

# **History of the Company C (National Guard), 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment, National Guard of California 1880-1907**

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Company C, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade (formerly National Guard)

Reference: Adjutant General's Files

Location: San Francisco, San Francisco County

Organized August 31, 1855

Reorganized March 26, 1880\*

Reconstituted December 9, 1895\*\*

Mustered into Federal Service May 6, 1898\*\*\*

Mustered out of Federal Service September 21, 1899\*\*\*\*

Reorganized as Company C, First Infantry Regiment Nov. 29, 1899†

Detached and redesignated April 19, 1901††

Redesignated April 19, 1901†††

Mustered out May 10, 1907††††

Commanding Officers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Herman J. Templeton, Captain	Jan. 6, 1879	Jan. 22, 1879
Charles P. LeBreton, First Lieut.	Jan. 6, 1879	Jan. 22, 1879
Herman J. Templeton, Captain (Re-elected Jan. 3, 1881)	_____	_____
Charles P. LeBreton, First Lieut. (Re-elected Jan. 3, 1881)	_____	_____

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\*Company C, formerly National Guard organized August 31, 1855, re-organized and designated Company C, First Infantry Regiment, March 26, 1880. Adjutant General Report 1880, General Order No. 12, page 63.

\*\*Company C, First Infantry Regiment was redesignated Company C, First Infantry Regiment on December 9, 1895. Adjutant General Report 1895-1896, pages 36, and 88.

\*\*\*Company C as part of First Infantry Regiment was mustered into Federal Service during the Spanish-American War, April 6, 1898. Adjutant General Report 1899-1900, page 4.

\*\*\*\*Adjutant General Report 1899-1900, General Order No. 11, page 68.

\*Company C as part of the First Infantry Regiment re-entered the National Guard of California on November 29, 1899. Adjutant General Report 1899-1900, page 79.

††Company C detached from First Infantry Regiment and redesignated Battery C, First Battalion Artillery, April 19, 1901. Adjutant General Report 1901-1902, page 66.

†††Company C, formerly Company I, First Infantry Regiment, was redesignated Company C, First Infantry Regiment, April 19, 1901. Adjutant General Report 1901-1902, page 66.

††††Company C was mustered out in accordance with General Order Nos. 9, 10, disbanding the First Infantry Regiment, May 10, 1907. General and Special Orders and Circulars - 1907.

Commanding Officers (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Herman J. Templeton, Captain (Re-elected Jan. 8, 1883)		
John E. Klein, First Lieut.	June 5, 1882	June 24, 1882
John E. Klein, Captain (1883)	Jan. 5, 1885	Feb. 10, 1885
Samuel H. Palmer, First Lieut.	Jan. 5, 1885	Feb. 10, 1885
John E. Klein, Captain (Re-elected Jan. 10, 1887)		
Homer H. Woodruff, First Lieut.	Jan. 10, 1887	Feb. 1, 1887
John E. Klein, Captain (Re-elected Jan. 14, 1889)		
Homer H. Woodruff, First Lieut. (Re-elected Jan. 14, 1889)		
Homer H. Woodruff, Captain	Jan. 13, 1891	Feb. 20, 1891
Andrew J. Ruddock, First Lieut.	Jan. 13, 1891	May 10, 1891
Homer H. Woodruff, Captain (Re-elected Jan. 16, 1893)		
Andrew J. Ruddock, First Lieut. (Re-elected Jan. 16, 1893)		
James W. Dumbrell, Captain	Jan. 28, 1895	Feb. 28, 1896
Charles E. Goodell, First Lieut.	Jan. 28, 1895	Feb. 28, 1896
James W. Dumbrell, Captain (Re-elected Nov. 1, 1897)		
Charles E. Goodell, First Lieut. (Re-elected Nov. 1, 1897)		
Charles E. Goodell, Captain	Feb. 28, 1900	June 18, 1900
George T. Petty, First Lieut.	Feb. 28, 1900	June 18, 1900
George T. Petty, Captain	Jan. 21, 1901	Mar. 15, 1901
Joseph N. Ross, First Lieut.	Jan. 21, 1901	Mar. 15, 1901
Frank K. Moore, Captain (Re-elected April 7, 1902)	Feb. 28, 1900*	May 29, 1901
Henry G. Mathewson, First Lieut. (Re-elected April 17, 1901) (Promoted to Captain Company D, First Infantry Regiment August 21, 1901)	Feb. 28, 1900*	May 29, 1901
William B. Corcoran, First Lieut.	Oct. 14, 1901	Nov. 29, 1901

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\*Captain F. K. Moore and Lieutenant H. G. Mathewson retained their former commissions as of February 28, 1900, when they commanded Company I, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

Commanding Officers (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
Frank K. Moore, Captain (Re-elected Mar. 28, 1904)	_____	_____
William B. Corcoran, First Lieut. (Re-elected Nov. 30, 1903)	_____	_____
William B. Corcoran, Captain	Mar. 27, 1905	May 10, 1905
Dietrich A. Hagens, First Lieut.	Mar. 2, 1905	Nov. 18, 1905

Activities:

Company C, First Infantry Regiment was known as the National Guard, Company C, First Infantry Regiment prior to 1880, having been organized on August 31, 1855. In the reorganization of 1880 and 1881, when it was necessary to reduce the number of units in the National Guard to approximately forty companies and the decision to designate companies by letters rather than a name, the National Guard was given the letter C, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, which was the official designation of this company, thereafter.

Company C was a very efficient unit in military requirements. At least once every year the company attended an encampment. Frequently it was only a regimental affair, but the result was a continued improvement in the company, especially in becoming familiar with the actual difficulties of subsistence and camp life. The unit owned their own mess equipment and oftentimes would hold an encampment when the Legislature failed to make an appropriation, paying all their own expenses.

In 1880 Company C participated in a regimental encampment at Sacramento, in 1881 at Santa Cruz, and in 1882 at San Jose. The encampment at San Jose was held in July, and by permission of the United States War Department, Colonel Royal T. Frank, Captain Chandler P. Eaken, and Lieutenant Edmund K. Russell, all United States Army Officers, officially visited the Encampment. The three officers were gratified at the high standard of discipline maintained in camp, the splendid military bearing of the officers and men, and the general knowledge of camp life displayed.\* In September 1883 Company C attended another regimental encampment at Santa Cruz. The encampment was extremely successful, but the expense was borne by the regiment as no money was available in the National Guard Fund.\*\*

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\*Adjutant General Report 1881-1882, page 13.

\*\*Adjutant General Report 1883-1884, page 13.

In 1884 the State Legislature appropriated sufficient funds for an encampment of the entire National Guard. As a result of the liberal action of the lawmakers, an encampment in which every unit of the National Guard participated (with one exception) was held at Santa Cruz on August 15 to 23, 1885, and afforded the commanding officers an opportunity for drill and movements of the troops in larger formations than were allowed at previous encampments. The Generals were able to hold a sham battle which was more elaborate than former engagements, and the spectacle was viewed by thousands of spectators at points of vantage on the surrounding hills. The Encampment as a whole was very successful. However, considerable annoyance was occasioned by the lack of sufficient mess and camp equipment for such a large number of men. The arrangement for caterers to furnish meals resulted in unsatisfactory menus and inadequate service for the first two days. After that everything was arranged satisfactorily, but proved to be very costly. That difficulty resulted in a forceful recommendation to the Governor that all National Guard units be furnished with mess and camp equipment, in order that each unit should be adequately trained in all matters pertaining to subsistence when in camp. The theory was ably demonstrated by the example of the First Infantry Regiment, to which Company C belonged, when their subsistence cost per meal per man was only about one-third of the cost of what the caterers charged, and at the same time proved more satisfactory, due to the fact that they owned their own mess equipment. Still another drawback at the camp was too many social functions, which were well meaning on the part of the citizens of Santa Cruz, but led to friction among some of the units and proved a hindrance to ideal camp life.\*

The next Camp of Instruction held by the Second Brigade was in 1891 at Santa Cruz, July fifth to thirteenth, and the report of Captain J. J. O'Connell, United States Army, detailed by the United States War Department as Instructor and Inspector, showed that the general efficiency of Company C had improved over that of previous years.\*\* Again in June 1901 the entire National Guard assembled at Santa Cruz. This encampment was the second time in history that the entire National Guard in California had assembled at the same camp. Much valuable help and instruction was gained by the officers in the handling and caring for the troops on a large scale.\*\*\*

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\*Adjutant General Report 1885-1886, page 7.

\*\*Adjutant General Report 1891-1892, page 6.

\*\*\*Adjutant General Report 1901-1902, page 8.

As the National Guard became more closely allied to the Federal Army, more importance was attached to marksmanship. In the report of Colonel Charles Sontag, Inspector General of Rifle Practice on December 2, 1884, special mention was made of the splendid progress of Company C. The Colonel urged the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money to enable the National Guard to have at least 100,000 reloaded cartridges for target practice each year, and to provide a suitable rifle range for such practice. He called attention to the fact that the United States Army permitted each man to have 240 cartridges per annum, or 620 reloaded ones. The Colonel also stressed the fact that in order to effectually meet a determined foe, the National Guard should be able to properly handle the rifle and shoot straight. This could not be fully accomplished on the meagre allowance set aside for target practice by the State Legislature. In the annual target practice held in 1883, Company C scored a percentage of fifty-eight, which was the highest scored by any company. Lieutenant John E. Klein was second highest in the individual shooting, having made a score of forty-three per cent.\*

Whether the report of Colonel Sontag was heeded by the Legislature is not known, but in 1885 the State Legislature, passed a law providing that \$3,500.00 be paid to the Adjutant General each year to be expended by him for rifle practice. They failed to appropriate the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of the law, so the newly enacted legislation was practically useless that year.\*\* In 1886 the lawmakers set aside \$3,500.00 for the coming two years, which although only half the amount allowed by law was a step toward an improved marksmanship in the National Guard of California. Part of the appropriation was used to purchase medals to be awarded to those attaining the highest scores.\*\*\*

An inspection of Company C on July 25, 1887, was held by Captain Albert E. Castle, who reported that the rifles of the unit were old, worn, and rusty; unfit for target practice; their uniforms were old and that fifteen men were present who had no uniforms. He stated the drill and manuevers of the company were very good, but were marred by their poor equipment.

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\*Adjutant General Report 1883-1884, pages 35, 113.

\*\*Adjutant General Report 1885-1886, page 8.

\*\*\*For further details refer to History of Company B, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

In 1893 Private C. F. Waltham of Company C was third highest in the scoring at target practice, and won a First Class medal. There were only twelve members in the entire National Guard to qualify for these medals. In the Second Class marksmen, Company C had twenty men qualify, while only seventeen others in the remainder of the regiment reached that class. Sixteen members scored the required number of hits to become Third Class marksmen. In 1894 three men qualified for First Class medals, sixteen qualified for Second Class and fourteen for Third Class. In 1896 Company C had one First Class, eight Second Class, and ten Third Class marksmen. Although the scores indicate the company was weakening, it was still above the average. The difference was in the method of shooting. The regulation required shooting at 300 and 500 yard ranges, whereas before the range was for 200 yards distance.\*

The First Infantry Regiment was presented with new regimental colors on May 19, 1892. The military entertainment and presentation was held in Mechanics Pavilion and among the honored and special guests were Governor H. H. Markham and Staff, Major General Dimond and Staff, Brigadier-General Dickenson and Staff, Colonel MacDonald and Staff, Colonel Barry and Staff, Colonel Fairbanks and Staff, besides Colonel Sullivan and Staff of the First Regiment of the National Guard. General Ruger, United States Army and Staff were also honored guests. After the review of the regiment, the troops marched down the hall in platoons, and arrived at a formation of a single-ranked hollow square about the entire hall, facing towards the center. Governor Markham descended from his seat of honor accompanied by his Staff and in an appropriate speech presented to Colonel Sullivan, Jr., and the First Infantry Regiment, new regimental colors on behalf of the honorary members of the organization. Colonel Sullivan in an appropriate speech accepted the colors on behalf of his men. The new colors were similar to the old ones, but were more elaborate. They consisted of a National Flag with the name of the regiment and the date of its organization in gold letters on two of the white stripes; and a State Flag with the seal of the State and word, "California," on a field of dark blue.\*\* The regiment then marched off the floor and Company C returned, supported by other companies to receive the Tobin Trophy, presented to the unit by Brigadier-General Dickenson. This trophy was a handsome silver cup, and was awarded for rifle shooting to the champion company of the National Guard. As Company C had won the cup three consecutive times it then

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\*Adjutant General Report 1896-1898, page 4. page 8, column 4-5.

\*\*San Francisco Chronicle, May 19, 1892, page 4, column 4.

became the permanent property of that unit. Captain Woodruff in a fitting speech on behalf of the company accepted the cup for the unit. A regimental dress parade in honor of Colonel Sullivan closed the military exercises, and a program of dancing finished the evening's entertainment.

The efficiency of the National Guard was put to a test on December 2, 1895, when without any intimation whatever of the plans, the commanding officers received orders to assemble their commands at their respective armories at eight P. M., fully equipped for active duty, and then proceed to Headquarters which were to be established at Van Ness and Ellis Streets, San Francisco, not later than nine P.M. This type of muster was called "long roll" in military circles, and the call had never been issued before except at encampments. Company C with the First Regiment turned out in almost full strength, and the First Regiment was the first to reach Headquarters. There were only five companies of the regiment in San Francisco, a sixth one being stationed at Eureka, including about 200 men fully equipped with haversacks, canteens and blanket rolls, while camp equipment, subsistence tents, ammunition were packed in quartermaster's wagons and stationed at Headquarters. The militia was reviewed by Brigadier-General Warfield and Staff, and by Captain F. de L. Carrington, First United States Infantry. Captain Carrington was highly pleased with the results and made the following notations:

"One of the chief requisites in emergency calls in any body of troops is promptness. To the First Infantry Regiment, Colonel Bush commanding, belongs the honor of the evening. That regiment had 292 men in the line, with rations and camp equipage ready to march. When we consider that the men were scattered all over the city, left their armories on time and reached the designated ground to the minute, it speaks well for the efficiency of the National Guard."

Company C participated in many special parades as well as the routine drills and parades held on holidays. On March 15, 1891, Company C took part in the ceremonies in paying respect at the last rites for Senator George Hearst. Not many of the distinguished people when they depart from this life, receive such lavish

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honors as were bestowed upon the Senator. For two days and nights a guard of honor from the Third Infantry Regiment maintained a vigil to watch over the remains lying in state at Grace Episcopal Church. Taking part in the funeral procession was the Second Brigade of the National Guard, commanded by Brigadier-General John H. Dickinson. Company C in conjunction with other units paraded with strong ranks, and three companies from the nearby cities made a splendid showing in the funeral procession. The casket was borne by six young soldiers of the National Guard of California, and as the body was removed from the Cathedral the bugle sounded and the command was given "present arms", the entire soldiery promptly responded. The procession then proceeded to Laurel Hill cemetery, where the remains of the Senator, journalist, miner and financier were quietly and solemnly placed in a vault.\*

When President Benjamin Harrison arrived in San Francisco on April 25, 1891, Company C, with the Second Brigade was called upon to do honor to the President. The occasion was a splendid military parade which formed at the Ferry Building upon his arrival and escorted the honored guest to the Mechanics Pavilion.\*\*

On December 12, 1890, the Second Brigade paraded in honor of King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, when the King landed in San Francisco. Six weeks later Company C, with the other units of the Second Brigade was called upon to escort the remains of the dead King to the steamer to be returned to the Hawaiian Islands for their last resting place.\*\*\*

On May 10, 1891, the Second Brigade, to which Company C belonged, participated in the services of the funeral of John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan. Leading officials of the State and Nation attended the services. The National Guard under command of General Dickinson, led the procession and at the cemetery the artillery units fired a salute of fifteen shots, followed by the presenting of arms and the last dirge was then sounded.\*\*\*\*

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\*San Francisco Chronicle, March 16, 1891, page 10, column 1-5.

\*\*San Francisco Chronicle, April 26, 1891, page 11, column 1-7.

\*\*\*San Francisco Chronicle, January 23, 1891, page 10, column 1-4.

\*\*\*\*San Francisco Chronicle, May 11, 1891, page 10, column 1.

Vice-President Stevenson visited San Francisco on July 19, 1893, and was given a very hearty welcome. Large crowds lined the streets as the Second Brigade and the Naval Reserves acted as escorts to the distinguished guest from the Hotel Baldwin to the Mechanics Pavilion where the public reception took place.\* On January twenty-seventh a year later Company C took part in exercises preceding the opening of the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. The parade which was composed of both military and civic organizations, was one of the finest ever held in that city.

Another appearance of Company C during the year was when the Lick Monument was unveiled in San Francisco on Thanksgiving Day, November twenty-second. The ceremony was conducted jointly by the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Society of Pioneers, assisted by Supervisors and school children.\*\*

On May 12, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt visited the city by the Golden Gate, and the hearty, noisy reception given the Chief Executive will probably never be excelled. In this reception Company C, with the Second Brigade, played a prominent part. Most of the men in the National Guard had seen service during the Spanish-American War in the Phillipines, while the President had carried the Stars and Stripes at San Juan in Cuba, as Colonel of the Rough Riders. The President's deep interest in the California Volunteers was noticeable as they passed before the reviewing stand.\*\*\*

The activities of the National Guard were not always confined to drilling, target practice, and parades. During the year 1880, Company C was under arms in anticipation of disorder and possible riotous outbreaks due to the increasing seriousness of the anti-Chinese feeling. The anti-Chinese demonstrations and the rise of the labor movement went hand in hand. As far back as 1872 workmen began organizing unions to combat the railroads, mine owners and large corporations. The labor unions accused the large corporations of being instigators in bringing in large numbers of Chinese laborers, whose low standard of living permitted them to work much cheaper than the white laborer. The labor unions were divided over the question of whether to enter the political field in order to obtain relief. It was 1877, however, before much headway was accomplished in uniting the various

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\*San Francisco Chronicle, July 20, 1893, page 12, columns 1-6.

\*\*San Francisco Chronicle, November 29, 1894, page 14, column 4.

\*\*\*San Francisco Chronicle, May 13, 1903, pages 1-3, columns 1-7.

liberal elements of the laboring people. Denis Kearney assumed the leadership in forming the Workingmen's Party, which developed considerable strength in 1878 by electing several members to the State Legislature. The riotous action in July 1877 was not led or encouraged by the labor leaders. When on July twenty-third the lawless element burned a Chinese laundry and did considerable damage to other Chinese property, Denis Kearney sided with the forces maintaining law and order. He also was among the Law and Order people on July twenty-fifth when a radical group attacked and attempted to destroy the property and docks of the Pacific Mail and Steamship Company. Mr. W. T. Coleman who had been the leader of the Vigilantes in San Francisco in 1856, was the leader of the Safety Committee forces in 1877 and 1878. During the ten days of rioting in July 1877, Company C with the Second Brigade was under arms, waiting for a call from the civil authorities to restore order. Apparently the Chief of Police and the Safety Committee, (who already had received 1000 rifles from the State) believed they could handle the situation, and requested additional arms from the Governor. His Excellency promptly refused, pointing out to the authorities that the National Guard was being maintained under arms in their armories at the expense of the State waiting to be called upon to restore order. Finally on the tenth evening, July twenty-ninth, the Chief of Police requested the aid of the troops, and one evening of the services of the National Guard proved all that was required to bring order out of chaos.

However, labor strife in the eastern States necessitating troops being called out to restore order, kept the agitation alive on the Pacific Coast. The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad threw thousands of laborers out of work in the seventies and it was estimated that two thousand Chinese laborers were entering the United States every month. Another reason of discontent was caused by the failure of the coming of the railroad to create the expected boom in business, which in its advent led to unwarranted speculation.

The Workingmen's Party increased in power and in 1879 elected Isaac S. Kallloch as Mayor of San Francisco, but failed to elect a majority of supervisors. The result was friction between the two forces that finally led to Kallloch's defeat in 1882. With the final passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act during that year, one of the greatest causes for unrest among the laboring people was removed and the National Guard was not called out again in labor disputes until the Railroad Strike in 1894. It is interesting to note the platform of the Workingmen's Party in 1876. It advocated an eight hour work day, election of United States Senators by popular vote, adoption of the Single Tax, and several other planks that the liberals of today are still fighting for.

It was the strategy of the Adjutant General to place the arms of the State under guard whenever unrest among the laboring class or any other element threatened to develop into riotous proportions. This plan was to prevent any riotously inclined citizens from seizing the arms of the State, thereby placing the National Guard in position of being without arms.\* On the evening of July 5, 1894, Company C was ordered under arms when the First Infantry Regiment was ordered to Sacramento at the beginning of the Southern Pacific Railroad Strike. Company C was in Sacramento twenty-three days, guarding railroad property and doing patrol duty on the Sacramento River, and especially guarding the bridges entering the city. The presence of the National Guard at these designated strategic points and also at the depot, made it difficult for the strikers or sympathizers to do any material damage to the trains that were being operated in and out of Sacramento. On the afternoon of July twenty-fifth the First Infantry Regiment embarked for San Francisco where they were dismissed.\*\*

On the twenty-third day of April 1898, President McKinley issued a call for volunteers for the war with Spain. Company C as a unit of the First Infantry Regiment was one of the first companies to be mustered into the United States Volunteers. The muster in took place on May sixth of that year, and on May twenty-fifth the regiment embarked on the United States transport "City of Pekin", which was convoyed by the United States Ship "Charleston". The contingent of troops was the first to ever leave the shores of this country to engage in war on foreign soil. The regiment arrived at Cavite, Island of Luzon on June thirtieth and disembarked on July third, immediately establishing a camp at Tambo and naming it "Camp Dewey". Company C participated in the battle of Malate Trenches on July thirty-first and August first, and in the assault and capture of Manila on August 13, 1898. Following that campaign they were stationed in the barracks at Manila, doing guard and patrol duty there and at Paco, Malacanan, and Pandacan until February 1, 1899. The company then took part in the campaign against the Filipinos from February fifth to March twenty-first, known as the Philippine Insurrection. Their next move was to the Isle of Negros, where the company saw service until July sixteenth, when the unit with the remainder of the First Regiment was ordered to board the transport "Sherman" and sail for home. The "Sherman" reached San Francisco on August twenty-third and two days later

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\*San Francisco History by John P. Young, pages 551-552, Clarke Publishing Company. State Library.

\*\*For further details refer to the National Guard and the Railroad Strike of 1894. Adjutant General's Office.

the troops went into camp at the Presidio, where they were mustered out of the United States Service on September 21, 1899, after having seen more than sixteen months of active duty. During those months of warfare, the regiment sustained the following losses, killed in action eight; killed by accident two; drowned one; and wounded forty-eight.\*

In accordance with General Order No. 5, April 19, 1901, paragraph three, upon the recommendation of the Board of Location and Organization, Company C, First Infantry Regiment was transferred to the First Battalion of Artillery and designated as Battery C.\*\* In the same General Order Company I, First Infantry Regiment was redesignated as Company C to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of the former Company C. Company I was organized on November 27, 1871, as the San Francisco Fusileers.

The Earthquake and Fire in San Francisco on April 18, 1906, presented an opportunity to the National Guard of proving their ability as good soldiers. History records showed that they distinguished themselves by offering protection to the weak in that unusual catastrophe and restoring some semblance of order in the stricken city. To the First Battalion of Artillery goes the honor of being on duty first, and Company C and the First Infantry Regiment was next to commence restoring order. The companies did not wait for orders from Sacramento or Brigade Headquarters, but realizing the seriousness of the situation proceeded under the leadership of their regimental commanders. Their chief and most important work was to commandeer food supplies and see to their distribution amongst the needy. This prompt action prevented unnecessary suffering of the people, and also helped to restore confidence to the citizens, during a period when a chaotic condition existed. The relief work was only necessary for a few days as the appeal for food and other necessities of life resulted in train loads of foodstuff being shipped into the city. The civil authorities soon took over relief measures, and Company C was assigned to patrol and guard duty in the city. The First Regiment remained on duty in San Francisco until May thirty-first when they were dismissed from active duty.\*\*\*

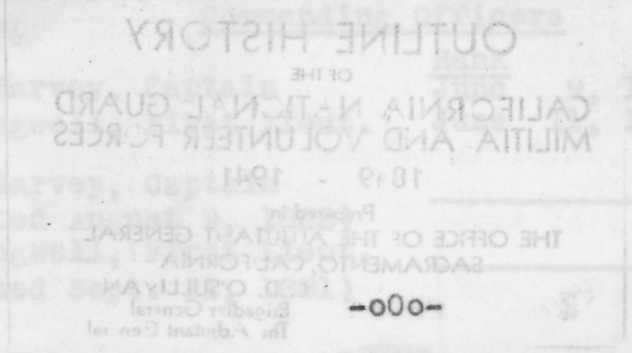
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\*Adjutant General Report 1899, page 4.

\*\*Adjutant General Report 1901-1902, page 66.

\*\*\*Adjutant General Report 1906, pages 7-12.

The records on file give no specific reason, but apparently Company C declined in efficiency after the earthquake. When the unit was inspected on April 1, 1907, the Company fell below the required standard of the United States War Department, and on May 10, 1907, Company C was mustered out in accordance with General Order No. 9 and General Order No. 10, disbanding the First Infantry Regiment, May 11, 1907, after a service of forty-six years devoted to the maintenance of law and order in California and war service in the Philippines.\*



Name	Commission
George D. Harvey	June 17, 1860
Vincent King	July 25, 1874

George D. Harvey, 1849 - 1941

THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA

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Company B as part of the First Infantry Regiment, was mustered into Federal Service during the Spanish-American War, May 3, 1898. Adjutant General Report 1898-1900, page 33.

Company D as part of the First Infantry Regiment, re-entered the National Guard of California, November 20, 1899. Adjutant General Report 1899-1900, page 79.

Companies D and F, First Infantry Regiment, consolidated and transferred as Company B of the First Infantry Regiment, General Order No. 10, 1907.

\*Adjutant General Report 1907-1908, page 3.