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"MY BARRACKS" BECOME HISTORIC SOIL

Letter of Theodor C. Heuck
Translation by Mrs. Arthur Hormann
Notes by Jane Silverman

Theodor C. Heuck, a young man of twenty, arrived in Honolulu from Hamburg in 1850. He was on his way to California, but the horrible memory of his long, hazardous sea voyage from Australia and the possibility, "...one can make money here, two to three dollars a day..."¹ evidently convinced him that he should stay in Honolulu. Heuck started as a carpenter, then went into designing buildings. The Royal Mausoleum and Iolani Barracks are two of his government buildings which still stand. He founded a merchandising business, importing goods from Europe, and was immersed in the political and social life of the Hawaiian Kingdom. He served as consul for Hanover, Denmark, and the North German Republic, and was an elected member of the Hawaiian legislature. He enthusiastically participated in the first fancy dress ball in Honolulu for the young king, Alexander Liholiho, and as an amateur musician performed at the palace.

Theodor Heuck's gossipy letters, mainly to his sister Auguste in Germany, a scrapbook, a few drawings, and journal accounts in a fine German script constitute the Theodor C. Heuck Collection in the Public Archives. Many of these letters have been translated by Mrs. Arthur Hormann. This letter on the barracks mutiny and one on the Kalakaua election riots deal principally with public events. Other letters display a cosmopolitan view of the mercantile and social life of Honolulu from 1850 to 1874.

Honolulu Sept. 10, 1873

My beloved ones at home,

So--to top it all we have a revolution etc. This is something! Let us have a murder, some fire with accompanying devastations, an earthquake and the story will be at an end.

As ridiculous as the whole affair seems to be, a grave situation is behind it. Last Sunday, Sept. 7th the soldiers in the barracks revolted--some of them had been confined there for some light misdemeanor; they were furnished secretly with tools to break open the doors.² Their military instructor, an Hungarian³ met them with a drawn sword--he was struck down, the higher commander⁴ arrived to reinstate order and he met with the same fate. The Adjutant General⁵ arrived and finally the Governor⁶ himself. They met the same fate and at the end these 'four high officials' were incarcerated and the insurgents made their preparations; they threw the poor chiefs out, the doors were barred and they entrenched themselves in the barracks.

Forty soldiers,--yes--only forty men revolted against the power of the whole kingdom! During the night they got hold of four cannons

from the Palace yard. They were provided with enough provisions and ammunition right within the barracks to hold out for some time. The seriousness of the situation is the fact that the sympathy of the people is with the revolt; they were massed around the barracks; they incited each other by exchanging words with those inside. Soldiers with weapons guarded the towers and battlement. Right within the entrance opposite the gate, the cannons were set up heavily loaded with ammunition up to the mouth and manned with soldiers ready to shoot.

The waterpipes which furnish the barracks with this most essential means of subsistence had been locked off but water in quantity, brandy and whisky, were furnished over the walls by friends--and in the darkness of night, a whole wagonload of provisions were given to them. You will ask where was the Government during all this time? Why were the people not forced to put down their weapons immediately by promising that justice would be granted them if there was just cause for complaint. First surrender the weapons, then confer.

The Government showed its boundless weakness in this case; one has seen that the present fraudulent setup is good for nothing. Too conservative, timid people are at the rudder.

Nothing like this could have happened under the last king.⁷ Certainly in less than an hour's time everything would have been settled!

The present king⁸ had just recovered from a severe illness which had been caused by heavy drinking; the crown negotiated with the revolt; What is the outlook for our security, how much incentive for more calamities! One is afraid that the spilling of only one drop of blood would cause a bloody revolt by the natives against the whites and this fear is justified.

The soldiers are desperate on account of the severe treatment by their instructor and they are a slovenly gang, idlers. They are a bad lot who have nothing to lose, who are too childish to understand subordination correctly, who are only one step above a brutal animal or criminal. It seems the soldiers have been also mistreated by the present adjutant general, C. H. Judd, bad and scanty fare etc. etc. They insist that these two of their superiors are to be dismissed before they will lay down their weapons.

Sunday, Monday⁹ and Tuesday passed, hour by hour the affair became more serious and repugnant. The soldiers and their supporters became more and more defiant and the Government showed itself more and more helpless by the inactivity of its advisors! Two warships were in the harbor, an American¹⁰ and a Russian¹¹ one; the foreigners became more and more impatient; now we see clearly that the crown stands for nothing. Forty men can defy the whole caboodle!

The question is, will the Government engage the help of the warships to restore peace to the country? But then everything is lost. A government that is helpless with such a bagatelle is not worth serving! Now, here is a 'kingdom' an independent government, a prince as good as anyone else, ministers who are reluctant to surrender their \$5,000 positions.

So once again one takes counsel in the high--in the highest, the very highest circles. A king who is kept on his feet by sherry with

eggs. A minister, the advocate general of the State, judge of the highest court, the whole counselling body of the state, police chief, politicians of all sorts attend the assembly of the solons with the most serious faces. It is a matter of 'to be or not to be.' How to take this barracks, this fort, this world of forty men, to gain victory without danger to anyone. To be sure there are the Royal proclamations.¹² Yes, one has imitated the French, the plebiscite is nothing new. They talk big and dress up the nothingness with beautiful phrases--'benevolent amnesty', 'we don't want sabotage'--that certainly will win them over!

And sure enough--sixteen¹³ men take off. However, twenty-four frightful men say: 'Aole' (no) and so everyone suspects blood, corpses, slaughter and total destruction.

Twenty-four bloodthirsty enemies in the barracks and how many thousands (pardon--hundreds) sit outside smoking and chatting, men, women and children, old men with dogs and their fleas included. Now things become really serious!--

But halt! We do have a volunteer corps;¹⁴ the battalions of the volunteers who are bound by the Charter to restore order at a time of dire need. Rifle corps, an artillery brigade and a cavalry corp and Zouaves! Well, fall in line! Unfortunately the good men are not at home. However, I did see yesterday the nucleus of these courageous men--pale faces, about fourteen riflemen with weapons up to their teeth and about ten patriotic horses which carried as many knights, only at the moment I could not figure out how they would storm the walls of the barracks on horses! But all my respect for the high strategy. I am not a soldier and don't know anything about it.--Now the fort is ours!--Fourteen riflemen have encircled it, i.e. at a convenient distance--the ten knights on their horses have been ordered to blockade the streets on four corners (without being a cavalryman or a horse I figure that is: $2\frac{1}{2}$ pairs for each corner) so that will restrict twenty-four red rebels to the unfortunate inner world of the barracks; now they will not be able to encircle us, the residence, the metropolis of the kingdom.

Grave earnestness and bright moonshine pervade the possible field of battle--and the rebels in the blood red trousers of their uniforms sit on the towers and the walls where they are on guard. Usually trim when on duty they have now, however, shed their coats, are barefooted and even sometimes barelegged for it is southwind and very hot. They smoke leisurely and so that they can claim to have given 'fire' they ask for 'fire' for their pipes from those outside; they also get other things the same way.

Midnight has passed. The ghost hour is of little importance with all the high-minded 'ghosts' who are on watch;----the twenty-four men and ten horses outside think of 'mother' or how much nicer it would be in bed instead of on watch. Among the 24 terrible ones inside in a more terrible nest circulates the whisky bottle--then--what a misfortune, one of the heavily laden rifles goes off and----what agility is shown among the ones who just had thoughts of mother, off and gone over the fence, around the corner, over the field away, away and from a safe distance one can hear: 'You two dozen traitors why do you

frighten us so, why don't you surrender?'

And again, on the fourth day, the sun rose over this oppressed kingdom but the barracks had not been opened yet. Well, then one decided to have one more consultation and love for their fellowmen and peace touched the heart of the authorities! And then the King spoke thus: 'Let three of the worst in the barracks come to me so that we can find what is right.' The three came, looked into their king's face and were happy: 'Oh, King, remove the adjutant general (Judd) and the unpronounceable one (the Hungarian instructor) and we will forget everything.'¹⁵

And thus it happened today at noon. The Zouaves were dismissed--four days and nights it took to fathom that out. The government yielded to the barracks and peace was restored--as long as it lasts.

Soon after I went to the barracks to look at things for myself. I might say 'my barracks' for they were built according to my plans as many of the public buildings here but at the time I did not dream that they were impregnable and would become a piece of historic soil.

I naturally expected to see mutineers under strict supervision and disarmed, the barracks manned by others well disciplined and the Hawaiian flag fluttering over it--but nothing of that.

Before the building as well as in the inner court, in all the rooms was a dense crowd of all kinds of folks, men and women and drunken soldiers. Everything helter-skelter laughing and noisy. The soldiers behaved boastfully and impudently; they still carried their weapons, often too, some discharged them here and there outside, right into the air; the ammunition had been removed from the cannons but they imitated the exercise of loading and firing of the cannons time after time, a foolish game accompanied by the roaring laughter and mockery of all. A scoundrel, a soldier with a ridiculously old three-cornered hat posed on the wall and sang an improvised song in the style of an old mele, using vulgar gestures. Nowhere order, wild and hateful speeches against the haole and many a poorly suppressed glance of hatred in the eyes. I know these people so well because I understand their language well and thus I notice things which escape others.

Yes, peace prevails now--as long as it lasts. These prejudices of the natives against the haole have existed for some time--it is not any more the way it used to be; I find great changes here and it won't improve under the present king and such a weak government. The ceding of the Pearl River Bay¹⁶ has embittered a great part of the population which is still more aggravated by the talk of a possible annexation by the United States. The people themselves are not capable of judging such questions. The demagogues and people who act out of egoistic purposes (such haole as J. O. Carter,¹⁷ Godfrey Rhodes¹⁸ and others) may mean well and are only mistaken; they play with fire by intriguing underhandedly and in the newspapers and in speeches in public gatherings against the government and its friends; the scorn against the haole becomes very bitter...

Behind all of this is a secret grim opponent who works in the dark! Kamehameha V had his Prince Lunailo, King Lunailo has his Prince D. Kalakaua!¹⁹

... ..

Sept. 12, 1873

On Sept. 10th I reported that the request of the soldiers to have the two officers discharged was granted and peace and order in the barracks was restored at noon of that day.--But only too soon the old state of affairs was reestablished; the rebels continued to show mistrust and they asked for guarantees that their requests had been granted and they also wanted the security that they would not be persecuted in any way. They did not want to vacate the barracks, they would hold them to the last with weapons in their hands! Soon the same conditions as before prevailed; they showed defiance and disdain to all authority. They obtained powder from the palace yard from where they also had taken the cannons and during the night they manufactured about 2,000 cartridges, they used the lead of the water pipes in the barracks to manufacture cannon balls from it. Consider how all this could have been possible:--an open mutiny lasting five days--no power to suppress it immediately. The rebels advance from the barracks to the palace grounds--always keeping a distance of a few thousand paces--they procure cannons and powder for themselves and nobody prevents them. Nobody is there to guard these things and to take them into safety. The people cheer them and encourage the soldiers; there prevails complete anarchy! Fearing the worst the Government gave in all around but since they had no means of getting possession of the barracks and the weapons, the rebels and their followers were more and more demoralized!

I went to the barracks this morning to convince myself whether the above mentioned rumor and the article referring to it in the Nukou²⁰ could be substantiated. At the entrance to the barracks I met Governor Dominis, the highest in command, showing a serious almost anxious face. I expressed the desire to inspect 'my' barracks. We entered, walked through all the rooms with the exception of that where the rebels had stored their ammunition. Under the pretext of wanting to show me the whole establishment the Governor asked to have this room opened also and this superior official received the bold answer: 'No, we won't surrender the key.' And that was that. The soldiers just had their breakfast, some cleaned their weapons, others cast cannon balls and made cartridges. The Major of the Guard on duty, Moehonua, who had been sent to the barracks by the Government to keep order sat in the guard-room at the table, alone, his head worriedly supported by his hands. One could have taken him as a prisoner.--Afternoon came and with it the proclamation of the King which dissolved the whole ridiculous and expensive soldier caboodle with the exception of the band--giving assurance to each who deserved it an honorable discharge (which will mean to all without exception)--Now the affair was finished; the King's person was used as a man of straw by the weaklings to get out of the dilemma. Common sense and strong nerves were non-existent. Generals, majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, the Adjutant General and soldiers, in short, big shots and not so big ones of our 'army' of circa 150 men evaporated and with them--which is the greatest advantage in this affair--an irresponsible wastefulness of \$30 to \$35,000 per year for this dangerous frivolity of a small poor wretched make believe kingdom!

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NOTES

1. His first letter home from Honolulu, February 17, 1850.
2. The best moment-by-moment account of this mutiny is Richard A. Greer, "Mutiny in the Royal Barracks," Pacific Historical Review, November, 1962.
3. Captain Joseph Jajczay. The king had been looking for a military instructor in Europe, but no account of how Captain Jajczay was hired is at hand.
4. I am unable to identify this person.
5. Charles H. Judd had been appointed Adjutant General the previous February. Queen Emma says that the king had called in John O. Dominis, Adjutant General, on February 5 and asked him to resign, then immediately filled out a commission for Charles Judd and that the Minister of War, Charles Bishop, had refused to sign that commission for two weeks. See Queen Emma to Eugen Hasslocher, February 7 and 17, 1873, in the Hasslocher Collection, Hawaii State Archives.
6. John O. Dominis.
7. Lot Kamehameha, who died December 11, 1872.
8. William C. Lunalilo, who was recuperating at Waikiki. He died just five months later, on February 3, 1874.
9. "Monday the men were quiet, relieving the guards at the Prison and at the Treasury," (Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 13, 1874).
10. United States surveying ship Portsmouth.
11. Russian corvette Askold.
12. Tuesday a message from the king was read to the mutineers ordering them to return to duty or be dismissed from the service, give up their arms and leave the barracks (Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 20, 1873).
13. "Thirteen marched out, surrendered to Gov. Dominis and were sent to the Armory," (Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 13, 1873).
14. The Honolulu Rifles and the Hawaiian Cavalry, haole volunteer companies.
15. After Lunalilo told them to submit to law and trust to his clemency, the soldiers stacked arms and submitted to orders of Major Moehonua (Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 13, 1873).
16. The Hawaiian government was negotiating the ceding of Pearl River Bay in a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Local opposition was so vocal that on November 14, 1873, King Lunalilo and the cabinet decided to withdraw the offer (Ralph S. Kuykendall, The Hawaiian Kingdom, 1854-1874 (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1953), p. 256).
17. An American and a brother of H. A. P. Carter, he spoke and wrote strongly against it (Kuykendall, op. cit., pp. 255-56).
18. An Englishman, opposed to American influence in Hawaii, he spoke to an Hawaiian audience at Kaunakapili Church on June 30, saying the cession would be the beginning of the end of Hawaiian independence.
19. Queen Emma stated her belief that Col. David Kalakaua was actually directing the mutineers by hand signals, apparently at the time of an informal inquiry held on Tuesday (Kaleleonalani to Dearest Coz, September 10, 1873, Queen Emma Collection, Hawaii State Archives).
20. The Hawaiian News, a semi-weekly newspaper in English and Hawaiian, edited by Walter Murray Gibson.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN HAWAII, 1848-1962

by

Robert C. Schmitt

Official birth and death statistics for Hawaii go back to the 1840's. These data are often inaccurate and incomplete. Many of the figures lie buried in long-forgotten reports, disregarded by historians and demographers. Nevertheless, these data mirror with surprising fidelity the changing fortunes of the Kingdom, Republic, Territory and State of Hawaii. Expressed as simple vital rates, they provide an exceptionally useful and objective measure of the social, demographic, economic, and medical development of the Islands.

The Compilation of Vital Statistics

Knowledge of vital trends in Hawaii before the 1830's is either scanty or non-existent. The record is particularly hazy for the pre-contact period, from the earliest habitation of Hawaii more than 2,000 years ago to the arrival of Captain Cook in 1778.¹ Information for the years following Cook's visit is more plentiful. An unpublished manuscript by Romanzo Adams, in fact, has tried to reconstruct the statistical record back to 1778,² although other authorities have expressed doubts.³

The rapid depopulation that followed the first contact did much to stimulate interest in vital statistics. Perhaps 300,000 Hawaiians lived in the Islands at the time of Cook's visit. Forty-five years later they numbered fewer than 135,000. The first complete official census, taken in 1850, reported a population of only 84,165, including 1,572 non-Hawaiians.⁴ This decline became a cause of considerable concern.

The earliest contemporary figures on Island fertility and mortality are those compiled by missionaries. In 1835, they passed a resolution specifying "...that a register be kept at each station of all the births and deaths, as far as they come within our knowledge, to be embodied in the annual report of the stations."⁵ Although coverage remained incomplete, the Rev. W. P. Alexander, some time before 1838, "...with considerable pains ascertained the births and deaths of a large section and estimated that there are annually 6,838 deaths and 3,335 births on the entire group..."⁶

The official collection of vital statistics was first authorized a few years later. A law enacted on June 7, 1839 and approved on November 9, 1840 instructed the tax officers to "...take a yearly account of the deaths and births, by which it may be ascertained whether the people of the kingdom are really diminishing in numbers or not."⁷

After it became apparent that the tax officials were not heeding this mandate, responsibility was transferred to the newly created Department of Public Instruction. An act approved on April 27, 1846 charged the minister of public instruction "...with the stated enumeration of the inhabitants of this kingdom, of whom it shall be his duty

to make a complete census...including an annual bill of mortality, and of the natural increase."⁸ An amendment signed on August 7, 1850 provided for the appointment of local registrars "...from among the school teachers, or other suitable persons...", to be paid two cents for every event recorded "...if deemed correct."⁹ Legislation approved on May 17, 1859 required parents to notify the registrar of births within a period of three months, and the nearest relative to notify the registrar of deaths within a one-week period, under penalty of a \$1.00 fine.¹⁰ An amendment dated January 10, 1865 assigned the functions of district registrar to school agents.¹¹

Responsibility for birth and death registration was transferred to health officials in 1896. "An Act for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages," passed by the 1896 legislature, directed the Board of Health to appoint registrars for each district, listed items to be recorded, and set penalties for non-reporting.¹² Legislation approved on April 19, 1913 created the position of Registrar-General.¹³ The Bureau of Vital Statistics, later named the Office of Health Statistics and now known as the Research, Planning and Statistics Office of the Department of Health, was established by the 1937 Territorial legislature.¹⁴ A model Public Health Statistics Act was approved on May 19, 1949.¹⁵

Statistics compiled by these agencies have typically been published in annual or biennial reports. Birth and death totals for 1848, the first year with reasonably complete statistical coverage, appeared in conjunction with the 1849 census results.¹⁶ A similar tabulation was issued for 1849.¹⁷ From 1851 to 1863, annual totals appeared in reports of the Board of Education, often in considerable geographic detail.¹⁸ After a two-year hiatus, publication of annual data was assumed by the Board of Health, a practice it followed from 1866 to 1877.¹⁹ The Board of Education resumed publication of these data several years later, presenting biennial totals without any geographic breakdown for periods from 1868-1869 to 1888-1889.²⁰ Then, in April 1876, the Board of Health initiated compilation of detailed statistics on deaths occurring in Honolulu, classified by age, sex, nationality, and cause of death.²¹ Birth data were added and the program was extended to the remainder of the Territory in January, 1900.²² Statistics for succeeding years have regularly appeared in the annual reports of the Board (later Department) of Health.²³

Findings

Trends revealed by these data are shown in the accompanying statistical tables. The first table presents a decennial summary of annual averages, from 1848 to 1962. Table 2 gives annual figures for this period. Statistics for Honolulu, from 1852 to 1910, appear in Table 3. In each instance, data are shown for the base population, births, deaths, and crude birth and death rates. These rates--expressed as the number of events annually per 1,000 mid-period civilian population--are being presented here for the first time in this form. Statistical reports prior to 1900 were usually limited to absolute totals. Although later tabulations included rates of one kind

or another, these rates were usually computed either from outdated census totals, postcensal population estimates of dubious accuracy, or population data distorted by the inclusion of large numbers of military personnel. The recent revision of semi-annual civilian population estimates back to 1848 has made the present study possible.²⁴

The birth rate has fluctuated widely during the 114-year period covered by this analysis. It averaged only 21.3 between 1848 and 1859, rose to 41.0 during the 1870's, then subsided. Another crest appeared during the 1920's, when the annual rate averaged 39.5 and reached a modern high of 43.3 in mid-decade. Rates dropped by a third during the following decade, with an average of 26.2 and a low mark (in both 1937 and 1939) of 23.1. Wartime and postwar increases in fertility carried the rate to a maximum of 34.7 in 1953. This peak was followed by a gradual decline, and by 1962 the rate had dropped to 28.5.

Even greater fluctuations occurred in mortality. The crude death rate was 88.0 in 1848, 35.3 in 1852, 105.1 in 1853, and below 25 from 1854 to 1856. The rate rose to 64.6 in 1870, and averaged 51.4 for the decade. By 1900, however, annual mortality had fallen to less than 20 per 1,000 civilian population, and by 1924 had dropped below 15. It continued irregularly downward thereafter, reaching 10 in the early 1930's and an all-time low of 5.3 in 1962. Minor upward surges occurred in 1920, 1929, 1946, and 1960.

Causes of the high level of mortality during the nineteenth century were many and complex. Nineteenth century writers frequently mentioned alcohol, tobacco, sexual promiscuity, idolatry, kahunas, and landlessness as important factors.²⁵ Adams has referred to still others, such as limited knowledge of treatment for certain diseases, poor infant care, breakdown of the old moral order, and incapacitation of entire villages by disease and the resulting disruption of important economic activities.²⁶ Taeuber, describing the pattern of depopulation as "...a normally high mortality and episodic decimation..."²⁷ has summarized the major factors in these words:²⁸

The early diversions of activity from local to market production resulted in the main in a conspicuous consumption among the elite. Social disorganization and individual demoralization were cumulative under the impact of such diverse factors as alcoholism, permissive codes of sex behavior, the erosion and abolition of tabu, and the declining securities in feudal land and labor relations. Then, too, there are persuasive arguments about psychological lethargies and a will to death.

Whatever the associated factors and however complex the adequate explanation, one fact is apparent. The increased mortality associated with intruded diseases and disturbed subsistence production was a direct and major cause of decline. Syphilis was introduced early in the period of contact, and it is presumed to have spread rapidly. Mai okuu, whether cholera or bubonic plague, reputedly halved the population in 1804. Influenza, mumps, measles, whooping cough, and small pox were brought to people who had no resistance to them.

Leprosy became endemic as 'the Chinese disease,' and tuberculosis was a scourge.

Epidemics occurred at frequent intervals. Measles and whooping cough struck in 1848, influenza in 1849, small pox in 1853, scarlet fever in 1870, typhoid fever in 1880, small pox again in 1881, measles again in 1890, Asiatic cholera in 1895, bubonic plague in 1899-1900, yellow fever in 1911, influenza in 1918-1920 (a worldwide pandemic, reaching its peak in Hawaii early in 1920), epidemic meningitis in 1928, and measles again in 1936-1937.²⁹ Major disasters affecting death rates have included the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941 and the tsunami of April 1, 1946 and May 23, 1960.

Reasons underlying changes in fertility are even more difficult to assign definitively. With respect to trends during the nineteenth century, Taeuber has suggested the likelihood of "...a recurrent or localized low fertility associated with venereal disease, epidemics, or malnutrition...Physiological sterility need not imply altered reproductive mores."³⁰ The role of syphilis has been mentioned frequently.³¹ In more recent times, birth rates in Hawaii have paralleled rates on the mainland, dropping during economic recessions and rising in response to economic recovery or the threat of war. Other factors include the changing proportions of women of child-bearing age, shifts in ethnic composition, increasing knowledge of birth control techniques, and a growing acceptance of American family-size ideals.

Accuracy of the Data

It should be emphasized that the foregoing discussion is based on data unadjusted for underregistration, and hence subject to considerable error for years marked by incomplete or inaccurate coverage. This possibility suggests the need for careful evaluation of the adequacy of the underlying data.

The population base used for computation of rates appears to be reasonably correct. Adams, who made a thorough study of the Hawaiian censuses, attested to their accuracy (at least as regards total numbers) for years from 1850 forward.³² The decennial enumerations conducted by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in Hawaii since 1900 likewise seem free of serious defects. The intercensal estimates used in this analysis are recent revisions based on the best available data, and, with the possible exception of 1901-1909, appear to be adequate for most analytic purposes.³³

The birth and death data, unfortunately, inspire much less confidence. Numerous deficiencies mar these series well into the twentieth century. It is significant that Hawaii was not accepted into the U. S. Death Registration Area until 1917, and was excluded from the Birth Registration Area until 1929.³⁴

Officials were aware of these shortcomings from the beginning, and seldom hesitated to express their reservations:

The return of births and deaths for 1851, have been very imperfect, and from two districts on Hawaii, no returns at all have been received.³⁵

...made by native agents, not all fully sensible to the

importance of correctness in the matter, and cannot be relied upon as entirely accurate.³⁶

...unusually imperfect this year 1855...³⁷

This situation, bad as it appeared, soon worsened. Adams wrote: "The records of births and deaths, 1848 to 1860, kept by school teachers under the supervision of competent Ministers of Education, are valuable though incomplete as to districts. After 1860 such reports became almost worthless..."³⁸ Data were left untabulated or unpublished for 1864, 1865, and (except for Honolulu proper) throughout the 1890's.³⁹ Alternate sources sometimes showed variant values for certain years.⁴⁰ Although the official figures indicate a crude birth rate under 25 and a death rate below 30 for most of the years between 1882 and 1900, other evidence suggests rates twice as high: "The age ratios and the age structures of the populations of 1890 and 1896 suggest birth rates of 50 or more per 1,000 total population. If birth rates were at this level and the Hawaiian population was declining, death rates must have been above 50."⁴¹ Official statistics on births, deaths and migration failed to account for 30,500 of the 36,500 increase in population between 1900 and 1910.⁴²

Registration was poor in Honolulu but poorer elsewhere. The Executive Officer of the Board of Health complained in 1897 that "not half of the births in the city are registered."⁴³ Two years later he wrote that "The reports of births, marriages and deaths from most of the districts of the Islands outside of Honolulu are very unsatisfactory."⁴⁴ Mortality returns for rural areas were termed "merely nominal"⁴⁵ and "of very little value from a statistical point of view."⁴⁶

These considerations suggested the desirability of a separate tabulation of data limited to Honolulu proper. These statistics, shown in Table 3, cover the period from 1852, when Honolulu figures first became available, to 1910, when geographic differentials in completeness of registration began to lose their significance. It was hoped that computation of separate data for Honolulu would provide both a check on the admittedly defective all-island rates and a clue to mortality patterns for the period (1890-1899) when published tabulations omitted other areas. As it turned out, however, the Honolulu rates were sometimes lower than the all-island rates, particularly before 1864. During years when the Honolulu rates exceeded those for the entire Kingdom by a sizable margin (1867-1877), the former seemed so unreasonably high and the latter so close to expected values that one suspected that gross misallocation rather than differential completeness was at fault. As noted by the Board of Health:⁴⁷

The death-rate of Honolulu...is unfair; the number of non-residents dying in Honolulu is increasing continually...

The Chinese laborers particularly, find their way to Honolulu when sick, and many die within a few hours after landing.

Non-resident deaths eventually dropped from 11 percent of the total in 1884-1885 to two percent in 1897.⁴⁸

Registration improved considerably after 1910. A test conducted

by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in 1918 indicated that 98 percent of all deaths occurring in Hawaii were reported.⁴⁹ The same agency tested birth registration during the second half of 1919, and estimated it to have been 82 percent complete.⁵⁰ Their 1930 check found 93 percent of all births registered.⁵¹ Reporting of births reached 97.7 percent completeness in 1940 and 99.9 percent in 1950, the last time a systematic test was conducted.⁵²

The limitations of the nineteenth century data in the accompanying tables are thus evident. Underreporting and misallocation were frequent, and varied both from year to year and place to place. Statistics were particularly bad for rural areas during the last third of the century.

In spite of these shortcomings, the data offer much of value for social, demographic, and medical research. The crude birth and death rates traced in Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide at least a rough quantitative measure of public health progress in Hawaii over a 115-year period. Data covering the last 50 or 55 years of this span are quite adequate. These statistics suggest the possibility of computing age-sex-specific mortality rates, gross and net reproduction rates, life tables, and similar measures of vital trends, separately by ethnic group and perhaps extending back as far as the 1870's. Such refined analyses have heretofore been confined to years since 1910 or 1920.⁵³ Much more can be done.

NOTES

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1. For recent findings regarding the date of earliest settlement, see Kenneth P. Emory, Changing Hidden Worlds of Polynesia, a paper presented to the Social Science Association, December 3, 1962. For comment regarding fertility and mortality before 1778, see A. O. Forbes, "The Decrease of the Hawaiian People and the Causes Assigned for It," The Hawaiian Gazette, January 10, 1883; Andrew W. Lind, An Island Community (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1938), p. 93; and Irene B. Taeuber, "Hawaii," Population Index, Vol. 28, No. 2, April, 1962, p. 100.

2. Romanzo Adams, untitled, undated and unpublished manuscript in the custody of the Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory of the University of Hawaii, p. 113 and p. 458. Quoted in part in Bernhard Lothar Hormann, Extinction and Survival: A Study of the Reaction of Aboriginal Populations to European Expansion (unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, September, 1949), p. 228.

3. Andrew W. Lind, Hawaii's People (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1955), p. 17.

4. Romanzo Adams, Interracial Marriage in Hawaii (New York: The

Macmillan Co., 1937), p. 8.

5. Extracts from the Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sandwich Islands' Mission, Held at Honolulu, June and July, 1835 (Oahu: Mission Press, 1835), p. 17.

6. Alonzo Chapin, M. D., "Remarks on the Sandwich Islands....," The Hawaiian Spectator, Vol. I, No. 3, July, 1838, p. 265.

7. "Laws of the Hawaiian Islands," The Polynesian, September 18, 1841.

8. Statute Laws of His Majesty Kamehameha III. An Act to Organize the Executive Departments of the Hawaiian Islands. Part IV, Department of Public Instruction. General Provisions. Section III, p. 222.

9. Penal Code of the Hawaiian Islands Passed by the House of Nobles and Representatives on the 21st of June, A. D. 1850; to which are appended the other acts passed...1850, pp. 200-201.

10. The Civil Code of the Hawaiian Islands...1859, Title 2, Art. XXIX, Sec. 762-765.

11. Laws of His Majesty Kamehameha V...1864-65, Sec. 44.

12. Laws of the Republic of Hawaii...1896, Act 50.

13. Laws of the Territory of Hawaii...1913, Act 86.

14. Laws of the Territory of Hawaii...1937, Act 86. Approved April 28, 1937.

15. Laws of the Territory of Hawaii...Regular Session, 1949, Act 327.

16. The Polynesian, November 10, 1849.

17. The Polynesian, May 4, 1850.

18. Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1852 (p. 45), 1853 (table after p. 68), 1854 (table at end of report), and 1855 (p. 15 and table at end of report); Report of the President of the Board of Education for 1856 (pp. 11-12 and table after p. 14) and 1858 (p. 22 and tables at end of report); Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education for 1860 (tables at end of report), 1862 (tables at end of report), and 1864 (tables at end of report). These reports present data for each year from 1851 to 1863. Data for 1850, 1864 and 1865 were apparently never published.

19. Report of the Board of Health for 1868 (p. 11), 1870 (p. 22), 1872 (p. 17), 1874 (p. 12), 1876 (p. 9), and 1878 (p. 9).

20. Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education for 1882 (p. 47), 1884 (p. 52), 1886 (p. 43), 1888 (p. 78), and 1890 (p. 150).

21. Biennial Report of the Board of Health...1878, pp. 7-8; Report of the President of the Board of Health for 1880 (pp. 54-57), 1884 (pp. cvii-cv), 1886 (pp. 6-9), 1888 (tables after p. 60 and p. 62), 1890 (tables after p. 68), 1892 (tables after p. 74), 1894 (tables after p. 62), 1895 (tables after p. 14), and 1899 (pp. 35 and 37); Board of Health Report...1882, pp. 90 and 92; Report of the Board of Health...1897, tables after p. 54.

22. Annual data for the period from 1900 to 1909 were recapitulated in Report of the President of the Board of Health...1909, pp. 33-46.

23. Report of the President of the Board of Health for 1909

(pp. 33-46), 1910 (pp. 60-61), 1911 (pp. 106-107), 1912 (pp. 3-4), 1913 (pp. 4-5), 1914 (pp. 26-27), 1915 (pp. 9 and 11), 1916 (pp. 9-10), 1917 (pp. 8-9), 1918 (pp. 8-9), 1919 (pp. 6 and 9), 1920 (pp. 6 and 10), 1921 (pp. 9 and 12), 1922 (pp. 31 and 36), 1923 (pp. 28 and 35), 1924 (pp. 29 and 35), 1925 (pp. 23 and 29), 1926 (pp. 27 and 34), 1927 (pp. 28 and 32), 1928 (pp. 17 and 23), 1929 (p. 2), and 1930 (p. 2); Annual Report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior for 1931 (pp. 89-90) and 1932 (pp. 103-104); Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii, Its Major Activities, 1933, pp. 3 and 6; Annual Report, Board of Health for 1934 (pp. 18 and 23), 1935 (pp. 25 and 46), 1936 (pp. 34 and 59), 1937 (pp. 40 and 73, 1938 (pp. 32 and 67), and 1939 (pp. 39 and 77); Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii, Report for Fiscal Year 1940, pp. 26 and 34. Because of changing coverage and reporting periods, 1941-1962 data used in the present study were obtained directly from the Department of Health. Calendar year data back to 1912 are recapitulated in Annual Report, Department of Health, State of Hawaii, Statistical Supplement, 1960, pp. 6-9. Data for 1961 appear in the 1961 Supplement.

24. Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development, "Intercensal Population Estimates for Hawaii, 1848-1963," memorandum dated June 3, 1963.

25. Rev. Artemas Bishop, "An inquiry into the causes of decrease in the population of the Sandwich Islands," The Hawaiian Spectator, Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1838, pp. 52-66; Alonzo Chapin, M. D., "Remarks on the Sandwich Islands...", The Hawaiian Spectator, Vol. I, No. 3, July, 1838, pp. 263-264; editorial, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, November 6, 1862; Rev. A. O. Forbes, "The Decrease of the Hawaiian People and the Causes Assigned for It," The Hawaiian Gazette, January 10, 1883; S. E. Bishop, Why Are the Hawaiians Dying Out?, paper read to the Honolulu Social Science Association, November, 1888, pp. 3-15; W. B. Elkin, "An Inquiry Into the Causes of the Decrease of the Hawaiian People," The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. VIII, 1902-1903, pp. 398-411.

26. Romanzo Adams, MS, pp. 98-104 and 108-109.

27. Irene B. Taeuber, loc. cit.

28. Ibid., pp. 98-99.

29. The Friend, November 15, 1849; "Hawaiian Epidemics," Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1897, pp. 95-101; M. A. Taff, Jr., "The Vanishing Race of the Pacific," Paradise of the Pacific, Vol. LXI, No. 11, November, 1949, pp. 20-22; "Hawaiian Epidemics 1800-1950," Hawaii Health Messenger, Vol. X, Nos. 9-11, April-June, 1950; Jack A. Myerson, "Depopulation Among the Native Hawaiians," unpublished M. A. thesis in Geography, University of California, June, 1953, p. 67; Samuel M. Kamakau, Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii (Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools Press, 1961), pp. 236, 237, 410-411, and 416-418.

30. Irene B. Taeuber, op. cit., p. 100.

31. See, for example, A. O. Forbes, op. cit., and Romanzo Adams, MS, p. 129.

32. Romanzo Adams, MS, p. 106 (quoted in Bernhard L. Hormann, op. cit., p. 221).

33. Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development, op. cit.

34. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Mortality Statistics 1920 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), p. 9, and Birth, Stillbirth, and Infant Mortality Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States 1930 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1934), pp. 2-3.
35. Report of the Minister of Public Instruction...1852, p. 45.
36. Report of the Minister of Public Instruction...1855, p. 15.
37. Report of the President of the Board of Education...1856, p. 11.
38. Romanzo Adams, MS, p. 107 (quoted in Bernhard L. Hormann, op. cit., p. 221).
39. See, however, Romanzo Adams, MS, p. 108: "From 1890 on, records of births and deaths were kept for all the Islands and, while there is considerable incompleteness, they may be used with some allowance." I have been unable to find these data.
40. See, for example, the different figures for 1867 in the Report of the Board of Health for 1868 (p. 11) and 1870 (p. 22), and the discrepancies between Board of Health and Board of Education totals for 1881 reported by Dr. Charles T. Rodgers in the unpublished minutes of the Social Science Association of Honolulu for December 4, 1882. Dr. Rodgers's paper is summarized in Stanley D. Porteus, A Century of Social Thinking in Hawaii (Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1962, p. 32).
41. Irene B. Taeuber, op. cit., p. 100.
42. Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development, op. cit., pp. 2 and 6.
43. Report of the Board of Health...1897, pp. 55-56.
44. Report of the President of the Board of Health...1899, p. 22.
45. A. Marques, "The Population of Hawaiian Islands. Is the Hawaiian A Doomed Race? Present and Future Prospects," Journal of the Polynesian Society, Vol. II, No. 3, September, 1893, p. 260.
46. Report of the President of the Board of Health, November 10th, 1900 to February 1st, 1901, p. 7.
47. Report of the President of the Board of Health...1884, p. civ.
48. See the Board of Health reports for 1886 to 1897 cited in footnote 21.
49. Letter to Schmitt from Anders S. Lunde, Chief, Natality Statistics Branch, National Vital Statistics Division, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 18, 1963.
50. Annual Report of the President of the Board of Health...1920, p. 10 and p. 99.
51. Letter from Lunde (footnote 49).
52. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, "Birth Registration Completeness in the United States and Geographic Areas, 1950. Part I. Data for Each State," Vital Statistics--Special Reports. Selected Studies. Vol. 39, No. 2, September 21, 1954, p. 57.
53. For exceptions, see Irene Taeuber's analysis of fertility and mortality levels implicit in 1890-1896 census data (op. cit., pp. 99-100) and the 1872-1960 estimates of children under five per 1,000 women 15 to 44 in the Hawaii Department of Planning and Research, Population Trends in Hawaii, 1778-1960 (Research Report 3, April 11, 1961), p. 10.

TABLE 1. POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR HAWAII: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR SELECTED PERIODS, 1848 TO 1962

PERIOD	POPULATION ¹	LIVE BIRTHS ²	DEATHS ²	BIRTH RATE ²	DEATH RATE ²
1848-1859	77,600	1,635	3,641	21.3	45.8
1860-1869	65,200	1,751	2,638	27.1	40.8
1870-1879	56,600	2,320	2,922	41.0	51.4
1880-1889	77,900	1,799	1,923	23.6	25.3
1890-1899	105,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900-1909	166,100	2,796	2,763	16.6	16.6
1910-1919	216,100	6,872	3,530	31.3	16.3
1920-1929	294,600	11,590	4,181	39.5	14.4
1930-1939	370,600	9,680	3,548	26.2	9.6
1940-1949	450,500	12,042	3,062	26.6	6.8
1950-1959	500,200	15,883	3,043	31.8	6.1
1960-1962	609,300	17,526	3,421	28.8	5.6

¹Military personnel included to 1897 but excluded thereafter. Residence basis to 1950, de facto basis (including visitors present but excluding residents absent) thereafter.

²Place of occurrence basis. Not adjusted for underregistration. Data on deaths include military personnel to 1940 but exclude them thereafter. Birth and death rates are annual events per 1,000 population, computed as unweighted average of annual rates for period.

Source: Computed from present study, Table 2.

TABLE 2. POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR HAWAII: ANNUALLY, 1848 TO 1963

YEAR	POPULATION ¹	LIVE BIRTHS ²	DEATHS ²	BIRTH RATE ²	DEATH RATE ²
1848	90,300	1,478	7,943	16.4	88.0
1849	85,600	1,422	4,320	15.6	50.5
1850	83,900	-----	-----	-----	-----
1851	82,000	2,424	5,792	29.6	70.6
1852	80,000	1,852	2,822	23.2	35.3
1853	76,400	1,513	8,026	19.8	105.1
1854	73,000	1,381	1,439	18.9	19.7
1855	72,900	1,642	1,685	22.5	23.1
1856	72,600	1,287	1,579	17.7	21.7
1857	72,100	1,615	2,017	22.4	28.0
1858	71,600	1,756	2,140	24.5	29.9
1859	71,000	1,612	2,291	22.7	32.3
1860	70,200	1,672	2,343	23.8	33.4
1861	69,300	1,543	2,249	22.3	32.5
1862	68,200	1,474	2,426	21.6	35.6
1863	66,900	1,594	2,657	23.8	39.7
1864	65,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865	64,600	-----	-----	-----	-----
1866	63,600	1,713	2,941	26.9	46.2
1867	62,400	1,747	2,606	28.0	41.8
1868	61,000	2,104	3,351	34.5	54.9
1869	60,000	2,163	2,528	36.0	42.1
1870	59,100	2,413	3,819	40.8	64.6
1871	58,200	2,559	3,502	44.0	60.2
1872	57,400	2,338	3,056	40.7	53.2
1873	56,300	2,372	3,009	42.1	53.4
1874	55,200	2,217	2,770	40.2	50.2
1875	54,200	2,558	2,988	47.2	55.1
1876	54,500	2,147	2,426	39.4	44.5
1877	55,500	1,843	1,869	33.2	33.7
1878-79	58,000	4,753	5,782	41.0	49.8
1880-81	66,100	4,701	5,101	35.6	38.6
1882-83	71,800	3,188	3,648	22.2	25.4
1884-85	80,600	3,178	3,584	19.7	22.2
1886-87	84,500	3,087	3,140	18.3	18.6
1888-89	86,500	3,832	3,761	22.2	21.7
1890-99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900	153,900	1,026	2,376	6.7	15.4
1901	155,200	2,058	3,029	13.3	19.5
1902	157,100	2,350	2,578	15.0	16.4
1903	162,300	2,526	2,657	15.6	16.4
1904	167,600	2,510	2,781	15.0	16.6
1905	166,400	2,609	2,686	15.7	16.1
1906	166,400	2,830	2,854	17.0	17.2

TABLE 2. POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR HAWAII: ANNUALLY, 1848 TO 1963--con.

YEAR	POPULATION ¹	LIVE BIRTHS ²	DEATHS ²	BIRTH RATE ²	DEATH RATE ²
1907	174,200	3,574	3,065	20.5	17.6
1908	180,800	2,138	1,376	23.7	15.2
1909	184,600	4,941	2,851	26.8	15.4
1910	188,300	4,302	2,941	22.8	15.6
1911	192,600	4,494	3,296	23.3	17.1
1912	197,400	5,147	3,071	26.1	15.6
1913	206,400	5,568	3,232	27.0	15.7
1914	214,900	6,756	3,707	31.4	17.2
1915	219,900	7,278	3,556	33.1	16.2
1916	225,300	7,899	3,940	35.1	17.5
1917	232,500	8,707	3,498	37.4	15.0
1918	239,100	9,404	4,010	39.3	16.8
1919	245,000	9,164	4,051	37.4	16.5
1920	251,500	10,165	4,564	40.4	18.1
1921	256,300	10,156	3,789	39.6	14.8
1922	264,800	11,249	4,113	42.5	15.5
1923	277,500	11,335	4,654	40.8	16.8
1924	289,200	12,128	4,218	41.9	14.6
1925	302,600	13,109	4,017	43.3	13.3
1926	313,200	12,417	4,056	39.6	13.0
1927	320,000	12,296	3,929	38.4	12.3
1928	330,200	11,543	3,992	35.0	12.1
1929	340,900	11,498	4,481	33.7	13.1
1930	349,700	10,873	3,976	31.1	11.4
1931	358,500	10,831	3,805	30.2	10.6
1932	365,900	10,652	3,688	29.1	10.1
1933	368,100	10,014	3,646	27.2	9.9
1934	367,000	9,431	3,679	25.7	10.0
1935	368,800	9,252	3,236	25.1	8.8
1936	373,800	8,960	3,335	24.0	8.9
1937	378,600	8,763	3,684	23.1	9.7
1938	384,700	8,986	3,219	23.4	8.4
1939	391,100	9,038	3,216	23.1	8.2
1940	395,500	9,524	3,025	24.1	7.6
1941	403,033	9,607	3,047	23.8	7.6
1942	427,390	10,385	3,301	24.3	7.7
1943	448,664	10,979	2,989	24.5	6.7
1944	457,730	12,211	2,984	26.7	6.5
1945	461,167	12,597	2,861	27.3	6.2
1946	464,119	11,945	3,095	25.7	6.7
1947	473,140	14,050	3,155	29.7	6.7
1948	483,772	14,523	3,002	30.0	6.2
1949	490,767	14,604	3,160	29.8	6.4
1950	478,119	14,124	2,897	29.5	6.1

TABLE 2. POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR HAWAII: ANNUALLY, 1848 TO 1963--con.

YEAR	POPULATION ¹	LIVE BIRTHS ²	DEATHS ²	BIRTH RATE ²	DEATH RATE ²
1951	474,624	13,845	2,909	29.2	6.1
1952	468,957	15,024	2,947	32.0	6.3
1953	464,966	16,150	2,808	34.7	6.0
1954	473,743	15,928	2,964	33.6	6.3
1955	483,720	16,146	3,140	33.4	6.5
1956	506,760	17,112	3,112	33.8	6.1
1957	527,109	16,852	3,228	32.0	6.1
1958	555,222	16,944	3,295	30.5	5.9
1959	568,661	16,701	3,134	29.4	5.5
1960	590,650	17,236	3,519	29.2	6.0
1961	605,336	17,338	3,368	28.6	5.6
1962	631,927	18,005	3,376	28.5	5.3
1963	649,590				

¹As of July 1, 1848 to 1877; January 1, 1879 to 1889; July 1, 1900 to 1907; April 1, 1908; and January 1, 1909 to 1963. Military personnel included to 1889 but excluded thereafter. Place of residence basis to 1950, de facto basis (including visitors present but excluding residents absent) thereafter.

²Calendar years ending December 31, 1848 to 1877 and 1900 to 1907; 24-month periods ending December 31, 1879 to 1889; six-month period ending June 30, 1908; twelve-month periods ending June 30, 1909 to 1962. Mortality data for 1941 and 1944 on place of residence basis; mortality data for other years and all birth data on place of occurrence basis. Not adjusted for underregistration. Data on deaths include military personnel to 1940 but exclude them thereafter. Birth and death rates are annual events per 1,000 mid-period population.

Source: Population from Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development, "Intercensal Population Estimates for Hawaii, 1848-1963," memorandum dated June 3, 1963, table 4. Births and deaths from official reports (see text). Rates computed.

TABLE 3. POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR HONOLULU: ANNUALLY, 1852 TO 1910

YEAR	POPULATION ¹	LIVE BIRTHS ²	DEATHS ²	BIRTH RATE ²	DEATH RATE ²
1852	12,300	337	906	27.4	73.7
1853	11,900	191	3,759	16.1	315.9
1854	11,700	320	539	27.4	46.1
1855	12,200	371	379	30.4	31.1
1856	12,600	115	268	9.1	21.3
1857	13,000	442	595	34.0	45.8
1858	13,400	627	667	46.8	49.8
1859	13,800	335	454	24.3	32.9
1860	14,200	246	538	17.3	37.9
1861	14,300	265	402	18.5	28.1
1862	14,200	344	608	24.2	42.8
1863	14,000	269	596	19.2	42.6
1864	13,800	---	---	---	---
1865	13,700	---	---	---	---
1866	13,600	---	---	---	---
1867	13,600	661	1,052	48.6	77.4
1868	13,800	994	1,566	72.0	113.5
1869	14,100	1,016	1,549	72.1	109.9
1870	14,300	1,372	1,913	95.9	133.8
1871	14,500	1,561	2,000	107.7	137.9
1872	14,800	1,489	1,878	100.6	126.9
1873	14,600	1,353	1,639	92.7	112.3
1874	14,200	1,290	1,725	90.8	121.5
1875	13,800	1,553	1,703	112.5	123.4
1876	13,700	1,015	981	74.1	71.6
1877	13,700	764	624	55.8	45.5
1878	13,900	---	545	---	39.2
1879	14,800	---	777	---	52.5
1880	15,900	---	607	---	38.2
1881	16,800	---	818	---	48.7
1882	17,700	---	542	---	30.6
1883	18,900	---	637	---	33.7
1884	20,100	---	567	---	28.2
1885	20,800	---	566	---	27.2
1886	21,400	---	593	---	27.7
1887	21,500	---	553	---	25.7
1888	21,800	---	547	---	25.1
1889	22,100	---	564	---	25.5
1890	22,600	---	692	---	30.6
1891	23,700	---	724	---	30.5
1892	24,800	---	571	---	23.0
1893	25,500	---	614	---	24.1
1894	26,400	---	612	---	23.2
1895	27,600	---	731	---	26.5

TABLE 3. POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR HONOLULU: ANNUALLY, 1852 TO 1910--con.

YEAR	POPULATION ¹	LIVE BIRTHS ²	DEATHS ²	BIRTH RATE ²	DEATH RATE ²
1896	29,300	---	673	----	23.0
1897	30,600	---	659	----	21.5
1898	32,000	---	926	----	28.9
1899	35,700	---	1,153	----	32.3
1900	39,300	253	1,290	6.4	32.8
1901	39,900	562	1,125	14.1	28.2
1902	40,600	708	971	17.4	23.9
1903	42,300	596	864	14.1	20.4
1904	43,900	582	925	13.3	21.1
1905	43,900	606	792	13.8	18.0
1906	44,200	610	964	13.8	21.8
1907	46,500	798	988	17.2-	21.2
1908	48,500	493	503	20.3	20.7
1909	49,800	1,096	925	22.0	18.6
1910	51,100	1,116	1,030	21.8	20.2

¹As of July 1, 1852 to 1907; April 1, 1908; and January 1, 1909 and 1910. Includes military personnel.

²Calendar years ending December 31, 1852 to 1907; six-month period ending June 30, 1908; twelve-month periods ending June 30, 1909 and 1910. Place of occurrence basis. Not adjusted for underregistration. Rates are annual events per 1,000 mid-period population.

Source: Population estimated by ratio interpolation from census data in the Hawaii Department of Planning and Research, Population Trends in Hawaii, 1778-1960 (Research Report 3, April 11, 1961), pp. 4-5, and semi-annual estimates in the Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development, "Intercensal Population Estimates for Hawaii, 1848-1963," memorandum dated June 3, 1963, table 4. Births and deaths from official reports (see text). Rates computed.

A NOTE--THE BISHOP MUSEUM LIBRARY AS A HISTORY SOURCE

by

Margaret Titcomb

In a library such as that of Bishop Museum, devoted to the "ethnology and natural history" of the Pacific, the history of events cannot be excluded, especially for Hawaii, our own area. And if the word history is taken in its broad meaning as a record of events, then we

have to decide what are events. If we mean the occurrences in the lives of us who live here, that will fill many books; if we include events and causes of them that have affected the lives of plants and animals, we have a very large amount of material to deal with; and if we are students, we earnestly pray that what we want to know has been the subject of inquiry and record.

If numbers of catalog cards have any effect on our decision as to how extensive a library is devoted to history, we can say that there are about 400 cards that bear the words HAWAII-HISTORY, and another 600 that come under description and travel. But the subject permeates a good many more books that those numbers do not include. The library has a collection of accounts of early voyages in the Pacific that is nearly complete. And works issued since those days are numerous. In spite of all this extent of historical coverage, Bishop Museum's library must be second, third, or fourth to others here. Governmental reports, missionary records, and commerce and economics in general are surely better covered elsewhere.

The library is of the reference type, entirely, which denies widespread use but guarantees--except for our own carelessness--that the material be here at all times. We are glad to have anyone use the library though, our staff being small, we cannot further campaigns for drawing in large numbers of users. It is, however, a pleasure to be of use and to find that our resources are of historical value.

 MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED FROM ALL ISLANDS. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT PAPERS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES TO THE REVIEW.

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