

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII, 1893-1900

The records have been organized into three subgroups: **National Guard; Sharpshooters;** and the **Military Commission**. Each subgroup contains an administrative history and series descriptions. The collection is unrestricted and comprises 113 linear inches of records.

INTRODUCTION

The National Guard records date from January 1893 to June 1900 and were created during the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and Republic of Hawaii. The records are not restricted and total 70 linear inches.

The records of the National Guard of the Republic of Hawaii were transferred to the Hawaii State Archives on June 4, 1903 from the Office of the Secretary of Hawaii, predecessor agency to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. The Incoming Letters in the Records of the Commander in Chief were donated to the State Archives by Colonel Walter Judd of the National Guard of Hawaii in July 1978.

The records of the National Guard contain orders, letters, reports, court martial records, rolls and rosters. The bulk of the collection consists of orders, letters and personnel rosters.

The administrative activities and functions of the National Guard are documented in the Records of the Commander in Chief and the Records of the Adjutant General. The two series contain the orders and correspondence of the Commander in Chief and Adjutant General respectively. Routine functions are documented in the Regimental Orders and Letters, Battalion Orders, and Orders and Letters of Company B. The court martial proceedings of Captain John Good are filed with the Court Martial Orders.

The 1893 National Guard expedition to assist civil authorities in suppressing armed resistance on Kauai and to apprehend lepers at Kalalau Valley is documented in the Orders and Letters of the Commander in Chief and the Incoming Letters of the Adjutant General. Special Orders 28, 67, and 75 filed in the Orders and Letters of the Commander in Chief provides authorization for the National Guard expedition to apprehend Koolau, the leper at Kalalau. Reports from the National Guard unit stationed at Camp Dole at Kalalau Valley are filed in the July 1893 folder of the Incoming Letters of the Adjutant General.

Military involvement in the 1895 Rebellion is documented in the Records of the Commander in Chief in the subseries, General Expenses of the Rebellion of 1895 which details National Guard and Police Department expenditures during the rebellion.

The records do not document the overthrow of the constitutional monarchy of Queen Liliuokalani nor the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The establishment of the National Guard of Hawaii and creation of various Guard companies are not

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documented in the records. There are gaps for 1892 and early January 1893 in the Records of the Commander in Chief.

Family history researchers will find personal name lists of men who were National Guard members in the following series: Records of the Commander in Chief, Roster of National Guard Members Entitled to Medals, Personnel Rosters, Personnel Roll, and Index to Military Commission Book. Firearms collectors will be able to locate serial numbers for rifles and sidearms issued to the National Guard in the Sharpshooter records collection.

Other record groups that contain rifle serial numbers are the Citizens Guard, 1893-1902 and the Firearms License Recordbook 1896-1898 in the Interior Department.

Sharpshooters

The Sharpshooter records date from 1893 to 1898, comprise 18 linear inches and contain minutes, correspondence, target practice reports, rifle reports, financial records and personnel records. Minutes of Sharpshooter meetings and target practice reports constitute the bulk of the records.

The minutes document the organization and activities of the Sharpshooters company. Shooting matches and target practice scores are documented in the Minutes, Correspondence, Rifle Reports, Target Practice Reports and Financial Records. Family history researchers will find information about men who were members of the Sharpshooters in the Enlistment Applications and Target Practice Reports.

The records of the Sharpshooter company of the National Guard were transferred to the Hawaii State Archives from the Hawaiian Historical Society on January 1, 1929.

Military Commission

The Military Commission records date from January to March 1895. The records are unrestricted and comprise 25 linear inches.

The 1895 general court martials of Hawaiian citizens charged with treason are documented in the records of the Military Commission. Trial proceedings, court minutes and general court martial orders comprise the records collection.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

Following the overthrow of the constitutional monarchy of Queen Liliuokalani, the National Guard was established on January 23, 1893 by resolution of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution authorized Colonel John Harris Soper to organize military companies of volunteers and regular troops.

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Act 7 passed by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government and signed by Sanford Ballard Dole on January 27, 1893 designated the National Guard as the organized militia of the Hawaiian Islands. The National Guard consisted of four companies: one company to serve as the paid permanent military force and three volunteer companies. The act authorized the Executive Council with the approval of the Advisory Council to organize other volunteer companies as necessary. The Executive Council was empowered to disband the National Guard. The arms and equipment of the National Guard companies were modeled after the United States Army.

The President of the Provisional Government was designated the Commander in Chief of the National Guard and with the approval of the Executive Council, was authorized to issue rules and regulations for the militia. The Commander in Chief was empowered to appoint and commission all field, staff and line officers and to appoint officers to his personal staff.

The Adjutant General was authorized to assemble and preside over meetings to organize new National Guard companies. He reviewed membership applications, administered the elections of commissioned officers, certified the election results and submitted the list of elected officers to the Commander in Chief. The Adjutant General's duties were to record, authenticate, and communicate to all troops and individuals in the military service all orders, instructions and regulations issued by the Commander in Chief; to have custody of all official records, to conduct correspondence relating to the records and to the military service in general; to prepare and distribute commissions and military decorations; to compile and issue personnel registers and directories; to manage the recruiting service; to publish and distribute regulations, manuals and documents pertaining to military service.

Act 7 stipulated that the National Guard field officers consist of a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel; the staff officers were a Major, Quartermaster, Ordnance Officer and Surgeon; the line officers were captains and lieutenants of each company. The companies were comprised of approximately 100 men. Company officers included one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals and two musicians.

Membership in the National Guard required that an individual sign the company roll and take the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. All members of the National Guard were exempted from paying poll tax and road tax and exempted from jury service.

On June 30 1893, President Dole declared martial law in the Districts of Waimea and Hanalei on the island of Kauai. The National Guard was ordered to active duty and directed to assist the authorities in suppressing armed resistance on Kauai and to apprehend lepers living at Kalalau Valley. Company A under the command of Lieutenant King was detailed to Kalalau on July 1. Three National Guardsmen were killed in

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skirmishes with the Kalalau lepers led by Koolau and Piilani Kaluaikoolau. The National Guard was ordered to retreat and returned to Honolulu on July 13, 1893. President Dole ordered the National Guard to detail Company A to Ewa on September 15, 1893 to apprehend another leper who refused to be removed from his home.

Act 46 passed by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on August 18, 1893 revised Act 7. The legislation allowed regimental, battalion and company by laws and rules to be adopted by the majority of the elected officers and approved by the Commander in Chief. National Guard rules and regulations were patterned after the rules and regulations of the United States Army.

The Commander in Chief was authorized to organize independent Sharpshooter units. The Sharpshooters were subject to National Guard regulations and entitled to tax and jury duty exemptions, were not subject to drill duties, not required to wear National Guard uniforms and were not organized into battalions or regiments.

The act authorized the creation of the staff of the commander in chief which consisted of the adjutant of the general staff, with rank of lieutenant colonel; one quartermaster; one ordnance officer with rank of major; and two aides de camp with rank of captain. The commander in chief was authorized to appoint his staff members. The adjutant of the general staff was responsible for compiling a roll of the military forces and submitting the roll to the tax assessors annually.

The National Guard force was organized into regiments and battalions. A regiment consisted of approximately 12 companies and a battalion consisted of six or less companies. The field officers of the National Guard were elected by the commissioned officers of the regiment or battalion to two year terms and consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major. The staff officers of the regiment or battalion consisted on one colonel, lieutenant colonel or major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer and surgeon, each with rank of captain. The regimental staff officers were appointed by the commanding officer. The noncommissioned staff consisted of one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one ordnance sergeant, one hospital steward, two color sergeants and one drum major with rank of sergeant major.

National Guard companies consisted of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one marker and approximately 35 privates. Applications for membership to National Guard companies were made at regular weekly meetings of the company. Names of applicants were posted in the company headquarters or armory prior to the weekly meeting and all applicants were voted on by the company. The officers and soldiers of the National Guard were exempted from paying poll, road and school taxes and were also exempted from jury duty.

Company captains were required to compile muster rolls of the members under his command. The rolls listed the officers in order of

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their rank and privates in alphabetical order. An inventory of government firearms, ordnance, clothing and property was compiled by the captain and attached to the muster roll. Copies were submitted to the adjutant of the general staff and regimental or battalion headquarters. The company captains were also required to keep a recordbook containing rosters and drill attendance records of members under his command. The recordbook was submitted to the Adjutant by the company captain.

Each company of the National Guard was required to assemble weekly to drill and receive military instruction. The President of the Provisional Government was authorized to call the National Guard into active service in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or civil unrest. The uniforms, arms, rules, regulations, and equipment of the National Guard of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands were patterned after the United States Army.

Officers authorized to conduct courts martial were the commander in chief, and the regimental or battalion commander. The commander in chief appointed courts martial of officers and the regimental commander for the trial of enlisted men. The United States Army Rules and regulations of courts martial were followed by the National Guard.

Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii adopted by the Constitutional Convention of July 3, 1894 designated the President of the Republic as the commander in chief of all military forces of the Republic. Article 13 of the 1894 Constitution declared that the military was subject to the laws of the Republic and that peacetime soldiers were not to be quartered in private homes without the consent of the owner.

Legislation enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii in January 1895 amended sections of the 1893 Act 46. The Commander in Chief appointed officers to fill vacancies of National Guard units called to active service during martial law.

On January 6, 1895 an armed insurrection against the government by Hawaiian citizens loyal to the Queen began. National Guard companies, the Citizens Guard and Sharpshooters were called to active duty to put down the rebellion.

On February 8, 1895 legislation was passed empowering the commander in chief to designate the marshal to carry out sentences prescribed by the Military Commission. Act 19 also passed in February 1895 appropriated \$25,000 to pay the general expenses for the suppression of the January 1895 rebellion. Act 21 passed in March 1895 appropriated \$15,000 and Act 30 passed in May 1895 appropriated an additional \$10,000 to pay for expenses to suppress the rebellion.

National Guard forces were reorganized by Act 20 passed by the Legislative Assembly Special Session August 13, 1895. Act 20 repealed sections of Act 46 passed in 1893. The act empowered the commander in chief to organize independent Sharpshooter units and sanctioned that he appoint his staff which consisted of one adjutant with rank of lieutenant colonel, two majors, as many aides with rank of captain as

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necessary. The commander in chief was authorized to establish and prescribe rules and regulations, forms and precedents to govern the National Guard forces and Sharpshooter units. All commissioned officers of the National Guard were appointed and commissioned by the Commander in Chief. With the consent of his cabinet, the Commander in Chief was empowered to disband any portion of the National Guard and Sharpshooters.

The National Guard consisted of four companies organized by order of the Commander in Chief. The commander in chief was empowered to organize Sharpshooter units. Although entitled to similar benefits as the National Guard, the Sharpshooter units were not part of the National Guard forces. The National Guard was organized into companies, battalions and regiments. Battalions consisted of two or more companies; regiments consisted of two or more battalions. Companies were organized with one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant and consisted of approximately 37 to 100 enlisted men.

Field officers of a regiment were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major for each battalion. The regimental staff was appointed by the commanding officer and consisted of adjutant, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer, one surgeon and one chaplain, each with the rank of captain. An adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant was appointed for each battalion. 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.

The Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii passed Act 8 in 1896 to define the military related duties and powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The act designated the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the chief administrative officer of the military forces of the Republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized, with the approval of the commander in chief to establish and prescribe rules and regulations for the National Guard, to appoint and convene general courts martial, to review the findings of general and regimental courts martial, and to countersign all military commissions signed by the President. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was responsible for all military expenditures.

Act 49 approved by the president on May 27, 1896 amended Act 20 passed in 1895. The field and staff officers and noncommissioned staff of a National Guard regiment were revised. The field officers of a regiment were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, with one major for each battalion. The staff of the commanding officer of the regiment was appointed by him and consisted of one surgeon with rank of major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer and one chaplain, each with rank of captain. The noncommissioned staff of the regiment consisted of one regimental sergeant major, one battalion sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one ordnance sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two color sergeants and one chief musician with rank of sergeant major.

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Act 30 of the 1898 Laws of the Republic of Hawaii amended previous legislation relating to the National Guard and Sharpshooters enlistment and discharges from service. Commissioned officers were empowered to administer the oaths of loyalty all members were required to take.

From 1898 to 1900, the legal status of the National Guard was in doubt with the annexation of Hawaii into the United States on August 12, 1898. The United States military viewed the National Guard of Hawaii as a local military organization without legal sanction. The commander of the National Guard of Hawaii, Colonel Fisher assumed that the organization was sanctioned as a state national guard unit.

On September 1, 1898 the National Guard of Hawaii was reorganized. Colonel Fisher ordered the disbandment of all National Guard companies and reenlisted them as new volunteer companies pledging allegiance to the United States. All regular troops of the National Guard were mustered out of service in September 1898. A New York volunteer company resumed the duties of the regular troops of the National Guard of Hawaii.

The reorganized volunteer companies of the National Guard of Hawaii maintained drill routines and participated in parades. On December 12, 1899 the government called the National Guard of Hawaii to active duty during a bubonic plague epidemic. The Public Health authorities ordered a quarantine and declared martial law in the Chinatown. Shortly after the fire in Chinatown on January 20, 1900 a detention camp was established at Kalihi and placed under the control of the National Guard. National Guardsmen remained on active duty until February 1900.

On June 14, 1900 the Republic of Hawaii officially ended and the Hawaiian Islands became a Territory of the United States. The National Guard of Hawaii then became an official part of the military system of the United States.

The following sources were used to prepare the administrative history:

Board of Health Annual Reports 1893-1900.

Executive and Advisory Councils, Provisional Government & Republic of Hawaii. Minutes and Proceedings, 1893-1895.

Kelekona, Kahikona. 1906. Kaluaikoolau, Piilani, Alo Ehu Poka.

Organic Act. An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii Act of April 30, 1900, C 339, 31 Stat 141.

Records of the National Guard, Sharpshooters and the Military Commission.

Roster Legislatures of Hawaii, 1841-1918.

Session Laws - 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

Warfield, C.L. History of the National Guard of Hawaii.

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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
Military and Navy Department 1844-1893
National Guard 1900-1918

FINDING AIDS: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

M-47. Charles E. Frasher. Discharges from Company B, 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.
M-43. Sanford B. Dole Papers 1894-1899.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Secretary of War and the Navy Reports to the Legislature. 1854-1862. Report of the Major Commanding the King's Guard and Volunteer Forces to the Commander in Chief. 1884.
See GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS CARD FILE - HAWAII (KINGDOM) ARMY.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Warfield, Charles Lamoreaux. History of the National Guard.
(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
 Hawaiian Cavalry
 Honolulu Rifles
 Military Commission, 1895
 National Guard
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SUBJECT INDEX

Army, Hawaiian
Citizens Guard
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Hawaiian Guards
Honolulu Rifles
Household Guard
Liliuokalani, Queen
Military Commission
National Guard, Hawaii
Sharpshooters

UNPROCESSED RECORDS

Minister of the Interior. Register of Firearms Licenses, 1896-1898.
Department of the Attorney General, Marshal's Office.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 127 **ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.** 1886-1891; 1893-1896. 5 linear inches.
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 President Sanford B. Dole as Commander in Chief of the military forces of the Provisional Government and the Republic. Typescript of the 1886-1896 letterbook is available.
LETTERPRESS VOLUME IN VERY FRAGILE CONDITION. DO NOT ISSUE. USE TYPESCRIPT.
- 128 **INCOMING LETTERS TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.** 1893-1900. 10 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically and date from 1893 to 1900.
Contains letters from the Adjutant General, Marshal, National Guard officers, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hawaiian Legation in Washington, D.C. Also contains inventories of ordnance, commissary, supplies, payroll, rosters of companies, and draft orders. A list of government employees enlisted in the National Guard, Citizens Guard and Sharpshooter units is filed with June 1897 incoming letters.
- 129 **GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE REBELLION OF 1895.** 1895. 1 linear inch.
Arranged by type of expense listed below and chronologically thereunder.
Lists military expenditures for payroll, commissary, quartermaster, ordnance, medical, police department, legal expenses and the Military Commission.
- 130 **ARTICLES OF WAR.** ca. 1893. 0.5 linear inch.
Arranged numerically by article number and was probably written in 1893.
Contains the general rules and regulations governing military discipline, duties of officers and soldiers, and guard duty.
- 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, Regimental commander and company captains.

- 131 **INCOMING LETTERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.** February 1893 - November 1893. 4 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically.
Letters are addressed to Colonel John H. Soper, the Adjutant of the National Guard of Hawaii. Correspondents are National Guard company officers writing about discharges, court martials, drills, parades, transfers, furloughs and drill attendance. Contains July 1893 reports of the National Guard expedition to Kauai to capture Koolau the leper at Kalalau Valley. Letters were formerly bound in a scrap book.
- 132 **REGIMENTAL SPECIAL ORDERS.** 1893-1897. 5 linear inches; 3 volumes.
Arranged chronologically and consists of three letterpress volumes dated 1893, 1894, and 1895-1897. Index to names and subjects precedes the letter copies of handwritten and typewritten orders and letters of Colonels John Soper and J. Fisher as commanding officers of the First Regiment of National Guard of Hawaii. Orders and letters concern election of officers, promotions, duty assignments, court martials, parades and drills.
- 152 **REGIMENTAL ORDERS AND LETTERS.** 1894-1904. 5 linear inches; 4 volumes.
Arranged chronologically and consists of four letterpress volumes dated 1894-1895, 1895-1900, 1895-1898, and 1900-1904.
Press copies of handwritten and typewritten orders and letters relating to administration of all units, election 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 has no 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 parades. Documents National Guard participation in ceremonies such as the raising of the United States flag in Hawaii in August 1898 and the inauguration of Sanford B. Dole as governor of the Territory of Hawaii in June 1900.

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- 133 **ORDERS AND LETTERS OF COMPANY B.** 1893-1899. 2 linear inches; 2 volumes.
Arranged chronologically: January 1893-May 1897 and May 1897-October 1899.
Press copies of handwritten and typewritten copies of orders and letters of Company B, First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii relating to drills, parades, duty assignments, discharges, promotions, shooting matches and personnel transfers.
- 134 **DAILY REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.** 1898. 1 linear inch; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Entries date from January 1 to August 28, 1898 and contain daily reports of the Officer of the day to the Regiment commander. Reports relate to guard duty, passes, parades, inspections and arrests.
- 135 **DAILY REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE GUARD.** 1899. 0.5 linear inch; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Daily entries for December 1899 only made by the Commander of the guard to the Officer of the day reporting any incidents during guard watches. Includes a list of National Guardsmen taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath printed in English and Hawaiian is pasted on the front page with signatures of the men and their rank.
- 136 **COURT MARTIAL ORDERS.** 1895-1896. 2 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains routine court martial orders for military personnel from May 1895 to February 1896.
Military Commission court martial orders and proceedings are not contained in this series. See subgroup titled Military Commission, 1895 in this finding aid.
- 137 **COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHN GOOD.** 1896; 1898. 2.5 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically.
Captain Good of Company E, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. Contains court martial proceedings of Captain Good and the proceedings of an 1898 court of inquiry into Good's 1896 court martial. Index to proceedings is filed in the July 1896 folder.

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- 138 **ROSTER OF NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS ENTITLED TO MEDALS.** 1893- 1900.
0.5 linear inch; 1 volume.
Arranged by date of enlistment.
Lists rank, name, company, and five year expiration date from date of enlistment.
- 156 **PERSONNEL ROSTERS.** 1893-1914. 16 linear inches; 16 volumes.
Rosters for 1893-1906 are arranged by company and alphabetically by last name. Rosters for 1907-1914 are arranged by company, rank and alphabetically by last name.
Lists name, rank, date of appointment, date of enlistment, discharge date, unit assignment, drill attendance and previous military service information. Numbers adjacent to names in the rosters for 1893-1906 are page number citations to the Personnel Roll, 1893-1906.
- 157 **PERSONNEL ROLL.** 1893-1906. 4 linear inches; 1 volume.
Arrangement appears to be chronological by enlistment date. Index to names in 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 personal names in the Personnel Rosters for 1893 to 1906 are page number citations to this roll.
- 139 **INDEX TO MILITARY COMMISSIONS.** 1893-1900. 0.25 linear inch; 1 volume
Arranged alphabetically by last name.
Lists name, rank, company assignment, date of rank and page number to Commission Book, which was not located in the Vault. Does not index military commission book in the National Guard 1900-1918 records.

SHARPSHOOTERS 1893-1898

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The First Company of Sharpshooters was informally organized on April 18, 1893 to further the cause of annexation of the Provisional Government to the United States.

Act 46 passed on August 18, 1893 sanctioned the organization of Sharpshooter units by the President of the Provisional Government subject to the approval of the Executive Council. The Sharpshooter units were organized independently of the National Guard of Hawaii, were not subject to drills and did not have to wear uniforms unless called to active duty. The Sharpshooter units were not assigned to any battalion or regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii.

In January 1895, Hawaiian citizens loyal to Queen Liliuokalani attempted to overthrow the government of the Republic of Hawaii in order to restore the constitutional monarchy. The Sharpshooters were detailed to various locations in the city and outskirts of Honolulu during the rebellion. The Sharpshooters established headquarters at Central Union Church on January 6, 1895 and remained on active duty until January 16, 1895. While on active duty Sharpshooter units were detailed to positions at Moiliili, Manoa Valley, Nuuanu Valley, Pauoa Valley, Kaalawai, Koko Head, Waialae Bay, Hanauma Bay, Makapuu Point, and Waianae to quell the rebellion. The Sharpshooters were also assigned to guard Kawaiahao Church and prisoners at the Iolani Barracks.

The Sharpshooter company of the National Guard disbanded in September 1898 shortly after Hawaii's annexation to the United States. Following the disbandment of the Sharpshooters former members reorganized into a non military organization called the Honolulu Rifle Association.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

140 MINUTES. April 1893-November 1898. 3 linear inches; 3 volumes.

Arranged chronologically.

Contains bylaws of the Sharpshooters and newspaper clippings of shooting events and target practices. Provides evidentiary information about the establishment, organization, functions, activities and disbandment of the Sharpshooters. Lists names, dates and shooting scores. Also contains some marksmanship records.

SHARPSHOOTERS 1893-1898

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 141 **CORRESPONDENCE.** 1893-1898. 0.25 linear inch.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains a memorandum detailing the Sharpshooter company activities during the Rebellion of 1895, correspondence regarding shooting matches, social events and membership. Includes muster roll dated April 18, 1893, an agreement to use the Honolulu Rifle Association rifle range, bylaws of the Sharpshooters Company, mustering out banquet announcement and a certificate of service.
- 142 **RIFLE REPORTS.** 1896. 0.5 linear inch.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains "exemption from the payment of the license fee for firearms" forms, reports of rifles issued to Sharpshooters and schedule of government rifles. Information includes rifle manufacturer, serial numbers, condition of rifle and name of person rifle issued to.
- 143 **TARGET PRACTICE REPORTS.** 1897-1898. 10 linear inches; scorebooks and scorecards.
Arranged chronologically by date of shooting match.
Score cards and scorebooks lists name, date and scores.
Contains Sharpshooters medals and bars list and Sharpshooter ribbons.
- 144 **FINANCIAL RECORDS.** 1894-1898. 3 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains receipts for services rendered to and materials purchased by the Sharpshooters. Receipts from Honolulu organizations such as the Honolulu Rifle Association, H.F. Wichman Jeweler and Silversmith, Hawaiian Star Newspaper, Hobron Newman & Company Druggist, Wall Nichols Company, Fashion Stables, Hawaiian Gazette, Lewers and Cooke Lumber Dealers, E.O. Hall and Sons, and the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Items purchased include medals, bars, rifles, ammunition and newspaper announcements for meetings.
- 145 **ENLISTMENT APPLICATIONS.** 1894-1898. 3 linear inches.
Arranged alphabetically by personal name.
Contains enlistment applications to join the National Guard Sharpshooters company. Lists name, occupation, residence and age of applicant.

MILITARY COMMISSION 1895

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

In January 1895, approximately 200 people were arrested for active or passive complicity in a rebellion to overthrow the government of the Republic of Hawaii and restore the constitutional monarchy of Queen Liliuokalani. Among those arrested included the Queen, David Kawananakoa, Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole (nephews of the Queen), and Robert Wilcox. Of the 200 people arrested, 189 were tried for treason by a Military Commission.

The Military Commission was convened by authority of Special Order Number 25 - Order for a Military Commission issued by the General Headquarters of the Republic of Hawaii Adjutant General's Office on January 16, 1895. The Military Commission was ordered to meet on January 17, 1895 for the trial of prisoners charged with treason against the Republic of Hawaii. Officers appointed to sit on the Military Commission were Colonel William Austin Whiting, Lieutenant Colonel J.H. Fisher, Captains C.W. Ziegler, J.M. Camara, J.W. Pratt, W.C. Wilder, Jr., William A. Kinney, and Lieutenant J.W. Jones. The order was issued and signed by Adjutant General John Harris Soper. Special Order Number 31 issued by Adjutant General Soper appointed Captain A.G.M. Robertson to relieve Captain W.A. Kinney as Judge Advocate on the Military Commission.

On February 8, 1895 legislation was enacted empowering the commander in chief to designate the marshal to carry out sentences prescribed by the Military Commission. Act 18 designated that any jail, prison or place designated by the President or Commander in Chief in the Republic of Hawaii be used a place of imprisonment or detention for any person convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by the Military Commission.

The practice of using military commissions as authorized tribunals in time of war started with the United States Army around 1847. Military commissions were described by the United States War Department Judge Advocate General in 1865 as "indispensable for the punishment of public crimes in regions where other courts had ceased to exist, and in cases of which the local criminal courts could not legally take cognizance or...were incompetent to pass upon."

The Military Commission was dissolved by General Order Number 22 issued on March 18, 1895 by the Adjutant General's Office.

MILITARY COMMISSION 1895

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- 146 **COURT MARTIAL CASE FILES.** 1895. 5 linear inches.
Arranged numerically by case number.
Contains 189 general court martial orders detailing charges, specifications, pleas, arraignments, verdicts and sentences of defendants. Queen Liliuokalani's general court martial order number is 60. Robert Wilcox's court martial order number is 52.
- 147 **MINUTES.** 1895. 2 linear inches; 1 volume.
Arranged chronologically.
Contains orders, minutes of court martial proceedings, lists of witnesses and defendants noting acquittals, fines, imprisonment and suspension of sentence. Concerns Hawaiian citizens charged with treason against the government of the Republic of Hawaii. Defendant list contains name, court martial order number and defendant's sentence.
- 148 **PROCEEDINGS.** 1895. 18 linear inches.
Arranged chronologically.
Transcript of the Military Commission trial proceedings against Hawaiian citizens charged with treason against the government of the Republic of Hawaii. Includes the trial of Queen Liliuokalani, Robert Wilcox and 187 others. The Hawaiian text and translation of Queen Liliuokalani's speech appears on February 8, 1895 in the Proceedings.

SERIES INVENTORY

<u>SERIES NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIES</u>
127	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
128	INCOMING LETTERS TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
	BOX 1 January 1893 - December 1895
	BOX 2 January 1896 - June 1900
Box 3 } *129	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE REBELLION OF 1895
	BOX 1
130	ARTICLES OF WAR
131	INCOMING LETTERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL February - November 1893
132	REGIMENTAL SPECIAL ORDERS 1893; 1894; 1895-1897
133	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF COMPANY B January 1893 - May 1897 May 1897 - October 1899
134	DAILY REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY
135	DAILY REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE GUARD
136	COURT MARTIAL ORDERS October 1895; February - August 1896
137	COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHN GOOD July 1896 May 1898
138	ROSTER OF NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS ENTITLED TO MEDALS
139	INDEX TO MILITARY COMMISSIONS SHARPSHOOTERS
140	MINUTES Volume 1 1893-1894 Volume 2 1894-1897 Volume 3 1898-1898
141	CORRESPONDENCE 1893-1898
142	RIFLE REPORTS
143	TARGET PRACTICE REPORTS Scorebooks 1893-1898 Scorecards April - September 1898
144	FINANCIAL RECORDS 1894-1897
145	ENLISTMENT APPLICATIONS MILITARY COMMISSION, 1895
146	COURT MARTIAL CASE FILES 1-189
147	MINUTES
148	PROCEEDINGS January 17 - January 23, 1895 January 24 - February 1, 1895 February 2 - February 16, 1895 February 18 - March 1, 1895

SHELF LIST

<u>SERIES NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIES</u>
127	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
128	INCOMING LETTERS TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
	January 1893 - December 1895
	January 1896 - June 1900
	<i>Payroll, Jan + May 1893</i>
*129	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE REBELLION OF 1895
130	ARTICLES OF WAR
131	INCOMING LETTERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
	February - November 1893
132	REGIMENTAL SPECIAL ORDERS
	1893
	1894
	1895-1897
133	ORDERS AND LETTERS OF COMPANY B
	January 1893 - May 1897
	May 1897 - October 1899
134	DAILY REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY
135	DAILY REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE GUARD
136	COURT MARTIAL ORDERS
	COURT MARTIAL ORDERS
	October 1895; February - August 18
137	COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHN GOOD
	July 1896
	May 1898
138	ROSTER OF NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS ENTITLED TO MEDALS
139	INDEX TO MILITARY COMMISSIONS

SHLF LIST

<u>SERIES NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIES</u>
140	SHARPSHOOTERS MINUTES Volume 1 1893-1894 Volume 2 1894-1897 Volume 3 1898-1898
141	CORRESPONDENCE 1893-1898
142	RIFLE REPORTS
143	TARGET PRACTICE REPORTS Scorebooks 1893-1898 Scorecards April - September 1898
144	FINANCIAL RECORDS 1894-1897
145	ENLISTMENT APPLICATIONS
146	MILITARY COMMISSION, 1895 COURT MARTIAL CASE FILES 1-189
147	MINUTES
148	PROCEEDINGS January 17 - January 23, 1895 January 24 - February 1, 1895 February 2 - February 16, 1895 February 18 - March 1, 1895

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