



## THE KINGS OF HAWAII.

BY S. C. DAMON.

### Kamehameha 1st. 1753—1819.

When the Hawaiian Islands were discovered, independent kings reigned over each of the six principal islands. They were a fierce and warlike people, and not unfrequently the most bloody and devastating wars prevailed. A war of this nature was in progress when Captain Cook discovered the islands. When his ship *Discovery* cruised off the shores of Maui—1778—there came off a deputation from the chiefs, and among the young warriors, there appeared one who was destined to act a conspicuous part in the subsequent history of this archipelago. We refer to young Kamehameha, then about twenty-three years of age; he spent a night on board Cook's ship, much to the grief and astonishment of his friends on shore.

At that period war was raging between the Islands of Maui and Hawaii, and he developed the traits of a bold warrior, an ambitious conqueror, and also possessed great administrative ability.

Originally a petty chief of a small district on the Island of Hawaii, he commenced warfare upon neighboring provinces, and after a few years of successful conquests, the whole group submitted to his sway. His fame won for him the title of "the Napoleon of the Pacific." Like other conquerors—the Alexanders and Napoleons—Kamehameha sighed for more islands to subdue, and well authenticated tradition reports that he contemplated at one period of his reign the conquest of Tahiti.

No sooner had he established his government than he made wise and necessary arrangements for its administration, and those who had been his companions in war, became governors of the different islands. Then was established the Kamehameha dynasty, and for a period of more than seventy years it has stood and exercised its functions as firmly for the welfare of the inhabitants of this group, as that of any other government on earth.

Kamehameha 1st was possessed of not only great physical powers, but also of a keen and vigorous mind: his quick discernment led

him to cultivate a friendly intercourse with foreigners, and employ them in administering the affairs of his government. Young and Davis were admitted to the rank of warriors and advisors, and they rendered most important services. He had his counsellors and wise men with whom he habitually conferred on matters pertaining to the concerns of his island realm. He enacted laws prohibiting murder, theft, robbery and other crimes, and these were so strictly enforced that it became a proverb, "Old men and women were safe when lying asleep in the path."

He was devoted to the ancient religion of the islands; the last heathen temple, or *heiau*, was built for him at Kawaihae on Hawaii. During his peaceful reign of more than a quarter of a century, or from 1795 to 1819, the islands were gradually rising into importance as a trading station between the coast of America and China. Vessels frequently touched here on their passages from the Northwest Coast to the East Indies; many valuable cargoes of sandal wood were collected and exported. It has been estimated that Kamehameha received not less than one million of dollars worth of goods from China and elsewhere for this wood alone. On one occasion he sent a cargo to China on his own account, and when the vessel returned he learned that various charges were made for pilotage, harbor dues, and other port expenses. This fact led him to establish similar taxes upon vessels visiting his own island ports.

According to the ancient customs, Kamehameha had several wives; among them Kaahumanu and Keopuolani were his special favorites. The former was a person of great physical proportions, but by no means destitute of a proud, haughty and imperious will, as is abundantly manifest by her subsequent history. Keopuolani is especially noteworthy as the mother of Kamehamehas 2d and 3d; she was the mother of eleven children, but only three grew up to mature years, the two above mentioned and one sister. Before his death he made every necessary provision for establishing his dynasty, which human foresight could arrange. He had caused his oldest son, at the age of twelve years, to be proclaimed as the heir apparent; this event took place ten years before his death. He even went so far as to combine with his son as sovereign, the authority of his favorite wife Kaahumanu; his son to rule jointly

with her. This singular and peculiar feature of the Hawaiian Government, after it assumed a civilized form, was perpetuated for over thirty years.

At the age of seventy-four, on the 8th of May, 1819, Kamehameha 1st died at Kailua, Hawaii. Many of the usual ceremonies of heathenism were performed previously and subsequently to his death. Prayers were offered and sacrifices made for prolonging his life, but all in vain. Thus died under the dark reign of error and superstition, a man of no ordinary abilities. His name is even now revered among Hawaiians; they are proud of the old warrior-king. Many a song has been composed and sung in honor of his deeds of war and peace.

During the reign of Kamehameha 4th, or about the year 1861, some anonymous poet composed an address to the *shade* of Kamehameha 1st, fancying the words uttered by the reigning sovereign. It closes with these lines:

"Oh! King! 'tis known that thou didst love thy people;  
Then, if it may be, visit thou them once more!  
(In form allow'd by Heaven) breathe one draught  
Of thy old vigor forth over the land,  
And pray for it, in thy abiding place,  
Wherever that may be; and pray for me,  
That I may govern worthy of my race;  
Rouse up my people from their baneful trance,  
And in the appointed time join unabash'd,  
My crowned ancestors."

### Kamehameha 2d. 1797—1824.

The oldest son of the founder of the Kamehameha dynasty ascended the throne under the title of Kamehameha 2d, although he is spoken of in history as Liholiho. He was then in the twenty-fourth year of his age; but was far from possessing the sturdy and resolute traits of his honored father. Perhaps this very circumstance led his father to institute that peculiar feature of the government, by which Kaahumanu became associated with him. After paying royal honors to the remains of the departed sovereign, his successor became an Iconoclast, on a scale co-extensive with his island dominions. From time immemorial a system of religious *tabus* had formed the ground work of the idolatrous superstition of the islanders. It was *tabu* or forbidden for males and females to eat together. On certain days it was *tabu* to fish; certain species of fish and vegetables were forbidden to be eaten by females. The number of *tabus* was endless. The report of the abolition of idolatry at Tahiti and intercourse with foreigners, had led the leading chiefs, under the direction of the

high priest of the old system, to undertake an entire revolution in their religious worship. At a great feast given by the king and chiefs at Kailua, Hawaii, to the horror and surprise of all devout minds, the former leaves the place where he was eating, and goes over to the female table! This was sacrilege! this was profanity of the worst description in the minds of all believing in the old faith!

The blow was now struck. Tabu was broken. The work of destruction of both idols and temples was now commenced under royal authority, and so effectual was the devastating wave sweeping over the islands that not an idol was left standing. In reviewing this strange event, the work would appear impossible unless a divine influence was recognized, even amid heathen orgies. "Sometimes," remarks Mr. Bancroft the historian, "like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, Omnipotence steps along mysterious ways; but when the hour strikes for a people or mankind to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity, an all-subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution; those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human desires; and all hearts, and all understandings, most of all the influence and the opinions of the unwilling are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change, which becomes more and more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrations of man."

As was natural to expect, a reaction followed this wide-spread destruction of the idols, and war ensued between the reformers and idolaters, but victory perched upon the banner of the Iconoclasts. The nation was now thrown back upon a system of universal doubt, and the people were "feeling after God." While these events were transpiring on the Hawaiian Islands, under royal authority, the brig *Thaddeus* sailed from Boston with the first band of American missionaries destined for this group. On their arrival in March, 1820, no wonder they were astonished at the first report from the shore that fell upon their ears: "The Tabu is broken, the idols are destroyed." The work now commenced of imparting to a savage nation without any system of religious worship, a knowledge of the True God. The king and his associates became pupils in the mission schools, and before two years had elapsed Kamehameha 2d was reading a spelling book, and witnessing the work done on a printing press.

An English poet has found in the remarkable transaction, a theme for his pen:

"God opened a wide and an effectual door,  
For ere the messengers of peace unfurled  
Love's banner waving o'er a rebel world,  
Moved by a mighty impulse from on high,  
Bursting each social, each domestic tie,  
The Island King the ancient creed disowned,  
Threw off the burden beneath which they groaned,  
At one bold stroke; and, with a statesman's view,  
He broke the fetters of the strict tabu,  
Enforced by stern authority's high hands,  
Thus idol-worship ceased throughout the land."

An American poet has also found the same event imparting inspiration to his pen:

"Joy to the World! the isles that ages saw  
Vanada of sin, now wait Messiah's law.  
Forth to their toil the missionaries go,  
Gladly to lessen human guilt and woe,  
God goes before them, freely to prepare  
A way in pagan lands—salvation's highway there

And while breaks on them, cloudlike Oahu,  
They hear the far-off cry—"the tabu's o'er,"  
The altar and the god demolished too,  
What Deity shall come to Obookiah's shore?"

Kamehameha 2d was restless in his island home, and sighed to visit other lands. He imbibed a strong desire to visit England, and confer with his "brother king," George 4th. All the necessary arrangements were made, and he embarked with his queen, Kalamā, and a retinue of attendants, on board the English ship *L'Aigle*, Capt. Starbuck. They sailed from Honolulu in November, 1823, and reached England in the following May, 1824; there they were kindly welcomed by the king and government, and became the nation's guests, being treated with much attention; but both Kamehameha and his queen were attacked with the measles, from which disease neither recovered.

The British Government, now made the requisite preparation to convey the royal remains, to repose in their island-home. The frigate *Blonde* was placed under the command of Lord Byron, (a cousin of the poet) to perform this honorable service. The remains were duly conveyed around Cape Horn to the shores of Oahu, where they were received with due respect. The kind and considerate manner in which his Lordship discharged the delicate duties of the work entrusted to him, is worthy of all praise.

The arrival of the *Blonde* forms a marked incident in the history of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The remains of the king were deposited, with all the honors which could be performed, in a royal tomb prepared to receive them.

#### Kamehameha 3d. 1814—1854.

This king, born during the dark period of heathen superstition, was among the first, at the early age of six, to break the ancient *tabus* by eating food with his mother. He was familiarly known among his subjects as Kauikeaouli, meaning "hanging in the blue sky." His brother, dying in England and having no children, left him at the age of ten to succeed to the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Kingdom. For years, or from 1824 to 1833, the government was administered by a regency. It was the lot of Kamehameha 3d to reign during a period when the affairs of the realm were often very unsettled, and many influences were working to undermine the permanency of the kingdom. The strong and conservative power of Christianity however had great moral force in the land. In the early part of his reign the government was severely harassed with the French troubles, and the visits of vessels of war belonging to that nation. Then followed the English difficulties, and the hoisting of the British flag by Lord George Paulet. Amid these external perplexities, the nation was struggling to emerge from the old feudal customs and practices of former ages, and assume the forms of a constitutional government. This was necessary to secure the recognition of independence on the part of the great powers. The United States was the first to stretch out a helping hand, which was followed by the joint treaty on the part of England and France, signed November 28th, 1843, which day is now observed as a holiday.

The king, naturally of a mild and yield-

ing disposition, adapted himself to the new system, with as much ease and gracefulness as was possible for one born a despot. He conceded to the pressure of the nation, demanding more rights, with as much becoming condescension as any king ever listened to the "vox populi." In the expressive language of his successor, "Kauikeaouli gave until he had nothing more to give." He was greatly beloved not only by his own people, but also by foreigners, and most deeply lamented when called on the 15th of December, 1854, "to wrap the mantle of his couch around him," and

"To join  
The innumerable caravan that moves,  
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

#### Kamehameha 4th. 1834—1863.

The new king ascended the throne, having enjoyed the best educational advantages which the island kingdom could afford, and also the benefit of foreign travel. He was recognized in early life as the heir apparent, having been adopted by his late majesty. Alexander Liholiho, or Kamehameha 4th, was born Feb. 9th, 1834; he was carefully instructed in the Royal School, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke; he was a most apt scholar, and very proficient in mathematics; he obtained a most thorough knowledge of the English language, which he learned to speak and write with great accuracy. After leaving school he accompanied his elder brother Lot Kamehameha, and Dr. Judd as special commissioner, on a foreign tour. They visited the United States and Europe, and were received with distinguished honor wherever they went. They left the islands in September, 1849, and returned the same month of the following year. During the succeeding three or four years he was at the head of the military department, and an active member of the House of Nobles, where he acquitted himself with great credit as a speaker and member of various committees. Great were the expectations when he ascended the throne, as he had enjoyed such admirable advantages.

On assuming the reins of government, he re-modeled the cabinet and made many changes in other departments. He was married on the 19th of June, 1856, to Emma Rooke, who had been educated with him at the Royal School. The hearts of king and queen were made glad by the birth of a son, whom the nation hailed as the Prince of Hawaii. Kamehameha 4th possessed an active mind, and was ever devising plans for the welfare of his kingdom. The Queen's Hospital now stands as a monument of his efforts, aided by the benevolence of the island community, both native and foreign. Most vividly can we recall the day when his majesty, accompanied by his secretary, visited all the foreign residents at their homes and counting-rooms, soliciting subscriptions for erecting the building. The sum of ten thousand dollars was soon pledged, and the Queen's Hospital was the result. He was actively engaged in the establishment of an Episcopal church, which finally culminated in the Anglican Mission. As evidence of his literary ability and acquaintance with both the English and Hawaiian

languages, he translated the Prayer Book into the vernacular of his people.

A deep affliction fell upon the royal family in August, 1862, by the death of the young prince. This event was followed during the next year by the decease of the king, thus leaving the throne again vacant. His death occurred on the 30th of November, 1863, having completed a prosperous reign of a few days short of nine years.

#### Kamehameha 5th. 1830—1872.

An older brother of the late king peacefully succeeded to the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The brothers were educated together, and had traveled in company. The elder never manifested any uneasiness, that his younger brother should have been king before himself. During the preceding reign he occupied various positions of responsibility, and for several years was minister of the interior. He was well educated and perfectly familiar with the English language, and his experience as an officer of government, combined with an imperious disposition, naturally led him, on becoming the sovereign, to exercise a controlling influence in all departments of state. But few appointments were ever made, even to inferior offices, without his sanction. A few months after his accession, a convention was called for re-modelling the constitution, and because the members of this assembly did not conduct in a manner to please the royal will, he arbitrarily dismissed the convention, and abolished the constitution. Subsequently he granted a new one, but less democratic in its nature.

Among the important changes, the house of nobles and the popular assembly of the representatives of the people were merged into one legislative body. While his naturally stern character led him to establish a strong government, yet during his reign the rights of the common people were practically ignored, and they felt themselves under the rule of a chief of the old regime, rather than under a constitutional sovereign.

It was his ambition to become a rich king, rather than one who aimed to rule according to the provisions and limits of legal authority. He was not adverse to public improvements, and it was during his reign that the necessary arrangements were made for erecting a parliament house, which would accommodate all the public offices. His death occurred on the 11th of December, 1872, (his forty-second birthday). He left a large landed estate, but heavily encumbered with debts. He was never married, and during his life firmly and rather superstitiously refused to appoint a successor.

During the period that his remains were lying in state at the palace, there was a revival of some of the old heathenish practices of a by-gone age, although his funeral was subsequently conducted in a christian style, agreeable to the rites and ceremonies of the English Church.

#### Lunalilo. 1835—1874.

The Hawaiian Throne having been left vacant, and no aspirant being entitled to occupy the same without a vote of the Legislative Assembly, the interregnum was a season of anxious suspense. Four among the high chiefs were spoken of as equally entitled to fill the elevated position. Suddenly

Prince William Lunalilo issued his proclamation, appealing to the voice or vote of the people. This was a new thing in Hawaiian politics and government. It found favor among the people, and on the 1st day of January, 1873, by an overwhelming majority, the votes were cast for Prince William; hence on the Legislative Assembly convening, the representatives were unanimous in their choice.

Having been duly proclaimed, he appointed his cabinet, but made few other changes among the inferior officers.

King Lunalilo was undoubtedly the highest living chief, but his previous habits had not been such as to fit him to rule. No one however questioned his mental abilities, both natural and acquired. Having been well educated with the two former kings at the Royal School, he was by no means their inferior. He possessed great fondness for music, and frequently indulged in writing poetry. Some twelve years ago a prize was offered for the best composed hymn in Hawaiian, to the tune of "God Save the King." The Prince won the prize over all other competitors. The following is the hymn, with the translation by Rev. L. Lyons:

1 Ke Akua mana mau,  
Hoomaikai, pomaikai  
I ka Moi!  
Kou lima mana mau,  
Malama, kiai mai  
Ko makou nei Moi,  
E ola e!

2 Ka inoa kamahao  
Lei nani o makou,  
E ola e!  
Kou eheu ubi mai,  
Pale na ino e,  
Ka makou pule nou,  
E ola e!

3 Imua ou makou,  
Ke 'Ili o na Alii,  
E aloha mai;  
E mau ke ea e  
O ke aupuni nei,  
E ola mau makou,  
Me ka Moi.

1 Eternal, mighty God,  
Bless, from thy bright abode,  
Our Sovereign King;  
May thy all-powerful arm  
Ward from our Sire all harm,  
Let no vile foe alarm,  
Long may he reign!

2 Royal, distinguished name,  
Our beauteous diadem,  
Long life be thine;  
Thy wing spread o'er our land,  
From every wrong defend,  
For thee our prayers ascend,  
Long live our King!

3 Before thee, King of Kings,  
Of whom all nature sings,  
Our prayer we bring;  
Oh, let our kingdom live,  
Life, peace and union give,  
Let all thy care receive;  
Bless thou our King!

His character is too well known to need comment. Among his dying requests, he signified that his remains should not repose beside those of the Kamehamehas in the Royal Mausoleum, but rather beside those of his beloved mother, near the old Mission Church in Honolulu. After long preparation the remains of the king were transferred in November last, from the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu valley to the newly erected tomb on the premises of Kawaiahao Church,

his majesty's honored father having at great expense erected the tomb and otherwise ornamented the church premises.

A beautiful steel engraved portrait of his honored mother will be found in the fourth volume of Wilkes' U. S. Exploring Expedition. His venerable father still survives to mourn his death. It was a most touching scene, when his remains were to be deposited in the coffin; the sorrow stricken and afflicted parent ordered that the royal feather robe should be buried with his son, "for," he remarked, "he is the last of our family; it belongs to him." This costly insignia of Hawaiian royalty had come down from the ancestors of his majesty; its value could not be estimated, but thousands and tens of thousands could not replace it.

He was greatly beloved by the Hawaiian people, and he most cordially and heartily reciprocated their affection, as is fully apparent from his will. After leaving his personal property to his father, he devised his real estate to three trustees to be appointed by the Supreme Court, who are to sell the same, and from the avails erect an "Infirmary" for poor, aged and infirm Hawaiians, the buildings not to cost over \$25,000, and the remainder to be invested for the support of the inmates. The estate may amount to \$100,000. Thus has passed away one of Hawaii's noblest, most generous and princely sovereigns.

#### KALAKAUA. 1836—

The Hawaiian Throne, by the death of Lunalilo, again became vacant, his reign lasting only one year. No successor having been appointed, the responsibility devolved constitutionally upon the Legislative Assembly of electing a sovereign. Two aspirants only offered their names, viz., Prince David Kalakaua and Queen Emma. The Assembly convened on the 12th of February, 1874, and by a vote of thirty-nine to six, elected the former. The adherents of the unsuccessful candidate manifested their displeasure at defeat in riotous demonstrations, which resulted in much damage to the Court House; but a force was landed from the U. S. S. *Tuscarora* and H. B. M. S. *Tenedos*, which restored order.

The usual proceedings of inauguration soon followed these riotous scenes, and His Majesty prudently went forward appointing his ministers and otherwise adjusting the affairs of his kingdom. The King, soon after entering upon his official duties, appointed his younger brother as Heir Apparent. All these acts of the King and the Legislative Assembly were duly recognized by the Diplomatic Representatives of the three great powers—the United States, Great Britain and France, and by all the Consuls of other nations represented at the Hawaiian Court.

The present King is descended from the ancient sovereigns of the Hawaiian Islands, and was born in the city of Honolulu November 16th, 1836; the residence of his honored parents—Hon. C. Kapaakea and A. Keohokalole—was situated on the site now occupied by the Queen's Hospital. His Majesty was married to Kapiolani (grand niece of Kapiolani, the heroine) December 19th, 1863, who also is a descendant of Hawaiian chiefs. A sister of His Majesty is

the esteemed wife of Governor Dominis, while a younger sister is married to the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. The latter, Her Royal Highness Princess Miriam L. Cleghorn, gave birth to a daughter on the 16th of October, 1875. This is the first birth that has occurred in the present Royal Family since the accession. The infant was baptized at the St. Andrew's Cathedral on Christmas morning, according to the rites and ceremonies of the English Church, by the name of VICTORIA KAWEKIU KAIULANI LUNALILO.

His Majesty was educated at the Royal School under the direction of Mr and Mrs. Cooke, whose invaluable labors were productive of such good results to the young chiefs and chiefesses of the islands. He was an apt scholar, and learned to read and write both the Hawaiian and English languages with great accuracy and taste. He has in former years contributed to both the Hawaiian and English newspapers published in Honolulu. The *Hoku Pakipika* or *Star of the Pacific*, the *Gazette*, *Polynesian* and *Advertiser* were mediums through which he communicated with the public. In general historical reading and current literature, His Majesty is well versed. He writes a peculiarly fine and bold hand. During the last few years, under the reigns of his four predecessors, he has occupied many positions and offices of trust and responsibility, as will appear from the following memoranda :

- 1852 Appointed to the Staff of H. R. H. Liholiho, Lieutenant General, as Aide Camp.
- 1853 Brevet Captain of Infantry.
- 1858 May 20, appointed Colonel. Member of Privy Council, Kamehameha IV.
- 1859 Oct. 3, appointed member of the House of Nobles.
- 1863 June 30, Postmaster General. Dec. 7, re-appointed under Kamehameha V, a member of the Privy Council of State.
- 1864 Feb. 3, Chamberlain.
- 1867 Made Knight Companion of the Order of Kamehameha I.
- 1870 Received as Knight Commander Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.
- 1874 Became Grand Master of the Order of Kamehameha I. Made Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.
- 1875 Instituted the Order of Kalakaua.
- 1876 Received Insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Sts. Maurizius and Lazarus.

The most prominent event which has occurred since His Majesty's accession to the throne is his visit to the United States, accompanied by Governor Dominis of Oahu and Governor Kapena of Maui. While abroad, he was received with the highest honors by President Grant and all the officers of the Government at Washington; by the officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, and the municipal officers of New York, Boston, Chicago, New Bedford, and other cities of the Union, while the sovereign people of the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic did not fail to demonstrate their respect. It has passed into the history of the King's memorable visit to America, that he responded to the many addresses on public receptions, in a courtly and dignified manner as became a gentleman and a ruler abroad among the millions of a friendly nation. The whole affair was alike honorable to all parties, and most eminently tended to promote and cement kindly and

generous feeling between the two nations, daily being drawn into closer commercial ties and relationship.

*Long live King Kalakaua, and long may the Hawaiian Kingdom be maintained.*

**THE HAWAIIAN ROYAL MAUSOLEUM.**

The last earthly resting place of the Hawaiian kings is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the city and harbor of Honolulu and a long line of sea-coast on the southern shores of Oahu. The Royal Mausoleum is a beautiful gothic structure, built in the form of a cross with pointed roofs. The material is the coral stone taken from the reef, washed by the ceaseless waves of the Pacific, ever dashing upon the shore. The grounds are neatly laid out and ornamented with shrubs and trees. A substantial wall protects the premises on three sides, while in front there is a heavy iron fence embellished with appropriate emblems and devices. The whole appearance of the structure and its surroundings imparts a most pleasing impression to the beholder, displaying as they do much good taste and architectural skill. We would merely add that the only remains of Kamehameha 1st are one or two bones, which report says are deposited in the coffin of a high chief who died many years ago. The following is a list, so far as is known, of the remains of kings, high chiefs, and other persons distinguished in Hawaiian annals, which are here deposited :

- 1 Kamehameha 2d, who died in England, July 14, 1824.
- 2 Queen Kamamalu, wife of the above, who died in England, July 8, 1824.
- 3 Queen Kaahumanu, Regent under Kamehameha 2d, and Premier under Kamehameha 3d. Died June 5, 1832.
- 4 Queen Kinau, daughter of Kamehameha 1st, wife of Gov. Kekuanoa, and mother of Kamehameha 4th and 5th. Died April 4, 1839.
- 5 Kamanele, daughter of Gov. Kuakini, of Hawaii.
- 6 Kamehameha 3d, died Dec. 15, 1854.
- 7 Kamehameha 4th, died Nov. 30, 1854.
- 8 The Prince of Hawaii, son of Kamehameha 4th and Queen Emma, died August, 1862.
- 9 David, son of Kinau and Gov. Kekuanoa. Died in 1837.
- 10 Moses, another son of the above, died in 1848.
- 11 Wm Pitt Leleiohoku, Governor of Hawaii, died in 1848.
- 12 A. Paki, father of Hon. Mrs. Bishop, died June 13, 1855.
- 13 L. Kouia, wife of Paki, and mother of Hon. Mrs. Bishop, died July 2, 1857.
- 14 Keaweaweala, infant child of Kamehameha 3d.
- 15 John Pitt Kinau, son of Gov. Leleiohoku of Hawaii.
- 16 Keola, infant child of the Governor of Hawaii.
- 17 Remains of Liloa and Lonoikamakahiki, two ancient kings of Hawaii.
- 18 Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, died Dec. 28, 1858, and Mrs. Rooke, died 1866.
- 19 Keoni Ana, son of John Young the pioneer, Premier under Kamehameha 3d, died in 1857.
- 20 B. Namakeha, died in 1869.
- 21 Jane Young, daughter of the elder John Young.
- 22 Robert C. Wylie, for many years Crown Minister; died Oct. 30, 1865.
- 23 Princess Victoria K. Kaahumanu, sister of Kamehameha 4th and 5th, died May 29, 1866.
- 24 Queen Kalama, wife of Kamehameha 3d, died Sept. 20, 1870.
- 25 M. Kekuanoa, Governor of Oahu, and father of Kamehameha 4th and 5th. Died Nov. 24, 1868.
- 26 Kamehameha 5th, died Dec. 11, 1872.
- 27 Hon. C. Kapaneka and A. Keohokalelo, father and mother of the present King, (the former died 1867 and the latter in 1868); and Kaiminaauokalani, infant sister of the present King, who died in 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS accompanying this number of the FRIEND we could wish were better executed. The plate was made in New York, from the best photographs we could procure in Honolulu. The original of Kamehameha 1st was executed in 1817 by a Russian artist, who accompanied Kotzebue in his voyage, and may be seen by referring to the third volume of his voyage. The original of Kamehameha 2d was executed in England in 1824, in the style of the dress of George 4th's reign. We think those of Kamehameha 3d, 4th and 5th are very good, but not quite so good those of Lunaliilo or His Majesty Kalakaua.

**HAWAIIAN REGISTER.**

**THE COURT.**

HIS MAJESTY KALAKAUA, Born November 16th, 1836. Ascended the Throne, February 12th, 1871.  
 HER MAJESTY KAPIOLANI, The Queen.  
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM PITT LELEIOHOKU, Her Apparent.  
 HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LYDIA KAMAKAHEHA DOMINIS.  
 HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MIRIAM LIKELIKE CLEGHORN.  
 HER MAJESTY THE DOWAGER QUEEN EMMA, widow of His late Majesty Kamehameha IV.  
 HER HIGHNESS RUTH KEELIKOLANI, Sister of His late Majesty Kamehameha V.  
 HIS HIGHNESS CHARLES KANAINA, Father of His late Majesty Lunaliilo.  
 F W BECKLEY, His Majesty's Chamberlain.

**HOUSE OF NOBLES.**

H R H Prince W P Leleiohoku, H R C Kanaina, Their Excellencies P Kamao, J O Dominis, J M Kapena, S Kipi, W L Green, W L Moehonua, J S Walker, Hons C R Bishop, H A Kahuna, W T Martin, J P Parker, H Kūihelani, J Moanuali, J I Dowsett, A S Cleghorn, S G Wilder, Paul Isenberg, J Mott Smith, S N Castle, Godfrey Rhodes, Simon Kani.

**The Cabinet.**

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING.  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs..... His Ex W L Green  
 Minister of the Interior..... His Ex W L Moehonua  
 Minister of Finance..... His Ex J S Walker  
 Attorney General..... (ad interim) His Ex J S Walker

**Hawaiian Diplomatic and Consular Agents.**

*Charges d' Affaires and Consuls General.*  
 New York..... E H Allen, Jr  
 London, England..... Manley Hopkins  
 Valparaiso, Chile..... David Thomas  
 Paris, France..... William C Martin  
 Germany..... J C Pfinger  
 Lima, Peru..... Robert H Beddy  
*Consuls General:*  
 Yokohama, Japan..... William M Brown  
 Hongkong and Macao, China..... Robert Keswick  
 Sydney, New South Wales..... Ed Reeve

*Consuls:*

San Francisco, California..... H W Severance  
 Portland, Oregon..... James McCracken  
 Boston, Massachusetts..... Edward M Brewer  
 Liverpool, England..... Robert C Janion  
 Falmouth, England..... W S Broad  
 Ramsgate, England..... A S Hodges  
 Auckland, New Zealand..... James Cruickshank  
 Sydney, New South Wales..... Alex Speed Webster  
 Melbourne, Victoria..... G N Oakley  
 New Castle, New South Wales, Ernest A White, Vice Consul  
 Otago, New Zealand..... Henry Driver  
 Panama..... J McK Cook  
 Victoria, British Columbia..... Henry Rhodes  
 Bremen, Germany..... John F Muller  
 Batavia..... S Maintz  
 Copenhagen, Denmark..... Svend Hoffmeyer  
 Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land..... William Knight  
 Vienna, Austria..... Victor Schonberger  
 Glasgow, Scotland..... James Dunn  
 Coquimbo, Chile..... William H Delano  
 Rouen, France..... H Schallsler  
 Cork, Ireland..... W D Seymour  
 Marseilles, France..... A Corve  
 Havre, France..... Leon de Mandrot  
 Bordeaux, France..... Ernest de Boissegues  
 Genoa, Italy..... Raphael de Luchi  
 Port Stanley, Falkland Islands..... Geo M Dean  
 Callao, Peru..... Sylvanus Crosby  
 Levuka, Fiji..... D'Arcy W L Murray  
 Nagasaki, Japan..... Chas L Fisher  
 Kobe and Osaka, Japan..... James Harris  
 Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland..... Edward G Buchanan  
 Antwerp, Belgium..... Victor Forge, Jr  
 Hiogo, Japan..... (Vice Consul)..... Burge R Lewis  
 Yokohama, Japan..... (Vice Consul General)..... Robt W Irwin

**Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.**

United States, U S Minister Resident, His Ex Henry A Peirce. Residence, Cor Judd and Lihia Sts.  
 England, Commissioner and Consul General—James Hay Wodehouse. Residence at Waikiki.  
 France, Commissioner and Consul, Theo. Ballieu. Residence, Beritania St.

**Foreign Consuls.**

United States..... James Scott, Honolulu  
 Italy..... F A Schaefer, Honolulu  
 Sweden and Norway..... J C Glade, Honolulu  
 Chile..... C S Bartow, Honolulu  
 Austro-Hungarian..... B Hoffmann, M D, Honolulu  
 United States Vice Consul..... Jas B Castle, Honolulu  
 H B M's Vice Consul..... Theo J Davies, Honolulu  
 German Empire..... J C Glade, Acting, Honolulu  
 Peru..... A J Cartwright, Acting, Honolulu  
 Russia, Vice Consul..... J C Glade, Acting, Honolulu  
 Denmark..... (Acting)..... Henry R Macfarlane, Honolulu  
 Netherlands and Belgium..... (Acting)..... W Martens, Honolulu  
 United States Consular Agent..... Thos Spencer, Hilo

**Oahu College.**

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu  
 President..... A Pratt | Prof of Languages, F W Damon  
 Lady Teachers, Miss M F Eckley and Miss M M Trowbridge  
 Matron..... Mrs A Pratt  
 Treasurer..... S N Castle

**Publications.**

The *Advertiser*, issued every Saturday morning. H L Sheldon, Publisher.  
 The *Gazette*, issued every Wednesday morning, H M Whitney, Publisher and Editor.  
 The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev S C Damon, Seaman's Chaplain, Editor and Publisher.  
 The *Kuaoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning. H M Whitney, Publisher.  
 The *Iahai Hawaii*, (native), issued every Thursday morning. Rev H H Parker, Editor, published by the Board.



1. KAMEHAMEHA I.  
2. " II.  
3. " III.

4. KAMEHAMEHA IV.  
5. " V.  
6. LUNALILO.