

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT, 1844-1893

The records collection is organized into three subgroups: the **Military and Navy Department**, the **Honolulu Rifles**, and the **Kaimiloa**. Each subgroup of records contains an administrative history and series descriptions. The collection is unrestricted and totals 63 linear inches.

INTRODUCTION

The Military and Navy Department was the final agency during the Kingdom to administer the records in this collection. The records are unrestricted and total 42.75 linear inches.

Records in this collection were created by the Secretary of War and Navy, Bureau of Public Improvement, Office of the Alihikaua (Lieutenant General), and the Military and Navy Department. The records of the Military and Navy Department date from 1844 to January 1893 and contain minutes, orders, correspondence, letterbooks, financial journals, personnel records and payroll ledgers.

The administrative activities and functions of the agency are documented in the Correspondence series which contains: reports to the Legislature 1852-1862; orders; inventories; 1868 records relating to the military intervention in the Kaona uprising in Kona on the island of Hawaii; financial accounts detailing the construction of the Iolani Palace barracks in 1870; documents relating to the 1873 Household Mutiny; records relating to the military band; articles of incorporation, constitutions and personnel rosters of various military units; articles of war dated February 27, 1874; and records relating to military expenditures for payroll, clothing, supplies, arms and ordnance. Correspondents include Mataio Kekuanaoa, Paul Nahaolelua, Elisha Allen, E.P. Bond, Prince Liholiho and Robert Wyllie. The Orders and Letters of the Commander in Chief document the functions and activities of the Military and Navy Department during the mid 1880's. The Letters of the Secretary at War and the Navy as the Bureau of Public Improvement provide information on various public improvement projects of the 1850's such as the construction of the Nuuanu Reservoir and Pali Road. War Department Letters documents the September 1873 mutiny of the Household Troops and contains an 1873 inventory of war materiel.

Photographs of publications relating to the Military and Navy Department include the following: An Act to establish a militia for the Hawaiian Islands, 1854; Olelo Kauoha no ka Hoonohonoho ana i na hana i haawi ia i na koa kiai o Hale Alii, 1855; Articles of War, 1874; Na kanawai koa, 1874; and Standing Orders for the King's Guard, 1885. Colonel Walter Judd of the Hawaii National Guard donated the photographs to the Archives in 1962. The items in this series supplements the Government Publications collection.

Family history researchers will find names of individuals who were members of Hawaiian military units in the personnel and payroll records filed in the 1852, 1853, 1854, 1868, 1869, 1873, 1874, 1880, 1881, 1882,

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and personnel lists and miscellaneous records folders of the Correspondence series.

Other materials in the Correspondence files include the order disbanding the Household Troops; General Order 116 detailing the military units formation and parade at the funeral of Mataio Kekuanaoa, Governor of Oahu who died on November 24, 1868; and descriptions of military uniforms and equipment for 1868. The King's Guard Financial Journal also contains descriptions of military attire and equipment.

An account of the 1889 insurrection is filed in the Correspondence series. The report dated August 13, 1889 was written by Colonel Volney V. Ashford, commander of the First and Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jonathan Austin.

The overthrow of the Hawaiian constitutional monarchy is not documented in the records. There are gaps in correspondence and orders for 1892 and early January 1893.

The records of the island governors may contain additional personnel records and inventories relating to military functions on their respective islands.

Honolulu Rifles

The records of the Honolulu Rifles are a subgroup of the Military and Navy Department records group. The Military and Navy Department was the final agency to administer the records created by the Honolulu Rifles. The records are unrestricted and comprise 2.5 linear inches.

The records span the years 1864 to 1874 and 1887 to 1890. Minutes and membership lists comprise the bulk of the records. Election of company officers, articles of organization and membership applications are documented in the minutes. Personnel information is documented in the company rosters and rollbook. The Honolulu Rifles Articles of Organization contain signatures of company members from 1864 to 1874. A newspaper clipping glued to the cover of the minutebook provides an account of the 1873 mutiny of the Household Troops and the Honolulu Rifles involvement in it.

Although the collection spans nearly 15 years, the activities of the Honolulu Rifles in the 1880's are not well documented. The records lack primary information to document the Honolulu Rifles involvement in historical events such as the mutiny of the Household Troops in 1873, the Revolution of 1887, and the insurrection of 1889. The records do not document the organization's activities prior to 1864 nor the Honolulu Rifles reorganization in 1884 and their eventual association with the Hawaiian League in 1887.

The following documents relate to the Honolulu Rifles and are filed in the correspondence subseries of the Records of the Secretary of War and Navy. The charter, constitution and bylaws of the Honolulu Rifles dated February 28, 1857 are filed in the 1858 folder. An arms and equipment inventory of the Honolulu Rifles dated October 18, 1873

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

prepared by Captain Charles Gulick is filed in the 1873 folder. An 1886 membership list is filed in the 1886 folder. A report prepared by Colonel Volney V. Ashford documenting the Honolulu Rifles participation in the 1889 insurrection is filed in the 1889 folder. An 1890 report by Captain Robert Waipa of the King's Guard lists serial numbers of guns transferred from the Honolulu Rifles armory to the King's Guard.

The 1887 Honolulu Rifles constitution was presented to the Archives on January 24, 1928 by a Mr. Merle Johnson after it was found in a safe at H.F. Wichman's Jewelry Store in Honolulu.

Kaimiloa

The Kaimiloa is a subgroup of the Military and Navy Department records group. The Military and Navy Department was the final agency to administer the records relating to the Kaimiloa. The records are unrestricted and total 17.75 linear inches.

The records span the years 1886 to 1890. Logbooks, financial records and incoming letters comprise the bulk of the collection. The voyage of the Kaimiloa to Samoa is documented in the logbooks kept by Lieutenants Maikai and Waiiau. Payroll ledgers contain personnel information of interest to family history researchers. Incoming Letters and the Kaimiloa financial records contain insurance records, receipts for materials purchased and services rendered in the refurbishing of the Kaimiloa.

The ship's plans for the Kaimiloa are not part of this records subgroup. A set of ship's plans filed in the collection was initially believed to be the Kaimiloa, however, a note by Miss Agnes Conrad, former State Archivist indicates the ship's plans are not those of the Kaimiloa.

The logbook of the Kaimiloa kept by Lieutenant Sam I. Maikai was acquired from Elizabeth Kalaniana'ole Woods (widow of Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole) in June 1925. A photocopy of Lieutenant Waiiau's logbook was acquired by the Archives in October 1965. The logbook is part of Miss Mabel Wilcox's book collection which was donated to the Kauai Regional Library in Lihue, Kauai.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The Constitution of 1840 authorized the King to direct "the army and all the implements of war of the Kingdom." The King was designated the Commander in Chief and authorized to declare war in time of emergency without the consent of the council of chiefs. The Constitution empowered the island governors to administer the forts, military personnel and war materiel on their respective islands under the authority of the King and Premier.

The 1852 Constitution (Section 1, Article 27) designated the King Commander in Chief of the army, navy and all other military forces of

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

the Kingdom. The King was authorized to appoint officers to command and train the military forces to defend the Kingdom. The 1852 Constitution did not grant the King power to proclaim war as the 1840 Constitution had. The King, according to the 1852 constitution "...shall never proclaim war without the consent of His Privy Council."

Article 26 of the 1864 constitution provided the King the same status and powers granted to him in the 1852 constitution. The 1887 Bayonet constitution (Article 26) limited the executive power of the King with the addition of a clause to Article 26 stating that "no military or naval force shall be organized except by the authority of the Legislature."

In 1845, the position of the Secretary of War and the Navy was authorized by the Second Act of Kamehameha III to organize the Executive Departments. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was designated the Secretary of War and Navy and authorized to organize and administer the military forces of the Kingdom to protect the citizens. The Secretary of War reported to the King who was designated the Commander in Chief.

Sections of the Second Act of Kamehameha III that designated the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the Secretary of War and Navy were repealed by an act passed on June 16, 1853 which authorized the King to appoint any qualified individual to serve as the Secretary of War and Navy without pay. The Secretary of War and Navy was no longer an exofficio appointment of Cabinet ministers.

On November 2, 1853 "an act regulating the disbursement of money appropriated for the military" passed which required the Secretary of War to submit an annual report to the Legislature detailing military expenditures. By joint resolution approved on November 2, 1853 the Secretary of War was authorized to arrange for disposal of surplus and non functioning cannon and firearms. Proceeds from the disposal were used to repair and purchase cannon and firearms.

Government concern that harbors and inlets needed to be officially surveyed by military engineers prompted the transfer of the Bureau of Public Improvement to the Secretary of War and Navy. By an act passed on June 14, 1855, the Bureau of Public Improvements was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of War and Navy from the Office of the Minister of Interior. In addition to coastal surveys, all responsibilities relating to public improvements cited in the Second Act of Kamehameha III (Part II, Chapter III - of internal improvement) were now under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and Navy. The Bureau of Public Improvements was responsible for the construction and improvement of public roads, highways, bridges, public markets, light houses, beacons, prisons and demarking channels. The 1858 Legislature repealed the 1855 act and transferred the duties of the Bureau of Public Improvements once again to the Minister of the Interior.

On September 7, 1873 the Household Troops rebelled against their drill master, Captain Joseph Jajczay and Adjutant General Charles H. Judd. This action is known as the Mutiny of the Household Troops and the Mutiny at the Barracks. The Household Troops comprised

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

approximately 40 native Hawaiian soldiers and constituted the standing army of the Kingdom. The mutiny prompted King Lunalilo to issue a decree disbanding the Household Troops in September 1873.

By the enactment of General Order Number One in February 1874, King Kalakaua authorized the creation of a military organization which consisted of one regular company and three volunteer companies. The Royal Guards were designated the regular military company and the three volunteer companies were: Leleiohoku Guard, a cavalry unit; Prince's Own, an artillery unit; and Hawaiian Guards, an infantry unit. By order of Kalakaua on June 30 1874, the Mamalahoas were authorized as a volunteer militia unit. In 1874 the government authorized the drafting of the Articles of War. Historians believe that the lack of Articles of War was a contributing cause of the September 1873 barracks mutiny of the Household Troops. On February 27, 1874, Kalakaua proclaimed that the Articles of War be used to govern the Royal Guard and volunteer forces when on active duty.

On August 1, 1874 the Legislature passed an act (Chapter XXXIX) abolishing the Office of the Secretary of War and the Navy. The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary were delegated to the Office of the Commander in Chief. The act authorized the King to appoint a commander in chief by special commission to serve without pay. John Owen Dominis was appointed to the position on August 7, 1874. Dominis served concurrently as the Governor of Oahu and Maui. The Commander in Chief administered the volunteer military forces, the King's Guard, the military band and ceremonial salutes. He was responsible to the King and submitted a financial report biennially to the Legislature.

The 1880 Legislature amended the 1874 act to abolish the Office of the Secretary of War and Navy by repealing the Office of the Commander in Chief and authorizing the Minister of Foreign Affairs to administer the King's Guards, the military band, volunteer military forces and ceremonial salutes. The act stipulated that the Governor of Oahu receive appropriations from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to administer the military band, flags and salutes. The commanding officer of each of the volunteer military companies receive appropriations from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for units under his command. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was responsible to the King and submitted a financial report to the Legislature biennially.

King Kalakaua and the Cabinet Council authorized the organization of the Honolulu Rifles as a regular military unit of the Kingdom on February 20, 1884. (See the Honolulu Rifles in this finding aid).

On October 1, 1886, legislation was enacted to create the Military and Navy Department. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was designated the Secretary of War and Navy and authorized to administer military appropriations. The legislation authorized the King to appoint and commission a chief of staff with rank and title of Lieutenant General. The Lieutenant General was authorized to function as the Commander in Chief of the armed forces under the command of the King, who was designated the Generalissimo. The Chief of Staff was authorized to

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

issue and proclaim rules and regulations of the military forces entitled, Regulations of the Army and the Navy. The staff of the Lieutenant General consisted of an Adjutant General, a Quartermaster General with subordinates, an Intelligence Officer, an aide de camp and secretary. The Adjutant General functioned as the chief administrative officer and was in charge of records, orders and correspondence. The Quartermaster was responsible for all supplies purchased for the military and navy. The act authorized the Lieutenant General to nominate officers and the King to appoint and commission officers.

By authority of the 1886 act to organize the military forces of the Kingdom, the volunteer military companies were placed under the control of the Military and Navy Department. The King as Generalissimo approved the organizing, naming, consolidating or disbanding of volunteer military companies. Funding for the King's Guard, naval units and the organization and operations of the volunteer military units was authorized by the act. The Commander in Chief was authorized to activate the militia in time of war, suppression of riot, mutiny or revolution. Throughout its existence, the militia served at the island and Kingdom/national level.

The 1886 act authorized the island governors to control the military on their respective island. By virtue of their office, the island governors were sanctioned to hold the rank and title of Major General. As military commanders, the governors were authorized to declare martial law, order and constitute court martials in compliance with the Regulations of the Army and Navy. The Major General's military staff consisted of an assistant adjutant general, assistant quartermaster general, aide de camp and secretary. The Major General reported to the Chief of Staff/Commander in Chief who was responsible to the King.

Under provisions of the Act, the military and naval forces of the Kingdom were not to exceed 250 men, rank and file. The enlistment term was five years and all military and naval personnel including volunteer militia men were exempt from paying personal taxes.

On December 28, 1887 legislation (Chapter XXXI) was enacted authorizing the Minister of the Interior to administer the Military and Navy Department. Chapter XXXI repealed sections of previous legislation relating to the military role of the island governors. Upon passage of this act, the authority to control the military passed from the King to the cabinet ministers. The Minister of Interior with the consent of the cabinet was authorized to appoint the Brigadier General, to remove any officer from the military, to reorganize or disband military units, to issue and proclaim rules and regulations. The Brigadier General was authorized to command the military forces, appoint and commission his personal staff with honorary rank to serve without pay. The act sanctioned the organization and function of the volunteer military companies: the Honolulu Rifles, the King's Own, the Queen's Own, Prince's Own and the Leleiohoku Guards.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1887 Bayonet Constitution (Article 26), the 1888 Legislature enacted Chapter XXV of the statute

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

laws. Under the provisions of the 1888 act, the duties empowered to the Minister of the Interior in the 1887 act were transferred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The 1888 legislation authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the consent of the Cabinet to remove any officer in the military service, to reorganize or disband military units, to issue and proclaim rules and regulations. Chapter XXV repealed sections of previous legislation relating to the military role of the Island Governors. The act required a meeting of commissioned officers be held to nominate and elect a colonel to command the First and Second Battalions of Hawaiian Volunteers. The legislation specified that the Minister of Foreign Affairs certify the election, the Cabinet approve the nominee and the King commission the colonel. Lieutenant Colonel Volney V. Ashford of the Honolulu Rifles was nominated and elected in August and commissioned Colonel of the First and Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers on October 16, 1888.

According to provisions of the act, the military forces reorganized into one permanent company and two volunteer battalions. The King's Guard was designated the permanent military company. The volunteer military companies were organized into the First and Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers. The First Battalion consisted of four companies of the Hawaiian Rifles. The four native Hawaiian military units: the King's Own, the Queen's Own, the Prince's Own and the Leleiohoku Guards comprised the Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers. Each company consisted of 65 men. The commissioned officers of each battalion consisted of a major, adjutant, quartermaster, ordnance officer and surgeon. All officers were elected by their respective companies, certified by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and commissioned by the King.

Following the July 1889 insurrection, the Cabinet Ministers ordered all military arms and equipment removed from the Palace grounds and stored at the Marshal's Office. The Cabinet Ministers effectively disbanded the Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers in 1889. The disbandment was prompted by the low turnout of 30 men from the predominantly native Hawaiian battalion to quell the insurrection.

Chapter LII (An act to provide for military force to be designated as the "King's Royal Guard") of the 1890 Statute Laws repealed Chapter XXV of the 1888 statute laws and authorized the King to function as the Commander in Chief of all the military forces. The Minister of Foreign Affairs administered the Military and Navy Department. The 1890 Legislature designated the King's Royal Guard the only permanent military force of the Kingdom. As a result of the passage of the 1890 act, First Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers (Honolulu Rifles) were disbanded and the Office of the Colonel of the Hawaiian Volunteers was dissolved.

The Military and Navy Department was abolished on January 17, 1893 when the Provisional Government of Hawaii was established. The National Guard of Hawaii resumed the role a national standing army during the Provisional Government and the Republic.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

The following sources were used to prepare the administrative history:

- Cabinet Council Minutebooks, 1850-1856; 1874-1891.
Greenwell, Jean. "Crisis in Kona." Hawaiian Journal of History, vol. 21, 1987, p. 67-76.
Kuykendall, R.S. The Hawaiian Kingdom, volumes 1, 2, 3. Reports of the Secretary of War and the Navy, 1854-1862.
Roster Legislatures of Hawaii, 1841-1918.
Session Laws, 1840-1892.
Warfield, C.L. History of the National Guard of Hawaii... (355.37 W27h)
Office Holders by Office Card File in Archives.
Vital Statistics Card File in Archives.

SECRETARIES OF WAR AND NAVY

Wyllie, R.C. 1845-1865
deVarigny, C. 1865-1869
Harris, C.C. 1869-1872
Hutchison, F.W. 1872-1873
Bishop, C.R. 1873-1874
Green, W.L. 1874-1876
Bush, J.E. 1880-1880
Green, W.L. 1880-1882
Dominis, John Owen, Commander in Chief 1874-1880
Creighton, R.J. October 4, 1886
Gibson, W.M. 1886-1887
Lorrin Thurston, Minister of the Interior 1887
Austin, Jonathan 1887-1890
Cummins, John A. 1890-1891
Parker, Samuel 1891-1892; January 13-January 17, 1893
Nawahi, Joseph 1892
Robinson, Mark P. 1892-1893

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional information on Hawaiian military and paramilitary organizations, the following sources are available in the Archives:

FINDING AIDS: GOVERNMENT RECORDS INVENTORIES

Citizens Guard, 1893-1902
National Guard, Republic of Hawaii, 1893-1900
National Guard, Territory of Hawaii, 1900-1918

FINDING AIDS: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Kalaninanaoale Collection. M-80. Documents 74-75 Certificate of the Princes Own.
Albert Taylor Collection. M141. Item No. 203 re: Hawaii and a Primacy of the Pacific.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Secretary of War and the Navy Reports to the Legislature. 1854-1862. (Includes Bureau of Public Improvement annual reports).
Report of the Major Commanding the King's Guard and Volunteer Forces to the Honorable John G. Dominis, Commander in Chief. 1884.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS CARD FILE

HAWAII (KINGDOM) ARMY for additional references.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Warfield, C.L. History of the National Guard (355.37 W27h)

PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

Expedition - Koolau, the leper
Government Officials - Republic
Historical Events - Annexation
Honolulu Fort
Overthrow of the monarchy
Proclamation of the Republic
Military - Citizens Guard
Hawaiian Cavalry
Honolulu Rifles
Military Commission, 1895
National Guard
Revolution of 1895
Royal Household Guard

Ships - Kaimiloa

SUBJECT INDEX

Citizens Guard
Honolulu Rifles
Liliuokalani, Queen
Military Commission
National Guard
Sharpshooters

UNPROCESSED RECORDS

Minister of the Interior. Register of Firearms Licenses, 1896-1898.

Department of the Attorney General, Marshal's Office

ARTIFACTS

Medals and Awards

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 111 **CORRESPONDENCE.** 1844-1891. 30 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically. There are gaps for 1848, 1849, and 1877.
Relates to military expenditures for payroll, food, clothing, repairs to equipment, firearms, ordnance, flags and salutes. Correspondents are the Secretaries at War and of the Navy, the Adjutant General, Island Governors, Office of the Alihikaua (Lt. General), Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior and the King. Includes an 1844 proposal to remount cannons at Punchbowl and list of arms and ammunition stockpiled at Hanalei, Kauai. Contains the Adjutant General's Letterbook 1854; orders; military account records; articles of incorporation for military organizations; stores, firearms and ordnance inventories; military personnel rosters; R.C. Wyllie's annual reports to the Legislature for 1852-1862; 1868 Kona uprising. Documents also relate to the 1873 Household Mutiny, military band, and 1870 construction of Iolani Barracks.
- 112 **WAR DEPARTMENT LETTERBOOKS.** 1853-1864; 1873-1874. 1.5 linear inches. 2 volumes.
Arranged chronologically and date from 1853-1854, 1855-1864, 1873-1874.
Press copies of handwritten letters relate to military expenditures and formation of volunteer companies. Contains war materiel inventories and documents the mutiny and disbandment of the Household Troops in 1873.
- 113 **ALIIHIKAUA LETTERBOOK.** 1855; 1875-1876. 1 linear inch. 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Letters by Lieutenant General (Alihikaua) Lot Kamehameha to the Governors of Maui and Oahu, officers of the Palace Guard and volunteer units. Also contains the Iolani Palace Chamberlain letters, 1875-1876.
Volume formerly titled Executive Miscellaneous. Most of the letters are in Hawaiian and have not been translated.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

- 114 **ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR.** 1874. 1 linear inch.
1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Press copies of orders and letters of the Secretary at War and Navy relating to establishment and disbandment of volunteer units; promotions, enlistments, discharges, drills, military exercises, and duty instructions. The 1874 order to abolish the office and staff of the Secretary at War and the Navy is documented.
- 127 **ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.** 1886-1891; 1893-1896. 5 linear inches. 1 volume and typescripts.
Arranged chronologically and date from October 1886 to June 1896. Name index to the typescript is in October 1886 - November 1897 folder.
Consists of one volume of press copies of handwritten and typewritten orders and letters by the Secretary at War and the Navy and President of the Provisional Government and Republic as Commander in Chief of the military forces. Relates to rules and regulations for the Navy, the Kaimiloa, 1888 rebellion, disbanding volunteer companies, resignations, and shipment of arms and ordnance.
Letterpress volume in very fragile condition. Use typescript.
- 115 **LETTERS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE NAVY AS THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.** 1855-1858. 1 linear inch; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Letters to the Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance and the Superintendent of Public Improvement relate to the Nuuanu Reservoir, land leases, Pali Road repairs, stores accounts and wharf repairs.
- 116 **BOOKKEEPING RECORDS.** 1886-1888. 1.5 linear inches; 2 volumes.
Day book arranged chronologically by month. Ledger arranged by name of account. Ledger contains an index to accounts.
Lists expenditures for sundries, newspaper notices, payroll and telephone service.
- 117-v. **KING'S GUARD FINANCIAL JOURNAL.** 1886-1893. 1 linear inch; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains monthly reports for payroll, food, uniforms and incidentals.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

- 118 BANDS, FLAGS AND SALUTES FINANCIAL RECORDS.** 1882-1887. 0.5 linear inch; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Ledger book of the military band expenditures for clothing, musical instruments, flags, and salutes. Contains payroll information. Lists vendors the agency purchased supplies from.
- 119 BROADSIDES.** 1847-1888. 0.5 linear inch; flat file.
Arranged chronologically with undated items in front of file.
Contains Term of Enlistment forms; Articles of War, Orders and Rules and Regulations dated February 27, 1874; sample receipts; constitution of the King's Own Volunteer Guards; and Navy and Kaimiloa orders.
Stored in mapcase drawers arranged by departments.
- 120 PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE MILITARY.** 1854-1885.
0.25 linear inch.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains photographs of the following publications: An Act to establish a militia for the Hawaiian Islands, 1854; Olelo Kauoha no ka Hoonohonoho ana i na hana i haawi ia i na koa kiai o Hale Alii, 1855; Articles of War, 1874; Na kanawai koa, 1874; and Standing Orders for the King's Guard, 1885.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

Series No.: 379 **Series Title:** Personnel Roster

Date Range: 1853-1856, 1866-1867

Quantity: 1 linear inch (1 volume)

Creator: Secretary of War

Physical Characteristics: Bound, lined journal book. Fragile; pages loose between covers; pages 1-8 cut from book and removed.

Content description: Contains a personnel roster for military units attached to the King, to the Island Governors, and to various other personages and places, for the year 1853, with additions to 1856. Possibly related to the passage of an act of November 2, 1853, for the control of military expenditures. In Hawaiian. Index in front of book by title of unit.

Also contains several pages of a register of property belonging to Victoria Kamamalu, dated 1866-1867, of unknown provenance. In Hawaiian.

Arrangement: By name of military unit.

Subjects: Armies--Hawaii
 Hawaii--History--To 1893

HONOLULU RIFLES, 1864-1874; 1887-1890

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The Honolulu Rifles, first chartered in 1858 was a volunteer rifle company composed of prominent Honolulu haole businessmen. The Honolulu Rifles organized on February 28, 1857 for the purpose of protecting life and property and maintaining order in Honolulu. The Rifles met twice a week to drill. Monthly meetings were held to discuss business and vote on membership applications.

Membership was initially limited to 75 men. Officers were elected by the company and consisted of one captain, three lieutenants, one quartermaster, one surgeon, three sergeants, an assistant quartermaster, four corporals, a secretary, a treasurer, and an assistant secretary.

The Honolulu Rifles functioned as a volunteer militia, participated in parades and on occasion were called to active duty to guard government buildings. King Lunalilo ordered the Honolulu Rifles to active duty during the Mutiny of the Household Troops. The mutiny occurred on September 7, 1873 when the Household Troops revolted against their Captain. As a result of the mutiny of the Household Troops, militia companies and the Honolulu Rifles were disbanded by the 1874 Legislature.

In the spring of 1884 the Honolulu Rifles reorganized into a semi military and social organization. King Kalakaua and the Cabinet Council authorized the organization of the Honolulu Rifles as a regular military unit of the Kingdom on February 20, 1884.

On January 27, 1887 the Honolulu Rifles adopted a resolution declaring itself a volunteer military company subject to the provisions of the 1886 act organizing the military forces.

At the request of the King and the Governor of Oahu, the Honolulu Rifles were ordered to active duty on June 30, 1887. Concern by government officials of the possibility of violence during a mass meeting called by the Hawaiian League prompted the order to call the Honolulu Rifles to active duty. The purpose of the Hawaiian League formed secretly in 1887 was to limit the powers of the King by creating a constitutional monarchy where executive power was shared by the King and the Cabinet. The Hawaiian League membership numbered 405 names in mid 1887. The Hawaiian League consisted primarily of white businessmen who were also members of the Honolulu Rifles. In 1887, the Honolulu Rifles became the military arm of the Hawaiian League.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

Chapter XXV of the statute laws enacted by the 1888 Legislature designated the Honolulu Rifles the First Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers. The First Battalion consisted of four companies; each company consisted of 65 men. The commissioned officers of the battalion consisted of a major, adjutant, quartermaster, ordnance officer and surgeon. All officers were elected by their respective companies, certified by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and commissioned by the King. In accordance with the act Colonel Volney V. Ashford of the Honolulu Rifles was nominated, elected and commissioned Colonel of the First and Second Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers on October 16, 1888. Chapter XXXI of the 1888 Session Laws declared the Honolulu Rifles, the King's Own, the Queen's Own, the Prince's Own, Mamalahoa Guard and the Leleiohoku Guard legally organized military bodies.

The Honolulu Rifles were called to active duty during the 1889 insurrection. Detachments of the Honolulu Rifles occupied government buildings and were stationed at various locations surrounding Iolani Palace from July 30 through August 5, 1889.

An act was passed in 1890 based on a military committee report to the legislature recommending the disbandment of the Honolulu Rifles. The First Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers was accordingly disbanded by special order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Former members Honolulu Rifles was loosely reorganized into Company B of the National Guard on January 17, 1893 by authority of the subcommittee of military affairs of the Executive and Advisory Committee of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 121 MINUTES AND ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION. April 1864-February 1874; 1887. 2 linear inches; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically by monthly meeting date.
Contains articles of organization April 1864, Constitution 1887, and minutes of regular monthly meetings 1864-1874. Minutes document officer elections, membership applications, drills, uniform procurement, collection of dues, resignations and the disbandment in February 1874. Newspaper clipping attached to the minutebook provides an account of the 1873 Mutiny of the Household Troops at the Barracks.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

HONOLULU RIFLES
SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 122 COMPANY ROSTERS. 1887-1888. 0.25 linear inch
Arranged by company.
Annual company rosters of the Honolulu Rifles for 1887 and 1888.
- 123 ROLL BOOK. 1888-1890. 0.25 linear inch.
Arranged chronologically.
Monthly record of Company C weekly drill attendance.
Company C members were of Portuguese ancestry.

KAIMILOA, 1886-1890

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The Kaimiloa, originally christened the Firebrick and later renamed the Explorer was a three masted steamship schooner built at Blyth, England in 1872. During the mid 1880's, the Explorer was involved in the copra and guano trade in the Pacific. On January 21, 1887 the Hawaiian government purchased the Explorer, converted it to a warship and renamed it the Kaimiloa (Hawaiian name meaning Explorer). The Kaimiloa was 123 feet long, 25 feet wide, 11 feet deep and weighed 198 tons. The Hawaiian government spent \$20,000 to repair, refit and arm the warship with six small brass cannons and two Gatling guns. The purpose of the Kaimiloa was later changed from a man of war to a naval training ship.

The Kaimiloa was commissioned as a Hawaiian naval vessel on March 28, 1887 and placed under the command of Captain George E. Gresley Jackson. Jackson was a former navigating lieutenant in the British Navy and at the time of his appointment the principal of the Industrial and Reformatory School. The crew of the Kaimiloa consisted of experienced seamen, a detachment of marines recruited from the King's Guard and two dozen inmates from the Industrial and Reformatory School.

The main function of the Kaimiloa was to transport Envoy-High Commissioner John E. Bush on his diplomatic mission to Samoa. The Kaimiloa was part of Kalakaua's plan for the creation of the Primacy of the Pacific, a Polynesian empire to be dominated by Hawaiians. Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati (Gilbert Islands) and Hawaii were to be member nations of the Pacific Primacy. The Kaimiloa sailed for Samoa on May 18, 1887 and returned to Honolulu on September 23, 1887. The Kaimiloa was put out of commission and turned over to the Interior Department on October 1, 1887 ending the short existence of the Hawaiian navy.

**KAIMILOA
SERIES DESCRIPTIONS**

- 124 **LOG BOOKS.** 1887. 2.25 linear inches; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically by daily entry date.
Contains two logbooks kept by Lieutenants Frank Waiiau and Samuel I. Maikai of the Kaimiloa's voyage to Samoa from May 1887 to September 1887.
Lieutenant Maikai's logbook provides a day by day account of the voyage and records information about weather conditions and crew activities. Lieutenant Waiiau's logbook is a photocopy of the original and contains similar information as Lieutenant Maikai's logbook. Information about the poor behavior of the officers and crew on the voyage is recorded in Lieutenant Waiiau's logbook.
- 125 **INCOMING LETTERS.** 1887-1888; 1890. 8 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically.
Letters relate to the purchase, refurbishing, outfitting, supplying and eventual sale in 1888 of the Kaimiloa. Contains the Kaimiloa commission dated March 1887, payrolls, provision lists and vendor information. Letters are addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Walter Murray Gibson and Jonathan Austin.
- 126 **FINANCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.** 1886-1887. 5 linear inches.
Includes one volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains one volume of payroll ledgers dated May to September 1887 for the crew of the Kaimiloa during the voyage to Samoa. Crew members names are arranged by rank and alphabetically thereunder. Lists name, rank, pay and clothing issued.
Contains financial accounts, receipts and disbursements for services and materials used to refurbish and outfit the Kaimiloa; insurance certificates; discharge records for seamen assigned to the Explorer, the previous name of the Kaimiloa and an 1887 report from Pago Pago, Samoa which documents the Kaimiloa's crew misconduct on the voyage is filed with the Miscellaneous Records.

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT, 1844-1893

SERIES INVENTORY

<u>SERIES NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIES</u>
111	BOX 1
	Box 7
	Box 1
	Box 1
	BOX 2
	BOX 3
	BOX 4
	BOX 5
	BOX 6
112	CORRESPONDENCE
	Personnel Lists and Miscellaneous Records, n.d. 1844-April 1854
	Court Martial Adj. Gen. Funk 1853-1854 May 1854-1858
	1859-1863
	1864-1871
	1872-1884
	1885-1891
113	WAR DEPARTMENT LETTERBOOK 1853-1854 1855-1864; 1873-1874
114	ALIIHIKAUA LETTERBOOK 1355; 1875-1876
*127	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR 1874
115	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF LETTERS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND NAVY AS THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT
*116	BOOKKEEPING RECORDS
*117 - v.1	KING'S GUARD FINANCIAL JOURNAL
118	BANDS, FLAGS and SALUTES FINANCIAL RECORDS
*119	BROADSIDES
120	PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE MILITARY HONOLULU RIFLES 1864-1874; 1887-1890
121	MINUTES AND ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION
122	COMPANY ROSTERS
123	ROLL BOOK KAIMILOA 1886-1890
124	LOGBOOKS Lieutenant Sam Maikai Lieutenant Frank Waiiau
125	INCOMING LETTERS December 1886 - March 1887 April 1887 - May 1890
126	FINANCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS Miscellaneous Records, no date Payroll Ledger 1887 Insurance Certificates 1887 Insurance Policies 1887 Expenditures and Disbursements 1886-1887 Repair Receipts 1886-1887 Ship Inventory 1886-1888

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

SERIES INVENTORY: *119 - BROADSIDES

Palapala Hoohiki Koa/Enlistment Application, no date
Enlistment Paper, no date
Military and Navy Department Receipt Blanks
Articles of War, dated February 27, 1874
General Order No. 1 dated February 27, 1874
Rules and regulations, made and proclaimed by his majesty
the King, to govern the military forces of the
Kingdom, dated February 27, 1874.
King's Own Volunteer Guards Constitution, 188?
Navy Department General Order Number 1: Discipline of the
Navy, 1887
HMS Kaimiloa: Orders for bridge sentry (2 copies)
HMS Kaimiloa: Daily routine - sea
HMS Kaimiloa: Daily routine - harbor (2 copies)

SHKLF LIST

SERIES
NUMBER

111

SERIES

CORRESPONDENCE 1844-1854
Court Martial Adj. Gen. Funk 1853-1854
1855-1859
1860-1863
1864-1871
1872-1884
1885-1891
Personnel Lists and Miscellaneous Records

MILITARY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

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379 vol 1 folio	SECRETARY OF WAR'S PERSONNEL ROSTER, 1853-1856, 1866-1867

Prepared by: Patricia Lai, Government Records and Publications
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