

NATIONAL GUARD 1900-1914; 1918

INTRODUCTION

The National Guard records for the period 1900-1918 were administered by the Territorial Military Department the predecessor agency of the Department of Defense. The records are unrestricted and comprise 31 linear inches. Included are the records series that originated during the Republic of Hawaii when the National Guard was initially established. (See Records of the National Guard, 1893-1900).

The records date from 1900 to 1914 and 1918. Orders, personnel records, letters, and muster rolls comprise the records. Personnel rosters and rolls comprise the bulk of the records and date from 1900 to 1904. There are gaps in the records from 1915 through 1917. The muster rolls are the only records for 1918.

Routine activities such as encampments, drills, target practices, inspections and annual musters are documented in the Records of the Adjutant General; Regimental Orders and Letters; and Battalion Orders. The biennial Adjutant General Reports 1901-1918 may be consulted for reports, special orders, general orders, correspondence, memoranda, and rosters of officers.

The records do not document National Guard calls to active duty in the early 1900's. In May 1905, the Governor called out the National Guard to quell plantation strike riots at the Pioneer Mill in Lahaina Maui. In 1910 and 1911 the National Guard was called to active duty by request of the Board of Health during a diphtheria outbreak and yellow fever epidemic. Records after 1918 are not in the custody of the Archives, therefore are not described in this finding aid.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

Following the United States' Joint Resolution to annex the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898 the legal status of the National Guard was uncertain. Between 1898 and 1900, the National Guard was viewed as a local military organization without legal sanction by the federal government. On September 1, 1898 Colonel Fisher of the National Guard ordered the disbandment of all companies organized during the Republic. National Guard members were then reorganized into new volunteer companies and pledged their allegiance to the United States.

The Organic Act prescribed that the governor call out the militia of to prevent and suppress violence, enemy invasion, insurrection or rebellion in the Territory.

In June 1903 the Territorial Legislature passed the Militia Act, modeled after federal legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in January 1903. Act 59 Session Laws of Hawaii, 1903 formally established the National Guard and the Reserve Militia of the Territory of Hawaii. The organized militia was known as the National Guard and the volunteer militia as the Reserve Militia. Provisions of the act stipulated that the organization, equipment and discipline of the National Guard be the same as the United States Army. The Governor was designated the Commander in Chief of the Militia and authorized

to establish rules and regulations to govern the National Guard. The commander in chief was sanctioned to organize National Guard companies as well as to disband any portion of the National Guard.

The National Guard was subject to call into active service in time of war, insurrection, invasion, or riot by the President of the United States or the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. An annual muster and inspection of the National Guard was held in June. The commander in chief was authorized to order inspections of troops, arms, equipment and property at other times. Every company was required to participate in marches, attend camps, assemble for drill, instruction and target practice.

Passage of legislation in 1903 prompted a reorganization of the National Guard into companies, battalions and regiments. Battalions consisted of two or more companies and regiments consisted of two or more battalions. Companies consisted of approximately 100 men and officers. Company officers were one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and the remainder enlisted men.

The organization of the regimental field officers consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major for each battalion. The staff of the regimental commanding officer consisted of one surgeon with rank of major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer and one chaplain, each with rank of captain who were appointed by the commanding officer. A surgeon was appointed for each battalion with rank of captain and an adjutant with rank of first lieutenant. The noncommissioned staff consisted of one regimental sergeant major, one sergeant major for each battalion, one quartermaster sergeant, one ordnance sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two color sergeants and one chief musician, with rank of sergeant major.

Line and field officers were elected to three and four year terms respectively and commissioned by the Commander in Chief. Commissioned officers were authorized to administer oaths and affirmations relating to military service. General staff officers were to be elected by field officers. Company commanding officers were responsible for the arms, ammunition, supplies, clothing and other military property issued to their respective units.

Act 46, signed into law in March 1909 authorized the governor to organize the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries, companies and signal corps; and to alter, divide, annex, consolidate, disband or reorganize the militia. The legislation provided that the adjutant general control the military department of the Territory under the governor's command. The adjutant general supervised the departments, arms, branches and line troops of the military forces; published and distributed orders and regulations; attested commissions issued to military officers; and reported biennially to the governor. The adjutant general was designated the chief of staff by virtue of his office. The 1909 Territorial Legislature appropriated funds for the adjutant general's office to be a salaried position. Prior to 1909, the adjutant general served without pay.

In January 1910, the Secretary of War authorized that state and territorial national guard adjutant generals to begin corresponding with him

to arrange for military instructions in drill, rifle maintenance, first aid, sanitation, map reading, administrative paper work, preparation of field orders, patrols, attack, defense, procurement and management of government equipment and supplies.

In April 1911, Act 153 passed the Territorial Legislature enabling National Guard officers and enlisted men to be paid while on active duty. Prior to this legislation, the National Guard served without pay while on active duty.

National Guard Armory Boards were created by Act 113 passed by the 1913 Territorial Legislature. Act 113 permitted National Guard armories to be temporarily rented out for a fee. Moneys received from the rentals were used for equipment, furniture, repair and maintenance of the armory. The governor appointed officers to sit on the board and also issued rules and regulations to govern the board. The boards were required to maintain account books of rental fees and expenditures and to provide to the governor and the legislature annual statements of receipts and expenditures.

Act 151 passed by the 1915 Territorial Legislature provided for the creation of a naval militia. The governor was sanctioned to appoint officers to the naval militia which consisted of a commander, a lieutenant commander, a surgeon and a paymaster each with rank of lieutenant and any other officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy. The governor was authorized to apply to the United States Navy Department for loan of a vessel for use by the Hawaii Naval Militia. The Legislature, however, did not appropriate funds to organize and maintain the naval militia.

The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 placed the National Guard under federal control of the Militia Bureau of the War Department. The federal act required the promulgation of new regulations to account for National Guard property and personnel management. The National Guard was required to comply with administrative procedures required of the U.S. army. Guardsmen were paid for regular drills and attendance by the National Defense Act, which also provided a new federal oath to be subscribed to officers and enlisted men.

On June 1, 1918 pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry and the Medical Corps were mobilized into Federal service.

The following sources were used to prepare the administrative history:

Adjutant General Reports 1901-1916
 Organic Act. An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii. Act of April 30, 1900, C339, 31 Stat 141.
Roster Legislatures of Hawaii, 1841-1918.
 Session Laws 1901-1918
 Warfield, C.L. History of the National Guard of Hawaii.

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

FINDING AIDS: GOVERNMENT RECORDS INVENTORIES

Citizens Guard
Military and Navy Department
National Guard, 1893-1900

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Adjutant General Reports, National Guard. 1901 - present

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Rush, W.R. A manual of guard duty prepared for use by Camp Boston, Honolulu. (Call no. 355.5 R95)
Warfield, Charles Lamoreaux. History of the Hawaii National Guard: From feudal times to June 30, 1935. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Masters thesis in History, 1935. (Call no. 355.37 W27h)

PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

Expedition - Koolau, the Leper
Government Officials - Republic
Historical Events
Annexation
Overthrow of the monarchy
Proclamation of the Republic
Military
Citizens Guard
Military Commission, 1895
National Guard
Organized Defense Volunteers
Revolution of 1895

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.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 149 **ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.** 1896-1901. 1.25 linear inches. 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically and date from June 1896 to May 1901. Contains name and subject index.
Press copies of handwritten and typewritten orders and letters relating to officer elections, promotions, discharges, furloughs, drills, court martials, personnel transfers, stores requisitions and inventories, and sick lists. Correspondents are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Regimental commander and company captains.
- 150 **ORDERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.** 1901-1904. 1.25 linear inch. 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains press copies of typewritten general and special orders concerning the election of officers, leaves of absences, drill, resignations, inspections, parades and encampments.
- 151 **CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.** 1907. 0.5 linear inch.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains incoming and outgoing letters of the Adjutant General, John W. Jones. Principal correspondents are Governor Frear, Acting Governor Mott-Smith and the Bishop Estate. Letters concern enlistment reports, shooting scores and land leasing for a rifle range.
- 152 **REGIMENTAL ORDERS AND LETTERS.** 1894-1904. 5 linear inches; 4 volumes.
Arranged chronologically.
Press copies of handwritten and typewritten orders and letters relating to administration of all units, elections of officers, inspections, duty details, court martials, incident reports, furloughs, drills, parades, encampments, personnel transfers, promotions and resignations. Correspondents include the Adjutant General, National Guard officers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marshal A.M. Brown and the Commander in Chief.

- 153 **BATTALION ORDERS.** 1893; 1897-1902. 2.5 linear inches; 2 volumes
 Arranged chronologically. The 1893 volume contains a name and subject index. The 1893-1902 volume does not have an index.
 Press copies of handwritten and typewritten general and battalion orders of the Second Battalion, First Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii relating to election of officers, promotions, work details, night watch details, unit reorganizations, drills and parade. Documents National Guard participation in ceremonies such as the raising of the United States flag in Hawaii and the inauguration of Sanford B. Dole as governor of the Territory of Hawaii in June 1900.
- 154 **RECORD OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS.** 1900-1906. 0.5 linear inch; 1 volume.
 Arranged by rank and alphabetically thereunder.
 Lists name, rank, date of commission, unit assignment and appointment date.
- 155 **MUSTER ROLLS.** 1918. 0.5 linear inch.
 Arranged by company, rank and by members names alphabetically thereunder.
 Initial muster rolls for Companies D, E, G, H, I, K, and L, of the Second Hawaiian Infantry Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii at Fort Armstrong in Honolulu. Rolls list name, rank, enlistment date, and attendance at drills.
- 156 **PERSONNEL ROSTERS.** 1893-1914. 16 linear inches; 16 volumes.
 Rosters for 1893-1906 are arranged by company and alphabetically by members last name. Rosters for 1907-1914 are arranged by company, rank and alphabetically by members last name.
 Lists name, rank, date of appointment, date of enlistment, discharge date, unit assignment, drill attendance and previous service information. Numbers adjacent to names in the rosters for 1893-1906 are page number citations to the Personnel Roll, 1893-1906.
- 157 **PERSONNEL ROLLS.** 1893-1906. 4 linear inches; 1 volume.
 Arrangement appears to be chronological by enlistment date of National Guard member. Index to names in the roll precedes entries.
 Lists name, rank, age, physical description, birthplace, occupation, date of enlistment, enlistment officer, length of service and discharge date. Numbers adjacent to names in the Personnel Rosters 1893-1906 are page number citations to this roll.

SERIES INVENTORY

<u>SERIES NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIES</u>
149	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
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151	CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
152	REGIMENTAL ORDERS AND LETTERS
153	BATTALION ORDERS
154 - v.1	RECORD OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS
155	MUSTER ROLLS
*156	PERSONNEL ROSTERS
	Company A B C D
	E F G H I
v. 1 to v. 9	1907-1910
v. 10	1909
v. 11	1909-1911
v. 12	1910-1911
v. 13	1911-1912
v. 14	1913
v. 15	1914
v. 16	
*157 v.1	PERSONNEL ROLLS

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<u>SERIES NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIES</u>
149	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
150	ORDERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
151	CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
152	REGIMENTAL ORDERS AND LETTERS
	1894-1898
	1895-1898
	1895-1900
	1900-1904
153	BATTALION ORDERS
	1893
	1897-1902
154 - v.1	RECORD OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS
155	MUSTER ROLLS

SHELF LIST

**SERIES
NUMBER**

SERIES

***156**

v. 1 to v. 9

PERSONNEL ROSTERS

Company

**A B C D
E F G H I**

v. 10

1907-1910

v. 11

1909

v. 12

1909-1911

v. 13

1910-1911

v. 14

1911-1912

v. 15

1913

v. 16

1914

***157 v. 1**

PERSONNEL ROLLS

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