BRIEF NOTES ON THE LIFE OF PRINCE KU-HIO

Photo of Prince Ku-hio's Monument and Park, Ko-loa, Kaua'i

This monument, commemorating Hawaii's noted, beloved Prince Ku-hio, stands in what is now called Ku-hio' Park, on the ancestral land of his royal family, at Ho'oi, Kua-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua'i, where Prince Jonah Ku-hio' Ka-lani-ana-'ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners' Prince (Ke Alii Makaainana), was born March 26, 1871. In 1949 Prince Ku-hio's Birthday became a Territorial and is now a State holiday.

On the left in the picture stands Mr. Henry E.P. Kekahuna, Hawaiian researcher, and archeological researcher and sketcher, who was with the Prince as a member of the Republican Party, and who was the Prince's intimate friend.

The Park is well maintained by the Ka-umumalii Chapter (No. 5), of the Kamehameha Lodge.

Royal Parentage and Descent

Prince Ku-hio' was the second son of High Chief David Ka-hale-po'ui Piikoi and High Chiefess Kino-iki Ko-kaula Ke II. He was of the sacred ancient royal house of King Mānoa-ka-lani-po, from whom the island is called "Kaua'i o Mānoa-ka-lani-po", and was a great grandson of the last King of Kaua'i, Ka-umumalii. He possessed the royal blood of four reigning houses of kings who ruled before the consolidation of the islands by King Kamehameha the Conqueror.

Prince Ku-hio', his elder brother Prince David Ka-waikamalu, both of whom were made Prince by royal proclamation, and made heirs to the throne by King Ka-la-kaua, and their youngest brother Edward Ke-alii-aho-nui, were made the adopted sons (kōkiki hookama) of King Ka-la-kaua and his consort Queen Ka-pi'o-lani, and brought up at court.

Education

Prince Ku-hio' attended the Royal School (called Ka-he'-'ulu after the name of the land) under Mr. Atkinson, was a Junior at Puna-hou Academy, went to St. Alban's College (Episcopal), later Iolani School, in Pau-oa Valley, Honolulu, then attended St. Matthews College, in San Mateo, California, King's College, Oxford University, England,
PRINCE KU-HIÖ

Today a monument commemorating Hawai‘i’s noted, beloved Prince Jonah Ku-hiö Ka-lania-ana ‘ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners’ Prince (Ke Alii a na Makainana), stands in what is now Ku-hiö Park, at Ho‘ai, Kuu-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua‘i, on the ancestral land where the Prince was born, March 26, 1871.
Photo of Prince Ku-hio's Monument and Park, Ko-loa, Kauai

This monument, commemorating Hawaii's noted, beloved Prince Ku-hio', stands in what is now called Ku-hio' Park, on the ancestral land of the Prince's royal family at Ho'ai, Kaua-ulau, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua'i, where Prince Ku-hio' Ka-lani-ana-ʻole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners' Prince (Ke Alii Makainana), was born March 26, 1871.

On the left in the picture stands Mr. Henry E.P. Kekubuna, Hawaiian researcher, and archeological explorer and sketcher, who with the Prince was a member of the Republican Party, and who was his intimate friend.

Royal Parentage and Descent

Prince Ku-hio' was the second son of High Chief David Ka-hale-pouli Piikoi and High Chiefess Kino-iki Ke-kauike II. He was descended from the sacred ancient royal house of King Mano-ka-lani-po', for whom the island is called "Kaua'i o Mano-ka-lani-po'", and was the great grandson of the last King of Kaua'i, Ka-umalii.
PRINCE KU-HIÓ

A Brief Commentary by Henry E.P. Kekahuna

On the ancestral estate of his royal family, at what is now known as Ku-hìo Park, where a monument is erected in his honor, Hawai‘i’s noted, beloved Prince Jonah Ku-hìo Ka-lani-ana-‘ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners’ Prince (Ke Alii o na Mokamaina), was born March 26, 1871, at Ho‘ai, Kua-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua‘i. In 1949 his birthday became a Territorial holiday, and is now a State holiday. The memorial park is well maintained by the Ka-umu-ali‘i Chapter (No. 3) of the Ka-mehameha Lodge.

Royal Parentage and Descent

Prince Ku-hìo, as he is generally known, was the second son of High Chief David Ka-hale-pouli Piikoi, a maternal first cousin of King Ka-la-kaua and his sister and successor Queen Lili‘u-o-ka-lani, and his mother High Chiefess-Kaamo-i-ki-Ke-kaulike II, a Kaua‘i princess, granddaughter of the last King of Kaua‘i, Ka-umu-ali‘i, a sister of Queen Ka-pi‘olani, consort of King Ka-la-kaua, and a second cousin of King Ka-la-kaua and Queen Lili‘u-o-ka-lani.

The Prince was of the sacred royal house of the ancient King Māno-ka-lani-po, for whom the island is called "Kaua‘i o Māno-ka-lani-po", and was a grandson of King Ka-umu-ali‘i. He was of the royal blood of four reigning houses of kings who ruled before the consolidation of the islands by King Ka-mehameha the Conqueror.

At the Coronation ceremonies of King Ka-la-kaua and Queen Ka-pi‘o-ali‘i, in February, 1933, the title of Prince was conferred upon Prince Ku-hìo and his elder brother Prince Ka-wa-ana-ka-lua by royal proclamation. They and their younger brother Edward Ke-ali‘i-aho-nui became the adopted sons (keiki hookana) of King Ka-la-kaua, and Queen Ka-pi‘o-ali‘i, who was the boys' aunt, in accordance with the ancient Hawaiian custom of giving possession of children to members of the older generation of the family. The boys were brought up at court.

Education

Prince Ku-hìo attended the Royal School (called Ka-ka‘ehuna, the name of the land)
St. Alban's College (Episcopal), later called St. Alban's School, under Mr. Atkinson, Puna-hou Academy, as a Junior, and St. Alban's College (Episcopal), later called Iolani School, in Pau-oa Valley, Honolulu. The Prince then went to St. Matthew's College, in San Mateo, California, and then to King's College, Oxford University, England, to study law, and the Royal Agricultural College, in England.

Positions Under the Monarchy

Prince Ku-hiō was employed in the office of the Minister of the Interior and in the Custom House under the Hawaiian Monarchy.

Imprisoned As A Revolutionist

In 1892, when the Prince was 22 years of age, Queen Lili'u-o-ka-lani was overthrown, and went to live at Washington Place as a plain citizen. In 1895 Prince Ku-hiō took part in the abortive revolution to restore the Queen to the throne. With other revolutionists he was sentenced to a year's term in O'ahu Prison (called Kawa, the name of the land), on the technical charge of treason, and was imprisoned for nine months because of loyalty to his Queen.

Marriage

On October 9, 1896, Prince Ku-hiō married Elizabeth Ka-hanu K. Ka'-auwai, daughter of the Maui chief Ka-lei-wahi and his wife Mau-ola Laa-lani. As Prince and Princess Ka-lani-ana-'ole the chiefly pair then resided at Ke-nu-kai, the name of the land and beach in the little land of Ulu-kou, at the beach at Wai-Kīkī. Their two-story home, facing seaward, with a cannon at each end of the house pointing out to sea, replaced the one-story beach home of Queen Lili'u-o-ka-lani, named Ke-ohi-lani (called Ke-ohi-lani by some). During construction the Prince and Princess lived at Pua-lei-lani, the larger home of Queen Ka-pi'o-lani, on the upper side of Ka-le-kaua Avenue. When their home was completed they named it Ke-ohi-lani for that of the Queen. The home of the Prince became Kūhiō Park at Wai-Kīkī. The Park was dedicated on March 24, 1940.

Career

Succeeding Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress, Honorable Robert Wilcox, Prince Ku-hiō, against his wishes, was elected in November, 1902, on the National Republican ticket, as Hawaii's second Delegate to Congress.
In spite of his former bad treatment as a revolutionist, and of the dashing of his hopes for kingship due to Annexation to the United States in 1898, he urged his people on all the islands to accept the inevitable, and become good and loyal American citizens.

The first great leader of Hawaiian blood to emerge after Annexation was Prince Ku-hiō. For almost a full 20 years, from 1903 until his death in 1922, the Prince served continually as Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, without a single defeat.

In 1919 Prince Ku-hiō was the first Delegate to introduce a bill requesting Congress for Statehood for Hawaii.

In 1920, when Congress passed the National Suffrage Bill, the Prince had it include Hawaii and Alaska.

Prince Ku-hiō's Crowning Achievement

The crowning achievement of the Prince's political career, and of his life, was the pushing through Congress, after a ten-year fight, of the Hawaiian Homestead Commission Act, or Hawaiian Rehabilitation, in 1920, through which homesteads were set up for those of Hawaiian blood. The Prince's special purpose was to remove his people from the slums, and help perpetuate the Hawaiian race.

When the Hawaiian Rehabilitation Commission was created Governor Farrington named Prince Ku-hiō as a member. The vacancy created by the Prince's death was filled by the appointment of his widow.

Other Achievements

The Ka-mehameha Order, of which Prince Ku-hiō was the first Alii 'Aimoku (Supreme Chief), was founded by him and Dr. George H. Haddy, May 13, 1903.

On December 6, 1918, Prince Ku-hiō founded the Hawaiian Civic Club.

Prince Ku-hiō's Death and Royal Obsequies

At the age of 50, due to a heart ailment, Prince Ku-hiō passed away in the early morning of January 7, 1922. For a week the body lay in state in historic Ka-wai-a-kau Church. He was laid to rest January 15, 1922, in the crypt of the Ka-la-kaua Dynasty in the Royal Mausoleum of Hawaii.
The place of birth

Prince Ku-hiō

A Brief Commentary

By: Harry K. Nakamura

Today a monument commemorating Hawai'i's noted, beloved Prince Jonah Kuhiō Kalaniana'ole, popularly known as Prince Kuhio, and as The Commoners' Prince (Kāʻīlohi Mahanai), stands in what is now known as Kuhiō Park, at Hoʻोli, Kaua'i, district of Princeville, island of Kaua'i, the ancestral land of the Prince's royal family, where he was born March 26, 1871. On 1947 his birthday became a Territorial and is now a State Holiday. The Park is well maintained by the Kaua'i aliʻi Chapter (No. 3) of the Armenian Lodge.

Royal Parentage and Pedigree

Prince Kuhiō, as he is generally known, was the second son of High Chief Edward Kaheluaʻopouli Paikoi and High Chiefess Kindiʻike Ka-kaulike ʻIi. He was of the sacred ancient royal house of King Mino, kula-iʻi-po, from which the island is called Kaua'i o Mino, kula-iʻi-po; and was a great grandson of the last King of Kaua'i, Kaumualii. He pursued the royal blood of four reigning houses of kings who ruled before the consolidation of the islands by King Kaumualii, the conqueror.

The title of Prince was conferred upon Prince Kuhiō and his elder brother Prince David Kalaniana'ole by royal proclamation during the coronation ceremony of King Kamehameha V and Queen Kapiolani in February 1853. The two older brothers and their younger brother Edward Ka'alii-aho-nui became foster sons (Keiki Hanoe) of King
Ha-lan-lana and his consort Queen Ka-pē-kā-lani, who was the boy's aunt.

Education
Prince Ka-hiʻo attended the Royal School (called Ka-hiʻo, the name of the land), Puna-hou Academy, and St. Albans College (Principal), later called Lolan Honolulu, in Pau-ōn Valley, Honi-lula. The Prince then went to St. Matthew's College, in San Mateo, California, and then King's College, Oxford University, England, to study law, and the Royal Agricultural College, in England.

Positions Under the Monarchy
Under the Hawaiian Monarchy Prince Ka-hiʻo was employed in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and in the Customs House.

Imprisonment as a Revolutionary
When 12 years of age the Prince took part in the abortive revolution of 1895 to restore the throne to Queen Libia-o Ka-lani, overthrown in 1872. With other revolutionists the Prince was confined in Palu prison (called Ava, the name of the land), where he served 9 months of a year's sentence for the technical charge of treason, because of loyalty to his Queen.

Marriage
On October 9, 1896, Prince Ka-hiʻo married Elizabeth Ka-hana K. Kau-nawai, daughter of the Mau chief Ka-lei-whoie and his wife Mano-lana-whoie. Prince and Princess Ka-lani ana de-siuated at Waikiki, the name of the land and beach at Wai-Kiki, in the little land of
Jan. 28

Ulu-kou. Their two-story home, facing seaward, and with a seaward-pointing cannon at each end, was named Ke-Ki-lani (called Kealoha-lani by some). It replaced Queen Liliu-o-ka-lani's one-story beach house, and took its name, while it was being built the chiefly pair lived at Pua-lei-lani, the larger home of Queen Ka-pio-lani on the upper side of Kakaako Avenue.

Career

Following Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress, Hon. Robert Wilcox, Prince Kuhio was our second Congressional Delegate elected in November, 1912, on the National Republican ticket. In spite of the Prince's former unjust imprisonment as a Revolutionary, and of the driving of his hopes for kingship due to Annexation to the United States in 1898, he urged his people on all the islands to accept it, and become good and loyal American citizens. The first great leader of Hawaiian blood to emerge after Annexation was Prince Kuhio.

From 1913 until his death in 1922, almost a full 20 year he served as Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, being continually elected without a single defeat.

In 1917 Prince Kuhio was our first Delegate to introduce a bill requesting Congress for Statehood for Hawaii.

In 1920, when Congress passed the National Suffrage Bill, the Prince had it include Hawaii and Alaska.

Prince Kuhio's crowning achievement, the crowning achievement of Prince Kuhio's political career, and of his life, was the pushing
through Congress, after a ten-year fight, of the Hawaiian
Homes Commission Act, or Hawaiian Rehabilitation Act of 1920,
which set up homesteads for those of Hawaiian blood.
The Prince's special purpose was to take his people out
of the slums and to help perpetuate the Hawaiian race.
When the Hawaiian Rehabilitation Commission was
created, Prince Kuhio was named as a member by
Governor Farrington. The vacancy created by his death
was filled by the election of his widow,
Non-Political Accomplishments
The Ka-nanana Order, of which Prince Kuhio was
the first Ali`i Wainana (Supreme Chief), was founded by
him and Dr. George H. Haddy, May 13, 1903.
The Hawaiian Civic Club was founded by Prince
Kuhio Dec. 6, 1918.

Prince Kuhio's Death and Royal Obsequies
The Prince's Death and Royal Obsequies
At the age of 52, due to a heart ailment, Prince
Kuhio passed away in the early morning of January
7, 1922.
For a week he lay in state in historic Hawai`i Hos
Church. He was laid to rest January 15, 1922, in the
crypt of the King Ka-la-kaua Dynasty in the Royal
Mausoleum of Hawai`i.
Ke olu a na maka-anana

Ke olu o na maka-anana

(cheering)

The Chief Made by the Common People

The chief of the Common People
Here is what is now known at Ku-hio Park, at Ho`i district of Ko`ola, island of Kauai, where stands this commemorative monument to his honor, was born on March 26, 1874, Hawaii’s noted, beloved Prince Ku-hio. In 1948 his birthday became a Territorial Holiday, and is now a State Holiday. On the left of the picture appears Mr. Henry E. Kekahuna, Hawaiian researcher, and archeological explorer and sketches, who was a was of the Prince Republican Party, and his intimate friend. The Park is well maintained by the Na-umu-aka Chapter, No. 3, of the Order of Na-ukehanuha.

Prince Jonah Ku-hio Ka-lani-ana ole was the second son of High Chief Pau and Ka-hali-poale Pukoi, a maternal first cousin of King Kala`kaua and his sister, who succeeded him, Queen Liliuokalani, and of High Chiefs Hina-i-ke Ke-kau-like II, a granddaughter of King Ka-ula-ali, last monarch of the island of Kauai, a sister of Queen Ka-pio-lani, consort of King Kala`a-kaua, and a second cousin of that king and his sister queen-to-be.

Prince Ku-hio was a chief of the sacred royal house of ancient King Mauno, ka-lani-po, whose dynasty ruled for centuries, and for whom the island is known as Kauai o Mauno-ka-lani-po, and was a great-grandson of Kauai’s last king, Ka-ula-ali. In the Prince was the royal blood of four reigning houses of kings who ruled before the consolidation of the Islands by King Kamehameha the Great, and those who knew the ancient Hawaii grappling.
Prince Ku-hio and his eldest half-brother
Prince David Ka-wananahoa, were named heirs
to the throne by King Ka-la-kua in 1893, and in 1894
received the title of Prince by the King's royal procla-
mation. In accordance with the ancient Hawaiian
customs of granting possession of children to members of
the older generation of the family, the two brothers,
together with their younger brother Ke-alu-iho-nii,
became the adopted sons (keiki hanai) of the queen
consort Ka-po-lani, and of King Ka-la-kua, whom
they regarded as a father. They were brought up at court.
Prince Ku-hio attended the old Royal School
(known as Ka-he-huna, the name of the ground) where he was a
student under Mr. Atkinson. At Punahou Academy he
was a junior. St. Alban's College (Girugale), later
Leahi School, in Pauoa Valley, was also attended.
St. Matthew's College, in San Mateo, California, on
the mainland, came next. The Prince then went to
King's College, Oxford University, England, to study law,
and to the Royal Agricultural College in England.
He travelled extensively on the mainland and in Europe.

When Queen Liliu-o Ka-lani was overthrown in 1892,
and went to live at Washington place as a private citizen
the Prince was 22 years old. In 1895 Prince Ku-hio took
part in the abortive revolution to restore the Queen to the
throne. With other revolutionists the Prince was sentenced
for a year to Oahu Island (known as Kawa, the name of the land),
whence he was imprisoned for 9 months on the technical charge
of treason.

Despite this inauspicious treatment because of loyalty to
his Queen, the Prince, when released, went forth among
his people on all the islands to plead with them to accept the Annexation to the United States in 1898, and become good and loyal American citizens. He was the first great political leader of Hawaiian blood to emerge after Annexation, which destroyed his and his beloved people's hopes for his kingdom and the restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy.

In the early days following Annexation there was much little feeling among the native people, whose lands had been confiscated, and who had been badly treated in many ways. (Memorial Addresses Delivered in Congress, p. 15.)

Under the Monarchy the Prince was employed in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and in the Customs House.

On October 8, 1896, Prince Ka-hiu married Elizabeth Ka-hau Ka-uenae, daughter of a Maui chief Li-hi-wahi, and his wife Maau-liu Lna-wa. Prince and Princess Ka-lane-ane-He then took up their residence at the beach at Kai-kahi, overlooking the sea, the site of which was dedicated March 26, 1940 as Ka-hiu Park, on which occasion a plaque presented by the Hawaiian Civic Club was unveiled, and an invocation given by Rev. Stephen Chesha (tahiti) Jr. of Kona.

Close by was the two-story home, named Pa-ku-lei-nani that had belonged to Queen Ka-pio-lani. (?)

The Prince, following his Hawaiian nature, was a very generous man and a lavish and hospitable host. He gave many feasts at old Ana-hau, once the home of Princess Ka-lue-nani.
Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress was Hon. Robert Wilcox. In 1902 Prince Ku-hi'o was elected against his wishes to the United States Congress on the National Republican ticket when he had barely passed his thirtieth birthday. From 1903 to 1922 he regularly served as Delegate, a period of twenty years if he had lived to complete his final term.

The Ka-mehameha Order, of which Prince Ku-hi'o was the first Ali'i Asmonge, or Supreme Chief, was founded by him and Dr. George A. Huddy on May 13, 1903.

The Hawaiian Civic Club was founded by Prince Ku-hi'o Dec. 6, 1918.

In 1919 the Prince was the first of Hawaii's Delegates to introduce a bill requesting Congress for Statehood. The same year he fought for Equal Suffrage against difficult opposition. Early in 1920, while Congress passed the National Suffrage Bill the Prince Ku-hi'o had it include Hawaii and Alaska.

The crowning achievement of Prince Ku-hi'o's life was the pushing through Congress, after a ten year fight, of the Hawaiian Rehabilitation Act, that set up homesteads for those of Hawaiian blood. The Prince's special purpose was to take his people out of the slums, and help perpetuate his race.

When the Commission was created the Prince was named a member by the Governor. Upon his death his widow was elected to fill the vacancy. In the early morning of January 5, 1932, Prince Ku-hi'o passed away at the age of 50, due to a heart ailment.
Notes

Born at Hono, Kaua'i.

Nokuku Loka
(Nokuku Lom)

Behind the front enclosure are two rocks which served as royal birthstones or landmarks. It was here that the Hawaiians of royal lineage came before the birth of a child; thus protecting the royal status of the unborn infant. Any commoners who neared the spot were immediately clubbed to death.

Ku-aw-hai, the grounds that are now for his park.

Ku-aho-lani, the name of the Queen's beach home, later torn down for Prince's 2 story house of same name, with a cannon on each side.

Pua-ku-le-bai was Queen Kapilena's place on the upper side of Kailua Ave.

The whole land where Pua-ku-le-bai and Ku-aho-lani were was called.

At the first of the Prince's political career the Prince was a brisk speaker and poor orator (kona hema). At Aha Tyu John Baker used the silver-tongued orator Rev. Stephen S. Bech (pronounced de-shay) Sr., pastor of Hui'i Church, Aka, assisted him.

Check for date of birth, date introduced, graduate passed by etc.
For a week the body lay in state in old historic Kāwāina Hōʻi Church. The Prince was laid to rest January 15, 1922, in the Royal Mausoleum of Hawaiʻi. This tall granite shaft marks the crypt of the Kī-ahumau Dynasty, where Prince Kī-hiʻi, Hawaiʻi’s greatest man of native blood in modern times, reposes.