the Barracks were taken over from the Queen's troops, the battery of eight Austrian field pieces purchased by King Kalakaua during his trip around the world also fell into the hands of the Provisional Government. Colonel Soper asked authority to have these pieces put in order so that he might form a volunteer company of artillery. Authority was granted on February 15th and the call for volunteers made. By February 23rd a sufficient number of men had enlisted and the company met and elected officers.<sup>23</sup> This company became Company D in place of the company of regulars, whose designation was changed to Company E.<sup>24</sup>

Great headway was made by the National Guard during the month of February. The Drill Shed had been reconditioned for the use of the volunteers. For the use of the regulars, the old Iolani Barracks were completely overhauled, repainted and refurnished to make them into suitable living quarters. A kitchen was installed and outfitted so that the men might have their own mess. A bomb-proof powder magazine was constructed so that the National Guard would have a safe place in which to store its ammunition. Likewise a commissary was started and an Artificer enlisted to keep the arms in serviceable shape.

The regulars, Company E, drilled each day and were given further instruction in their military duties, so that by the end of the month the men were standing guard and were able to parade with credit to their organization. The volunteers met once each week at the Drill Shed to conduct business and to practice drilling. A wooden floor was laid and electric lights installed in the Drill Shed so that the volunteers could drill at night. That was the only time the majority of them had available. Two more company rooms were also constructed, one for the artillery company and one for the old Royal Band which had offered its services to the new government.

Upon the recommendation of Colonel Soper the government agreed to pay the officers of the volunteer companies fifty dollars per month for their trouble and also to provide them with new uniforms.<sup>25</sup> The enlisted men

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 45.

<sup>23</sup> *Record Book of General Headquarters, N.G.H.*, p. 52.

<sup>24</sup> Special Order No. 35, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>25</sup> General Order No. 8, Headquarters, N.G.H., February 19, 1893.

were to serve without pay unless called to active duty, but were to be provided with cartridge belts, military caps and leggings by the government. Later on new arms and complete uniforms were purchased for the volunteers but the government could not stand the expense at this time. Upon receiving their first month's pay the officers generously turned it over to Colonel Soper for the establishment of a company fund and agreed to continue doing so in the future.

During the latter part of the month some trouble was encountered with sailors from a British warship which had arrived at Honolulu. The English were obviously unfavorable toward the protectorate that the United States had established over the Islands and were apparently conducting negotiations with Liliuokalani. To what extent the British officers were implicated is not known. However, the sailors became drunk, attacked sentries, broke into the Palace Grounds, and refused to obey the authorities. President Dole protested to the British but received little satisfaction.<sup>26</sup>

When the queen had abdicated her throne she had been allowed to keep at the expense of the government a small guard from the former Household Troops, consisting of Captain Nowlein, one sergeant, three corporals and twelve privates. Due to her intrigue with the British, the government decided to disband this guard. Consequently, on February 27th, the Queen's Guard was drawn up, paid off and dismissed, and its equipment handed over to Colonel Soper.<sup>27</sup>

The month of March was quiet and without any important incident. The National Guard utilized this period in improving and completing its organization. Company E was enlarged to its originally contemplated strength of one hundred officers and men and the Barracks enlarged to accommodate them. The volunteer companies were also enlarged by additional enlistment. Great improvement was made in drilling and several parades were held by the entire 1st Battalion, National Guard of Hawaii. Company D, the artillery volunteers, received considerable instruction and experience in the use of the field pieces, which had been completely overhauled and made serviceable. The Royal Band under Professor Henri Berger became the regimental band, learned suitable music, and practiced drilling with the regulars.

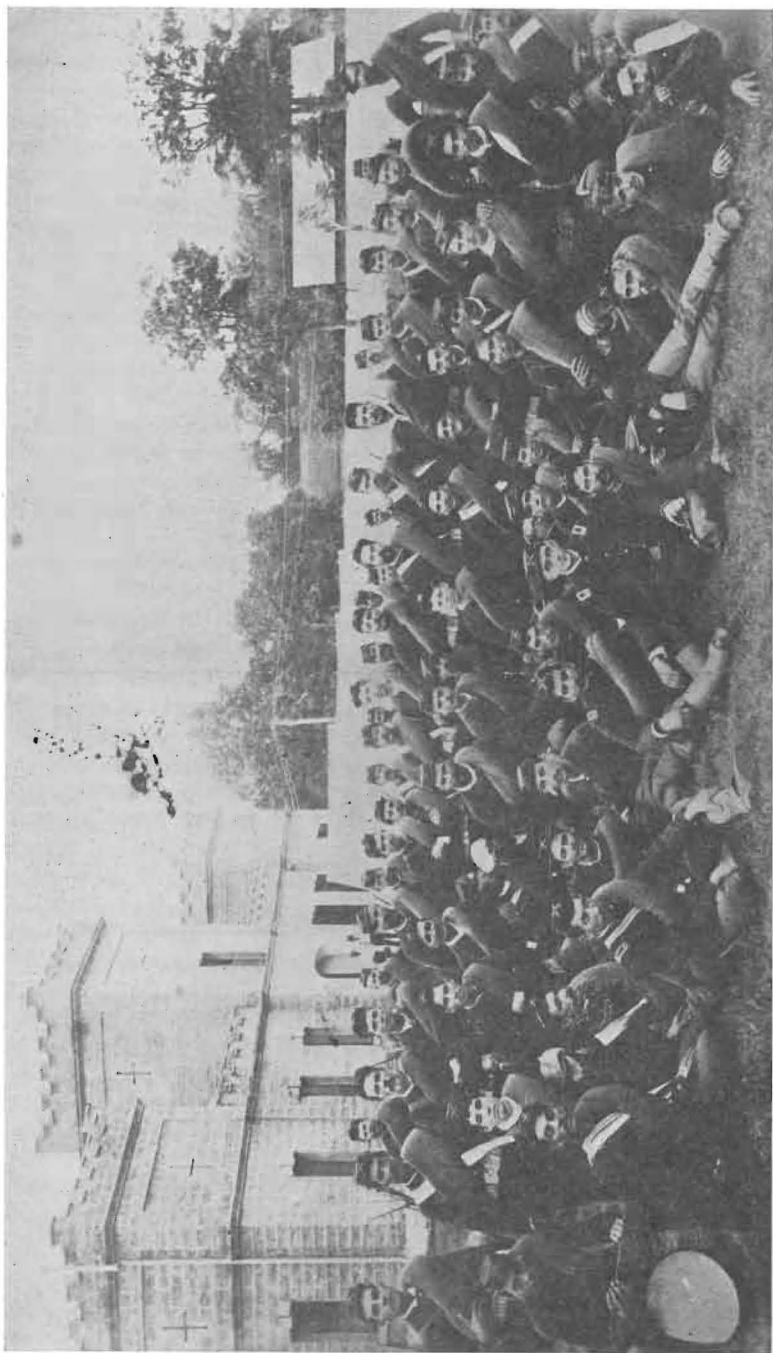
In the latter part of the month Colonel Soper received authorization for the formation of a Drum Corps and was granted an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars to cover the cost of the drums.<sup>28</sup> It was to be a volunteer organization of twelve drummers for use at drills and parades. About this time a Surgeon was also added to the staff of Colonel Soper. Dr. F. R. Day was selected on the condition that he not be called into active service during time of peace. Dr. Rodgers acted as daily attendant at the Barracks.

New dress uniforms with regulation National Guard of Hawaii insignia arrived from the United States and were distributed to the men of Company

<sup>26</sup> *Record Book of General Headquarters, N.G.H.*, p. 71.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 75.

<sup>28</sup> Letter from President Dole to Colonel Soper in *Record Book of Letters of Colonel, Commanding the National Guard of Hawaii.*



COMPANY C, NATIONAL GUARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII, 1895



E to replace the fatigue uniforms made in Honolulu. At the same time the Executive Council granted Colonel Soper an additional appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purchase of more equipment for the volunteers. This arrived during April and was distributed.

One thing that especially handicapped the National Guard during its early development was the lack of any authorized rules and regulations. The Drill Regulations, Military Tactics and Courts Martial Manual of the United States Army were generally used but had no legal sanction and because of the different conditions existing in the Islands proved somewhat cumbersome. To meet this situation, Colonel Soper on March 15th formed a Board of Officers, comprising all the commissioned officers in the National Guard, assembling twice each month, "to consider such business as may properly be brought before them."<sup>80</sup> Their first action was to recommend that the Rules and Regulations of the National Guard of California be adopted until such time as the National Guard of Hawaii should formulate its own Rules and Regulations. They further recommended that the Manual of Tactics for the U.S. Infantry and Artillery be adopted for the National Guard, liable to such changes as might become necessary from time to time. The recommendations were transmitted to the Executive Council, which approved them March 20th. Previous to this Colonel Soper had requested Lieutenant W. R. Rush, U.S. Navy, from the U.S.S. Boston, to prepare a Manual of Guard Duty for the National Guard of Hawaii. It had been completed, printed and bound and was adopted by the Executive Council on March 18th. It proved to be very satisfactory and was later made the basis of certain legislation.

During the months of February and March, while the Provisional Government was testing its wings, it had fortunately been free from external pressure, because of the protection afforded the Islands by the United States. On the 4th of March, however, the United States had inaugurated a new president, Grover Cleveland. He felt that the use of United States troops in protecting the Hawaiian Government had been illegal and ordered their withdrawal. On April 1st, just two months after the flag of the United States had been raised over Hawaii, it was lowered with great ceremony, and the protectorate removed.<sup>81</sup>

The National Guard was informed of the intention of withdrawal of the United States Troops late on March 31st and immediately gave the order for the volunteer companies to assemble at 9:30 the following morning. Due to the short notice given the men, only about seventy-five per cent of the volunteers turned out for first call. The ceremony was set for 11 o'clock on the morning of April 1, 1893. The 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, assembled at the Barracks and as the hour of eleven approached, forty-four regular soldiers from Company E, under Captain Good, accompanied by Company A, commanded by Captain Zeigler, and forty-nine artillerymen from Company D, marched over to the Government Building, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Fisher.

<sup>80</sup> *Special Order No. 39, Headquarters, National Guard of Hawaii.*

<sup>81</sup> For an account of this ceremony see the *Record Book of General Headquarters, National Guard of Hawaii*, p. 88.

The companies drew themselves up in double line on either side of the statue, with the United States marines in the middle. Promptly at eleven o'clock the United States flag was lowered and the Hawaiian flag raised while all the troops saluted. The marines, who for the past two months had been quartered at Camp Boston in the grounds around the Government Building, immediately vacated their quarters and returned to their ship. Upon their departure, Colonel Soper ordered Company A to occupy the Government Building and to hold it against probable attack by the Royalist Party.

The regular guard of Company E, consisting of some thirty men, had been left behind in charge of the Barracks and was supported by Company B, Captain Gunn commanding. Company C, with Captain Camara, was stationed at the Drill Shed to be ready for any emergency that might arise. The men on duty were filled with determination to resist any attempt on the part of the Royalists to restore the Monarchy. However, the adherents of the queen made no attempts to force the issue, as they believed that the lowering of the American flag was but a prelude to the restoration of Liliuokalani by President Cleveland. Such was not the case. After the withdrawal of the troops, the United States maintained a strictly neutral attitude,<sup>32</sup> although the exact intentions of Cleveland and his special agent in Hawaii, Commissioner James H. Blount, were not determined for some time.

With the removal of the United States protectorate, the National Guard of Hawaii became a great deal more important to the residents in the Islands. It was now their protection and guarantee of good government and defense against foreign aggression. The Provisional Government of Hawaii had been taken out from under the protecting wing of the United States and henceforth would have to sail her own course. The success of this government was to depend to a large extent, as we shall see, upon her military force, the National Guard of Hawaii.

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<sup>32</sup> William De Witt Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 78.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII UNDER THE REPUBLIC

Fortunately no trouble resulted when the United States Marines were withdrawn on the first of April, 1893, and by the following day affairs had been settled so quietly that the government felt safe in discharging the volunteers from further active duty. Company A was, however, retained on active duty at the Government Building as a special guard. It was felt at the time that, due to the unsettled condition of affairs, one company of regular troops was insufficient to guarantee the safety of the government. Consequently, Company A was to remain on active status until the government decided to relieve it. The government did not return it to inactive status until five years later when the United States annexed the Islands.

On April 1, 1893, the National Guard of Hawaii consisted of two companies of regular troops, Companies A and E; two companies of volunteer infantry, Companies B and C; one company of volunteer artillery, Company D; a Band and a Drum Corps; the entire force consisting of about four hundred and fifty officers and men. To this was added on April 18th a company of Sharpshooters, containing sixty-nine officers and men. It was formed and organized by the authority of the president and its actions were subject to his approval as the commander in chief of the military force of the government. The company was subject to the call of the government for the preservation of peace and order, but its members were not required to drill. The Sharpshooters were, however, compelled to hold a reasonable number of target practices. They were to receive no financial aid from the government but were to be given a certain amount of ammunition each year. They were not a part of the National Guard of Hawaii, but were recognized by the government.

During the months of April and May, Honolulu was peaceful and quiet on the surface, although many intrigues were being carried on "sub rosa."<sup>1</sup> The Provisional Government was a little too strong to invite active opposition from its opponents. Various minor incidents did take place, however. There was one that was of some interest. On the evening of April 11th about eighty men from Companies A and E, and also from the Band, were suddenly taken sick while eating supper. Doctors were immediately summoned and soon had the men out of danger. It was assumed at first that someone unfriendly towards the government had attempted to poison the soldiers, but upon examination the food was found to be absolutely free from anything injurious. The real cause of the sickness never was determined. However, during the remainder of the year a strong guard was maintained at the Barracks, the Palace and the Government Building, and a sharp lookout was kept for any possible outbreak.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Towse, *The Rebellion of 1893* (Honolulu: *The Hawaiian Star*, 1895), p. 3.

Toward the latter part of April Companies A and E held target practice. The early scores made clearly indicated the necessity of further practice. A target range was constructed at Makiki and from that time on regular monthly target practice was held by both the regulars and the volunteers. Needless to say, the marksmanship of the men steadily improved with practice.

During these early months that Company A was on active duty its membership was swelled considerably by volunteers who wished to receive the pay for active duty. It was greatly in excess of the one hundred and three men allowed by law, so Colonel Soper recommended that this excess of men in Company A be formed into a Company A Auxiliary until such time as they might be organized into a separate company. By September, however, it became apparent that Company A was to remain on active duty for some time longer and the designation of Company A Auxiliary was changed to Company F.<sup>2</sup>

All during the spring of 1893 the Royalists were in communication with President Cleveland but received little satisfaction on their claims. On May 31st Colonel Soper was informed through the secret agents of the government that the opposition had determined to take matters in their own hands and might attempt some sort of a demonstration. Company E was quickly transferred to the Executive Building and portions of the various volunteer companies called out for duty. The guards were strengthened and instructed to be especially vigilant. Nothing happened, however, and the volunteers were soon dismissed. It was not until the last of June that the National Guard was to be really tested under fire, and when this test came it was of a different nature than had been expected.

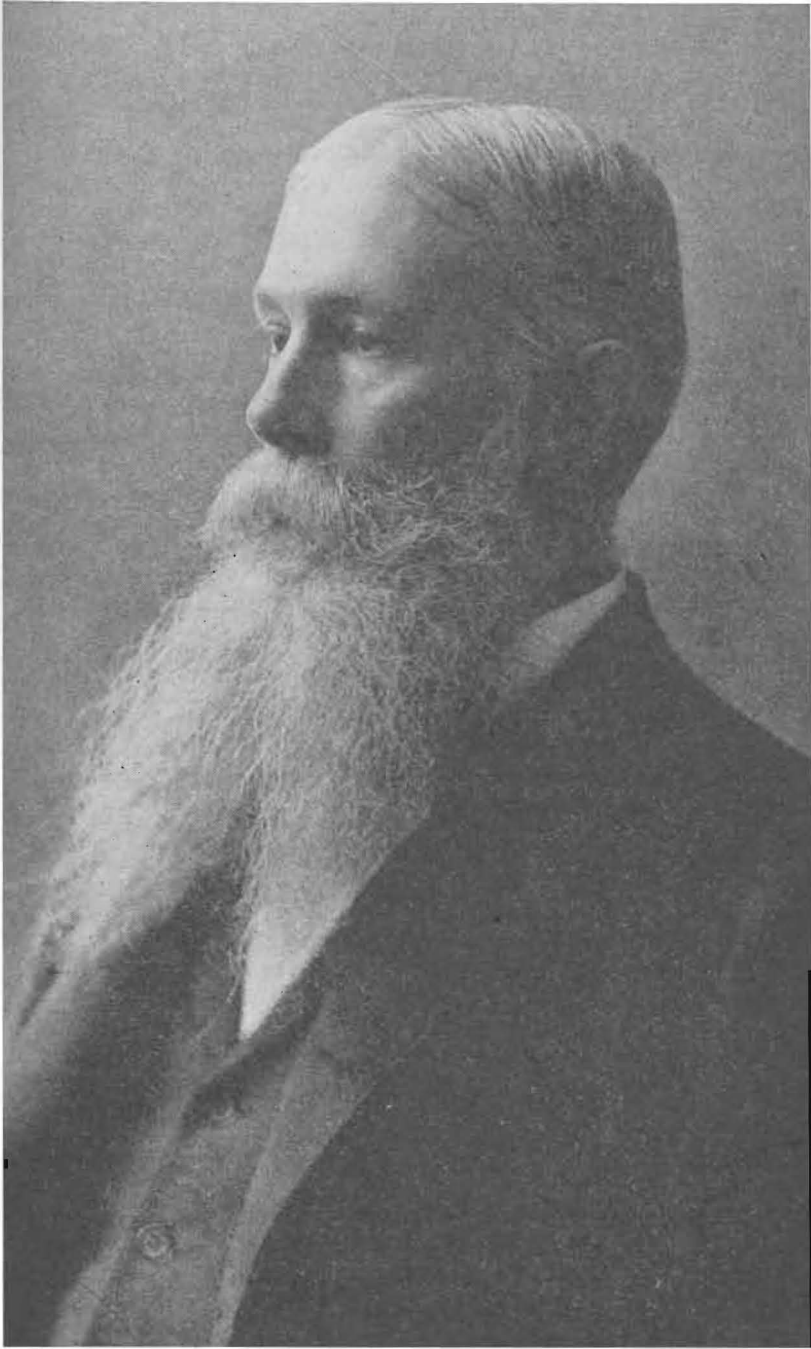
The new government was attempting to gather together all the lepers of the various islands and isolate them on the Island of Molokai, where they would be given better treatment. This met with considerable opposition from the lepers, who objected to being removed from their homes. The majority was transferred, but a group of lepers living in the Kalalau Valley on Kauai refused to move. The civil authorities attempted to force them and a fight ensued. During the course of the struggle a Deputy Sheriff was killed and several men injured. The police on Kauai felt unable to cope with the situation and requested aid from the government at Honolulu.

On June 30th President Dole declared Martial Law to be in effect throughout the Districts of Hanalei and Waimea on the Island of Kauai and directed Colonel Soper to send an expedition to Kalalau, Kauai, "to assist the civil authorities in suppressing armed resistance to the laws."<sup>3</sup> Colonel Soper directed twenty-five men from Company A Auxiliary, under the command of Lieutenant G. W. R. King, and Acting Sergeant Major J. W. Pratt in charge of one 7 cm. Howitzer, to proceed to Kauai as soon as possible and place themselves at the disposal of the police.

The expedition arrived at Kalalau, Kauai, on the morning of July 1st, joined with the civil authorities, and proclaimed Martial Law. That same

<sup>2</sup> General Order No. 18, Headquarters, N.G.H., September 15, 1893.

<sup>3</sup> *Special Order No. 47 for 1893.*



SANFORD BALLARD DOLE

First President of the Provisional Government of Hawaii and the Government of the Republic of Hawaii and First Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

day five lepers were captured in their homes and placed in a quarantine camp that had been established near by. That night the military forces made camp along the shore and prepared for a lengthy siege.<sup>4</sup> They had been completely equipped for a field expedition with tents, blankets, field ranges and two weeks' provisions. The next day eleven more lepers came in and gave themselves up voluntarily. They were placed aboard the steamer "Waialeale" and sent to Honolulu.

The ringleader of the uprising, Koalau, and ten other lepers were still at large. They had fled up the valley and hidden themselves in the mountains. A systematic search of the area was started and the following afternoon five more of the lepers were captured by the police. On the morning of the 5th the detachment from Company A Auxiliary was proceeding fan-like up the valley when several of the men ran onto Koalau and the other lepers hiding on a narrow ledge. The lepers opened fire and threw the soldiers into confusion. Private John Anderson was instantly killed and several of the others were injured in falling off the ledge. Lieutenant King was informed of the tragedy and immediately proceeded to the scene of the action with reinforcements. The lepers, however, had retreated farther up the valley to an almost impregnable position.

The next day in an attempt to drive the lepers out of their hiding place two more soldiers, Private J. McCabe and Private J. Husberg, were killed. As it was almost impossible to dislodge the lepers, Lieutenant King decided to take no further risks with his men and retreated down the valley, from where he was content to send up frequent Howitzer shots at the lepers while waiting further orders from Honolulu.

Upon being informed of the gravity of the situation, Attorney General Smith himself proceeded to Kauai, accompanied by an additional squad of ten men from Company A Auxiliary. After examining the situation carefully, the Attorney General decided to withdraw the National Guard troops and leave the affair in the hands of the Kauai Police, who would have a better chance of apprehending the lepers after they had come down out of the mountains. The expedition finally returned to Honolulu on July 13th, bringing with it the bodies of the three men who had been killed. The casualties were buried with full military honors on the 16th.

This was not the last of the trouble had with the lepers. On September 15th President Dole ordered Colonel Soper to send a detail of twenty men and one field piece to Ewa, Oahu,<sup>5</sup> to assist the local police in capturing a leper who refused to be removed from his home. Accordingly Captain Zeigler and Sergeant Major Pratt proceeded to Ewa by rail with twenty men from Company A and one 7 cm. Howitzer. However, the leper had been killed by the civil authorities before their arrival.

There is another military organization that deserves mention at this time. This was the Citizens' Guard. It was not organized as were the volunteer companies of the National Guard, but was composed of some ten squads located all over the Island of Oahu. Each squad contained about

<sup>4</sup> Lieutenant King made a complete report of this expedition to Colonel Soper in the Company Reports for 1893.

<sup>5</sup> An Executive Order on file at the Archives, National Guard Armory.

fifty men known to be loyal to the Provisional Government. The Citizens' Guard was not required to drill, or in any way obligate itself in time of peace. In time of rebellion or invasion, however, it agreed to take over guard duty and patrol the streets, so that the National Guard might be allowed a free hand in its military operations.

During the summer of 1893 the Board of Officers drew up a more complete military act and submitted it to the government for approval. The bill made no change<sup>6</sup> whatsoever in the existing organization but did include provisions for future expansions. In the main it merely clarified and gave legal sanction to the orders and regulations already in existence. It provided for the establishment of the National Guard of Hawaii to consist of not more than twelve companies, each company to have one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2nd lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, five duty sergeants, eight corporals and not less than thirty, nor more than eighty-three, privates. The field officers of the regiment were to be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major. In other respects the act followed the plan of the United States Army, in so far as it was applicable to local conditions. This act was subsequently changed when the Hawaiian Islands became the Republic of Hawaii on July 4, 1894, but the provisions remained the same. Although there were a few changes made from time to time, this was essentially the organization that was in effect when the United States annexed the Islands in 1898.

The fall of 1893 and the year 1894 were a period of increased activity for the National Guard of Hawaii. The fundamental organization had been completed, but a great deal remained to be done before it would become an efficient military body. Lack of experience was the most important obstacle in its way. Fortunately during this period no important disturbances arose and the National Guard was able to perfect itself without interruption. To be sure, there were rumors of armed forces being organized to overthrow the government and several times the volunteers were called out, but nothing ever happened.

The National Guard spent its time in drilling and training. New uniforms were purchased for the forces on active duty and new rifles obtained for the entire organization. The target range at Makiki was improved and considerable time was devoted to pistol, rifle and artillery fire. Numerous expert riflemen were developed in this way. During the latter part of 1894 increasing rumors came to the ears of the government that opposition was growing against the Republic of Hawaii. Investigations were made but no tangible evidence could be obtained as to the nature of this movement. However, a sharp watch was maintained so that when the Rebellion of 1895 did occur, the National Guard was not totally unprepared.

The Rebellion of 1895 was the most important crisis that the National Guard was ever called upon to meet.<sup>7</sup> It was well planned and kept very secret, so that the government had little idea of the extent of the movement.

<sup>6</sup> An Act to Establish and Regulate the National Guard of Hawaii, passed August 18, 1893.

<sup>7</sup> For a complete account of the Rebellion of 1895 see Edward Towse, *The Rebellion of 1895* (Honolulu: *The Hawaiian Star*, 1895).

The rebels' ranks were filled mainly with natives, men who either felt that former Queen Liliuokalani was the rightful ruler of the Islands or who were dissatisfied with the government for other reasons. The ringleaders of the rebellion were Charles T. Gulick, a former cabinet minister under Kalakaua; Sam Nowlein, commander of the Household Troops under Liliuokalani; W. H. Richards, a plantation manager; and Major Seward, one-time United States Army officer. Other important leaders of the rebellion were the ever-present Robert Wilcox and Colonel V. V. Ashford, who had commanded the Honolulu Rifles.

The leaders had ordered from San Francisco two hundred and eighty-eight repeating Winchester rifles, one hundred pistols and some thirty thousand rounds of ammunition. On January 1, 1895, a small schooner secretly landed a part of the supply of arms at Rabbit Island and transferred the rest to a fishing boat to be delivered near Honolulu.

Careful plans had been made for the conduct of this uprising. Squad leaders had been appointed and instructed to recruit as many natives as possible and have them in readiness to answer the call of the leaders. All in all about four hundred natives had been secured. On a certain date they were to mass at Diamond Head and march on Honolulu in two groups. One group was to surround the Government Building and force the officials to surrender. The other group was to be stationed at various strategic positions throughout the city to prevent the volunteers and civilian guards from assembling. A number of bombs had been manufactured and were to be used to clear the streets and terrorize the regular troops so that they would offer no resistance. After this the rebels planned to proclaim their own government.

Fortunately the rebels quarreled among themselves and the plan was not entirely put into effect. Some of the rebels wished to land the arms nearer town and start the attack from there. Without the consent of the leaders, an abortive attempt was made to carry out this plan on the night of January 3rd.<sup>8</sup> Marshal Hitchcock of the Police felt that something was in the air and stationed a number of his men along the beach at Kakaako and at the Immigration Station, where a large crowd of natives had gathered. The ship carrying the rifles and ammunition was unable to make the beach because of the heavy surf and the gathering was easily broken up by the police. The authorities had no idea of the size of the rebellion at the time so that the National Guard was not called out. However, the government was suspicious and maintained a sharp watch for any further disturbance.

Early on the afternoon of January 6th the rebellion commenced. Sam Nowlein had sent out the call for the rebels to assemble at two o'clock the following morning near Diamond Head. The order was misunderstood and many of the natives immediately set out for the assembly point. They caused so much disturbance en route that the matter was reported to the police, who set out to investigate. The rebels had managed to land their arms and ammunition and had hidden them at various spots. It was reported to the police that a large number of rifles were cached at the home of Henry Bertelmann, near Diamond Head.

<sup>8</sup> Edward Towse, *The Rebellion of 1895*.



That evening a small detachment of six native police, under the command of Deputy Brown and Captain Parker, went to Bertelmann's home armed with a search warrant. While the warrant was being read a group of rebels, who had been stationed near by to guard the arms, opened fire. Several of the police were injured and Charles L. Carter, who had accompanied them to Diamond Head, fell mortally wounded. The police retreated within the house and returned the fire of the rebels, who had been reinforced with more men sent by Wilcox. Deputy Brown made his escape in the brush and went to summon aid.

Late in the evening a small detachment of regular troops from Company E arrived at the scene of the disturbance under the command of Lieutenant King and forced the rebels to retreat. Around daybreak Robert Wilcox returned with about seventy armed royalists and opened fire on the house. Lieutenant King and his men went out in the open to engage them, but because of the superior size and position of the rebels, were soon compelled to retreat.

By this time the magnitude of the rebellion was apparent to the government and a general alarm was sounded. All National Guard and Citizens' Guard organizations were ordered to turn out and be ready for immediate duty. Martial law was declared<sup>9</sup> and the rest of Company E, which had remained at the Barracks, was ordered to proceed to Diamond Head at once. Captain J. W. Pratt, the Post Adjutant, mounted one of the artillery pieces on the deck of the tug "Eleu" and set out for the scene of the engagement by water.

By the time that Company E arrived the rebel ranks had been increased to one hundred and fifty armed men and had retreated to a better position along the rim of the crater. Captain Pratt brought his gun into action and the Battle of Diamond Head commenced. Fighting continued throughout the morning and afternoon but as night fell the rebels withdrew from their position and fled with their leader, Robert Wilcox. During the battle five of the rebels had been killed. The rebels had shown themselves courageous and determined, but they could not compete with the superior marksmanship of the well-disciplined regular troops.

While the Battle of Diamond Head was going on, Sam Nowlein, the other military leader of the rebellion, was also having trouble with the regular troops. According to the prearranged plan, he had set out the night before with a large disorganized mob to march on Honolulu. This movement was reported to Lieutenant Colonel Fisher, commander of the military forces, who had established headquarters in the Executive Building to direct operations. In conjunction with Marshal Hitchcock he sent a party of thirty-five volunteers under Police Captain Murray to head off the advance. The rebels were discovered in ambush on the side of Punchbowl Hill and offered such a withering fire that Captain Murray was forced to retreat and wait for reinforcements. Lieutenant Colonel Fisher, who had a good view of the engagement from the tower of the Executive Building, immediately dispatched Company F, Captain Zeigler commanding, to his aid. Six

<sup>9</sup> Executive Order of President Dole on file at the Archives of the National Guard Armory.

sharpshooters and a field piece with L. M. Johnson as gunner were also sent to the scene of the action, and the Battle of Moiliili commenced.

The ground on which the operations were conducted was unsuited to regular warfare and greatly handicapped the governmental forces. They were compelled to force themselves up sloping ground through heavy lantana brush to get near the rebels, who had fortified themselves in an old extinct crater. Captain Zeigler not knowing the strength of the opposition drew Company F up into a long line of battle along the old Moiliili road and commenced firing as he advanced. He was immediately answered from above and for several hours a heavy firing continued, without either side gaining any appreciable advantage. Finally, however, the main body of the rebels was located in the extinct crater, and the field piece was brought into action. At the same time Captain Zeigler sent Lieutenant Ludewig with a small party of men to make an attack from the flank. Lieutenant Ludewig became the first governmental casualty when he was shot in the leg on this mission, but, regardless of this, after the field piece had fired some fifteen shots into the crater the rebels began to surrender. Thirty-three natives came in and gave themselves up and the remainder fled into the mountains. It was found that three of the natives had been killed and a number injured. They were taken back to town and given medical attention.

When Martial Law was declared the Citizens' Guard was called out to patrol the streets and maintain order in town. Business and inter-island shipping was suspended and a number of men known to be sympathetic toward the royalists were arrested and confined in the Police Station. The volunteer companies were assembled at the Drill Shed awaiting orders but were not needed at the time.

The following day was comparatively quiet. The volunteers were sent out to look for the rebels who had taken to the hills. There were still about one hundred and fifty of them at large, but their whereabouts was unknown. The volunteers scoured the regions of recent activity and captured a number of the royalists who were wandering around in the woods. A considerable amount of arms and ammunition was also found but no formal resistance was offered the troops.

Late on the afternoon of January 9th the main body of rebels, under the leadership of Wilcox, was discovered making its way up Manoa Valley to the mountains, where they intended to hold out against the government and make terms. The rebel group, which consisted of about seventy-five natives, immediately took to cover and commenced firing at Company A which had found them. Captain Paul Smith returned the fire and sent a call for reinforcements. When the news of this reached headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Fisher dispatched the company of Sharpshooters to their aid. A detachment from Company D, which was in the vicinity of Punchbowl with Lieutenant Johnson, set out for the scene of the action at double-quick time, with five field pieces.

With the arrival of these reinforcements, the rebels fled up the valley, firing over their shoulders at the governmental troops as they ran. As in the previous engagements the Guardsmen were at a distinct disadvantage. The rebels occupied the higher position and were able to retreat under

cover while the former were compelled to come out in the open. Night was falling as the rebels reached the end of Manoa Valley, with the Guardsmen close behind. Here some of them surrendered but the majority took advantage of the darkness, and fled up a narrow trail into the mountains where pursuit was impossible. Three of the royalists had been killed. They were transported back to town and the prisoners placed in jail.

By this battle the backbone of the rebellion was completely broken. However, the leaders, Robert Wilcox and Sam Nowlein, were still at large and had to be caught before the government could feel safe from further resistance. Consequently all the troops were maintained on active duty and were organized into searching parties.<sup>10</sup> A systematic search was made of all the valleys around Honolulu. Company A, under Captain Smith, was in Makiki Valley. Company B, commanded by Captain Wall, was searching in the neighborhood of Mount Tantalus. Company C was half in Nuuanu Valley with Captain Camara, and half back of Punchbowl with Lieutenant Costa. Company D, with Captain Wilder, was guarding the garrison after having spent several fatiguing days in the field. Company E, was half with Lieutenant Coyne at the head of Pauoa Valley and half with Lieutenant King below the former's command. Company A was at the head of Manoa Valley with Captain Zeigler to prevent the rebels from seeking aid. These forces were augmented by searching parties composed of Sharpshooters, Citizens' Guard, native police and private citizens.

A little over a week was necessary for the capture of all the royalists. The leaders had fled with their men to the hills from where they attempted to make terms with the government. However, when they saw that the government was determined to capture them no matter how long it took, they came down out of the mountains and surrendered in small groups. The leaders were captured on information supplied by the natives. On January 14th Sam Nowlein and the other leaders who had escaped after the Battle of Moiliili were found in hiding and arrested. A few hours later Wilcox was captured by the police in a house at Kalihi as he was attempting to escape to another island. Some of the prisoners implicated Liliuokalani in the rebellion and she was also arrested and placed in confinement.<sup>11</sup>

These prisoners were tried before a special Military Commission headed by Colonel William Austin Whiting. One hundred and ninety cases were heard and only six men were acquitted. A number were sentenced to be executed and the others given terms in prison and heavy fines. Liliuokalani herself was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to five years at hard labor. President Dole, however, felt that the punishments were unduly severe and commuted the death penalty in all cases and reduced most of the terms in prison. Even these revised sentences were never carried out and all the prisoners had been pardoned by the time that the United States annexed the islands.

This officially ended the Rebellion of 1895. It had shown that the National Guard had trained itself into a brave and efficient fighting force, ready at all times to protect the government. During the course of the rebellion Lieutenant Colonel Fisher had commanded the National Guard,

<sup>10</sup> Special Order No. 3, Headquarters, N.G.H., January 10, 1895.

<sup>11</sup> Edward Towse, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

Colonel Soper having resigned his command late in 1894 to become the first Adjutant General of the Republic of Hawaii. After the rebellion a man with some legal knowledge was needed to preside over the Military Commission appointed to try the rebels. Consequently, Judge W. Austin Whiting of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Hawaii was relieved of his legal duties and made Colonel in command of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii,<sup>12</sup> Lieutenant Colonel Fisher remaining second in command. Colonel Whiting resigned in May of the same year and was succeeded by Colonel R. H. McLean, who had formerly been an officer in the United States Marines. He served until 1896 when Lieutenant Colonel Fisher was promoted and made Commander of the National Guard.

During the rest of the year 1895 two new companies were organized and mustered into the National Guard. Many new volunteers had offered their services during the rebellion and had been accepted. From this surplus were recruited Company G in May<sup>13</sup> and Company H in August.<sup>14</sup> They elected officers and were mustered into the National Guard under the same conditions as the other volunteer companies. This brought the National Guard up to the total strength of two regular companies (Companies E and F) and six volunteer companies (Companies A, B, C, D, G and H), plus the company of Sharpshooters and the Citizens' Guard. It was now possible to divide the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, into two battalions, four companies in each battalion. Majors were appointed to command each battalion and Battalion Headquarters established.<sup>15</sup>

This is essentially the organization that the United States found in effect when it took over the Islands three years later. Peace and quiet prevailed during these three years and the National Guard was able to devote its time to drilling and target practice. They secured uniforms for the volunteer companies and an additional appropriation to purchase ammunition so that the rifle range could be used more frequently. Colonel Fisher inaugurated the practice of taking the companies out in the field for overnight marches, maneuvers and sham battles.

The National Guard of Hawaii had experienced many difficulties during the five years from 1893 to 1898. Foreign nations had shown themselves unfriendly at times. Its own people had revolted against the government and had refused to obey the laws. Money had not been easily obtained and the National Guard was often without needed equipment. However, the National Guard met these obstacles splendidly and continued to improve itself so that by the time the United States actually annexed the Hawaiian Islands it fell heir to an excellent military organization.

<sup>12</sup> Special Order No. 23, Headquarters, N.G.H., February 22, 1895.

<sup>13</sup> General Order No. 12, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>14</sup> General Order No. 32, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>15</sup> General Order No. 33, Headquarters, N.G.H.

CHAPTER V  
THE NATIONAL GUARD FROM ANNEXATION TO  
THE WORLD WAR

When the Provisional Government of Hawaii was established in 1893 it was the intention of its founders that the Islands would soon become a part of the United States. Many obstacles had come in the way of that plan, however, and it was not until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War that it was finally realized. The United States was sending troops to the Philippine Islands, and Hawaii offered a splendid midway station in the long journey. Consequently, a joint resolution calling for the annexation of Hawaii by the United States was rushed through Congress, and the ceremony held at Honolulu on August 12, 1898.

Colonel Fisher had been informed several days before that the ceremony was to take place and had his troops in readiness.<sup>1</sup> At ten o'clock sharp on the morning of August 12th, the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, assembled at the Drill Shed in dress uniform. Companies A, B, C, D, G and H were present, Companies E and F being on duty at the Palace and Executive Building. At ten-thirty the volunteers drew themselves up in ranks and marched to the dock, where they met a detachment of United States troops which had just landed. The National Guard acted as an escort for the United States soldiers as far as the Palace Grounds, where the ceremony of transfer of the government was scheduled. Here the troops drew themselves up at attention on either side of the steps.

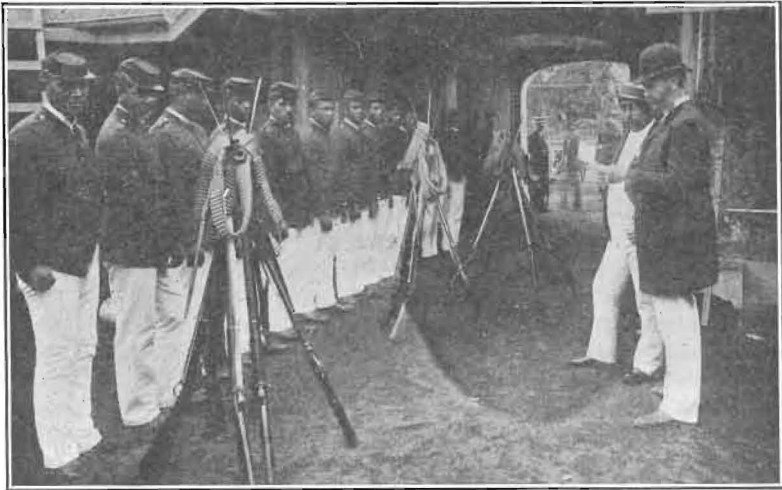
The joint resolution of Congress was read and the oath of allegiance taken by President Dole for the Republic of Hawaii. Immediately after the ceremony the volunteer companies returned to the Drill Shed where they also took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Several men who were unfavorable to the idea of annexation refused to take the oath and were discharged. The majority, however, were pleased with their new status and commenced reorganizing themselves into a new National Guard of Hawaii.

The two regular companies of the National Guard, Companies E and F, were informed by President Dole that they would withdraw from their quarters in the Executive Building and in the Palace to make way for United States troops who were to take over their duties. They were also to prepare themselves for disbandment by September 1st, as there was no longer a need for an active military organization. The company of Sharpshooters, whose purpose in organizing had been to further the cause of annexation of Hawaii to the United States, now felt that its aim had been accomplished and signified its intention of disbanding. That same day it was granted permission by President Dole and formed itself into the Honolulu Rifle Association, a non-military organization.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Record Book, Headquarters, N.G.H., p. 282.

<sup>2</sup> *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, August 13, 1898.

The exact political status of the Hawaiian Islands was not known at the time. The Hawaiian Government was sworn to recognize the United States as higher authority, yet the old government was to remain in effect until such time as the United States should arrive at a definite policy regarding the Islands. Consequently, the status of the National Guard was somewhat doubtful. Colonel Fisher assumed that it occupied the same position as a state National Guard organization. However, General King, Commanding General of the United States forces in Hawaii, was under the impression that it was merely a local military organization without any legal sanction whatsoever.<sup>a</sup>



Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Colonel John H. Soper, Disbanding the Household Guards, January 18, 1893.

With this unfavorable attitude shown by General King, Colonel Fisher disbanded all companies of the National Guard of the Republic of Hawaii and immediately reenlisted them as new companies pledging allegiance to the United States. No change was made in the former organization and the companies reenlisted practically one hundred per cent. Colonel Fisher, who was intensely interested in seeing the National Guard of Hawaii perpetuated under the United States, ran into other difficulties during these first few weeks. General King had requested that the National Guard turn over to the United States all buildings occupied by them for the use of the Federal troops. He also ordered Colonel Fisher to turn in all arms and equipment to him. Colonel Fisher realized that without equipment and a place to meet the National Guard would soon die a natural death and protested this action. After several conferences with General King the matter was finally settled. The arms and equipment were returned to the National Guard, which was to be allowed exclusive use of the Barracks and the Drill Shed, as they had proved unsuitable for use by the United States troops.

<sup>a</sup> *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, October 1, 1893.

With these matters settled the National Guard took on a new lease of life and began a complete reorganization of its forces. On September 1st the regular troops of the National Guard were officially mustered out of active service and Company M of the First New York volunteers took over their duties.<sup>4</sup> The regular troops, Companies E and F, met with Captain Zeigler on September 14th to effect the formation of a new volunteer company. Not all the men were willing to join a volunteer company so it was decided to consolidate the two companies into one new company to be known as Company F.

Companies B, D and H had lost some of their men during this period and a recruiting campaign was put on to restore them to their former strength. The other organizations had come through the transition with their original enlistment. Later on, in March, 1899, Company D, the artillery company, was disbanded as its guns had become obsolete and unserviceable and there was little chance for the purchase of new ones. This left the National Guard with six volunteer companies, Companies A, B, C, F, G and H, with a total enlistment of four hundred and seven officers and men.

Despite the many changes effected in their organization and the doubt as to their legal position, the Guardsmen showed great interest in their work. Help was secured from the officers of the United States Army, who instructed them in the latest drill and field tactics. Several trophies were presented for competition in target practice and the scores made under the supervision of regular officers were, on the whole, exceedingly good. On May 20, 1899, the National Guard of Hawaii went into camp at Raymond Grove and conducted field exercises, returning to town two days later. On the 7th of November a competitive drill was held and won by Company F. The three United States Army officers who acted as judges complimented the regiment on its efficiency and knowledge. On the 30th of the same month the entire regiment marched out to Punahou and held a parade in honor of President Dole. After the parade, a sham battle took place under the supervision of several officers from the New York Volunteers, who showed surprise at the ability and efficiency of the regiment.

It was fortunate that the National Guard kept up its morale and efficiency, for in December, 1899, a cholera epidemic broke out in the Chinese section of Honolulu.<sup>5</sup> The Public Health authorities established a quarantine but by December 12th the situation had become so serious that the government decided to call out the National Guard. At first only volunteers were called for and some two hundred and fifty responded. Later on the entire regiment was ordered on active duty.

The volunteers were told that they would be required to do only guard duty under arms and would not be sent into the plague-infected areas as inspectors unless they volunteered for the work. Volunteers were called for and to a man those present stepped to the front, although the plague was an infectious disease which could easily be contracted through carelessness. That afternoon details were sent out to establish guards around known infected areas, and the guards were maintained for over a week. At the

<sup>4</sup> Special Order No. 37, Headquarters, N.G.H., September 1, 1898.

<sup>5</sup> The Record Book, Headquarters, N.G.H., p. 294 *et seq.*

same time a detail of twenty-six volunteers started a house-to-house inspection and worked until after dark. That evening Chinatown was declared under Martial Law and a line of sentinels extending over a mile were posted around the area and maintained for eight days. During the next few days great difficulty was encountered with people trying to break quarantine, so that the entire regiment was ordered out on December 13th, and a more strict guard established.

By December 19th the plague had apparently been brought under control and the guards were for the most part dismissed.<sup>6</sup> Only eighty-eight men under Captain Ludewig and Lieutenant Klemme were retained to see that order was maintained. On the 26th this guard was reduced to twenty-four men and preparations were made to turn the affair over to the police. However, on December 28th the plague broke out more violently than before and the National Guard was again called out to maintain the quarantine. The volunteers were kept on active duty until January 24, 1899, at which time the plague was really over.

Although the danger from the plague was over, the National Guard still was not permitted to return to civilian life. On January 20th a great fire had broken out in Chinatown and many of the residents had been forced to evacuate their homes. To care for them and to prevent them from starting another epidemic, a Detention Camp was established at Kalihi and placed under the control of the National Guard. The camp grew so large that all six volunteer companies were required on duty during its month's existence. The camp, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. McCarthy, National Guard of Hawaii, provided for the feeding, housing and medical attention of the inmates.

The National Guard suffered three casualties during this period.<sup>7</sup> Two men contracted pneumonia while standing guard in the rain, and one man, Corporal Kanehoa, caught the plague and died in the Barracks. There was naturally a great deal of confusion and trouble during the plague epidemic. There were innumerable attempts to break quarantine and over one hundred arrests had to be made. The fire caused a general panic and the terrified citizens had to be quieted. Then, too, the Guardsmen were somewhat worried by the possibility of their contracting the disease. When the Detention Camp was established, the equipage of the National Guard was found to be insufficient to care for the quarantine and an appeal was made to the United States military authorities for the necessary tents, blankets and clothing. Fortunately the authorities had a sufficient amount of equipment on hand and it was issued to the National Guard. This was the first help that the National Guard had received from the United States.

Despite all these handicaps the National Guard did its job well and it was only through its untiring efforts that the situation was prevented from becoming more serious than it did. Although there were regular United States troops present who were better equipped to handle the situation, the National Guard was called upon to do the job. It was more conversant with

<sup>6</sup> *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, December 19, 1899.

<sup>7</sup> Casualty Records, National Guard of Hawaii.



local conditions and knew how to handle the people, many of whom were Orientals.

On June 14, 1900, the Republic of Hawaii officially came to an end and the Islands became the Territory of Hawaii.<sup>8</sup> The 1st Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii participated in the ceremony which installed Sanford B. Dole as the first Governor of the Territory, and afterwards took the oath of allegiance to the United States. By this act it officially became a part of the military system of the United States, although it was not federally recognized until some months later.

The United States military authorities in Hawaii now took an active interest in the National Guard and advised it to recruit the regiment up to full strength and to allow the other islands to participate in the organization, so that they would have troops close at hand in case of trouble. Other than this, little change had to be made in the National Guard, as it had been organized directly along the lines of the United States Army.

The National Guard took the advice given it and commenced enlarging its regiment. Major J. W. Pratt, G.S., was sent to Hilo on the Island of Hawaii to organize a volunteer infantry company. The residents of Hilo were enthusiastic over the idea and quickly formed a company which was mustered into the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii on August 30, 1900, as Company D.<sup>9</sup> Another company was formed at Honolulu, designated Company E, and mustered into the National Guard of Hawaii on September 29, 1900.<sup>10</sup> Later in the year a company was formed at Wailuku, Maui. It was named Company I and was brought into service on December 20, 1900.

This brought the National Guard up to one regiment of infantry, composed of nine companies of the following strength:<sup>11</sup>

Field and Staff Officers.....	12
Noncommissioned Staff Officers.....	10
Company A.....	53
Company B.....	54
Company C.....	50
Company D.....	69
Company E.....	54
Company F.....	67
Company G.....	54
Company H.....	57
Company I.....	45
Total.....	525

The regiment was fully armed with Springfield and Lee-Remington rifles but four-fifths of the entire number were unfit for field use. The regiment also possessed a light battery of two Driggs Schroeder Guns (caliber 2.76) and two Hotchkiss Guns (two-pounders). In addition to this, the National Guard had a battery of eight Austrian 8 cm. field pieces (brass) and two old rapid-fire Gatling Guns. This latter battery was used for drill

<sup>8</sup> *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, June 15, 1900.

<sup>9</sup> General Order No. 23, August 30, 1900.

<sup>10</sup> General Order No. 26, September 29, 1900.

<sup>11</sup> United States Army Inspection Report.

and saluting but was unfit for field service and was condemned the following year.

During the plague the National Guard target range at Kakaako had been destroyed and all the buildings burned as pest houses. In the latter part of the year the houses were reconstructed and the range was cleared off and graded. It was put into excellent condition and frequent competitive shoots were held by the regiment. Colonel J. W. Jones was now in command of the regiment, having succeeded Colonel Fisher in the latter part of 1899. Other members of the staff at this time were Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Zeigler, Major W. E. Riley, Adjutant John Schaefer, Major T. E. Wall and Quartermaster E. T. Winant.

The United States paid little attention to the National Guard of Hawaii during 1900, but in 1901 Elihu Root, as Secretary of War, began a reorganization of the U.S. Army to correct many of the evils that had been demonstrated by the Spanish-American War. The Secretary of War placed special emphasis upon the necessity of keeping the National Guard organizations in good condition. A survey of the equipment of the National Guard of Hawaii had been made by the U.S. Army in 1900. The report stated that most of it was old, worn out and unserviceable for emergency use. In response to this and in keeping with its new policy, the War Department in 1901 gave the National Guard of Hawaii some four hundred new Krag-Jorgensen rifles and further equipped it with new blankets, tents, field ovens, canteens, haversacks and regulation uniforms.

During the days of the Republic the property accounts had been allowed to get into bad shape. Equipment had been issued in a haphazard manner and without proper accountability, so that when Colonel Jones took over the regiment it was impossible to determine just what had happened to a large portion of the supplies. When the new equipage arrived it was decided to write off the old materials and to start with a clean slate. The United States Army system of making an officer accountable for all equipment issued to his command was put into effect and a new method of keeping the papers, books and records of the companies started. These changes proved very successful.

The most important drawback confronting the National Guard at this time was the lack of adequate armory facilities. Company D at Hilo was compelled to rent a building for its use at considerable expense. Company I at Wailuku, Maui, had to use the Police Station for meeting and the storing of its arms and ammunition. At Honolulu the remainder of the regiment was quartered under four different roofs, none of them safe places for storing the new equipment. At Honolulu there was also no place where the men could drill at night or in rainy weather. The War Department informed the National Guard that it would be unable to grant it any further equipment unless it could provide a safe place for its storage.

In order to meet this situation the Territorial Legislature of 1903 appropriated \$40,000 for the construction of armories; \$5,000 for Hilo, \$5,000 for Wailuku, and \$30,000 for Honolulu. The armory at Hilo was constructed in 1904, but Honolulu and Wailuku allowed their appropriations to run out because of the failure to secure suitable sites. Difficulties were settled on

Maui the following year and the armory constructed. However, the armory at Honolulu was not to become an actuality for over ten years.<sup>12</sup> The site that the National Guard wanted for its new armory was occupied by the old Drill Shed, which had been built in 1885. It had been reconditioned in 1893 but was of cheap tin construction and was by now totally unsuited for housing equipment. Rain and dust blew through the sides and settled on the guns. The National Guard wished to tear down the Drill Shed and construct a modern armory on the site. However, the United States had taken over the Drill Shed and lot as government property in 1898 and still retained title to it. The National Guard made several attempts to have the site transferred back to the Territory but they proved unsuccessful. Rather than select a new site the National Guard decided to wait until it could get possession of the Drill Shed lot. There the matter stood until just before the World War.

At the end of 1900 the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, consisted of nine volunteer companies. To this was added in 1901 a Hospital Corps of nine enlisted men and one officer.<sup>13</sup> This Corps was subsequently enlarged from time to time and, when it was called to active duty in 1910, consisted of fifty-one enlisted men and four officer surgeons, stationed at Honolulu.

In 1901 the old Drum Corps, which had gone out of existence, was revived. The following year it was enlarged to include a Band of some twenty-six pieces. In 1904 a Headquarters Company was established and combined with the Band,<sup>14</sup> both of them remaining in existence until the reorganization of the National Guard just before the World War. In 1905 a Signal Company consisting of two officers and twenty enlisted men was organized at Honolulu and assigned to the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii. All of these organizations along with the nine volunteer companies went to make up the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii. On June 1, 1907, however, the War Department redesignated the regiment the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, and called the special organizations the 1st Signal Company, National Guard of Hawaii, and the 1st Hospital Corps, National Guard of Hawaii. This redesignation was made in an effort to standardize the nomenclature of the various National Guard organizations.

In 1902 the Congress of the United States passed "A Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Militia and for Other Purposes." The purpose of this act was to coordinate and standardize the National Guard organizations of the various states so that they would form an efficient fighting force in time of emergency. To accomplish that purpose, the act provided for the further granting of aid to the National Guard by the Federal Government. The National Guard of Hawaii was included in the provisions of this act, and the Territorial Legislature at its Regular Session of 1903 passed a similar act,<sup>15</sup> organizing the National Guard of Hawaii along the lines approved by the War Department. This called for the establishment of an Adjutant

<sup>12</sup> For a complete discussion of the armory situation see the *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1909-1910*, p. 8 *et seq.*

<sup>13</sup> General Order No. 19.

<sup>14</sup> General Order No. 8.

<sup>15</sup> Act 59, Session Laws of 1903.

General's Department and a large office force. It also provided for a Judge Advocate General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, an Engineer Officer, Ordnance Officer and a Quartermaster's Department. Unfortunately the legislature failed to appropriate sufficient funds to put this act into effect.

In 1905 the legislature failed to appropriate any money at all for the use of the National Guard and the regiment was compelled to muster out Companies A, C and H. From a total enlistment of five hundred and forty-nine in 1905 the National Guard fell off to below four hundred in 1906. All of this was due to lack of sufficient funds, and conditions in the National Guard became steadily worse. The Guardsmen began to lose interest in their organization. Drills were less frequently attended and were poorly executed. Target practice was no longer held due to lack of ammunition. During the following three years the morale of the National Guard of Hawaii was distinctly at low ebb.<sup>36</sup>

The Territorial Legislature of 1908 took a change of heart, however, and gave the Adjutant General of the Territory nearly \$20,000 for the two following years. Company C was recalled to active status on December 4, 1908, and the 1st Signal Company was changed to an infantry company and designated Company A. On July 29, 1908, a new company had been mustered in at Lahaina, Maui, and designated Company I. This again brought the National Guard up to nine volunteer companies with a total enlistment of over six hundred.

In order to comply with the regulations of the War Department, which required that a regiment shall consist of twelve companies, all companies were allotted to various stations although several remained inactive. One company was allotted to Hilo, Hawaii; two to the Island of Maui; one to the Island of Kauai, and eight to Honolulu, Oahu. The company on Kauai and two companies at Honolulu were to remain inactive for the time being. The reason for the failure to actually effect the organization of all twelve companies was, of course, the lack of money. Enough volunteers could easily be secured but without adequate armory facilities in which to drill and store equipment and sufficient funds to reimburse the officers and men for their time lost in drill and camps, it was useless to attempt to organize an efficient company.

In 1904 the National Guard of Hawaii had been declared fit for military service and had been given an integral part in the plans for the defense of the Hawaiian Islands. The enlisted men of the "Guard" were given a strict physical examination by the U.S. Army Medical Corps and those found to be unfit for active service under the United States were placed on an inactive status.<sup>37</sup> The regular army in Hawaii took a great deal of interest in the National Guard and several officers offered their services. Regular weekly schools were held for the instruction of both officers and enlisted men and considerable benefit was gained from them.

<sup>36</sup> *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1907-1908*, p. 2.

<sup>37</sup> *Report on the First Regiment, N.G.H., for the Year Ending December 31st, 1904*, p. 4.

However, it was not until the Militia Act of May 27, 1908, that the National Guard actually had a regular officer assigned to it for the purpose of instructing the officers and men. The purpose of this act was to coordinate the militia with the regular army so that they would be able to function together in case of a national emergency. To this end, the act provided for the assignment of officers of the United States Army to duty with National Guard organizations so that each might become acquainted with the problems of the other. In accordance with this act, a noncommissioned officer was assigned to the National Guard of Hawaii in the latter part of 1908. The local organization felt that it was entitled to a commissioned officer and made several attempts to have the War Department assign it one. There was a shortage of officers at the time and the National Guard had to be content with one noncommissioned officer. However, several officers from Fort Shafter offered their services in their spare time and conducted classes at night, which were well attended and proved beneficial to both the officers and men.

During the decade following the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, the National Guard was called out several times on active duty. In the early part of May, 1905, a group of Japanese laborers at the Pioneer Mill Company, Lahaina, Maui, became dissatisfied with their condition and went on a strike. The owners refused to meet their demands and the strike turned into a riot of considerable proportions. The rioters got out of hand, destroyed some public property, and injured a number of people. The local police were unable to settle the riot and requested help from the National Guard. Company I, stationed at Kahului, Maui, was immediately ordered to the scene of the trouble and declared Martial Law to be in effect in that particular district.<sup>18</sup>

The Territorial Legislature had failed to appropriate any money to meet a situation of this kind and the National Guard was severely handicapped. It could not guarantee that the Guardsmen on active duty would be reimbursed for the time lost from their regular business, nor could it send any reinforcements from Honolulu, although they were apparently needed. It had no money. However, a number of private citizens donated some money and a Provisional Company, composed of members of Company F and the Signal Company, was organized and proceeded to Lahaina.

The show of organized strength exhibited by the two National Guard companies soon convinced the strikers of the futility of violence and after five days they quieted down and returned to work. Company I remained on duty for several days longer, but the Provisional Company packed up its equipment and returned to Honolulu. When expenses for the expedition were paid, the subscriptions were found to be somewhat short and the men of the Provisional Company were compelled to pay one hundred dollars out of their own pockets for the privilege of serving their Territory.

In May, 1907, a small detachment of the Signal Company was detailed to accompany a visiting party of Congressmen to Maui and look after their transportation and subsistence while en route to the extinct crater of the

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<sup>18</sup> *The Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1907-1908, p. 7.*

volcano, Haleakala.<sup>19</sup> The trip took only three days but the service rendered by the detachment won it much praise from the Congressional party.

In March, 1910, some eight hundred Russian immigrants arrived at Honolulu to work in the cane fields. It was discovered that a number of them were suffering from diphtheria. The entire contingent was immediately isolated on Quarantine Island by the Board of Health. The Board of Health was unequipped to care for a situation of this size and asked the National Guard to take over the quarantine.<sup>20</sup> A detachment of one surgeon and ten enlisted men from the Hospital Corps was ordered to active duty and sent to Quarantine Island. They quickly inoculated all the immigrants and isolated them in three camps, one for the sick, one for the suspects, and one for the well.

For two weeks this detachment cared for the sick, fed and housed the well, and stood guard at night to prevent any break of quarantine. The immigrants were helpless, ignorant, and unable to speak English. This naturally led to misunderstandings and the detachment had to be on the alert at all times to keep the situation in hand. By March 22nd the danger of an epidemic had passed, and the Hospital Detachment was returned to civil life.

In November, 1911, a yellow fever epidemic broke out in certain sections of Honolulu. In order to prevent the spread of the disease to the rest of the town, a quarantine camp was established in the Kalihi district and the known cases isolated. The Board of Health asked the National Guard to assist in maintaining the quarantine. A detachment of one officer and twenty-two enlisted men was ordered to active duty on November 5th and went into camp the same day.<sup>21</sup> It was to be used mainly as a guard to prevent escape from quarantine but also helped the Health Officers in looking after the sick. It remained on active duty until January 31, 1912. Through its efforts the epidemic was kept under control, and the detachment was highly commended by the civilian authorities for the manner in which it performed its duty.

The efforts of the National Guard during this period may not seem of great importance, but it was the efficient manner in which the Guard handled these cases that prevented them from becoming serious. The men were willing at all times to undertake these tasks, although they frequently meant loss of money to them and exposure to dangerous diseases. The citizens of the Territory owed these men a great debt of gratitude for their services on active duty but were somewhat hesitant in acknowledging it. The men were paid nothing by the Territory while on active duty. They did receive fifty cents per day from the Federal Government while attending the annual camp but this in no way compensated them for their time lost from business. Several attempts had been made by the Adjutant General to have the legislature appropriate sufficient funds to pay the enlisted men suitable compensation while on active duty. However, like most governments the Territorial Legis-

<sup>19</sup> *The Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1907-1908*, p. 24.

<sup>20</sup> *The Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1909-1910*, p. 57.

<sup>21</sup> *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, November 6, 1911, *et. seq.*

lature was unwilling to spend much money on the military in time of peace and refused to grant the request of the Adjutant General.

During the decade following the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, great improvement was made in the military efficiency of the National Guard, although various conditions tended to retard this progress. Particular attention was paid to drill and target practice and the more practical training such as camps of instruction and overnight marches. Prizes were offered for the most proficient companies and the best marksmen. The average number of drills was increased from about twenty in 1902 to over thirty in 1910. The percentage of attendance was also improved, as were the scores of proficiency granted each company by the United States Army officers inspecting the troops.

Another important step taken by the National Guard during this period was its participation in the National Rifle Matches held each year at Camp Perry, Ohio. In 1905 the War Department granted the National Guard of Hawaii sufficient funds to send a team to the Matches to compete with teams from the regular army and other National Guard organizations. It was composed of a shooting team of ten officers and two enlisted men who had made the highest scores at rifle practice throughout the year. Also accompanying the team were three alternates, a coach and a spotter. Colonel J. H. Soper, the Adjutant General, was in charge of the team, which made only a fair showing against the more experienced teams of the other organizations.

In 1906, due to the disorganized condition of the National Guard of Hawaii, no team was sent, but in 1907 Hawaii was again represented at Camp Perry and stood near the middle of the forty-eight teams present. From this time on the National Guard of Hawaii has more or less regularly participated in these National Rifle Matches and although it has never won the event, nevertheless it has generally performed well. No teams were sent during the World War, and likewise these past few years, due to insufficient funds, Hawaii has not been represented. However, it is expected that a team will be sent in the near future.

It was also during this period that the present annual encampments were started. Under the Republic of Hawaii, the National Guard had made several overnight practice marches, but no formal camps under war-time conditions had ever been held. In 1899 a two-day encampment had been held at Raymond Grove in which the men set their tents, prepared their meals in the open, and slept on the ground. The following two years similar camps were established and the new volunteer companies on Hawaii and Maui went on practice marches.

It was not until 1903, however, that the present system of annual encampments came into effect. The Militia Bill of 1902 allowed the various National Guard organizations to participate in annual camps of instruction with the regular troops wherever practical, and to be paid fifty cents per day per man for their time. Consequently, on June 10, 1903, the National Guard of Hawaii was ordered to proceed to Camp McKinley to participate with the regular troops in their annual maneuvers. Companies A, B, C, E, F, G and H immediately marched to camp and Company D at Hilo was

instructed to proceed to Honolulu as soon as possible to join with the other companies at Camp McKinley. A total of four hundred and one officers and men of the National Guard of Hawaii reported to the commanding officer of the camp. They stayed in camp for five days and during that time received concentrated instruction in the latest military procedure.

After this encampment, orders were issued that in the future a camp of at least five days' duration would be held each year, preferably in conjunction with the regular troops stationed in Hawaii. The following year the National Guard again went into camp at Camp McKinley, but no camp was held in 1905 because the legislature had failed to appropriate sufficient funds. In 1906 a two-day encampment was held, but attendance was poor and little interest was shown in the work, due to the low morale of the Guardsmen during these years. In 1907 a five-day camp was established at Camp Taft, Leilehua, but was not successful and the following year the camp was discontinued.

However, by 1909 the condition of the National Guard was considerably improved and the regular army encouraged it to hold another camp.<sup>22</sup> Moanalua, Oahu, was selected as the site and on February 18th the First Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, consisting of nine infantry companies and the Hospital Corps, along with a battalion of the 20th Infantry, under the command of Major Samuel W. Dunning, established Camp Sam Damon. The National Guard was given instruction in practical field work and tactics which was much appreciated by the officers and men, who showed a marked improvement in spirit and attention to duty over their attitude of the past few years.

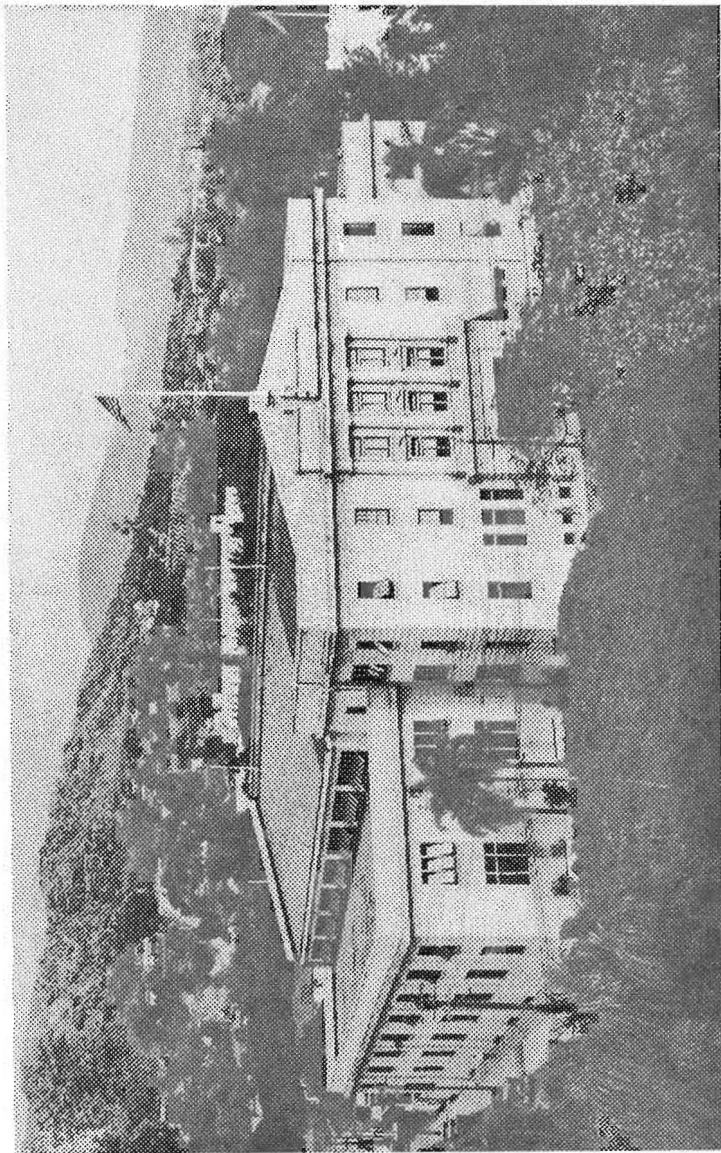
The following year no regular encampment took place, but a Camp of Instruction for Infantry Officers was conducted at Fort Shafter by the regular army. The purpose of this camp was to give the National Guard officers experience in handling regular troops. In 1911 the camp was increased to include not only officers but also noncommissioned officers and cooks. Although this failed to grant any instruction to the file of the National Guard, nevertheless it gave them a number of efficient and experienced key men, around whom the organization could be effected. In 1912 the entire 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, again went into camp at Moanalua. The experience gained by the officers during the past two years was particularly noticeable at this camp, which was the most efficient held up to that time. No encampments were held in 1913 or 1915 but in both 1914 and 1916 the entire National Guard of Hawaii turned out and held joint exercises with the regular troops. The encampment of November, 1916, had over eight hundred officers and men of the National Guard present.

The Militia Bill of 1902 had provided for the annual inspection of National Guard organizations by regular army officers who were to render reports upon the status and condition of equipment and military efficiency of the organization. These inspections were held regularly each year in Hawaii and were in general rather favorable to the National Guard although they constantly pointed out the unfavorable conditions under which it was labor-

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<sup>22</sup> *Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1909-1910, p. 46.*





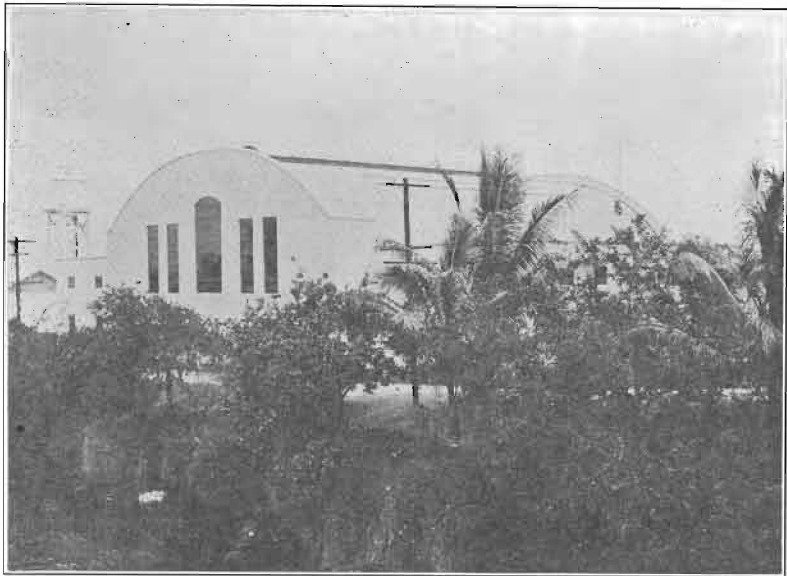
HONOLULU ARMORY

Containing the Headquarters of the Hawaii National Guard, the Office of The Adjutant General of the Territory and the Headquarters and Units of the 298th Infantry.

1935



NEW HILO ARMORY  
(Front View)



NEW HILO ARMORY  
(Rear View)

Station of Medical Department Detachment, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, Companies F and H, 299th Infantry.  
1935

ing.<sup>23</sup> The main criticism that these reports had to offer was the lack of armory facilities and the rapid deterioration of the government property in improper storage.

By 1908 the Krag-Jorgensen rifles issued to the National Guard had become unserviceable due to poor storage and had to be replaced by the Federal Government with new Springfield rifles. The War Department insisted that these rifles be given better care and suggested that the Adjutant General, Colonel John W. Jones, request the legislature to grant the National Guard sufficient funds to construct a proper storehouse. The legislature refused to appropriate any further money until the National Guard had secured a proper site for the construction of an armory. The main obstacle to this was the fact that the United States still held title to the Drill Shed lot, which was considered the most desirable site for a new armory.

Previous attempts had been made to have this lot returned to the Territory but the U.S. government was unwilling to give it up until other provisions had been made for its own troops. By this time, however, Fort Shafter, Fort Ruger, Fort De Russy and Fort Armstrong had been constructed and the United States signified its willingness to return the lot to the Territory provided that the legislature would guarantee to appropriate enough money to construct an armory on it. The Legislature of 1910 debated at great length on this subject but finally agreed to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a new armory at Honolulu. The money was to become available on July 1, 1912, and on March 27th of that year President Taft transferred the Drill Shed lot back to the Territory in an executive order. Construction was commenced on the armory in the latter part of the year.

At the same time \$10,000 had been appropriated for the construction of a new armory at Lahaina, Maui. It was completed and accepted on August 14, 1913. The armory at Honolulu was accepted on February 1, 1914, although it was not completed. It was discovered that the original appropriation of \$100,000 was not sufficient to cover the cost of adequately equipping the armory and an additional appropriation of \$40,000 was asked. The Legislature of 1915 dubiously granted this request and the armory was finally finished. In December, 1914, a concrete storage room was finished at Wailuku, Maui, and was used to house the arms that formerly had been kept at the police station. All organizations of the National Guard of Hawaii were now well housed and equipped and the force immediately assumed a new aspect.

With the assurance of new armories, the National Guard conducted a recruiting campaign in the latter part of 1913 in order to bring the 1st Infantry up to its authorized strength of twelve companies. The Honolulu Merchants' Association contributed \$250 towards an enlistment fund and the local newspapers donated space for advertising for new recruits. So great was the response to this campaign that the three necessary companies were quickly enlisted and mustered into the service.

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<sup>23</sup> *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1909-1910, p. 16 et seq.*

Company H was granted federal recognition on November 20, 1913.<sup>24</sup> On December 20, 1913, Company K was mustered into the service.<sup>25</sup> Both of these companies were to be stationed at Honolulu and were assigned to the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii. On January 1, 1914, Company D at Hilo was redesignated Company M, and a new Company D was organized at Honolulu.<sup>26</sup> Thus, in the early part of 1914 the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, was finally brought up to its full strength of twelve companies, nine of them at Honolulu, two on Maui, and one on Hawaii. In addition to this regiment, there were the Detachment of Sanitation Troops and the Band. By the end of the year the strength of the National Guard of Hawaii had risen to fifty-three officers and nearly eight hundred enlisted men.

It was fortunate that the National Guard of Hawaii had improved its condition, for war was starting in Europe and the United States was soon to be drawn into the struggle. Already the effects of war were apparent in Honolulu. Several German warships had sought the safety of the neutral port and were causing considerable trouble. The National Guard of Hawaii no longer had to advertise for recruits. Men of all nationalities now offered their services. Formerly, Caucasians, Hawaiians and Portuguese had made up the majority of rank and file of the National Guard of Hawaii. Now Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Porto Ricans, Russians and many others asked to be allowed to join. The Adjutant General was unable to accept these volunteers as he did not have the authority to increase the National Guard beyond the limit set by the War Department at Washington, D.C. However, that authority was not long in coming.

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<sup>24</sup> General Order No. 29, Headquarters, N.G.H., Nov. 20, 1913.

<sup>25</sup> General Order No. 34, Headquarters, N.G.H., Dec. 20, 1913.

<sup>26</sup> General Order No. 1, Headquarters, N.G.H., Jan. 1, 1914.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII AND THE WORLD WAR

As the World War entered its second year it became increasingly apparent that the United States would probably be drawn into the conflict. In response to this probability a great program of preparedness was started throughout the country. This was especially true in Hawaii. The National Guard of Hawaii had innumerable applications for enlistment and although none of its companies was up to its maximum strength, nevertheless it was unable to accept recruits due to the lack of sufficient equipment and territorial appropriations.

The War Department had already informed the various National Guard organizations throughout the nation that it was its policy to encourage the increase of these groups to war-time strength. Consequently, an attempt was made to secure additional appropriations from the new Legislature of 1915, which was known to be against any further increase in the appropriations for the National Guard. The Territorial Legislature had granted the National Guard over \$150,000 for the construction of armories during the past few years and felt that the Territory could not afford to make any further appropriations. Governor Lucius Pinkham was strongly back of the plan to enlarge the National Guard, however, and was successful in having the War Department send a special message to Adjutant General John W. Jones requesting the recruiting of the National Guard of Hawaii to war-time strength.<sup>1</sup> The message was given wide publicity and was heartily endorsed by the citizens of the Territory. The legislature acquiesced to public opinion and finally granted the National Guard \$57,566.09 for the next two years. Although this sum was more than twice the size of previous appropriations, it still proved totally inadequate.

Governor Pinkham took a very active interest in the National Guard. It was his desire to not only build the 1st Infantry up to war-time strength but to also recruit additional organizations. He secured blanket authority from Washington and immediately appointed as Adjutant General, Colonel Samuel I. Johnson, former commander of the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii. He knew Colonel Johnson to be an efficient and practical military leader and wanted him to have charge of the large program he had in mind.

The adjutant general and the governor at first planned to form several new companies in Honolulu so that the entire 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, would be stationed on the Island of Oahu. Another regiment, the 2nd Infantry, was to be organized from companies on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. At the same time the workers on the Parker Ranch at Waimea,

<sup>1</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *Hawaii in the World War* (Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1928), p. 23.

Island of Hawaii, informed the governor of their desire to establish a troop of cavalry. Colonel Johnson instructed them to proceed with their organization as soon as possible and said that he would grant them every help in his power. This troop of cavalry was organized on October 30, 1915. These volunteers already possessed horses and equipment and would constitute little expense to the Territory.

Late in the summer of 1915 the War Department granted the National Guard of Hawaii authority to proceed with the recruiting of additional companies, their exact status to be determined when it was discovered how large a volunteer enlistment could be secured. Recruiting was commenced in September, 1915. It soon became apparent that more men could be enlisted than had been originally thought possible, so it was decided to enlarge the plan. The new plan called for one regiment of infantry from Oahu, one regiment of infantry from Hawaii, one regiment of infantry from Maui and Kauai combined, and various auxiliary troops.

The work of enlisting the men was pushed forward with great speed and by October 12, 1915, the 2nd Infantry on Hawaii was ready to be mustered into the service of the National Guard of Hawaii. On that date Company M, 1st Infantry, at Hilo, Hawaii, which had already served fifteen years in the National Guard of Hawaii, was transferred to the 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, and redesignated Company D, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii. In addition to this, eleven new companies were mustered into the National Guard of Hawaii throughout the Island of Hawaii and were assigned to the 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii. On October 12, 1915, the 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, federally recognized, was composed of the following companies assigned to the following stations:<sup>2</sup>

- Company A, 2nd Infantry, Waiakea Mill, Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii.
- Company B, 2nd Infantry, Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii.
- Company C, 2nd Infantry, Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.
- Company D, 2nd Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii.
- Company E, 2nd Infantry, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii.
- Company F, 2nd Infantry, Pahoa, Puna, Hawaii.
- Company G, 2nd Infantry, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii.
- Company H, 2nd Infantry, Kealakekua, Hawaii.
- Company I, 2nd Infantry, Hawi, Kohala, Hawaii.
- Company K, 2nd Infantry, Kohala, Hawaii.
- Company L, 2nd Infantry, Honokaa, Hawaii.
- Company M, 2nd Infantry, Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

Companies A, B, C and D were designated the 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry; Companies E, F, G and H were designated the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry; Companies I, K, L and M were designated the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry. Headquarters of the 2nd Infantry was to be at Hilo, Hawaii.

In order to take the place of Company M, 1st Infantry, which had been transferred to the 2nd Infantry, a Filipino provisional company had been organized at Honolulu and was mustered into the 1st Infantry as Company M on the same day that the 2nd Infantry was recognized. On October 30, 1915, Company I, 1st Infantry, at Wailuku, Maui, and Company L, 1st In-

<sup>2</sup> General Order No. 24, October 12, 1915, Headquarters, N.G.H.

fantry, at Lahaina, Maui, were transferred to the 3rd Infantry and two new organizations were mustered into the 1st Infantry at Honolulu.<sup>3</sup> These were the 1st Separate Company Infantry which became Company I, 1st Infantry, and a new company composed of alumni of the Kamehameha School which became Company K, 1st Infantry. The former Company K, 1st Infantry, became Company L, 1st Infantry, so that the Kamehameha alumni might have their school initial K as their company designation. The addition of these companies brought the 1st Infantry up to twelve companies, all stationed at Honolulu.

The organization of the 3rd Infantry took somewhat more time than the organization of the 2nd Infantry, due mainly to the inexperience of the men on Kauai. On October 30th two companies of the 3rd Infantry were mustered in on Maui.<sup>4</sup> These two companies, along with the two companies that had been transferred from the 1st Infantry, were recognized as the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, and were stationed as follows:

Company I, 3rd Infantry, Lahaina, Maui.  
Company K, 3rd Infantry, Kahului, Maui.  
Company L, 3rd Infantry, Wailuku, Maui.  
Company M, 3rd Infantry, Paia, Maui.

On this same date, October 30, 1915, two other organizations were mustered into the National Guard of Hawaii. They were the Troop of Cavalry which had been recruited at the Parker Ranch, Waimea, Hawaii, and an engineer organization known as the 1st Separate Company of Engineers, with station at Honolulu.

By November 10th enough recruiting had been accomplished on the Island of Kauai to muster in the 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry. The companies were designated and stationed as follows<sup>5</sup>:

Company A, 3rd Infantry, Lihue, Kauai.  
Company B, 3rd Infantry, Lihue, Kauai.  
Company C, 3rd Infantry, Homestead, Kalaheo, Kauai.  
Company D, 3rd Infantry, Kealia, Kauai.

Two days later, on November 12th, the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, was also recognized. The four companies were as follows:

Company E, 3rd Infantry, Makaweli, Kauai.  
Company F, 3rd Infantry, Waimea, Kauai.  
Company G, 3rd Infantry, Wailuku, Maui.  
Company H, 3rd Infantry, Haiku, Maui.

Although the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, was recognized, it was never organized, the two companies on Kauai and the two companies on Maui being attached to the 1st and 3rd Battalions respectively for administrative and tactical purposes. Major David C. Lindsay, who had commanded Company I, 1st Infantry, and who had been largely instrumental in recruiting the 3rd Infantry, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and placed in command

<sup>3</sup> General Order No. 25, October 30, 1915, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> General Order No. 26, November 10, 1915, Headquarters, N.G.H.



BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL I. JOHNSON  
The Adjutant General of Hawaii, August 16, 1915-February 19, 1918



of the new regiment. Headquarters of the 3rd Infantry was established at Wailuku, Maui.

On this same day, November 12th, authority was granted to organize the three regiments into a brigade, and Governor Pinkham issued the following executive order<sup>6</sup>:

"The organization of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Infantry, N.G.H. having been completed, the said Regiments of Infantry shall constitute a brigade to be known as the 1st Brigade N.G.H. Brigadier-General Samuel I. Johnson, Adjutant-General, Territory of Hawaii, is assigned to the command of the Brigade."

With this order in effect, the organization of the National Guard of Hawaii was considered nearly complete. However, the enlistment campaign was continued. A regulation of the War Department allowed companies to be recognized when they had recruited sixty-five men. Nevertheless, they had to be increased to the minimum war-time strength of one hundred men per company within a year or be disbanded. The majority of the new companies was well below the minimum and General Johnson was especially desirous that they not be disbanded at the end of the year. Likewise the governor and the adjutant general wished to form several auxiliary organizations so that the National Guard of Hawaii would be a self-sustaining military force.

A company of Signal Troops had been in the process of formation for some time but had been rather difficult to organize due to the necessity of obtaining men with specialized training. However, on February 2, 1916, Field Company A, Signal Corps, had enlisted over forty men and the company was mustered into the service of the National Guard of Hawaii under the command of Lieutenant Roy L. Noggle, and stationed at Honolulu.<sup>7</sup> Several dentists were contacted throughout the Territory and agreed to form themselves into a Dental Corps provided that they could retain their private practices at the same time. Also a number of doctors were enlisted in the Medical Corps to care for the large increase in men.

The administration of the 3rd Infantry had proven rather difficult due to the fact that the regiment was divided between two islands, several hundred miles apart. The commanders of the units on both islands were dissatisfied with the organization and asked authority for the formation of an entire regiment on both Maui and Kauai. The adjutant general decided that each island was capable of sustaining an entire regiment and granted the authority. During the early part of 1916 another enlistment drive was started to increase the companies of the 3rd Infantry above their maximum strength so that they might be divided in two and thus form two regiments.

Kauai was the first to complete its organization and on February 24, 1916, a General Order was issued from the Headquarters of the National Guard of Hawaii at Honolulu providing for the formation of the 4th Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, on that island. By this order the following organization was effected<sup>8</sup>:

<sup>6</sup> *An Executive Order* of Governor Pinkham of the Territory of Hawaii, November 12, 1915.

<sup>7</sup> General Order No. 3, Feb. 2, 1916, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>8</sup> General Order No. 6, Feb. 24, 1916, Headquarters, N.G.H.

Company A, 4th Infantry, Lihue, Kauai.  
 Company B, 4th Infantry, Lihue, Kauai.  
 Company C, 4th Infantry, Lihue, Kauai.  
 Company D, 4th Infantry, Kilauea, Kauai.  
 Company E, 4th Infantry, Kealia, Kauai.  
 Company F, 4th Infantry, Kealia, Kauai.  
 Company G, 4th Infantry, Eleele, Kauai.  
 Company H, 4th Infantry, Homestead, Kauai.  
 Company I, 4th Infantry, Makaweli, Kauai.  
 Company K, 4th Infantry, Makaweli, Kauai.  
 Company L, 4th Infantry, Waimea, Kauai.  
 Company M, 4th Infantry, Waimea, Kauai.

The 4th Infantry was divided into the usual three battalions and Regimental and Battalion Headquarters were established at the most convenient places. A band was also organized from among the Filipinos, who made up the main part of the enlisted ranks. Colonel Edward H. W. Broadbent, who had been assigned to the 3rd Infantry, was placed in command of the 4th Infantry with headquarters at Lihue, Kauai.

On March 18, 1916, the 3rd Infantry had completed its reorganization and the new companies were federally recognized. A General Order from General Johnson assigned the following companies to the following stations<sup>8</sup>:

Company A, 3rd Infantry, Wailuku, Maui.  
 Company B, 3rd Infantry, Wailuku, Maui.  
 Company C, 3rd Infantry, Wailuku, Maui.  
 Company D, 3rd Infantry, Wailuku, Maui.  
 Company E, 3rd Infantry, Lahaina, Maui.  
 Company F, 3rd Infantry, Lahaina, Maui.  
 Company G, 3rd Infantry, Lahaina, Maui.  
 Company H, 3rd Infantry, Puunene, Maui.  
 Company I, 3rd Infantry, Puunene, Maui.  
 Company K, 3rd Infantry, Kahului, Maui.  
 Company L, 3rd Infantry, Haiku, Maui.  
 Company M, 3rd Infantry, Paia, Maui.

The 3rd Infantry was divided into three battalions with headquarters at Wailuku, Lahaina and Kahului. Colonel Lindsay was retained in command of the regiment and established his Regimental Headquarters at Wailuku, Maui. All four regiments were assigned to the 1st Brigade, National Guard of Hawaii, and commenced a period of intensive training with the help of several regular army officers. Notable progress was made by the regiments, although the men were severely handicapped by the lack of instructors and equipment.

On April 26, 1916, the National Guard of Hawaii received authority from Washington for the formation of four companies of Coast Artillery and enlistment was started immediately. This completely finished Governor Pinkham's plan for the establishment of a super military force in the Territory of Hawaii. Only two of the four Coast Artillery companies were organized. On May 24th the 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, with 1st Lieutenant G. K. Larrison in command, was recognized and assigned to the 1st Brigade, National Guard of Hawaii.<sup>10</sup> The 2nd Company, Coast Artillery

<sup>8</sup> General Order No. 10, March 18, 1916, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>10</sup> General Order No. 18, May 24, 1916, Headquarters, N.G.H.

Corps, and an unorganized company known as the 1st Provisional Company, Coast Artillery Corps, were recognized during the month of July.

During these intensive activities of recruitment and expansion of the Guard, another organization to demand some of the manpower of the Territory had been authorized and was now being brought into being. During the legislative session of 1915, a law was enacted known as Act 151 of that session establishing a Naval Militia in the Territory of Hawaii not to exceed a force of four divisions. The same act also created a Naval Militia Board of five members to comprise officers of the Naval Militia. The act creating this Naval Militia, however, failed to provide any funds for its support, equipment and the like. Governor Pinkham immediately allotted \$250.00 per month from his Contingent Fund to assist in the formation of the Naval Militia.

On May 15, 1915, Governor Pinkham appointed the following to constitute the Naval Militia Board provided by the above-mentioned act:

Commander A. Gartley, Commanding Officer.  
Lieut. Commander R. E. Lambert, Executive Officer.  
Paymaster J. Morton Riggs, Pay Officer.  
Mr. Joseph E. Sheedy.  
Mr. David Kalauokalani, Jr.

The board met in January, 1916, and supervised the formation of two of the four divisions authorized. These two divisions comprised a Deck Division and an Engineer Division. Enlistments were started and equipment requisitioned so that the organization was able to make its first public appearance on Memorial Day, May 30, 1916.

During the month of September, 1916, the Hawaii Naval Militia participated in a fifteen days' cruise of instruction on board the USS St. Louis (a light cruiser). The ship visited Waimea (Kauai), Lahaina (Maui) and Hilo (Hawaii).

In December, 1916, the strength of the organization comprised 9 commissioned officers and 100 enlisted men, and it was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Stroud.

The headquarters of the Naval Militia was in the old metal bungalow built in the Palace Grounds during the reign of King Kalakaua and which bungalow had played such an important part in the life of the National Guard of Hawaii as mentioned previously in this history.

During the latter part of the year 1916 the Navy Department assigned an inspector-instructor to the Hawaii Naval Militia, namely, Lieutenant Commander Victor S. K. Houston, USN, commanding officer of the USS St. Louis, which ship was then stationed at Pearl Harbor. Lieutenant Commander Houston was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis from Hawaii and was considered one of Hawaii's native sons, although he was not born within the Hawaiian Islands. After retirement in later years he became Hawaii's Delegate to Congress in 1927.

At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Germany, this Naval Militia was promptly ordered into federal service. As the physical examination given each sailor was most rigid, the number finally accepted

consisted of but 7 officers and 43 enlisted men. The balance of the officers and 49 enlisted men were discharged during the year 1918 for various reasons and the Territory then ceased to have a Naval Militia. The men accepted for service were assigned to the USS St. Louis and sailed immediately for the Atlantic, where they served on the same ship until after the end of the war.

Among the officers of the regular Navy on the cruiser St. Louis was Lieutenant Commander Samuel Wilder King, another of Hawaii's Annapolis graduates. It is interesting to note that he also after retirement was elected Delegate to Congress from Hawaii and took office in 1935.

Two appointments have been made in the Naval Militia, Territory of Hawaii, since the World War. Mr. Guy Nelson Rothwell was appointed a Lieutenant on January 16, 1930, and detailed as Aide to the Governor of Hawaii. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander on December 19, 1930, and promoted to the grade of Commander on March 13, 1933, which rank he holds at present (June 30, 1935). Lieutenant (jg) Charles Walter Scribner, USNR, was appointed a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Militia on March 27, 1933, and detailed as Aide to the Governor of Hawaii. He resigned on April 23, 1934.

On June 3, 1916, the Congress of the United States federalized the National Guard and placed it directly under the control of the War Department. Formerly the National Guard had been under the command of the Governor of the State or Territory in which it was stationed. It had, however, received certain aid from the Federal Government and had been subject to a small amount of control on that account. Now, in view of the approaching war, Washington wished to have exclusive command of all military organizations in the United States so that it might bring them up to a higher state of efficiency.

This National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, found the National Guard of Hawaii with this organization:

- Commanding General of the 1st Brigade, N.G.H., and Staff.
- Adjutant General's Department.
- Inspector General's Department.
- Judge Advocate General's Department.
- Quartermaster Department.
- Ordnance Department.
- 1st Brigade, National Guard of Hawaii

- 1st Infantry, N.G.H.
- 2nd Infantry, N.G.H.
- 3rd Infantry, N.G.H.
- 4th Infantry, N.G.H.
- Coast Artillery Corps (two companies).
- Cavalry Corps (one troop).
- Engineer Corps (one company).
- Signal Corps (one company).
- Medical Corps (one company).
- Dental Corps (one detachment).

By July, 1916, the strength of the National Guard of Hawaii had exceeded five thousand, the strength that the governor considered the maximum that the Territory could sustain, so he gave orders to stop further en-

listment and to bend all future efforts towards improving the existing organization.<sup>21</sup> This proved rather difficult as there were a number of obstacles that had to be overcome. The most important of these was the lack of uniforms and equipment. The Territorial Legislature had appropriated \$57,566.09 for the fiscal year 1915-1916, but due to the large unexpected increase in the National Guard of Hawaii and the increased running expenses, very little of this money was available for the purchase of new equipment. This naturally tended to dampen the enthusiasm that the men had shown in volunteering for military service.

Fortunately the Army Appropriation Bill for 1916 included a substantial sum for the use of the National Guard and \$329,555.23 was allotted to the National Guard of Hawaii for the procurement of arms and equipment.<sup>22</sup> This sum was exclusive of the money provided for the pay of the men while in camp. Arms, uniforms and equipment were ordered in sufficient quantities to outfit the entire National Guard, but the United States was conducting an expedition into Mexico at the time and it was not until the end of the year that the equipment began to arrive.

It is doubtful if the National Guard of Hawaii could have continued in operation during this period without the help of the plantations. The plantations encouraged their workers to enlist and gave them transportation to and from their company rendezvous. The plantations loaned the National Guard land and buildings to be used as armories, storehouses, drill fields and target ranges. They also contributed large sums of money to be used by the National Guard as it saw fit. This did a great deal to revive the spirits of the newly enlisted men who had been further disheartened by the uncertainty as to their pay from the Federal Government.

Another difficulty confronting the National Guard was the uncertainty of the legal status of the Filipinos that had enlisted.<sup>23</sup> By the end of 1916 nearly fifty per cent of the National Guard was composed of Filipinos. The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provided that enlistment in the National Guard was limited to citizens of the United States or those with declared intention of becoming citizens of the United States. Under this provision the War Department refused to recognize the Filipino portion of the National Guard of Hawaii. Fortunately at this time the Supreme Court of Hawaii decided that Filipinos were eligible for citizenship in the United States and after much controversy with Governor Pinkham the War Department finally agreed to recognize them.

Unfortunately, however, the Supreme Court of Hawaii reversed its previous decision on December 30, 1916, and withdrew the right of citizenship from the Filipinos. Upon being informed of this decision, the War Department again refused to recognize the Filipino members of the National Guard of Hawaii. This meant that the entire National Guard organization in the Territory of Hawaii would have to be greatly reorganized. Governor Pinkham made several appeals to the War Department and the matter was

<sup>21</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

<sup>22</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1915-1916*, p. 7.

<sup>23</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 29 *et seq.*

finally settled when Secretary of War Newton D. Baker himself requested Congress to amend the National Defense Act so that Filipinos could legally serve in the National Guard of Hawaii. Congress passed this amendment April 3, 1917, to the great relief of the Territory of Hawaii.

In 1913 the War Department had allotted the National Guard of Hawaii one regular army commissioned officer in addition to the noncommissioned officer it already had. In 1916 the War Department gave it three more officers and seven more sergeants to instruct the new men in their military duties. These regular instructors divided their time among the various organizations, taught the men how to drill and fire, and conducted schools for the officers in the evening. The companies met several times each week to drill and hold meetings, but due to the various obstacles that confronted them, not so much headway was made as might have been desired. Several overnight encampments were held, but only a part of the National Guard participated in real intensive training. On November 12, 1916, the 1st Infantry went into a week's camp at Red Hill along with the 1st Separate Company of Engineers, the Medical Detachment and a battalion of the 20th Infantry. This camp was especially successful as the men showed an intense desire to learn.

As 1917 wore on and it became apparent that the United States would soon be at war with Germany, the people of the Territory became alarmed at the status of the National Guard. The National Guard had been organized with the idea that it would be used only for the defense of the Islands and would never be sent overseas. A large portion of its ranks was composed of men who were indispensable to the sugar industry of the Islands, which had been greatly expanded during the war in Europe. If the National Guard of Hawaii were mobilized when the United States went to war it would seriously cripple the sugar industry.<sup>14</sup> The sugar planters informed Washington of the situation and requested that the National Guard of Hawaii not be called to active duty for the present, as had various National Guard organizations on the mainland. They could get no direct answer, however, and made frantic attempts to import more Filipino laborers.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany and the War Department immediately ordered all National Guard organizations to recruit themselves to war-time strength to prepare for mobilization. The National Guard of Hawaii was far below its maximum strength and would require some four thousand more men to bring it to war-time strength. In addition to this, the War Department on April 9th had issued an order calling for the discharge of all men in the National Guard who had dependents. By May 15th the National Guard of Hawaii had discharged 1,324 men under this provision. This meant that over five thousand new men would have to be enlisted. With this prospect in view the sugar planters really became alarmed, as it would take practically all their workers from the cane fields. They again protested to Washington and even had the governor speak for them.

<sup>14</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 32 *et seq.*

Nevertheless the National Guard of Hawaii proceeded with a new enlistment campaign and on April 27th was successful in having the legislature grant it \$1,000 for advertising. As recruiting took place it became more and more apparent that if the National Guard were called to active duty it would mean the ruin of the sugar industry. The sugar planters had tried to secure additional labor from the Philippine Islands, but could find no available transportation. Washington finally decided that Hawaii was more important as a sugar-producing area than as a source of soldiers and informed the sugar planters that the National Guard of Hawaii would not be called out on active duty at that time.

Governor Pinkham and Adjutant General Johnson were deeply anxious that at least a part of the National Guard of Hawaii be mobilized and requested authority from Washington. This could have been done without disturbing the sugar situation at all. Washington, however, was now greatly afraid of a sugar shortage and refused the request. In May it even went so far as to instruct the National Guard to reduce its existing organization to two regiments of infantry.

The governor readily admitted that he had tried to recruit a larger force than the Territory could sustain and agreed that a reduction to two war-time strength regiments was advisable. However, he felt that with this reduction the two new regiments should be called out on active duty to give them the necessary military experience. Brigadier General Frederick S. Strong in command of the Hawaiian Department was of the same opinion and pointed out to Washington the necessity of maintaining a strong National Guard organization in the Islands. Hawaii was an important naval base, over two thousand miles away from the mainland, and would require a strong military force in case of attack. He also pointed out that if the two National Guard regiments were called out on active duty several regiments of regular troops could be withdrawn from the Islands and sent to Europe. The War Department replied, however, that it did not intend mobilizing the National Guard of Hawaii at that time, and there the matter stood.

The reorganization of the four infantry regiments commenced immediately. The 2nd Infantry, the 3rd Infantry and the 4th Infantry were consolidated into the 2nd Infantry effective July 1, 1917.<sup>18</sup> Headquarters and 1st Battalion were stationed on Hawaii. The 2nd Battalion was stationed on Maui and the 3rd Battalion was stationed on Kauai. Each battalion consisted of four companies. On the Island of Hawaii, however, a Band, a Headquarters Company and a Machine Gun Company were also established. Complete reorganization and recognition of the 2nd Infantry was announced July 1, 1917.

The reorganization of the 1st Infantry at Honolulu was somewhat different. The 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, had originally been assigned to the Island of Oahu. Nevertheless, all the companies had been stationed at Honolulu. Under the plan of reorganization of the 1st Infantry it was decided to allow some of the small settlements in the country to participate in the National Guard. The 1st Battalion and the 2nd Battalion were reorganized from the old 1st Infantry and were stationed at Honolulu.

<sup>18</sup> General Order No. 12, June 26, 1917, Headquarters, N.G.H.

The 3rd Battalion, however, was entirely recruited from the rural sections of Oahu. The four new companies were as follows:

Company I, 1st Infantry, Aiea, Oahu.  
Company K, 1st Infantry, Ewa, Oahu.  
Company L, 1st Infantry, Waialua, Oahu.  
Company M, 1st Infantry, Waipahu, Oahu.

During this reorganization there was an attempt to organize the companies according to nationalities. Formerly men of all races would be found in one company. Now there were separate companies composed of Hawaiians, Filipinos, Portuguese, Caucasians and finally Japanese. Up to this time the Japanese had not taken an active part in the National Guard of Hawaii, nor had they been encouraged to participate. At the time of the reorganization of the 1st Infantry, however, a number of Japanese had volunteered their services and had been allowed to form their own company. The recruiting campaign was continued so that by the end of the year the two regiments had been brought to a combined strength of 3,273 officers and men. This number was just a few men short of the authorized war-time strength at that time.

Although the National Guard of Hawaii was not mobilized during 1917, a number of the companies did see active duty.<sup>16</sup> In the first part of October, 1917, typhoid germs were found in the Nuuanu Valley Reservoir. It was assumed that the germs had been placed there by someone unfriendly to the United States. The Board of Supervisors of Honolulu requested the National Guard to establish a guard around the reservoir and on the afternoon of October 13th a detachment of sixty men from the Japanese company under the command of 2nd Lieutenant D. L. Mackaye proceeded up the Pali road and established camp at the reservoir. A guard was placed completely around the reservoir and was maintained both day and night. The weather was rainy and disagreeable but the men did not complain. After ten days the Japanese company was relieved and another company placed in charge, it also being replaced after ten days. The guard was maintained until January 31, 1918, when the Honolulu Police took over the patrol.

By far the most important activity of the National Guard during 1917, however, was the annual encampment held at Camp Liliuokalani, Kawaihoa, Oahu, from November 9th to 27th.<sup>17</sup> All of the National Guard troops participated, including Brigade Headquarters, the General Staff, the 1st Infantry, the 2nd Infantry, the 1st Separate Troop of Hawaiian Cavalry, Field Company B, Signal Corps and the Medical Detachment.

The Quartermaster Detachment and twenty-four men from Company B, 1st Infantry, proceeded to Kawaihoa on the 7th of November to prepare the camp and to establish a railhead for the distribution of supplies. The 1st Infantry arrived November 9th and found the camp in readiness. With the coöperation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, the entire 2nd Infantry was in camp by the 13th, and the military activities commenced.

<sup>16</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1917-1918*, p. 26.

<sup>17</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 43.



By the following day there were 115 officers and 3,213 enlisted men of the National Guard present at Camp Liliuokalani.

A large number of regular army officers and enlisted men were assigned to this camp as instructors, and it was intended to give the Guardsmen a taste of war-time difficulties. Although considerable experience was gained by the men, the camp did not prove quite so successful as had been anticipated. General Johnson, the Brigade Commander, was compelled to be away from camp a great deal of the time, as he was attending the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Schofield Barracks. A large amount of valuable time was wasted in preparing for a parade in honor of several visiting congressmen. Many of the men were new and without any previous military training, due to the recent reorganization of the National Guard. Discipline was rather lax around the camp.

However, the camp did have its bright side. Sanitation was kept perfect and very few cases of sickness were reported. Meals were served regularly and were well cooked. The companies were given considerable instruction by the regular officers and gained much practical experience. This was the largest annual camp that has ever been held by the National Guard of Hawaii.

As the war progressed requests for the mobilization of the National Guard of Hawaii became more and more frequent. After the reorganization of the military forces of Hawaii had been effected in 1917, local opposition to mobilization had died out and those who had been opposed to mobilization were now strongly in favor of having the National Guard of Hawaii carry its share of the burden of the war. In January, 1918, the governor sent word to the War Department requesting that the National Guard of Hawaii be called to active duty. Washington replied that plans for the disposition of the regular troops were being made and that as soon as they were finished plans for the use of the National Guard of Hawaii would be drawn up. In May the Federal Government started mobilizing certain Filipino organizations. Hawaii felt that she was being discriminated against and the governor again made an appeal to Washington. On May 25, 1918, he received the following reply: "Arrangements are being made to call out shortly National Guard and drafted men of Hawaii."<sup>18</sup>

These were the words that the National Guard had been waiting for, and it was immediately galvanized into action. All available officers were called to headquarters to discuss plans for mobilization, and the enlisted men were ordered to report to the Armory to receive field equipment. Colonel Will Wayne was now in command of the National Guard, having succeeded General Johnson, who had resigned his position to accept a commission in the regular army.

On June 1, 1918, orders were received through the office of the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department drafting into the service of the United States, on and from that date, the 1st and 2nd Infantries, National Guard of Hawaii, and all members of the Medical Corps, National Guard of Hawaii. Colonel Wayne ordered the 1st Infantry to report to the mobili-

<sup>18</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *Hawaii in the World War* (Honolulu: A Publication of the Hawaiian Historical Commission, 1928), p. 45.

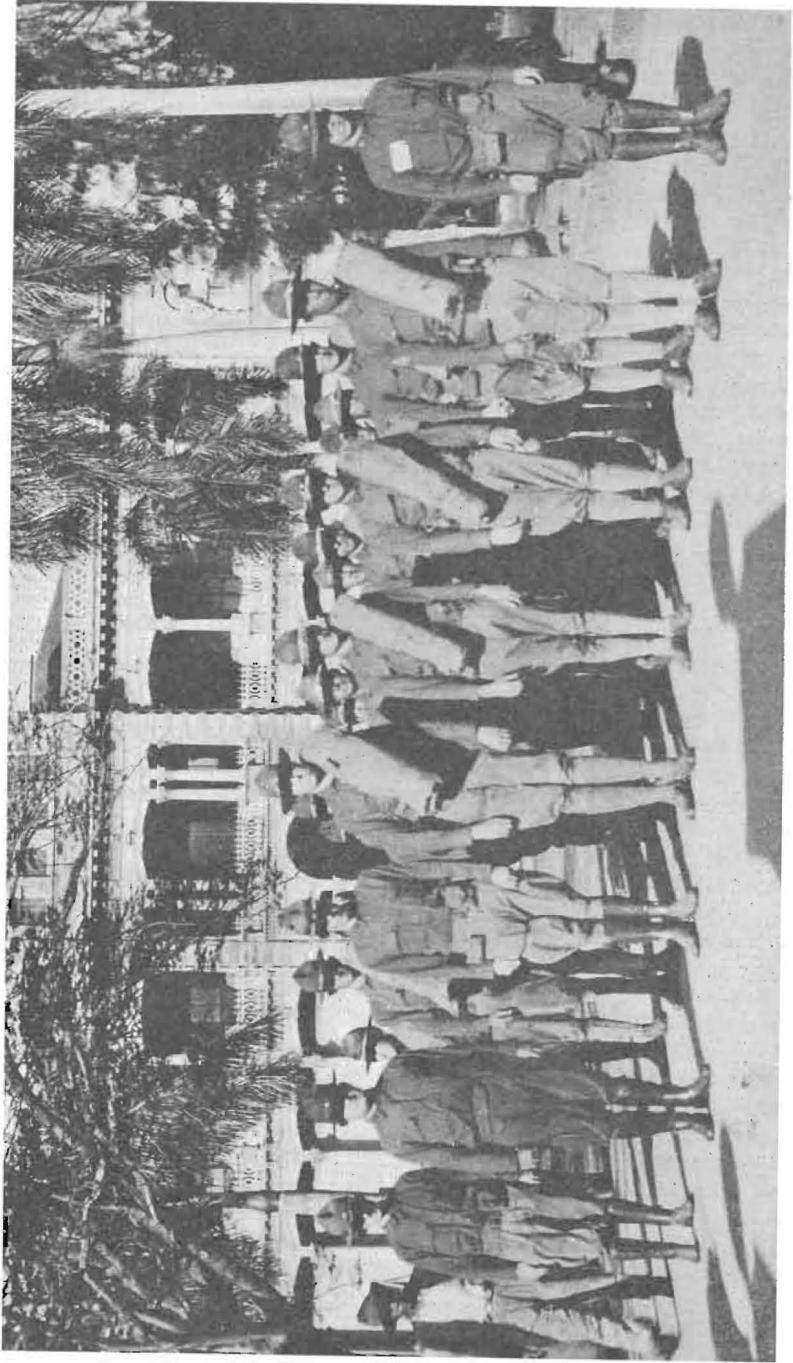
zation camp to be established at Fort Armstrong as soon as possible. The 2nd Infantry was ordered to proceed to Honolulu by the first available transportation. The Engineer and Signal Corps Companies were disbanded and the men transferred to the 1st Infantry so that they might participate in the mobilization.

The establishment of the mobilization camp at Fort Armstrong was commenced on June 1st. Within four days the entire camp had been set up under canvas and mess halls and kitchens installed in several buildings at the Immigration Station. By the time that the men started arriving on June 5th a hospital, a canteen and a Red Cross station were in operation. The officers detailed from the regular army in charge of the camp were Colonel William C. Bennett, Camp Commander; 1st Lieutenant James L. Ballard, Camp Adjutant; Major James D. Dougherty, Quartermaster; Major Charles B. Cooper, Medical Officer; and Captain Edward F. Witsell, Senior Mustering Officer.

On June 1st, upon receiving his orders, Colonel W. R. Riley, Commanding Officer of the 1st Infantry, ordered the 1st and 2nd Battalions to report to the Honolulu Armory prepared to establish camp. That afternoon the two battalions established a temporary camp under shelter tents in the Capitol Grounds and named their camp Camp McCarthy. The 3rd Battalion was instructed to go into camp at its home rendezvous and prepare itself for transfer to Honolulu. The four companies from rural Oahu were brought into Honolulu on June 4th and also went into camp at Camp McCarthy. As there were no facilities for feeding the men in Camp McCarthy, arrangements had to be made with local restaurants. The 1st Infantry was at Camp McCarthy only a few days but spent this short time in intensive drilling and conditioning. Arrangements were made with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to transport the 2nd Infantry to Honolulu as soon as the 1st Infantry reported to the mobilization camp.

On the morning of the 5th the 1st Infantry broke camp and marched to the mobilization camp. It quickly established itself in the large pyramidal tents that had been put up and prepared for a physical examination, which the personnel would have to pass before being mustered into the regular army. The U.S. Army Medical Corps had established a dispensary in a series of tents along one side of the camp and formed the men into a long line for examination. The officers were first examined and all passed. Company H, 1st Infantry, was next to be examined and all but twenty-eight were mustered into the regular service.

Company H was immediately sent to Schofield Barracks and placed on active duty. The examination was somewhat retarded by the lack of sufficient doctors, but fortunately little confusion resulted. As soon as the companies were examined they were mustered in and sent out to Schofield Barracks. In the meantime the 2nd Infantry had arrived from the other islands and had established itself at Camp McCarthy. As the companies of the 1st Infantry moved out of the mobilization camp, the companies of the 2nd Infantry moved in so that a steady flow of men was maintained at the camp at all times.



MACHINE GUN COMPANY, FIRST HAWAIIAN INFANTRY,  
enroute from Camp McCarthy at Iolani Palace Grounds to Mobilization Camp at Fort Armstrong, Oahu, June, 1918.

By the middle of June the 1st Infantry had finished the examination and had been sent to Schofield Barracks.<sup>19</sup> Out of the 1,384 enlisted men examined, 1,007 had been accepted for federal service. By the 22nd of June the 2nd Infantry had likewise left the mobilization camp. Four of its officers had been refused, but out of 1,741 enlisted men only 288 had been declared unfit for military service. Upon being mustered into federal service the designations of the regiments were changed to the 1st Hawaiian Infantry, U.S. Army, and the 2nd Hawaiian Infantry, U.S. Army.

It had been the intention of the War Department that these two regiments should relieve the regular forces on the Islands and allow them to be transferred to the mainland. During July three regiments of regulars at Schofield Barracks and Fort Shafter were relieved of their command and sent overseas. The 1st and 2nd Regiments immediately took over their garrison duties. One battalion from the 1st Regiment was transferred to Fort Shafter, but the remainder of the National Guard troops remained at Schofield Barracks. In October the two regiments were consolidated into the Hawaiian Brigade under the command of Brigadier General J. W. Herd, U.S.A. They performed the regular garrison duties, stood guard, policed the camps, and also spent a considerable amount of time in drilling and training.

At first the regiments were somewhat below their war-time strength, due to the many rejections for physical disability, but they were soon enlarged by men taken in the Selective Draft.<sup>20</sup> The Selective Draft had been put into operation on the mainland some time earlier, but had not been necessary in Hawaii because the Islands had already contributed more than their share of men by volunteer enlistment. Now, however, the War Department decided to include the Hawaiian Islands in the Selective Draft.

All the men in the Territory between the ages of twenty-one and thirty had been required to register with the government by July 31, 1917. This had been enlarged by October 26, 1917, to include all male residents of the Territory between the ages of nineteen and forty. The total enrollment was about 27,000 on July 31st and about 41,000 on October 26th. These men were given a serial number and required to answer a number of questions and take a physical examination, from which they were classified into five groups according to their military availability.

On July 1, 1918, just one month after the National Guard of Hawaii had been mobilized, orders were received in Hawaii for the mobilization of 4,336 registrants to increase the two National Guard regiments up to war-time strength. The priority in which these registrants would be called into active service had already been determined by lot, so it was necessary only to inform the men to report for physical examinations. Upon reporting, the men were sent to the mobilization camp at Fort Armstrong. The 2nd Hawaiian Infantry had not left the camp by the time that the first of the draftees began to arrive. However, the latter were sent in small groups so that there were never more than six or seven hundred men in camp at the same time.

The method of handling the draftees was similar to the method used in mobilizing the National Guard. The men were given a physical examina-

<sup>19</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 47 *et seq.*

<sup>20</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 50 *et seq.*

tion and the unfit rejected. Those accepted were given a short period of training and conditioning and then sent to either the 1st or 2nd Hawaiian Infantry for duty. Up to December 15, 1918, some 4,443 men had been drafted, accepted and assigned to duty. The Selective Draft was discontinued soon after the Armistice and the men returned to civilian life.

As soon as the Armistice was signed steps were taken to commence the demobilization of the National Guard of Hawaii.<sup>21</sup> All the men were questioned and those who wished to be discharged as soon as possible were transferred to the 2nd Infantry. Demobilization of this regiment was commenced on January 27, 1919, and was completed in about two weeks. The 1st Hawaiian Infantry remained on active duty until July 3, 1919, when it was also returned to civilian life. There was, of course, some difficulty encountered in the process of assimilating these men back into private life, but with the help of several social organizations the task was successfully accomplished.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments, Hawaiian Infantry, had performed very valuable service to their country while on active duty. Their job had not been an easy one, and they were for the most part inexperienced. Had the Armistice not intervened there is no doubt but that they would have become very efficient military organizations. As it was, they did their task splendidly but simply did not have sufficient time to acquire the experience or polish necessary for finished military organizations.

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<sup>21</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1919-1920, p. 13.*

## CHAPTER VII

### THE NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII SINCE THE WORLD WAR

The history of the present National Guard of Hawaii commences toward the end of the World War, although it is really a continuation of the story that was started during the exciting days of 1893. When the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Guard were called to active duty on June 1, 1918, the National Guard of Hawaii would have ceased to exist had it not been for the Adjutant General's Staff and a small handful of enlisted men retained to check and pack Federal and Territorial property and care for armories. The 1st and 2nd Regiments became an integral part of the Army of the United States and the Territory was left without any military force other than mentioned above.

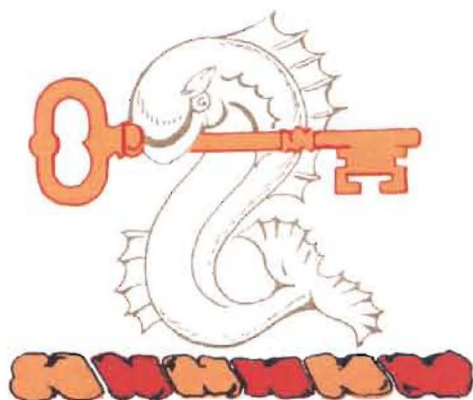
However, there were in the Territory a number of men who had formerly served in the National Guard and who had been refused active service because of dependents or minor physical disability, and had been honorably discharged just previous to mobilization. Soon after the two regiments were called to active duty the governor requested permission from Washington to organize a regiment of infantry from among these men who were unavailable for active military service. This regiment was not to be mobilized but was to perform the regular peace-time functions of the National Guard. Permission was granted in July, 1918, for the formation of several provisional companies and recruiting was commenced immediately.

On September 5, 1918, Provisional Company A, National Guard of Hawaii, was recognized and stationed at Honolulu.<sup>1</sup> By November 8, 1918, another company had been organized at Honolulu and was granted recognition as Provisional Company D, National Guard of Hawaii.<sup>2</sup> Authority was finally granted for the formation of the entire regiment on November 28th and these two provisional companies became Company A, 5th Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, and Company B, 5th Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii. By this time the War had ended and it was decided to let the 5th Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, become the foundation of the future National Guard of Hawaii rather than return the 1st and 2nd Hawaiian Infantry regiments to their former organizations. The 5th Infantry was, however, to be augmented by recruits from the 1st and 2nd Hawaiian Infantries when they were mustered out.

Recruiting for the new National Guard of Hawaii was rather slow at first as the majority of the available men was still on active duty at Schofield Barracks and Fort Shafter. The demobilization of the 1st Hawaiian Infantry was started on July 7, 1919, and completed on August 2, 1919. The 2nd Hawaiian Infantry's demobilization was started on January 27, 1919, and completed on February 15, 1919. As the 1st and 2nd Hawaiian regi-

<sup>1</sup> General Order No. 25, Sept. 5, 1918, Headquarters, N.G.H.

<sup>2</sup> General Order No. 31, Nov. 8, 1918, Headquarters, N.G.H.



CREST PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,  
U. S. ARMY, FOR ALL COLOR-BEARING ORGANIZATIONS OF THE  
HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD, AND APPROVED BY THE  
WAR DEPARTMENT, 1925



10-YEAR SERVICE MEDAL  
HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD  
(In Natural Colors)

Authorized by par. 72, Territorial Military Regulations, Jan. 1, 1930

ments were mustered out of the regular service during the early part of 1919, many new recruits were obtained and new provisional companies were organized. During this period of the reorganization of the National Guard of Hawaii no special plan was followed. Provisional companies were merely started at various towns throughout the Islands and granted recognition as soon as they had been recruited to their minimum strength. This caused considerable confusion and the companies had to be redesignated several times before the regiment was efficiently organized. By G.O. No. 5, A.G.O., T.H., of October 1, 1919, the 5th Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, was redesignated the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, so that the regiment might assume its former name.

In September, 1918, Colonel Harry S. Hayward was appointed The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii to undertake the organization of this new regiment. The Territorial Legislature had severely handicapped him in this endeavor by appropriating only \$15,840 for the use of the National Guard for the next two years. However, he pushed the work forward and was able to obtain some equipment from the two regiments that had been demobilized. By the end of 1920 there were over nine hundred officers and men in the National Guard and many new companies had been organized and recognized. The report of The Adjutant General of Hawaii for January 1, 1921, shows that the National Guard on that date contained the following organizations:<sup>3</sup>

- Adjutant General's Department and Staff.
  - Ordnance Department.
  - Medical Department.
  - Quartermaster Department.
- 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii.
  - Headquarters and Staff, Honolulu.
  - Headquarters Company, Honolulu (October 3, 1919).
  - Supply Company, Honolulu (August 19, 1919).
  - Machine Gun Company, Honolulu (October 1, 1919).
  - Company A, Honolulu (September 5, 1918).
  - Company B, Honolulu (December 12, 1919).
  - Company C, Honolulu (December 26, 1919).
  - Company D, Honolulu (January 23, 1920).
  - Company E, Honolulu (March 5, 1920).
  - Company F, Honomou, Hawaii (July 16, 1920).
  - Company G, Waipahu, Oahu (June 29, 1920).
  - Company H, Kohala, Hawaii (July 16, 1920).

The next seven years were a period of continual reorganization for the National Guard of Hawaii. Changes were made so frequently during this period that it is rather difficult to follow the history of the various organizations. Companies were being organized and disbanded all the time and were continually being transferred to new stations and redesignated.

The plan at this time was to organize the 1st Infantry with the 1st and 2nd Battalions stationed on Oahu and the 3rd Battalion divided between Hawaii and Maui. To effect this plan several new companies were organized during 1921 and many of the old units given new names. However, during this year the War Department authorized the National Guard office

<sup>3</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1921-1922*, p. 4.



at Honolulu to commence the organization of a new regiment, the 2nd Infantry, from the Islands of Maui and Hawaii exclusively. The 1st Infantry was to be stationed entirely on the Island of Oahu. This, however, necessitated the recruiting of only one new battalion. The 1st Infantry had originally been authorized to have three battalions. In place of this the new National Guard of Hawaii was to be composed of two regiments, each with the 3rd Battalion inactive. It was impossible to completely organize the 2nd Infantry at the time, so it was decided to allow the companies stationed on Hawaii to remain inactive attached to the 1st Infantry for administrative and tactical purposes until such time as the 2nd Infantry on Maui might be ready for federal recognition. Some six new companies were mustered into the service of the National Guard during 1921 and the month of January, 1922. By the end of January the Guard comprised the following organizations:<sup>4</sup>

- Adjutant General's Staff and Departments, Honolulu.
- 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii.
  - Headquarters and Staff, Honolulu.
  - Headquarters Company, Honolulu.
  - Supply Company, Honolulu.
  - Howitzer Company, Honolulu (January 6, 1922).
- 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, Honolulu.
  - Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, Honolulu (July 1, 1921).
  - Company A, Honolulu.
  - Company B, Honolulu.
  - Company C, Honolulu.
  - Company D, Honolulu (formerly Machine Gun Co., 1st Inf.).
- 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, Honolulu.
  - Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, Honolulu (January 8, 1922).
  - Company E, Honolulu.
  - Company F, Honolulu (formerly Co. D, 1st Inf.).
  - Company G, Waipahu, Oahu.
  - Company H, Honolulu (not recognized).
- 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii.
  - Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, Hilo, Hawaii (January 6, 1922).
  - Company I, Honouliuli, Hawaii (formerly Co. F, 1st Inf.).
  - Company K, Kohala, Hawaii (formerly Co. H, 1st Inf.).
  - Company L, Hilo, Hawaii (not recognized).
  - Company M, Hilo, Hawaii (September 13, 1921).

Organization of the 2nd Infantry had begun immediately upon receipt of authorization from Washington and on June 6, 1921, Company A, 2nd Infantry, was federally recognized and stationed at Lahaina, Maui. Company D, 2nd Infantry, at Wailuku, Maui, was granted recognition on March 22nd of the following year. Authority had been granted in 1920 for the formation of two companies of Coast Artillery but they had never been actively organized and on January 6, 1922, were combined into a Howitzer Company and assigned to the 1st Infantry.

The strength of the National Guard of Hawaii was increased from 887 men in 1921 to 1,306 men at the end of 1923.<sup>5</sup> As the turnover in the en-

<sup>4</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1921-1922*, p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1923-1924*, p. 4.

listed ranks was almost fifty per cent per year at that time, this increase of over four hundred men was accomplished only after great effort. On February 9, 1921, Colonel Hayward resigned as The Adjutant General of Hawaii and was succeeded by Colonel W. D. Potter. Colonel Potter was in office during this increase in enlistment and the formation of the new companies, but severely handicapped by the lack of adequate office personnel.

Colonel Potter was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General by Governor Wallace R. Farrington on June 4, 1923, and on July 31, 1923, resigned his position to enter private business. Major John W. Short, Quartermaster Corps, National Guard of Hawaii, was appointed Acting The Adjutant General of the Territory and held that position until August 25, 1923, when he was replaced by Major Perry M. Smoot. Major Smoot was appointed The Adjutant General of Hawaii with rank of Colonel by President Calvin Coolidge on September 20, 1923, and has held the position of The Adjutant General of Hawaii up to the present time (June 30, 1935).

On August 20, 1923, the National Guard of Hawaii received orders from the War Department directing it to change the designation of the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, to the 298th Infantry, United States Army, and the designation of the 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii, to the 299th Infantry, United States Army. At the same time The Adjutant General of Hawaii was directed to recruit these two regiments to their then authorized strength of 131 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 3,068 enlisted men, and to complete their organization as soon as possible. This was in keeping with the policy of the War Department, which was attempting to consolidate and coordinate all National Guard organizations.

Unfortunately several events tended to retard the progress of these two redesignated regiments. At the annual inspection given the National Guard by the regular army in 1923, it was found that two of the companies in the 298th Infantry failed to conform to the standard of proficiency set by the War Department and their federal recognition was withdrawn. These were Company L, 298th Infantry, Waimea, Hawaii, and Company K, 298th Infantry, Kohala, Hawaii. The federal recognition of Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, was withdrawn on November 25, 1922. This meant that a number of new companies had to be organized, and in keeping with the policy of the National Guard of forming the 298th Infantry on Oahu and the 299th Infantry on Hawaii and Maui, a new Company L was organized from Filipino laborers at Aiea, Oahu, on April 13, 1924, and assigned to the 298th Infantry.

This company was not to remain in existence very long, however, for the question of allowing Filipinos to enlist in the National Guard again came to the fore.<sup>6</sup> It will be remembered that there was considerable trouble during the World War over this very question and that it had finally been settled by an Act of Congress. In October, 1924, however, the Attorney General of Hawaii ruled that Filipinos could not be allowed to enlist in the National Guard of Hawaii and gave orders for the immediate discharge of

<sup>6</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1923-1924*, p. 9.

any who were already enlisted. At this time there were some 550 Filipinos enlisted in the Guard. This number constituted a considerable portion of the enlisted ranks and would give a tremendous blow to the organization if it were dropped from the Guard. The Adjutant General protested this ruling but the Attorney General was adamant and during November and December, 1924, these men were discharged.

To regain this loss a recruiting campaign was conducted during the early part of 1925 and met with considerable success. In January and February over six hundred new recruits were obtained, so that the organization tables actually show a gain rather than a loss from 1924 to 1925. However, the discharge of the Filipinos set the National Guard of Hawaii back several years. With the influx of so many new recruits special attention had to be paid to training and instruction. In addition to the regular drill period of one and one-half hours each week, all organizations took advantage of every opportunity to hold extra drills. The attendance at these drills was excellent and plainly showed the splendid interest taken in the organization by the new Guardsmen.

In addition to the regular drills, various schools of instruction were attended by both officers and men. The addition of three regular army officers as instructors in 1924 greatly improved the condition of these schools. After the World War one officer had been assigned to the National Guard Headquarters at Honolulu. He was unable to help any of the organizations on the other islands as all his time was required at Honolulu. However, when these three new officers were assigned to the National Guard only one was retained at Honolulu, the other two being stationed on Maui and Hawaii, so that the Guardsmen on those islands would be able to receive competent instruction. This plan has been followed to the present time (June 30, 1935).

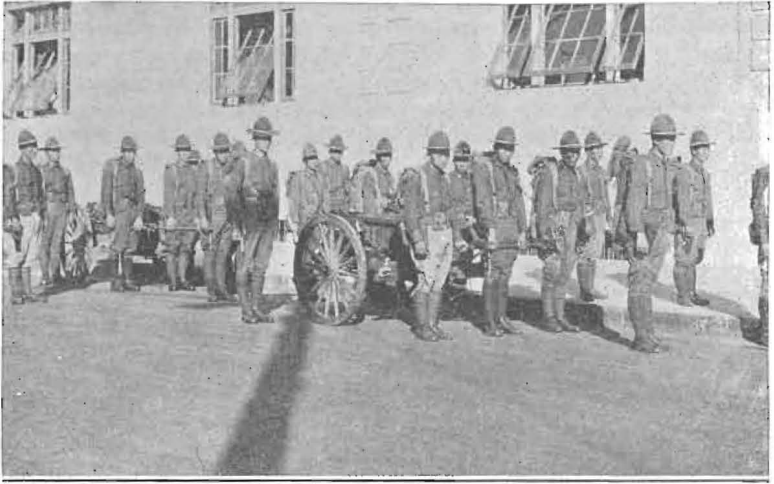
In 1924 the National Guard again sent a rifle team to participate in the annual National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. The team consisted of sixteen officers and enlisted men and stood 38th out of a field of some 88 teams. The Guardsmen of Hawaii participated regularly thereafter in these matches to and including 1931.

Only one new company was organized during 1923, Headquarters Company, 1st Bn., 298th Infantry, Honolulu, April 24, 1923 (formerly Headquarters Company, 1st Bn., 1st Infantry). In 1924 seven companies were granted federal recognition. These were as follows:<sup>7</sup>

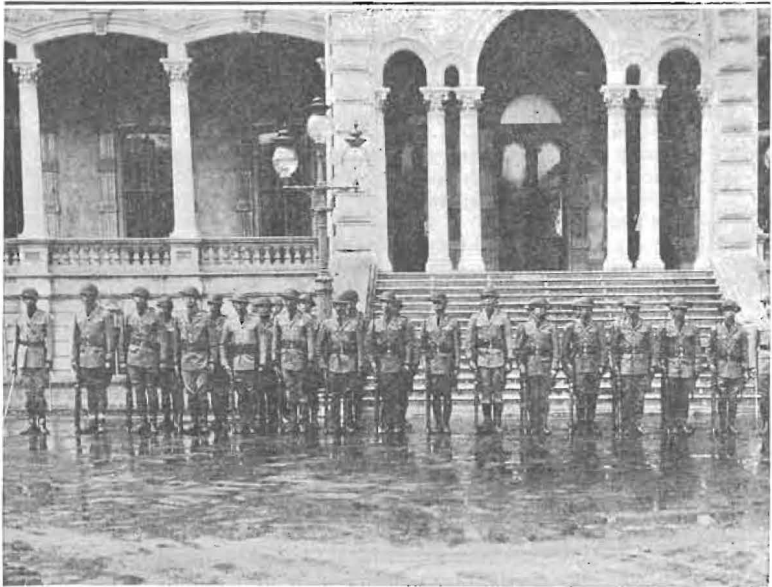
- Company F, 299th Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii (March 7, 1924).
- Company L, 298th Infantry, Aiea, Oahu (April 13, 1924).
- Company L, 299th Infantry, Honokaa, Hawaii (April 20, 1924).
- Company C, 299th Infantry, Paia, Maui (June 27, 1924).
- Company G, 299th Infantry, Olaa, Hawaii (June 29, 1924).
- Headquarters Co., 3rd Bn., 299th Inf., Hakalau, Hawaii (August 10, 1924).
- Medical Detach., 299th Inf., Hilo, Hawaii (September 24, 1924).

By this time the organization of the 298th Infantry was almost completed and few changes have had to be made up to the present time. How-

<sup>7</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1923-1924*, p. 8.



An All-Korean Machine Gun Platoon of Co. H, 298th Infantry—1924



An All-Hawaiian Rifle Company Commanded by Captain Hiram K. Naipo—1925

ever, the 298th Infantry was still quite disorganized. The Island of Hawaii had units in both the 298th and 299th Infantry and considerable confusion resulted. It was decided to recruit the 3rd Battalion in each regiment at this time, but The Adjutant General soon discovered that appropriations were insufficient and this plan was dropped. All this confusion necessitated many changes during the next few years. They took place so rapidly that it is rather difficult to follow them. However, the changes that occurred during 1925 and 1926 are as follows:<sup>a</sup>

- a. New units organized and federally recognized:
  - Company E, 299th Infantry, Papaikou, Hawaii (April 8, 1926).
  - Company B, 299th Infantry, Wailuku, Maui (December 30, 1926).
- b. Units reorganized:
  - Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 298th Infantry, changed from Hilo, Hawaii, to Paauilo, Hawaii (October 26, 1925).
  - Company L, 299th Infantry, changed from Honokaa, Hawaii, to Hilo, Hawaii (October 28, 1925).
  - Company L, 298th Infantry, converted into Company D, 298th Infantry (March 11, 1926).

By the end of 1926 the various organizations had become so scattered and confused that administration was exceedingly difficult. Consequently, it was decided to make one final reorganization that would place the National Guard of Hawaii on a more efficient basis. The plan of the organization was to station the 298th Infantry on Oahu and one battalion each of the 299th Infantry on both Maui and Hawaii. At the same time it was necessary to organize several new companies to fill out the two regiments to their authorized strength. All of these various changes are as follows:<sup>a</sup>

- a. New units organized and federally recognized:
  - Headquarters, 299th Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii (January 1, 1927).
  - Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 299th Infantry, Wailuku, Maui (May 2, 1927).
  - Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 299th Infantry, Wailuku, Maui (June 3, 1927).
  - Company B, 299th Infantry, Wailuku, Maui (December 30, 1926).
  - Service Company, 299th Infantry, Paauilo, Hawaii, disbanded for the purpose of reorganizing at Hilo, Hawaii (July 20, 1927).
- b. Units reorganized:
  - Company L, 299th Infantry, Honokaa, Hawaii, converted into Headquarters Company, 299th Infantry, and station changed to Hilo, Hawaii (January 1, 1927).
  - Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 298th Infantry, Paauilo, Hawaii, converted into Service Company, 299th Infantry, with station at Paauilo, Hawaii (January 1, 1927).
  - Company I, 298th Infantry, Honomu, Hawaii, converted into Howitzer Company, 299th Infantry (January 1, 1927).
  - Headquarters, 3rd Battalion, 298th Infantry, Honomu, Hawaii, redesignated Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry, and station changed to Hilo, Hawaii (January 1, 1927).
  - Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 299th Infantry, Hakalau, Hawaii, redesignated Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry (January 1, 1927).
  - Company M, 298th Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii, redesignated Company H, 299th Infantry (January 1, 1927).

<sup>a</sup> *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1925-26, p. 3.*  
<sup>a</sup> *Annual Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1927, p. 3.*

With reference to this busy period of reorganization, The Adjutant General of Hawaii in his report to the Governor on August 1, 1927, says:<sup>10</sup>

"For the first time in the history of this Department since the Hawaii National Guard was reorganized in 1919 (it having previously been disbanded when called into the service of the United States during the World War), the Guard is now completely organized and recruited to the strength as authorized by the Militia Bureau, War Department. . . . On January 1, 1927, through authority from the Chief, Militia Bureau, the 299th Infantry was organized as a complete regiment (less 3rd Battalion). New companies were organized and extended federal recognition and we now have two well-balanced regiments, the 298th and 299th Infantries (each less 3rd Battalion) and certain organizations of the Staff Corps and Departments of these Headquarters."

This is essentially the same organization of the Hawaii National Guard that is in effect today, only a few minor changes having been made since that time. At the 1925 Session of the Legislature the designation of the National Guard of Hawaii was changed to Hawaii National Guard by the wording of Acts 52 and 131. This action was taken to conform to the phraseology and designations adopted since the Great War by the War Department and the mainland Guard organizations.

It is rather interesting to note that in 1927 there were some twenty-eight separate races represented in the Hawaii National Guard, all of them serving together without any trouble and all of them loyal United States citizens. The nativity of the Guard on June 30, 1927, was as follows:

Hawaiians .....	465
Portuguese .....	207
Japanese .....	200
Part-Hawaiians .....	180
Chinese .....	150
Filipinos .....	129
Porto Ricans .....	121
Americans (white) .....	116
Koreans .....	27
Spaniards .....	16
Germans .....	13
English .....	12
Irish .....	11
Scotch .....	6
Russians .....	4
Samoans .....	3
Indians .....	2
Negroes .....	2
Swiss .....	2
Belgians .....	1
Danish .....	1
Hungarians .....	1
Greeks .....	1
Italians .....	1
Mexicans .....	1
Polish .....	1
Alsations .....	1
Swedes .....	1
Total .....	1,675

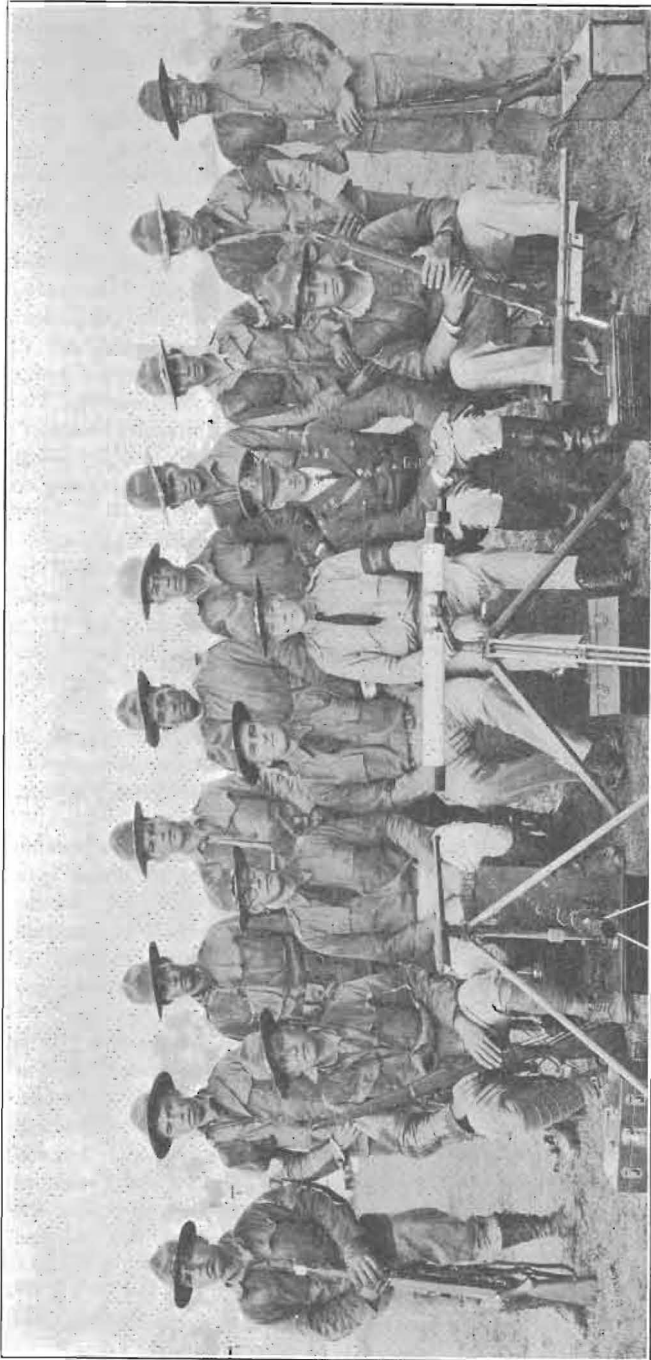
<sup>10</sup> *Annual Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, p. 1.*

Several changes were made in the organization of the Hawaii National Guard between 1927 and 1935. On September 30, 1929, Company D, 298th Infantry, was transferred from Aiea, Oahu, to Honolulu, Oahu, and reorganized. On February 1, 1931, Company G, 298th Infantry, at Waipahu, Oahu, was disbanded and reorganized at Honolulu. Both of these changes were made to consolidate the 298th Infantry at Honolulu so that it could act as an entire unit, rather than being spread out over the whole island. On February 28, 1934, the Headquarters of the 299th Infantry was transferred from Hilo to Honolulu, as it had been found somewhat difficult and confusing to have the headquarters of one of the infantry regiments located at such a distance from the headquarters of the Hawaii National Guard. It had caused considerable duplication of effort and a great deal of excess paper work which could not be handled with the limited office personnel allotted to the Guard during the depression. Headquarters Company and Service Company, 299th Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii, were disbanded March 31, 1934, and authorized for organization at Honolulu the same date. Headquarters Company and Service Company, 299th Infantry, with station at Honolulu, were federally recognized May 1 and 2, 1934, respectively. The Medical Department Detachment, 1st Battalion, 299th Infantry, located at Wailuku, Maui, was disbanded effective at midnight March 31, 1934.

After the reorganization of the Hawaii National Guard following the World War, the War Department allotted one regular army commissioned officer and three enlisted men as instructors. In 1924 three more commissioned officers of the regular army were added to the instructor staff. The greatest benefit to be received from coöperation with the regular army and its instructors on duty with the National Guard developed when the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, Major General Edward M. Lewis, transferred the office of Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs of the Hawaiian Department from Ft. Shafter to adjoin The Adjutant General's Office of the Territory in the Honolulu Armory, Hotel and Miller Streets. This transfer was made at the earnest solicitation of the Territorial Adjutant General and it has been of inestimable value having such intimate and cordial contacts with the liaison officers of the regular army on duty with the National Guard. The Department Reserve, R.O.T.C., Correspondence School, and C.M.T.C. offices had been transferred from Ft. Shafter to the Honolulu Armory on December 15, 1926. On July 30, 1935, there were one Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, as National Guard Affairs Officer and Senior Instructor, Hawaii National Guard; two Captains; one 1st Lieutenant; and two Staff Sergeants, all of the regular army, on duty as instructors with various units of the territorial organization.

The designation "National Guard Bureau" as prescribed in Section 16 of the Act of Congress approved June 15, 1933, was substituted for "Militia Bureau," effective June 28, 1933.

Since the World War the Hawaii National Guard has been called to active duty in the service of the Territory several times. The most important assistance that the Guard has given the Territory in recent years



HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE TEAM—NATIONAL MATCHES—CAMP PERRY, OHIO, 1929

*Standing*—2nd Lt. James I. P. Kekahuna, 1st Lt. Henry Ah Hon, Sgt. Halley Ontai, Capt. Oliver H. Kupau, Capt. Charles J. Warren, 2nd Lt. John C. Simerson, Sgt. Robert Waipa, Sgt. Walter A. P. Yee, 1st Sgt. Steve Au, Sgt. William O. Yee.  
*Sitting*—Capt. James Ho Yap, Capt. John S. Rickard (Team Range Officer and O.M.), Maj. William S. Chillingworth (Team Coach), Major Edward M. Bolton (Team Captain), 2nd Lt. George C. Claussen (Regular Army Coach), Capt. Lono McCallum.



occurred during 1924.<sup>11</sup> On the morning of September 9, 1924, a clash took place between the police and striking Filipino laborers on the Island of Kauai. Four police officers and sixteen Filipinos were killed and a large number injured. It appeared that a really serious race riot would develop as a consequence. Upon the request of the governor of the Territory, Captain Edward M. Bolton, A.G.D., was immediately dispatched by naval plane to the scene of the trouble to confer with the civil authorities. After investigating the situation he radioed the governor that the civil authorities needed considerable help in quieting the trouble.

A Provisional Company from the 298th Infantry was quickly organized and under command of Captain Gordon C. Ross sent to Kauai. It consisted of six officers and eighty-five enlisted men from various rifle companies; two machine gun squads, and a Medical Detachment. Captain Alfred C. Young, Inspector General's Department, and Captain Harry Steiner, Judge Advocate General's Department, also accompanied the detachment. The Provisional Company sailed for Kauai on the Inter-Island Steamer "Kilauea" at 8:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 10, 1924. The detachment arrived at Ahukini, Kauai, at 4:00 P.M. the same day and proceeded immediately to Lihue, where camp was made at the Lihue Armory site.

On Thursday, September 11, 1924, at 3:00 P.M., five officers and forty-one enlisted men under the command of Captain Ross, accompanied by Captains Bolton, Young and Steiner, proceeded to Kapaa, Kauai, as reinforcements to Sheriff William H. Rice and his posse. Here at Camp "B" a search was being made for concealed weapons, which resulted in the discovery of only two pistols. This camp had been reported to Sheriff Rice as a dangerous one for firearms.

On Monday, September 15th, a detachment under the command of Captain Arthur G. Eggleston, consisting of 17 enlisted men, proceeded to Makaweli, Kauai, to maintain order. This detachment remained six days, returning to Lihue on Monday, September 22nd.

After the arrival of the National Guard troops on Kauai there were no disturbances of any kind and the organization performed its duties in a thorough, businesslike manner that had a decided quieting effect on the rioters. The Guard remained on Kauai eighteen days, returning to Honolulu September 29, 1924. The total cost of this expedition to Kauai was \$7,480.02, the main items of expense being the cost of transportation, subsistence and supplies, and the pay for the officers and men.

During 1928 the National Guard was again called to active duty.<sup>12</sup> The emergency which called for active participation of a portion of the Guard at this time was due to the arrest of a Japanese named Miles Y. Fukunaga. This man had kidnapped and murdered the son of one of the prominent citizens of Honolulu, thereby exciting the public to a desire for revengeful action. The murderer was captured by the police of the City and County of Honolulu on the afternoon of September 20, 1928. Shortly thereafter the Honolulu Police Station, where the murderer was confined, was besieged

<sup>11</sup> A description of this riot may be found in the *Biennial Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1923-1924*, p. 15 et seq.

<sup>12</sup> *Annual Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1928*, p. 10.

## REGIMENTAL BADGES



298<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY

Approved May 21, 1931, by GO No. 26, AG-Haw.sd



299<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY

Approved June 29, 1931, by GO No. 39, AG-Haw.sd



STATE STAFF  
AND DETACHMENT

Approved June 12, 1931, by GO No. 34, AG-Haw.sd

and later stormed by a large mob of indignant citizens. This mob was estimated by the newspapers to be composed of between eighteen and twenty thousand people. The then Sheriff of the City and County of Honolulu, Mr. Patrick Gleason, after having used all resources of the police department and some help from the fire department, requested of Governor Wallace R. Farrington the military aid of the Hawaii National Guard. This aid was necessary in order to save the police station and prevent the capture and lynching of the prisoner by the infuriated populace. The governor promptly called all members of the Guard who could be assembled at the moment to active duty and about seven o'clock that evening a battalion of the 298th Infantry fully armed and equipped, including tear gas grenades and candles, marched to the police station. By their sterling, soldierly and efficient actions they forced the mob to vacate the vicinity of the police station. As soon as the streets were cleared the prisoner was spirited away to Oahu Prison, where he was safely placed under lock and key. Members of the Guard remained on duty and eventually the 298th Infantry less Company D (stationed at Aiea, Oahu) patrolled the streets that night and furnished special guards at Oahu Prison. Next morning, order having apparently been restored, the Guard was relieved from active duty. The 298th Infantry was highly commended in a letter from Governor Farrington on September 20, 1928, who wrote in part as follows:<sup>28</sup>

"The response of the Guard was prompt and effective. One of the most gratifying features of the period covered in their tour of active duty was the willingness with which the members of the Guard indicated the readiness of individual members to serve either as Guardsmen or as volunteer citizens. They were ready to render any service and to do whatever would best accomplish the purpose of maintaining law and order and calming the people who were stirred up by the excitement of the hour."

The National Guardsmen have been called upon to volunteer their services as trained citizens several times in recent years for various minor activities, thereby demonstrating their infinite value to the community in a number of different ways. In the early part of 1930 some sixty Guardsmen responded to the call of The Adjutant General to assist in fighting fire on the S.S. "City of Honolulu," which was docked in the harbor. These Guardsmen acted as relief firemen and policemen, and established a first aid station on Pier No. 8. On this occasion the Guard was not actually called to active duty but merely responded to a call for volunteers by The Adjutant General.

In February, 1935, the National Guard was again needed on active duty. On February 27th an unusual amount of rain fell and caused certain sections of the Island of Oahu, including the City of Honolulu, to be flooded under several feet of water. There was naturally a great deal of confusion and considerable property damage. The National Guard was called out on the evening of the 27th "to preserve order, rescue persons and property, and prevent looting during the storm conditions in the City and County of Honolulu." 53 officers, 1 warrant officer and 327 enlisted men (of

<sup>28</sup> *Annual Report of the Military Department, Territory of Hawaii, from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, p. 10.*

which 41 officers, 1 warrant officer and 297 enlisted men were from the 298th Infantry; 9 officers and 26 enlisted men from the 299th Infantry, and 3 officers and 4 enlisted men from the Territorial (State) Staff and Detachment, responded to the call. They were stationed on guard at various points throughout Kalihi, which was the center of the flood. They were on duty on February 27th and 28th. One platoon, consisting of 1 officer and 30 enlisted men selected from the above-mentioned personnel (unemployed being given preference where practical) remained on duty February 28th and March 1st under the direction of the Chief of Police.<sup>14</sup> Some attempts were made to loot the damaged stores and houses in the flooded areas but the presence of the National Guard troops prevented any serious trouble from occurring.

Since the World War annual encampments of fifteen days by the National Guard have become a permanent fixture. The companies have also held innumerable overnight marches. For these, as well as the regular weekly drills, the Guardsmen have been generously paid by the Federal Government and the attendance was very good until the 1932 Second Special Session of the Territorial Legislature repealed the statute which exempted all Guardsmen from paying a territorial poll tax. As has been shown so frequently in past years in the history of the National Guard, the territorial military organization received another setback, and to the enlisted personnel an expensive blow, from the public, through its legislature, the very people it has sworn to protect in any emergency. This same session of the legislature also deleted the provisions whereby the territory from time to time paid the enlisted men a small remuneration for their attendance at the fifteen-day annual field training period. By so doing, the legislature wiped out all financial aid the Territorial Government had been donating toward the support of its territorial police force, the Hawaii National Guard. Thereafter the burden of financial remuneration to the Guardsmen has been left entirely to the Federal Government, a condition not existing in any states of the Union.

The first camp of instruction held after the War was during September, 1920, when 22 officers and 319 men went into the camp that the National Guard of Hawaii had established at Schofield Barracks while on active duty during the World War, and received regular combat training. This camp has been the favorite site for the National Guard camps since that time because of its excellent condition and position. It is equipped with water, electricity and telephones, and is easily accessible. There has been some criticism that the camp is too modern to simulate real field conditions, but because of its many advantages it has usually been chosen as the site for the annual field training of the 298th Infantry.

No encampment was held during 1921 but in the fall of 1922 the National Guard troops on Oahu again went into camp at Schofield Barracks and remained the usual fifteen days. At the same time camps were also held on both Maui and Hawaii. It was the policy of the National Guard of Hawaii at this time to have the organizations on these two latter islands

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<sup>14</sup> A report at the National Guard Armory to be included in the *Annual Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii, 1935.*

hold separate camps as the cost of transporting them by sea travel to one place was almost prohibitive.

In September, 1923, a fifteen days' encampment was held by the two companies on Maui. The following month the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 298th Infantry again journeyed to Schofield Barracks to hold joint maneuvers with the regular troops. The 3rd Battalion, 298th Infantry, held its camp at Hilo, Hawaii, during November, 1923. Due to the disorganized condition of the National Guard of Hawaii, caused by the discharge of the Filipinos, no encampments were held during 1924, but the following year all National Guard troops participated in the defense of the Islands during the great Joint Army and Navy Exercises held in the Territory from April 25 to May 2, 1925. The National Guard organizations on Oahu were given a separate mission in the defense of Honolulu from attack by sea and went into camp at the Territorial Fair Grounds on April 18th. The organizations on Maui were transported to reenforce this camp and the companies on Hawaii were grouped at Hilo to defend that city from invasion. The National Guard of Hawaii carried out its assignments perfectly during this mimic war and received considerable commendation from the regular army.

The following year the camps were held at Schofield Barracks and Hilo, and with the complete organization of the 298th and 299th Infantries in 1927 a definite annual camping plan was placed in effect. Since that time the 298th Infantry has held its annual encampment at Schofield Barracks each year with the exception of 1933 and 1934.

In 1933 the 298th Infantry camped along the southeast coast of Oahu in the vicinity of Fort Kamehameha and Fort Weaver, while in 1934 the annual field training period was spent in camp and in conducting maneuvers in the vicinity of Koko Head. During these two encampments along the coast of Oahu the 298th Infantry rehearsed some of its probable war-time activities in defending the coast lines of these islands.

The other part of this plan was to alternate the annual encampments of the entire 299th Infantry between Hilo, Hawaii, and Paukukalo, Maui, rather than to hold two separate camps. This plan was followed until the termination of the 1931 encampment, when it was definitely decided to establish a permanent camp site for this regiment on the Island of Maui. This decision was really forced upon the authorities owing to the excessive rainfall in the vicinity of Hilo and because it was not practicable to establish a camp site in any other district on the Island of Hawaii.

During recent years these encampments have been less enthusiastically attended by the Guardsmen. The reasons for this are not difficult to find. The Adjutant General, Colonel P. M. Smoot, in his report to Governor Poindexter on June 30, 1934, makes the following complaints:<sup>15</sup>

"Recent sessions of the Territorial Legislature have been marked by legislation unfavorable to the National Guard. In addition to drastic reductions in appropriations over recent years, the abolition of poll tax exemption and pay for enlisted men while attending the field training camps, Act 201 of the 1933 Session Laws has been construed to mean

<sup>15</sup> *Annual Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, p. 4.*

that the amount of pay received from the Federal Government during the field training period will be deducted from all Territorial and County Government employees, a large number of whom are in National Guard service. All of these Acts have considerably impeded the normal progress of the National Guard and have lowered the morale. As a consequence Government employees are reluctant to attend camps. . . .

Failure to provide field pay for enlisted men also keeps a large number of the poorer enlisted men from attending camp, as they are reluctant to make their families suffer through reduced income on account of attendance at the field camps."

Although the depression is mainly to blame for the curtailment of expenses of the Hawaii National Guard, nevertheless, the residents of the Territory have never shown due consideration to this organization, which Colonel Smoot so rightly calls "a very important element of our National Defense structure."<sup>10</sup> However, it is hoped that this deficiency will be remedied in the near future.

Another important factor in the training of the Hawaii National Guard since the World War is the inclusion of officers and men of the Guard at the Army Service Schools. This authority was granted in 1922 and the following year Captain Gordon C. Ross was sent to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, to take the Company Officers' Course. Since that time the Hawaii National Guard has generally had either one or two company officers taking courses at the Infantry School. In addition to this, three higher ranking officers have taken the Advanced Field and Staff Officers' Course at the Infantry School. These are Colonel P. M. Smoot, Colonel Andrew T. Spalding and Colonel Wilhelm A. Andersen. Colonel P. M. Smoot, the present Adjutant General (June 30, 1935) is a graduate of the Advanced Course, the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, class of 1932; Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, class of 1926; and the Army War College, class of 1927-28. The Hawaii National Guard has also sent men to the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; the Medical School at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; and the Enlisted Men's Communications Course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. There is no doubt but that these men, thoroughly trained in modern warfare, are directly responsible for the splendid organization that the Hawaii National Guard is today.

The Hawaii National Guard is authorized each year to enter one competent candidate in competition with other Guardsmen of the United States for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Should the candidate be successful in passing the examination and enter the Military Academy, he has the opportunity of becoming a 2nd Lieutenant of the United States Army, providing he completes the four years' course of instruction at this prominent military institution. The above-mentioned opportunity for Hawaii National Guardsmen to enter West Point has been available since 1921, during which time eight enlisted men from the Hawaii National Guard have taken advantage of it.

<sup>10</sup> *Annual Report of The Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934*, p. 4.

After the World War the National Guard of Hawaii received a number of old trucks and ambulances from the Militia Bureau. They have become completely worn out by the present time, but under the plan for the "remotorization of the Army" the Hawaii National Guard is allotted fourteen new trucks and a Command Post trailer. Other than old vehicles and tentage, the equipment of the Guard is in good condition. The rifles issued to the men in 1935 are of the model 1903 Springfield, Cal. .30, and are in fair serviceable condition and well stored. The following is the list of armament of the Hawaii National Guard as of June 30, 1935:

Guns, Field, M/1902, 3-inch.....	4
Guns, 37 M/M.....	13
Guns, Browning, Machine, Cal. .30.....	84
Mortars, 3-inch Stokes.....	8
Rifles, Automatic, Cal. .30.....	136
Rifles, U.S. Cal. .30, M/1903.....	949
Rifles, U.S. Cal. .22, M/1922.....	57
Pistols, Automatic, Cal. .45, M/1911.....	732
Bayonets, M/1905 .....	1,289

The armory facilities of the National Guard are not quite adequate at present but for the most part constructed so that the equipment stored in them does not too greatly deteriorate from the salt air and humidity. In 1931 a new armory was built at Hilo, Hawaii, at an initial cost of \$85,000. It is constructed out of concrete and hollow tile and is complete in every way. The Territory now has three excellent, permanent armories; two at Honolulu (Honolulu Armory and Iolani Barracks) and the other at Hilo, Hawaii (Hilo Armory). In addition to this it has one frame armory in fair condition at Honomu, Hawaii (Honomu Armory) and two very old and dilapidated ones, one at Lahaina (Lahaina Armory) and one at Wailuku (Wailuku Armory), Maui. Armories are loaned to the companies at Paia, Maui, and Papaikou and Olaa, Hawaii, by the Sugar Plantations.

The oldest armory in the Territory is Iolani Barracks, adjoining the Honolulu Armory. This medieval-appearing structure which resembles a miniature fortress-castle of some European State, was built in the early 1870's to house the Royal Household Guards, whose duties were to act as sentries, guards of honor and the like to his Majesty, the King. The building was occupied late in the reign of Kamehameha V and continued as a Royal Barracks through the reigns of Lunalilo, Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, up to January 17, 1893. The building and grounds were placed in the custody of the United States Army through Executive Order of the President, dated December 19, 1899. On January 19, 1931, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, United States Army, granted permission for the Territory to take possession of the Barracks pending receipt of the Presidential Executive Order granting its return to the Territory. It was occupied by the Department of Public Instruction until it was conveyed to the Military Department of the Territory by Executive Order No. 613 of the Governor of Hawaii, dated February 28, 1934.

The Hawaii National Guard possesses modern target ranges at Punchbowl Crater, Honolulu, and Kuliouou Valley, Oahu; Lahaina and Paukukalo, Maui; and Waiakea and Olaa, Hawaii.

It has long been the custom of the Legislature and the Departments of the Territorial Government to designate the Headquarters of the Hawaii National Guard as the Military Department of the Territory of Hawaii, as matters of a military and naval nature are handled through The Adjutant General and his Department. In order to simplify the situation and adopt the proper title for the Headquarters of all the territorial military activities, General Orders No. 9 of March 1, 1934, was promulgated by order of the Governor, Paragraph 1, Section IV, of that order reading as follows :

“SECTION IV : CHANGE IN NAME OF HEADQUARTERS  
HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD.

“1. Effective March 1, 1934, the use of the terms ‘National Guard Headquarters’ and ‘Headquarters Hawaii National Guard’ will be discontinued in favor of the term ‘Military Department, Territory of Hawaii.’ Particular offices in the Military Department will be designated as ‘Office of the Adjutant General’; ‘Office of the Quartermaster,’ etc.”

Since its reorganization in 1927 the Hawaii National Guard has made consistent progress in training, knowledge and procurement of equipment, each year conforming itself more and more to Regular Army methods. It can be safely said that the present National Guard is the most efficient and capable that the Territory has ever seen. In 1929 and 1930 a modern General Staff was organized to comply with Regular Army tables of organization in the Headquarters of The Adjutant General. It consists of four specialized groups, each with its own specific problems. These four groups are G-1, Personnel and Organization; G-2, Information and Intelligence; G-3, Plans and Training and Operations; and G-4, Transportation, Finance and Supply. These various staff officers have spent considerable time in learning their work and have proved very helpful, especially G-2, which has given considerable information to the regular Intelligence Divisions of the Hawaiian Department of the Army, the 14th Naval District, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Secret Service.

From the viewpoint of the National Guardsmen of the United States, one of the most constructive legislative acts of our national congress since the passage of the original National Defense Act of 1916 occurred on June 15, 1933, upon the passage of the National Guard Status Bill. This bill is really an additional amendment to the National Defense Act of June, 1916. This crowning legislative achievement in the history of the National Guard can be classified into five main objectives, all of which have been desired by The Adjutants General Association and the National Guard Association of the United States since the experiences of the Great War of 1917-1918. These five objectives are as follows :

1. It creates a new reserve component of the Army of the United States, called the National Guard of the United States.
2. It creates a reserve for the National Guard called the Inactive National Guard.
3. The elimination of the necessity for National Guard officers to carry coterminous commissions in the Officers’ Reserve Corps with their commissions as officers of the National Guard, at the same time allowing enlisted



men to hold commissions in the Inactive National Guard of the United States concurrently with their service as enlisted men.

4. It makes provision for the use, in a national emergency, of National Guard units intact in so far as may be practicable.

5. It provides that the National Guard shall be returned to the states as organizations after the emergency has passed.

The present problem that confronts the Hawaii National Guard is one of improvement and expansion and also of securing better treatment from the Territory. The Regular Army has incorporated the Hawaii National Guard as an integral part in its plans for the defense of the Islands and has given it a specific mission in time of war. To fulfill this mission the present organization would have to be considerably enlarged. It would necessitate the formation of the 3rd Battalion in both the 298th and 299th Infantry as these at present are inactive. A regiment, or at least a battalion, of Coast Artillery would also be most important. The Hawaii National Guard is attempting to secure authority and sufficient appropriations to effect these organizations during peace time rather than wait until war makes them a necessity. However, their acquisition seems rather doubtful at present.

With the rapidly increasing political developments taking place in the Pacific, the Hawaiian Islands are becoming more and more strategically important and will undoubtedly have need of a strong National Guard. The editor of the *Quartermaster Review* for March-April, 1935, has the following to say about the present situation in Hawaii:<sup>17</sup>

"In no other part of the territory over which the Stars and Stripes fly is a strong and well-trained National Guard as important an asset as in Hawaii. These Islands, known as 'the crossroads of the Pacific,' form a defensive outpost of the Pacific Coast of the United States. Their strategic value is enormous. Because of their distance from the mainland and the time it would take to reinforce the garrison in an emergency, the Islands must look to their own resources for any immediate support of the Regular Army troops.

"The Hawaii National Guard is well trained but not especially strong in numbers. Reports from Regular Army officers who have inspected it show its loyalty and efficiency as comparing favorably with the best National Guard units on the mainland. It is a businesslike, practical military force. Every rifleman is trained as a machine gunner. It could put up a sturdy fight.

"France can make a dependable and formidable force of her Foreign Legion, whose members owe no loyalty to the Republic. Hawaii has the further advantage that her territorial troops are loyal American citizens.

"The weakness of the Hawaii National Guard lies principally in its size. Two separate regiments, each less one battalion, compose the force, which should be increased to one full brigade of Infantry and a regiment of Coast Artillery."

Much interest in the Hawaii National Guard was in evidence at the convening of the 18th Session of the Territorial Legislature in February, 1935. Considerable of this interest throughout the Territory was due to the agitation over the transfer of units of the 299th Infantry from Hilo to

<sup>17</sup> Editorial in *The Quartermaster Review*, March-April, 1935, p. 59.

Honolulu and the impending visit of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, War Department, Washington, D. C., Major General George E. Leach. This being the initial visit of a Chief of the Militia Bureau or National Guard Bureau, there was considerable speculation throughout the Islands as to what would be the results to the Guard from an inspection by its national chief. A campaign had been inaugurated about the first of 1935 by the Guardsmen and their friends to create more interest in their organization on the part of the elected representatives for the forthcoming session of the legislature. As the result of all this publicity and activity, the 18th Session of the Territorial Legislature seemed favorably inclined toward the Military Department of the Territory, appropriating the sum of \$81,906.52 for its support for the two-year period July 1, 1935-June 30, 1937. Of this sum \$16,200 was for repairs to buildings. In addition, \$50,000 was appropriated under the control of the Superintendent of Public Works for the construction of a new armory at Wailuku. The full-time salary of The Adjutant General was restored as of July 1, 1935, it having been deleted during the previous two years, a part-time salary of \$150 per month having been allotted him for the two-year period from funds of the Military Department.

As of June 30, 1935, the Hawaii National Guard consists of the Territorial (State) Staff and Detachment, the 298th Infantry (less Inactive 3rd Battalion) and the 299th Infantry (less Inactive 3rd Battalion). The strength allotted the Hawaii National Guard by the National Guard Bureau is prescribed at 110 commissioned officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,606 enlisted men, a total of 1,718. On June 30, 1935, there were 108 commissioned officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,522 enlisted men, as follows:

	298th Inf.	299th Inf.	TS & TD	Total
Officers .....	50	50	8	108
Warrant Officers .....	1	1	....	2
(Band Leaders)				
Enlisted Men .....	740	761	21	1,522
Totals.....	791	812	29	1,632

In April, 1935, Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, War Department, came to Hawaii on a three weeks' inspection tour. He was quite favorably impressed with the condition of the Hawaii National Guard and complimented it on its efficiency, stating that it was as good an organization as any on the mainland. He pointed out the necessity of maintaining an efficient National Guard in Hawaii not only as a part of the national defense of the United States but also as a protection for the residents of the Territory against local disturbances, such as have frequently occurred in the past.

General Leach in addressing the territorial legislature stated in part:<sup>18</sup>

"The National Guard is pretty much the same wherever you find it but I consider the National Guard in Hawaii probably the most efficient combat unit anywhere in the United States. Here in Hawaii I find a unique situation. The mission of the guard here in the plans

<sup>18</sup> *The N.Y. National Guardsman*, June, 1935.

for your coast defense has required the officers and enlisted personnel to be efficient in all the arms of the service—a burden three times that required elsewhere in America—and the guardsmen have accomplished almost the impossible.

“I wish those well-meaning people who are trying to tear down our national defense could see the citizenship the Guard is building, not only on the mainland, but here in the Territory of Hawaii.”

In commenting on his remarks, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin made the following statement:<sup>19</sup>

“The Hawaii National Guard’s history is one of struggle against odds. . . . The main trouble here . . . is not in its officers and men but in its lack of community interest and support. Lacking that widespread personal support among the citizens it has been and often is the target of political attack.

“Just now some of the members of the legislature are apparently trying to ride the Guard. An organization and a command that has been struggling to get along on insufficient funds is under legislative fire. What will come of the inquiry we don’t know, but we do know that financial starvation and political ‘riding’ never yet built up a Guard organization and never will.”

It has been the experience of all army organizations that they are cheered in time of war and ignored in time of peace. In this respect the treatment of the Hawaii National Guard has been normal. Ever since its organization in 1893 it has faithfully served the islands, prevented bloodshed and race riots, cared for the sick and fed the homeless, fought fires and floods and taken up arms against a foreign enemy. The memory of the average person is short, however, and he soon forgets these services. He has failed to remember the debt owed these men. Nevertheless, when the Hawaii National Guard is again called out in the future for the good of the people of the Territory, it will loyally respond and do its job as efficiently and as successfully as it has so many times in the past.

<sup>19</sup> Editorial in the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, April 4, 1935.

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This large use of unorganized material has made it rather difficult to cite references in the footnotes. However, the author has given the exact reference for all quotations and has attempted to show where additional material may be obtained on specific subjects and periods.

Data on the period of Hawaiian Military History up to the Revolution of 1893 have been obtained mainly from general works, newspaper files, and contemporaneous works found in the Archives of Hawaii. Material on the Revolution of 1893 and the Republic of Hawaii has been found in abundance in the National Guard Armories in the Hawaiian Islands as the organizations have faithfully retained all the old records. There are also innumerable short accounts to be found printed on events during this period. For the period since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, the author has used mainly the Annual Reports of The Adjutant General and the files of old newspapers.

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*Company Reports.* (1893-1898).  
*Drill Reports.* (1893-1898).  
*Property Accounts.* (1900-1935).  
*Personnel Records.* (1893-1935).  
*Miscellaneous Data,* procured from the records and files at the National Guard Armory, Honolulu, T.H.

\*These orders are in an unorganized condition and many of them are lost.