



Delegate Roll and Convention Opening



PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Council Chamber, Honolulu, May 30th, 1894.

HIS EXCELLENCY S.B.DOLE,

PRESIDENT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sir:-

Enclosed please find roll of the Convention, made up from the roll of Executive and Advisory Councils and the list of elected delegates as furnished by the Bureau of Elections.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serrant,

Charles J. Rodgers

Sec'y Executive and Advisory Councils.

Golden Thread

inches

1	38.25	65.15	82.51	90.25	95.24	97.09	96.51	82.37	72.17	62.32	13	14	15
2	13.51	25.57	32.51	35.43	36.58	37.59	37.71	32.37	27.17	22.32	11	12	13
3	9.01	17.05	21.68	23.62	24.39	24.80	24.88	21.58	18.12	14.51	10	11	12
4	6.76	12.79	16.26	17.71	18.29	18.60	18.68	16.19	13.59	10.78	9	10	11
5	5.41	10.23	13.01	14.29	14.63	14.81	14.86	12.95	10.86	8.64	8	9	10
6	4.51	8.52	10.84	12.00	12.24	12.38	12.42	11.09	9.43	7.63	7	8	9
7	3.82	7.27	9.29	10.32	10.51	10.62	10.65	9.55	8.04	6.57	6	7	8
8	3.27	6.29	7.97	8.90	9.05	9.14	9.17	8.25	6.95	5.80	5	6	7
9	2.81	5.57	6.94	7.77	7.89	7.96	7.99	7.33	6.21	5.24	4	5	6
10	2.41	4.91	6.02	6.76	6.85	6.90	6.92	6.47	5.52	4.70	3	4	5
11	2.06	4.35	5.27	5.93	6.00	6.04	6.06	5.77	4.91	4.20	2	3	4
12	1.74	3.84	4.60	5.19	5.24	5.27	5.29	5.14	4.35	3.72	1	2	3
13	1.45	3.37	4.00	4.52	4.56	4.58	4.59	4.49	3.77	3.21	0	1	2

Density → 0.05 0.09 0.16 0.22 0.36 0.52

Dox Williams

centimeters

16	49.61	38.89	28.60	17.97	9.50	4.33	30.32	22.13	13.42	5.51	23	24	25
17	1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	-22.92	19.51	13.42	26	27	28
18	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.09	0.25	-0.47	-10.02	56.38	67.85	47.89	29	30	31
19	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.64	1.96	2.38	All values are batch averages	72.56	72.10	29.51	32	33	34
20								55.64	43.48	13.42	35	36	37
21								-38.46	50.74	50.74	38	39	40
22								50.74	82.02	52.85	41	42	43
23								50.74	82.02	52.85	44	45	46
24								50.74	82.02	52.85	47	48	49
25								50.74	82.02	52.85	50	51	52
26								50.74	82.02	52.85	53	54	55
27								50.74	82.02	52.85	56	57	58
28								50.74	82.02	52.85	59	60	61
29								50.74	82.02	52.85	62	63	64
30								50.74	82.02	52.85	65	66	67
31								50.74	82.02	52.85	68	69	70
32								50.74	82.02	52.85	71	72	73
33								50.74	82.02	52.85	74	75	76
34								50.74	82.02	52.85	77	78	79
35								50.74	82.02	52.85	80	81	82
36								50.74	82.02	52.85	83	84	85
37								50.74	82.02	52.85	86	87	88
38								50.74	82.02	52.85	89	90	91
39								50.74	82.02	52.85	92	93	94
40								50.74	82.02	52.85	95	96	97
41								50.74	82.02	52.85	98	99	100

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D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

1894

Roll of the
Constitutional
Convention

11046

Roll of the
Constitutional
Convention



ROLL OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Executive Council.

S.B. Dole	President.
F.M. Hatch.	Minister of Foreign Affairs.
J.A. King	Minister of the Interior.
S.M. Damon	Minister of Finance.
W.O. Smith	Attorney General.

Advisory Council.

W.C. Wilder	Vice President.
H. Waterhouse.	<i>Councilor</i>
C. Bolte.	"
J. Emmeluth.	"
E.D. Tenney.	"
J.F. Morgan.	"
W.F. Allen.	"
Alex. Young.	"
Cecil Brown.	"
E. Suhr.	"
John Nott.	"
J.P. Mendonca.	"
J. Ena.	"
D.B. Smith.	"

DELEGATES.

A.G.M. Robertson	Oahu.
C.L. Carter	"
L.C. Ables	"
A. Fernandes	"
J.M. Vivas	"



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A.K. Kunuiakea

D H Hitchcock Sr.

Oahu.

Hawaii.

A.K. Kunuiakea

Oahu.

D.H. Hitchcock Sr.

Hawaii.

F.S. Lyman

"

D.H. Kahaulelio.

"

J. Kauhane

"

Wm. Horner

"

J.W. Kalua

Maui.

H.P. Baldwin

"

J.K. Iosepa

"

W.F. Pogue

"

A.S. Wilcox

Kauai.

G.N. Wilcox

"

W.H. Rice.

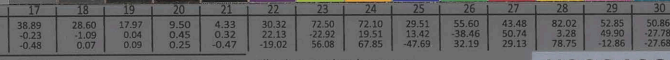
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inches



Golden Thread

centimeters



Density → 0.05 0.09 0.16 0.22 0.36 0.52

Dox Williams

0.75 0.98 1.24 1.64 1.96 2.38 All values are batch averages

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Oahu
 Hawaii
 Maui
 Kauai
 A.A. Kinnifakee
 D.H. Hitchcock Sr.
 F.S. J. Pyralis
 D.H. Kinnifakee
 J. Kinnifakee
 Wm. Hornor
 J.W. Kinnifakee
 H.P. Baldwin
 J.K. Loope
 W.F. Pogue
 A.S. Wilcox
 G.H. Wilcox
 W.H. Rice



Opening Address by President S.B. Dole, May 30, 1894, First Day

COUNCILLORS and DELEGATES,

Members of the Constitutional Convention of 1894.

In calling the Convention to order, I ask your attention to some matters relating to the work for which you have come together.

The delay which the project of political Union between Hawaii and the United States of America has experienced has brought up the question of modifying the present provisional system in order to give the Government a permanent form and to more fully introduce the principle of representation by the people.

The subject has been carefully considered both from the standpoint of the responsibility of the Executive and Advisory Councils, and that of the rights of the people and the necessities of the case; and while such a change is imperatively demanded by an intelligent public sentiment, it also appears consonant with our situation, which is naturally favorable to the growth of free institutions.

This being conceded it became necessary to decide whether to reach the desired result by taking the present system as a basis and building upon that, or by wholly reorganizing the Government.

The latter method was adopted as giving more freedom of action and a better opportunity for establishing a system suited to national conditions.

The question of the composition of the Convention to be called for making a new constitution was a perplexing one; for while it was desired to have direct popular representation to as great an extent as might be possible, the Councils felt that they could not, consistently with the trust imposed upon them by the proclamation of January 17th, 1893, relinquish to other hands the whole responsibility in an enterprise so vital to the future welfare of the country. It was therefore

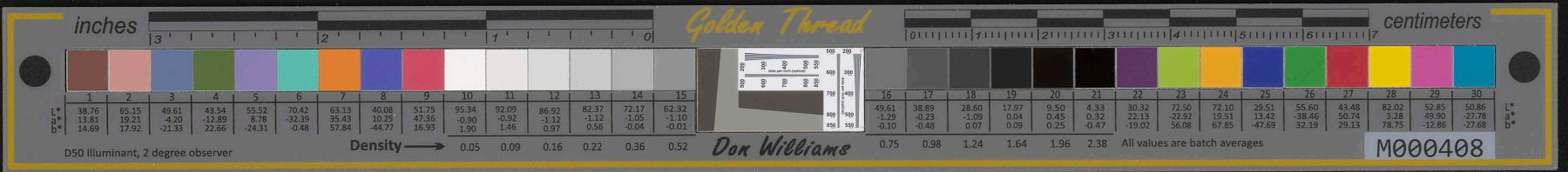


MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1850

In 1850 the Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia. The Convention was called by the President, James Polk, and was composed of representatives from all the States and the District of Columbia. The Convention was organized on September 17, 1850, and adjourned on September 17, 1851. The Convention was presided over by Chief Justice Roger Taney. The Convention was held in the Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Convention was the first time that a national convention was held in the United States. The Convention was a landmark event in the history of the United States. The Convention was a success in that it produced a new Constitution for the United States. The new Constitution was adopted by the States and the District of Columbia on September 17, 1851. The new Constitution is the Constitution that we have today. The new Constitution is a testament to the wisdom and courage of the men who served on the Convention. The new Constitution is a gift to the people of the United States. The new Constitution is a source of pride and honor for all Americans. The new Constitution is a symbol of the American way of life. The new Constitution is a source of strength and inspiration for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of hope and faith for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of love and compassion for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of peace and harmony for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of justice and equality for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of freedom and democracy for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of power and authority for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of glory and honor for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of life and hope for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of light and truth for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of love and mercy for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of grace and favor for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of peace and quiet for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of joy and happiness for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of life and hope for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of light and truth for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of love and mercy for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of grace and favor for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of peace and quiet for all Americans. The new Constitution is a source of joy and happiness for all Americans.

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Opening Address by President S.B. Dole, May 30, 1894, First Day

decided to confide the work to a body made up of the Councils and elected delegates.

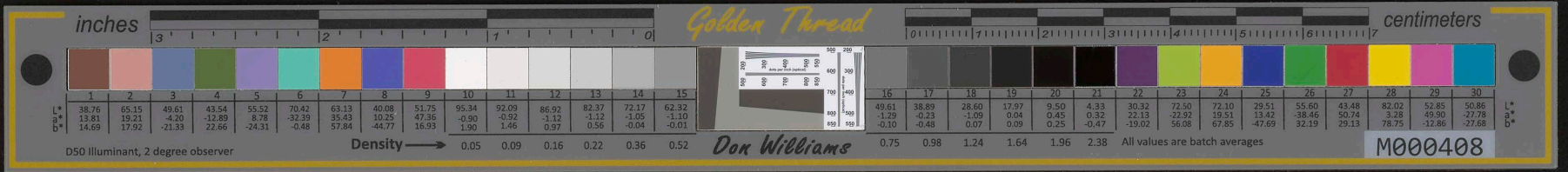
I need hardly remind you of the difficult and delicate character of the duty which the convention is called upon to perform. The Monarchy, after a period of decadence which ~~have~~ was threatening and prejudicial to all public and private interests, came to a logical end, through its own plot to turn back the movement of public progress and to subjugate all national energies and aspirations in the interests of despotism.

This attempt conferred upon that portion of the community who were in sympathy with the political development of the State as an organization, both the right and the duty to intercept the threatened retrograde movement; for no part of a nation which ~~which~~ has made progress in civilization has a right to drag the other part back to barbarism; and no ruler has the right to initiate such a relapse relying upon the indifference or want of political sense of a portion of the population. Those who submit without protest to such a scheme thereby confess their inability to accomplish or defend their own civilization, and surrender the task to those who are willing to do it for them.

There is, therefore in the assumption of power in such ^a crisis by those who would protect and foster the civil progress of the state, no violation of the rights of those conspiring against such progress, or of those who may contemplate such conspiracy with helpless indifference because unable to understand the magnitude of the injury with which they are threatened.

The Provisional Government thus springing from the ruins of the Monarchy has administered public affairs until the time has now come to readjust the civil system upon more representative lines.

The work of making a constitution for the government of these islands upon a republican basis is beset with perplexing questions which require for their solution a large degree of patriotism, wisdom,



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industry and courage.

To express in a constitution and laws the political ideas of a people with a common origin, common religion and common purpose is an easy task in comparison with that of formulating a system for the government of mixed races without a common origin, religion or purpose.

I believe however that we may achieve success in our undertaking if there is secured to all coming under such fundamental rule a system of impartial justice and wise administration, and there be established in the minds of those who may be, from the exigencies of the situation, excluded from participation in the government, a sentiment of confidence in the integrity of the rulers.

The final test of the work which we are compelled to take up by the revolt of the deposed queen against the organic law whence came her sole authority, will be measured in the minds of those who are watching it, by our success in holding power without abusing it, and in administering government for the benefit of the many by the authority of those whose exercise of political power is based upon capacity to discharge political duty.

Although the establishment of a fundamental law which shall as far as possible provide for the safe and permanent administration of affairs upon the principles of a republican form of government, will be the paramount object of your deliberations, the original purpose of the Provisional Government to negotiate a treaty of political Union with the great and friendly Nation that lies nearest to us, must, I respectfully submit, be as fully recognized by you as a vital policy of the new republic as it has been of the Provisional Government.

I would urge upon your attention the accepted view that the franchise is a duty or function of citizenship conferred by the state, rather than a right. And it is a duty which may only be performed with



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4
Opening Address by President S.B. Dole, May 30, 1894, First Day

advantage to the state by those who are mentally qualified for its responsible decisions, as none but the able-bodied citizen may serve his country to advantage on the battlefield. It is only as a means of approximately arriving at a reasonable standard of mental qualifications that the requirement of property qualifications is legitimate. Such a method, though imperfect and in some cases harsh to the individual, is yet in the main an effective ally to the more direct effort to reach the same result through educational qualifications, which in practice is more difficult of application.

The question whether the franchise should be limited to citizens of the republic will demand your serious consideration in view of the accepted practice of other civilized nations, and the danger of allowing those not under the obligations of citizenship and owing fealty to possible hostile governments, to exercise this important function.

The powers which the Constitution should confer upon the President is a subject which calls for careful study on your part in order that the office may not be allowed to become a menace to civil liberty from having too much authority on the one hand, and that it may not degenerate into a useless feature from having too little on the other.

The question also whether the President should be eligible for election to the presidential term succeeding his own incumbency will require examination in view of the temptation to the prostitution of the authority and official patronage belonging to the office, which such eligibility creates.

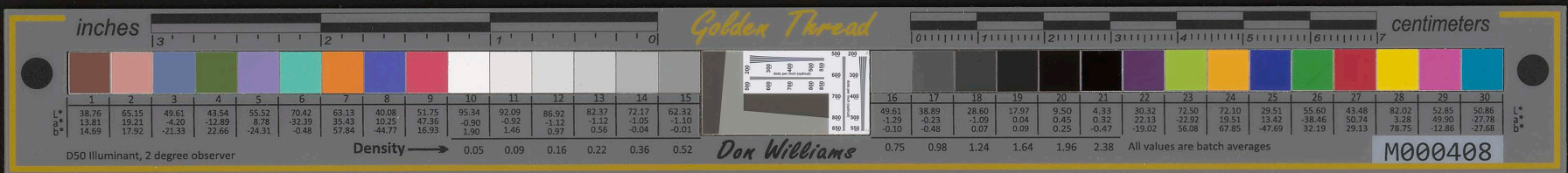
The unsatisfactory experience of the country with a legislature composed of one House makes it imperative for you to investigate the comparative advantages and disadvantages of such a legislature and of one made up of two Houses.

Measures and conditions for the protection of the legislature from corrupt influences originating either in the zeal of political parties or the interests of private enterprise, are important results to

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be sought in your deliberations.

The Executive Council has given much time and study to the various problems raised by the project of reorganizing the Government on a republican basis. In this work we have been favored with the valuable assistance of a number of gentlemen who have kindly consented to meet with us and who have freely contributed their time and thought to this object. While there has naturally been some difference of opinions regarding the matters under discussion, the conclusions finally arrived at have been formulated into a text which may aid the Convention in its work, and which is at its disposal. Fully recognizing the authority of the Convention under the act creating it, to form a constitution, I have deemed it desirable to adopt this method of assisting it.

In the exercise of your duty of laying the foundations of our new civil system, I pray that you will look far away from the passions and ~~resentments~~ ^{resentments} and ~~resentment~~ that may have grown out of late political events, and build for the future, and for the welfare and just protection of the ~~who~~ whole community regardless of present ~~and~~ differences.

While I recognize the aid which a spirit of compromise in unessential issues brings to a work of this kind, I urge you to make no concession of principle to a dread of what others may say. The transcendent duty is upon you, and the finished work which comes from your hands will be your justification or a witness against you.

Permit me in closing to quote the words of Washington in the Convention of which he was a member which framed the Constitution of the United States of America, when the fear of public opinion began to hinder the work. He said, "if to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God".



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in your letter of the 10th inst. and who are now living in the United States. The names are given in the order in which they were named in your letter. The names of the persons who have been named in your letter and who are now living in the United States are given in the order in which they were named in your letter. The names of the persons who have been named in your letter and who are now living in the United States are given in the order in which they were named in your letter.



Opening of the Constitutional Convention. May 30-1894.

- 2 U.S. Envoy Extraordinary & Min Plen.
- 0 H.B.M.'s Minister Resident.
- Japanese Diplomatic Agent & Cons. General.
- His Ex. S. A. Thurston
- .. R. W. Irwin.

U.S. Consul General

- 1 Consul for Italy
- 1 " " Netherlands
- 2 " " Sweden & Norway
- 2 " " Denmark.
- 1 " " Belgium. Russian Vice Consul. Actg
Imp German Consul. Consul for Austria,
- 1 " " Mexico
- 1 " " Peru
- 1 " " Chili
- 1 U.S. Vice and Dep Consul General
- no British Vice Consul
- Acting Portuguese Consul General
- 1 Chinese Commercial Agent
- 1 Asst " "
- 1 Secty S. I. Jms Consulate General
- 1 Admiral Walker
- 1 Supt Stanton
- 1 Captain Barker
- 1 Captain Nomura
- Officers U.S.
- .. Jap.



Seats at the
opening of the
Constitutional Convention

May 30 1894