Kelsey, Theodore 1891-1987
PAPERS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN GENEALOGY
Kalanianaole, Jonah Kuhio

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'ai, 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-umu-alii Chapter (No. 3), of the Kamehameha Lodge.

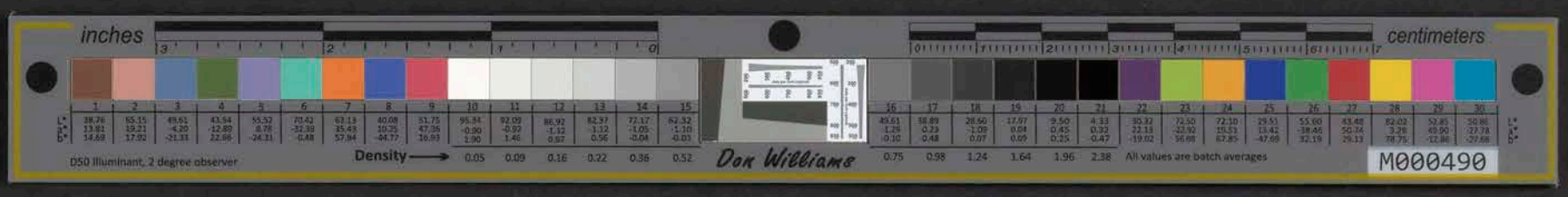
Royal Parentage and Descent

Prince Ku-hio' was the second son of High Chief David Ka-hale-pouli Piikoi and High Chiefess Kino-iki Ke-kaulike II. He was of the sacred ancient royal house of King Mánoka-lani-po', for whom the island is called "Kaua'i o Mánoka-lani-po'", and was a great grandson of the last King of Kaua'i, Ka-umu-alii. He possessed the royal blood of four reigning houses of kings who ruled before the consolidation of the islands by King Ka-mehameha the Conqueror.

Prince Ku-hio', his elder brother Prince David Ka-wanana-koa, 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 (keiki 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'-huna after the name of the land) under Mr. Atkinson, was a Junior at Puna-hou Academy, went to St. Alban's College (Episcopal), later Io-lani School, in Pau-oa Valley, Hono-lulu, then attended St. Matthews College, in San Mateo, California, King's College, Oxford University, England,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All values are batch averages
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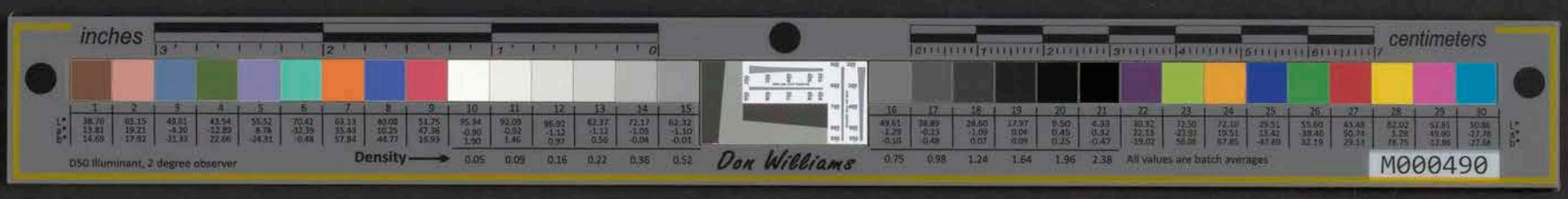
END

PRINCE KU-HIÓ

Today a monument commemorating Hawaii's noted, beloved Prince Jonah Ku-hió Ka-lani-ana 'ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners' Prince (Ke Alii a na Makaainana), stands in what is now Ku-hió Park, at Ho'ai, Kua-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua'i, on the ancestral land where the Prince was born ,arch 26, I87I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Brief notes on the life of

PRINCE KU-HIO' 4

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 the Prince's royal family at Ho'ai, Kua-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua'i, where Prince Ku-hio' Ka-lani-ana-'ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners' Prince (Ke Alii Makaainana), was born March 26, 1871.

On the left in the picture stands Mr. Henry E.P. Kekahuna, 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-kaulike 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-umu-alii.

START

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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-hió Park, where a monument is erected in his honor, Hawaii's noted, beloved Prince Jonah Ku-hió Ka-lani-ana-'ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners' Prince (Ke Alii o na Makaainana), was born March 26, I87I, at Ho'ai, Kua-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kaua'i. In I949 his birthday became a Territorial holiday, and is now a State holiday. The memorial park is well maintained by the Ka-umu-alii Chapter (No. 3) of the Ka-mehameha Lodge.

Royal Parentage and Descent

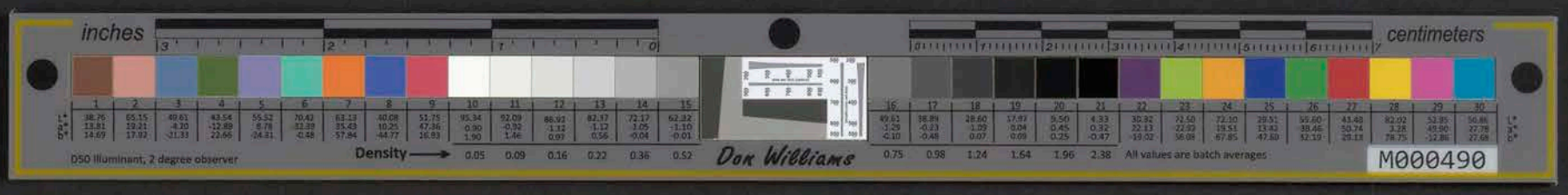
Prince Ku-hió, as he is generally known, was the second son of High Chief David Ka-hale-pouli Piikoi, a maternal first cousin of King Ka-la-kaua and his sister and successor Queen Lili'u-o-ka-lani, and of his mother High Chiefess Kino-iki Ke-kaulike II, a Kaua'i princess, granddaughter of the last King of Kaua'i, Ka-umu-alii, 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 Máno-ka-lani-po, for whom the island is called "Kaua'i o Máno-ka-lani-po", and was a great grandson of King Ka-umu-alii. 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-lani, in February, I883, the title of Prince was conferred upon Prince Ku-hió and his elder brother Prince Ka-wanana-koa and his younger brother Edward Ke-alii-aho-nui by royal proclamation. They and their younger brother Edward Ke-alii-aho-nui became the adopted sons (keiki hookama) of King Ka-la-kaua, and Queen Ka-pi'o-lani, 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 brough up at court.

Education

Prince Ku-hió attended the Royal School (called Ka-he'-huna, the name of the land)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All values are batch averages
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under Mr. Atkinson, St. Alban's College (Episcopal), later called Iolani School, Puna-hou Academy, as a Junior, ~~and St. Alban's College (Episcopal) later called 'Io-lani School~~, in Pau-oa Valley, Hono-lulu. 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-hió was employed in the office of the Minister of the Interior and in the Custom House under the Hawaiian Monarchy.

Imprisoned As A Revolutionist

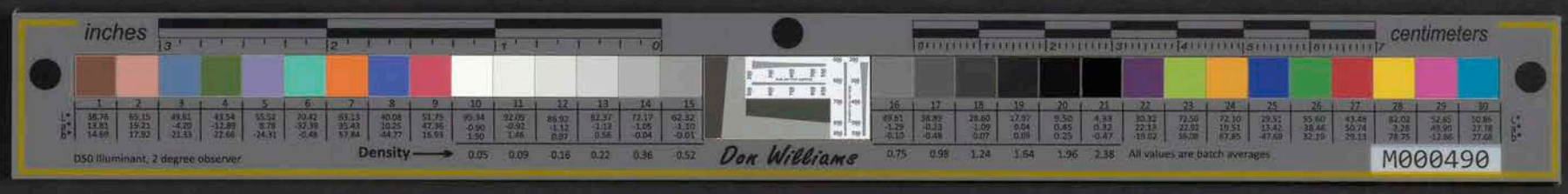
In 1892, when the Prince was 22 years of age, Queen Lili'u-o-ka-lani was overthrown, and went to live at Washington Place as a plain citizen. In 1895 Prince Ku-hió took part in the abortive revolution to restore the Queen to the throne. With other revolutionists he was sentenced to a year's term in O-'ahu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

Marriage

On October 8, 1896, Prince Ku-hió married Elizabeth Ka-hanu K. Ka-'auwai, daughter of the Maui chief Ka-lei-wohi and his wife Mau-ola Laa-nui. As Prince and Princess Ka-lani-ana-'ole the chiefly pair then resided at Ke-au-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-alohi-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-la-kaua Avenue. ~~When their home was completed they named it Ke-ohi-lani for that of the Queen.~~ The home of the Kuhió became Kuhió Park at Wai-kiki. The Park was dedicated on March 2, 1940.

Career

Succeeding Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress, Honorable Robert Wilcox, Prince Ku-hió, against his wishes, was elected in November, 1902, on the National Republican ticket, as Hawaii's second Delegate to Congress.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All values are batch averages
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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 I898, 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 I903 until his death in I922, ~~the Prince~~ he served continually as Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, without a single defeat.

In I9I9 Prince Ku-hiō was the first Delegate to introduce a bill requesting Congress for Stetehood for Hawaii.

In I920, 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 Homes Commission Act, or Hawaiian Rehabilitation, in I920, 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 ~~election~~ 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. Huddy, May I3, I903.

On December 6, I9I8, 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, I922. For a week the body lay in state in historic Ka-wai-a-Ha'o Church. He was laid to rest January I5, I922, in the crypt of the Ka-la-kaua Dynasty in the Royal Mausoleum of Hawaii.

END

The place of birth

Jan. 28. 1.

Prince Ku-hió

A Brief Commentary

By Henry E. P. Kekahuna

Today a monument commemorating Hawaii's noted, beloved Prince Jonah Ku-hió Ka-lani-ana-ole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, and as The Commoners' Prince (Ke Alii Makaainana), stands in what is now known as Ku-hió Park, at Hoai, Kua-ulu, district of Ko-loa, island of Kauai, the ancestral land of the Prince's royal family, where he was born March 26, 1871. In 1949 his birthday became a Territorial and is now a State holiday. The Park is well maintained by the Ka-umu-alii Chapter (No. 3) of the Ka-mehameha Lodge.

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The title of Prince was conferred upon Prince Ku-hió and his elder brother Prince David Ka-wanana-koa by royal proclamation during the Coronation ceremonies of King Ka-la-kaua and Queen Ka-piō-lani in February 1883. The two older brothers and their younger brother Edward Ke-alii-aho-nui became foster sons (keiki hanai) of King

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L*	38.76	65.15	49.61	43.54	55.62	70.42	69.55	40.08	51.75	95.34	92.09	86.02	82.97	72.17	62.32
a*	13.81	19.21	-4.20	-12.89	8.76	-32.39	35.43	10.25	47.96	0.90	-0.02	-1.17	-1.12	-1.05	-1.10
b*	14.69	17.92	-21.33	-22.66	-24.31	-0.48	57.84	-44.77	15.93	1.90	1.46	0.97	0.56	-0.04	-0.01

Density → 0.05 0.09 0.16 0.22 0.36 0.52

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.61	98.89	28.60	17.07	9.50	4.33	30.32	72.50	72.10	29.51	55.60	43.48	92.02	52.85	50.86
a*	-1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	22.93	19.53	13.43	-38.46	50.74	3.28	48.90	27.78
b*	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.06	0.25	-0.47	-19.02	56.08	67.85	47.69	32.19	29.13	79.75	-12.86	27.38

0.75 0.98 1.24 1.64 1.96 2.38 All values are batch averages

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

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Ka-la-kaua and his consort Queen Ka-pio-lani, who was the boys' aunt.

Education

Prince Ku-hio attended the Royal School (called Ka-ke-huna, the name of the land), Puna-hou Academy, as a Junior, and St. Alban's College (Episcopal), later called Io-lani School, in Pau-oa Valley, Hono-lulu. 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

Under the Hawaiian Monarchy Prince Ku-hio was employed in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and in the Custom House.

Imprisoned as a Revolutionist

When 22 years of age the Prince took part in the abortive revolution of 1895 to restore the throne to Queen Lili-u-o-ka-lani, overthrown in 1892. With other revolutionists the Prince was confined in O'ahu Prison (called Kawa, 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 8, 1896, Prince Ku-hio married Elizabeth Ka-hanu K. Ka-'au-wai, daughter of the Maui chief Ka-lei-wohi and his wife Mau-ola Laa-nui.

Prince and Princess Ka-lani-ana-'ole resided at Ke-au-kai, the name of the land and beach at Wai-kiki, in the little land of

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L*	38.79	65.15	49.61	43.54	53.52	70.42	63.13	40.09	51.75	95.34	92.09	86.92	82.37	72.17	62.32
a*	13.81	19.21	-4.30	-12.89	8.78	-32.39	35.43	10.25	47.36	-0.90	-0.92	-1.12	-1.12	-1.05	-1.10
b*	14.69	17.92	-21.33	22.66	-24.31	-0.48	57.84	-44.77	16.93	1.90	1.46	0.97	0.56	-0.54	-0.01

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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.61	34.89	28.60	12.97	9.50	4.33	30.32	72.50	72.10	29.51	55.60	43.48	82.02	52.85	50.86
a*	-1.28	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	-22.97	19.51	13.42	-38.46	50.74	3.28	49.00	-27.78
b*	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.09	0.25	-0.47	-19.02	56.08	67.85	-47.69	32.19	29.13	78.75	-12.86	-37.68

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Ulu-kou. Their two-story home, facing seaward, and with a seaward-pointing cannon at each end, was named Ke-ohi-lani (called Ke-alohi-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-piō-lani on the upper side of Ka-la-kaua Avenue.

Career

Following Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress, Hon. Robert Wilcox, Prince Ku-hiō was our second Congressional Delegate, elected in November, 1902, on the National Republican ticket. In spite of the Prince's former unjust imprisonment 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 it, and become good and loyal American citizens. The first great leader of Hawaiian blood to emerge after Annexation was Prince Ku-hiō.

From 1903 until his death in 1922, almost a full 20 years, he served as Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, being continually elected without a single defeat.

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

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Prince Ku-hio's Crowning Achievement

The crowning achievement of Prince Ku-hio's political career, and of his life, was the pushing

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L*	38.76	65.15	49.81	43.54	55.52	70.42	63.13	40.08	51.75	95.34	92.09	86.92	82.37	72.17	62.32
a*	13.81	19.21	-4.20	-12.89	8.78	-32.39	35.43	10.25	47.36	-0.90	-0.92	-1.12	-1.12	-1.05	-1.10
b*	14.69	17.92	-21.33	-22.66	24.31	-0.48	57.84	-44.77	16.93	1.30	1.46	0.07	0.58	-0.04	-0.03

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.61	39.89	28.60	17.07	9.50	4.33	30.32	72.30	72.10	29.51	55.60	41.45	82.02	51.85	50.86
a*	-1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	-22.92	19.51	13.42	-38.46	50.24	-3.28	49.90	-37.78
b*	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.09	0.25	-0.47	-19.02	56.08	67.85	-47.69	32.19	29.13	78.75	12.86	-27.68

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density ⟶ 0.05 0.09 0.16 0.22 0.36 0.52 0.75 0.98 1.24 1.64 1.96 2.38

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All values are batch averages

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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 Ku-hio was named as a member by Governor Farrington. (7) The vacancy created by his death was filled by the election of his widow.

Non-Political Accomplishments

The Ka-mehameha Order, of which Prince Ku-hio was the first Alii Ai-moku (Supreme Chief), was founded by him and Dr. George H. Huddy, May 13, 1903.

The Hawaiian Civic Club was founded by Prince Ku-hio Dec. 6, 1918.

Prince Ku-hio's Death and Royal Obsequies

The Prince's Death and Royal Obsequies

At the age of 50, due to a heart ailment, Prince Ku-hio passed away in the early morning of January 7, 1922.

For a week he lay in state in historic Ka-wai-a-Hao Church. He was laid to rest January 15, 1922, in the crypt of the King Ka-la-kaua Dynasty in the Royal Mausoleum of Hawaii.

Ke alii a na maka-ainana

}

Ke alii o na maka-ainana

The Chief (Chosen by) Made by the Common People

The Chief of the Common People.

END

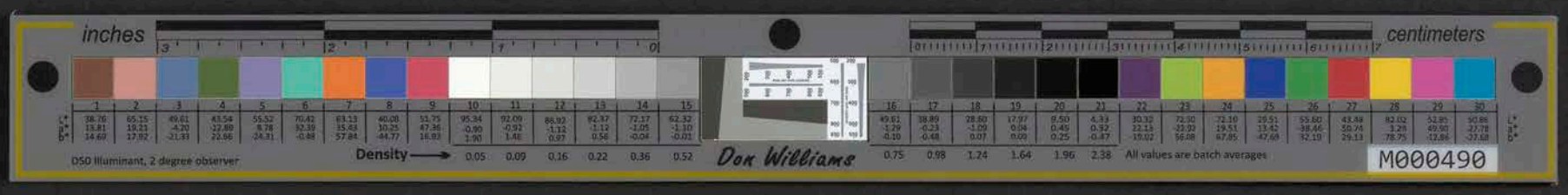
Ki ni ni,
Next to Last

Prince Ku-hió

Here in what is now known at Ku-hió Park, at Ho'ai (?), district of Ko-loa, island of Kauai, where stands this commemorative monument to his honor, was born on March 26, 1871, Hawaii's noted, beloved Prince Ku-hió. In 1949 his birthday become a Territorial holiday, and is now a State holiday. On the left of the picture appears Mr. Henry E. P. Kekahuna, Hawaiian researcher, and archeological explorer and sketcher, who was a was of the Prince's Republican Party, and his intimate friend. The Park is well maintained by the Ka-umu-alii Chapter, No. 3, of the Order of Ka-mehameha.

Prince Jonah Ku-hió Ka-lani-ana-ole was the second son of High Chief David Ka-hale-poule Piikoi, a maternal first cousin of King Ka-la-kaua and his sister, who succeeded him, Queen Liliu-o-ka-lani, and of High Chiefess Kino-iki Ke-kaulike II, a granddaughter of King Ka-umu-alii, last monarch of the island of Kauai, a sister of Queen Ka-pio-lani, consort of King Ka-la-kaua, and a second cousin of that king and his sister queen-to-be.

Prince Ku-hió was a chief of the sacred royal house of ancient King Máno-ka-lani-pó, whose dynasty ruled for centuries, and for whom the island is known as "Kauai o Máno-ka-lani-pó", and was a great-grandson of Kauai's last king, Ka-umu-alii. In the Prince was the royal blood of four reigning houses of kings who ruled before the consolidation of the Islands by King Ka-mehameha the Conqueror. The Prince was ~~a~~ born last of those who knew the secret holds of the ancient Hawaiian grappling.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Density
Don Williams
All values are batch averages
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Prince Ku-hio and his elder (half?) brother Prince David Ka-wanana-koa, were named heirs to the throne by King Ka-la-kaua in 1893, and in 1894 received the title of Prince by the King's royal proclamation. In accordance with the ancient Hawaiian custom of granting possession of children to members of the older generation of the family, the two brothers, together with their younger brother Edward Ke-alii-aho-nui became the adopted sons (keiki hanai) of the queen consort Ka-piō-lani, and of King Ka-la-kaua 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 (Giseagal), later Io-lani School, in Pauoa Valley, was also attended. St. Matthews 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 O-ahu Prison (known as Kawa, the name of the land), where he was imprisoned for 9 months on the technical charge of treason.

Despite this infamous treatment because of loyalty to his Queen, the Prince, when released, (during his political campaign) went forth among

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L*	38.75	65.15	49.61	49.54	95.52	70.42	63.19	40.08	53.75	95.34	92.09	86.92	82.37	72.17	62.32
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b*	14.99	17.92	-21.19	-22.66	-24.32	-0.48	57.84	-44.77	16.93	1.90	1.46	0.97	0.58	-0.04	-0.01
Density										0.05	0.09	0.16	0.22	0.36	0.52

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.61	38.89	28.60	17.87	9.50	4.33	30.32	22.50	72.10	29.51	55.60	43.48	82.02	51.85	50.86
a*	-1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	32.13	22.92	19.51	13.42	38.46	50.74	3.28	49.50	27.78
b*	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	-0.09	0.25	-0.47	-19.02	56.08	67.85	-47.69	32.19	39.13	76.75	-12.86	27.68
Density	0.75	0.98	1.24	1.64	1.96	2.38									

D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density ⟶

Don Williams

All values are batch averages

M000490

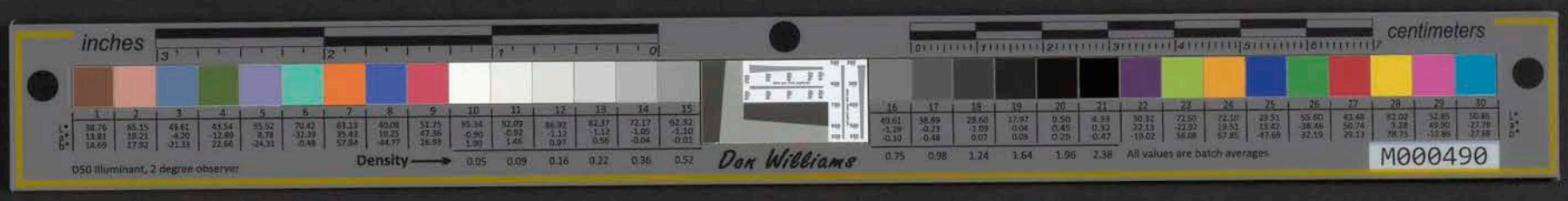
his people on all the islands to plead with them to accept the Annexation to the United States in 1898, and become good and loyal American citizens. He was the first great political leader of Hawaiian blood to emerge after Annexation, which destroyed his and his beloved peoples' hopes for his kingship, and the restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy.

In the early days following Annexation there was much bitter 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 Custom House.

On October 8, 1896, Prince Ka-hió married Elizabeth Ka-hanu Ka-auwai, daughter of a Maui chief Ka-lei-wohi, and his wife Mau-ola Laa-mii. Prince and Princess Ka-lani-ana-ole then took up their residence at the beach at Wai-kiki, overlooking the sea, the site of which was dedicated March 26, 1940 as Ka-hió Park, on which occassion a plaque presented by the Hawaiian Civic Club was unveiled, and an invocation given by Rev. Stephen Desha ~~(d. stay)~~ (Jr.?), of Kona. (?) Close by was the two-story home, named Pua-lei-nani, that had belonged to Queen Ka-pió-lani. (?)

The Prince, following his Hawaiian nature, was a very generous man, and a lavish and hospitable host. He gave many feasts at old Aina-hau, once the home of Princess Ka-iu-lani.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Don Williams
All values are batch averages
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Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress was Hon. Robert Wilcox. In 1902 Prince Ku-hio 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-hio was the first Alii Ai-moku, or Supreme Chief, was founded by him and Dr. George H. Huddy on May 13, 1903.

The Hawaiian Civic Club was founded by Prince Ku-hio Dec. 6, 1918.

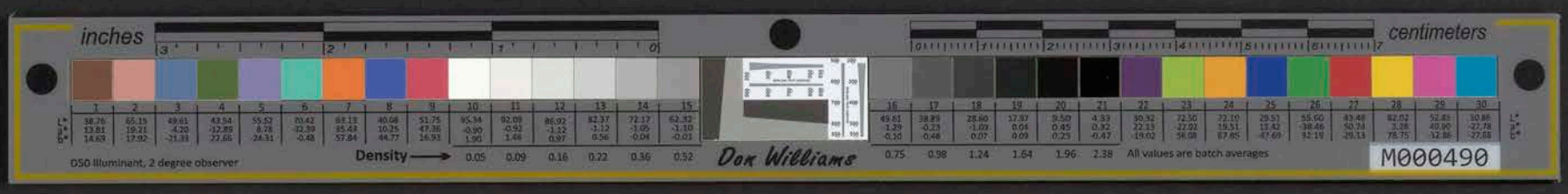
In 1919 the Prince was the first of Hawaii's Delegates to introduce a bill requesting Congress for Statehood. The same year he fought for Equal Suffrage against difficult opposition. Early in 1920, when Congress passed the National Suffrage Bill the Prince Ku-hio had it include Hawaii and Alaska.

The crowning achievement of Prince Ku-hio'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 7, 1922, Prince Ku-hio passed away at the age of 50, due to a heart ailment.

In the beginning of his political career Prince Ku-hio was poor as an orator (Speech-less) - Mr. Hill, Governor Baker, and the silver tongued orator "Rev. Stephen L. Desha, Sr." implored him to write his speeches, later the Prince became a good speaker.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END

Notes

Born at Ho'ai, Kua-ulu.

Pohaku Piko

Behind the heiau (Holoholo-ku) enclosure are two rocks which served as royal birthstones of long ago. It was here that the Hawaiians of regal lineage came before the birth of a child, thus protecting the royal status of the unborn infant. Any commoner who neared the spot was immediately clubbed to death.

Ke-au-kai, the grounds that are now Ku-hio Park.

Ke-aho-lani, the name of the Queen's beach home, 1 story, torn down for Princess 2 story house of same name, with a canon on each side.

Pua-lei-lani was Queen Ka-piolani's place [large house] on the upper side of Kalakaua Ave.

The whole land where Pua-lei-lani and Ke-aho-lani were was Ulukou.

At the first of the Prince's political career the Prince was a brief speaker and poor orator (hemahema). At Hilo Gov. John Baker and the "silver-tongued" orator Rev. Stephen L. Desha (pronounced de-shay) Sr., pastor of Haili Church, Hilo, assisted him.

Check Gov, date of Rebat, date introduced, and date passed by Leg.

START

For a week the body lay in state in old historic Ka-wai-a-Hao Church. The Prince was laid to rest January 15, 1922, in the Royal Mausoleum of Hawaii. A tall granite shaft marks the crypt of the Ka-la-kaua Dynasty, where Prince Ku-hio, Hawaii's greatest man of native blood in modern times, reposes.

END