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Forty-Sixth Annual
REPORT

of the

Hawaiian Historical
Society

FOR THE YEAR 1937



Honolulu, Hawaii
Published June, 1938

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HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1938

President.....	HON. WALTER F. FREAR
Vice-President.....	HENRY P. JUDD
Secretary (Recording & Corresponding)....	RALPH S. KUYKENDALL
Treasurer.....	THOMAS W. ELLIS
Librarian.....	MRS. VIOLET A. SILVERMAN
Trustee until 1939.....	THOMAS W. ELLIS
Trustee until 1939.....	PENROSE C. MORRIS
Trustee until 1939.....	RALPH S. KUYKENDALL
Trustee until 1940.....	MISS CAROLINE P. GREEN
Trustee until 1940.....	VICTOR S. K. HOUSTON
Trustee until 1940.....	HENRY P. JUDD

TRUSTEE, LIBRARY OF HAWAII

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT

COMMITTEES

Finance Committee

	Thomas W. Ellis, Chairman	
William W. Chamberlain		J. Tice Phillips

House Committee

	Miss Margaret Newman, Chairman	
Mrs. Violet A. Silverman		Miss Bernice Judd

Editorial and Printing Committee

	John F. G. Stokes, Chairman	
Ralph S. Kuykendall		Miss Emily Warinner

Purchasing Committee

	Victor S. K. Houston, Chairman	
Mrs. Violet A. Silverman		Thomas W. Ellis
	Miss Caroline P. Green	

Membership Committee

	Edwin N. McClellan, Chairman	
Donald Billam-Walker		Mrs. Ernest K. Kai
	John T. Waterhouse	

Program and Research Committee

	Henry P. Judd, Chairman	
Peter H. Buck		Miss Maude Jones
	T. Blake Clark	

Nominating Committee

	A. Lewis, Jr., Chairman	
Huc-M. Luquiens		Kenneth P. Emory

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING

February 25, 1938

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held on the above date in the assembly room of the Library of Hawaii.

On recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the following officers were elected:

President, Hon. Walter F. Frear.

Trustees to serve for two years, Miss Caroline P. Green, Mr. Victor S. K. Houston, Mr. Henry P. Judd.

Trustee to serve for one year (to fill unexpired term of Judge Frear), Mr. Ralph S. Kuykendall.

Mr. J. F. G. Stokes called attention to a proposal by the American Antiquarian Society to publish the bibliography of Hawaiian texts compiled by the late Mr. Howard M. Ballou, for many years a member of this Society, provided the necessary additions and revisions can be made. On Mr. Stokes' suggestion this matter was referred to the Trustees for appropriate action.

An excellent program arranged by the Program and Research Committee was then presented.

Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear read portions of a valuable and entertaining account of the history of Kaumakapili Church, Honolulu, written to commemorate the completion of the church's first hundred years of service to the Hawaiian people.

Judge F. W. Howay spoke informally upon the visits of the ship *Pearl* of Boston to Hawaii in 1805 and 1806, and made a number of illuminating comments upon the importance of Hawaii to the early traders who sought wealth along the coasts and among the islands of the northern Pacific.

Miss Maude Jones, Librarian of the Territorial Archives, gave an account of the old fort at Kailua, Hawaii, illuminated with documents statistical and sometimes amusing found among the old records of the government.

The meeting was then adjourned.

R. S. KUYKENDALL,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Members of the
Hawaiian Historical Society

Aloha.

The main accomplishments of your Society during the year have been as follows: The Society's large library has been moved from the room on the second floor of the Library of Hawaii building to a room on the ground floor directly behind and connected with the "Hawaiiana Room". This both makes it more accessible to persons interested in historical research, who are authorized to make use of it, and also provides for its better care, as the librarian in charge of the Hawaiiana collections of the Library of Hawaii can devote time to it. In this room has been installed, in addition to the former stacks, a large steel stack with wide shelves for bound volumes of newspapers. Several of these large volumes, the bindings of which had become loosened by poor shelving and much use, have been rebound and repaired. The 45th Annual Report, together with five papers, was published as a 69 page bulletin.

In a joint meeting between the Trustees of the Society and the Trustees of the Library of Hawaii, relations between these two closely cooperating organizations were strengthened. The change of room was approved, and it was decided to allow the Library of Hawaii to incorporate a numerical and a catalog record of the Society's library in its own record.

No major purchases were made during the year. A flat-topped exhibition case, which had been presented to the Society, which was no longer needed, and which lack of space made it desirable to discard, was presented to the Saint Louis College Museum.

The Society was honored by being presented, through one of its members, Hon. Curtis P. Iaukea, with the first sheet sold of stamps of the Hawaii commemorative issue, bearing the full

length picture of Kamehameha I. The stamps were purchased at an impressive ceremony by Governor Joseph B. Poindexter, and the sheet was signed by the Postmaster and several persons present at the ceremony.

This is the 46th annual meeting of the Society. No fall meeting was held as no papers were offered for presentation. Several new members have been elected during the year, and the finances of the society are in a very healthy condition.

The Hawaiian Historical Society has achieved such a splendid and useful past that it might be permissible to take a moment to discuss its present status and possible future usefulness. Persons not infrequently ask, "What does the Society do, anyway?" Let us turn to the objects cited in the by-laws, and see what it is supposed to do. These objects are:

(1) The collection, study and preservation of all material pertaining to the history of Hawaii, Polynesia, and the Pacific area, and for such other purposes as pertain thereto; also,

(2) The compiling of catalogs and indexes of the same;

(3) The securing and preserving of all material and documents pertaining to genealogies and biographies of Hawaii;

(4) The investigation and recommendation for permanent marking and preservation of localities of historical interest in Hawaii; and the collection and preservation of stories and traditions relating to the same;

(5) The preparation and distribution of papers, magazines and books relating to the history of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area;

(6) And generally to cultivate among the citizens of Hawaii an interest in and knowledge of the history, folklore and customs of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area.

An ambitious program, you say. Perhaps, but not beyond the capacity of the persons of Hawaii interested in historical matters. The Society was organized January 11, 1892. In four years it can celebrate its jubilee. It has numbered among its officers and members many of the outstanding men and women of Hawaii—Charles R. Bishop, W. R. Castle, W. D. Alexander, J. S. and N. B. Emerson, Thos. G. Thrum, Sanford B. Dole, George R. Carter, Bishop H. B. Restarick, to name but a few of those who served as officers and have passed on. In the course of 45 years

it has issued 60 printed publications, containing about 190 articles on Hawaiian and other Pacific history, physical anthropology, ethnology, folklore, sociology, biography, genealogy, and civic enterprise—a mine of material for both scientist and student. Through its members, officers, and library it has been called upon to furnish a variety of opinions and information regarding historical matters. It has encouraged students of all ages, including school children, to delve into historical and allied subjects. It has built up and made available to its members and other qualified students a library containing several thousand volumes and pamphlets, most of them dealing with subjects strictly within its field.

Hawaii and sister island groups in the Pacific, as well as countries around the borders of this mightiest of oceans, are attaining a prominence in the eyes of the world scarcely dreamed of. With such a splendid background, there is no reason why our society should not make large its contributions to the knowledge of this area, its peoples, and their little-known past.

EDWIN H. BRYAN, JR.,
President, Hawaiian Historical Society.

Honolulu, February 25th, 1938.

TREASURER'S REPORT
February 8, 1937, to February 12, 1938

INCOME

Balance in Commercial Account as of February 8, 1937.....	\$ 179.31	
Initiation fees	18.00	
Dues	440.00	
Dues, Kauai Historical Society.....	58.00	
Sale of Reports.....	46.48	
Interest on Davies bonds.....	40.00	
Interest on von Hamm-Young stock.....	22.39	
Transfer from Savings Account.....	2,031.47*	
Transfer from Savings Account.....	200.00	3,035.65

DISBURSEMENTS

Dues, Business Historical Society.....	10.00	
Dues, California Historical Society.....	10.00	
Dues, American Historical Association.....	3.00	
Kamehameha Schools (Binding books).....	32.10	
Library of Hawaii (Rent of Auditorium).....	2.25	
Mellen Associates (Meeting notices, Meeting reports).....	23.38	
Printshop (400 copies of 45th Annual Report)....	420.44	
Bishop Trust (Safe Deposit Box).....	3.30	
Foster and Futernick (Binding books, newspapers, freight).....	243.71	
Purchase of books.....	23.80	
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.....	17.60	
Refund, Bishop Museum.....	.75	
Purchase of five shares von Hamm-Young stock..	524.52*	
Purchase of fifty shares (Pacific Gas & Electric Co. stock).....	1,506.95*	2,826.80
Balance in Commercial Account as of February 12, 1938.....		208.85

ENDOWMENT FUND

Balance in Savings Account February 8, 1937.....	2,526.24	
Interest on Savings Account.....	21.15	
Interest on Bonds.....	80.00	
Dividends, von Hamm-Young stock.....	59.70	
Dividends, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. stock.....	37.50	
	2,724.59	
Less transfer to Commercial Account.....	2,231.47	493.12

ASSETS

Two \$1000 Theo. H. Davies bonds par.....	2,000.00	
Fifteen shares, von Hamm-Young Pref. Stock....	1,517.60	
Fifty shares, Pac. Gas & Elec. preferred.....	1,506.95	
Cash, Commercial Account.....	208.85	
Cash, Savings Account.....	493.12	\$5,726.52

Respectfully submitted,

Audited and found correct:
D. W. ANDERSON, Auditor.
February 19th, 1938.

THOMAS W. ELLIS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN
1937

To the Officers and Members of the
Hawaiian Historical Society:

The activities of the library for 1937 have been varied and interesting. There have been so many things to do in the library to become acquainted with the work and the duties of the librarian that it is fortunate the reference questions from abroad have not required too much time in research. Mr. C. J. O'Keefe of Auckland, New Zealand sent his finished article, on the *Prince Rupert*, to be placed with a local newspaper. After taking a copy for our files, with the owner's consent, it was sent to the Advertiser. A letter from the Maine Automobile Club was given me to answer. They wanted permission from the now defunct Hawaiian Legend and Folklore Commission to use Padric Colum's legends of Hawaii on a radio program for children. I consulted with Miss Mary Lawrence, a former member of the commission and passed on her suggestion that they ask the Yale University Press for use of the legends, as they are holders of the copyright. A photostat copy of an arithmetic in Hawaiian printed in 1828 on the Mission Press was sent to Professor L. C. Karpinski of Michigan, at Miss Bernice Judd's request. A gentleman in Los Angeles asked if any information could be found about a Captain Jenner who was supposed to have been here between 1850 and 1860. I was sorry to have to disappoint him as no information could be found. Mr. Herbert Lieker of Hollywood was interested in Captain Metcalfe and his relations with the Hawaiians. He also wanted to know where he could purchase *Alexander's History*, Bishop Restarick's *Hawaii from the Standpoint of a Bishop* and For-
nander's *Polynesian Race*.

Some cataloguing of new books and continuations was done, but not as much as I would have liked.

One of the important things done in the library was taking an

inventory of the books and pamphlets belonging to the Society. An inventory of this sort is taken by comparing the books on the shelves with the shelf-list cards which should correspond. It was found that many of the books did not have shelf-list cards and that often the catalogue cards and the shelf-list were not alike. This is being corrected as quickly as it can be done. There are in the library 3,075 books, 2,643 pamphlets, 162 bound newspapers besides 498 books and pamphlets in the Hawaiian language. Twelve books are missing, eight in English and four in Hawaiian.

After the inventory was finished and the new quarters of the library ready, the move was made in the week between Christmas and New Year. With the aid of the janitors and the pages belonging to the Library of Hawaii everything was moved down in three days. The most difficult part of the move was getting the thousand pound safe into the new quarters, but this was done with professional help.

While the moving was being done, fifteen pictures that needed attention were cleaned and provided with new mats. I thought at first that there would be too many pictures for the wall space, but by careful maneuvering they have all been placed.

I would like to call attention to the new newspaper racks that are in the library. Before, the newspapers had to stand on end making them sag and break; now they all lie flat. The shelves have been put close together so that only two newspapers can be put on a shelf. Speaking of newspapers—one of the most worthwhile things done this year has been the repairing and rebinding of fifteen volumes of the Hawaiian Gazette. Five of the fifteen had paper too brittle to handle in the usual way so Foster & Futernick of San Francisco put Japanese tissue on both sides of all the pages in the volume before rebinding it. This will keep them useful for another life time.

The Society has received through the courtesy of Mr. Bruce Cartwright a picture of Kamehameha I, namely, a photograph of a drawing by Jules Remy of the original Choris portrait of the king. Remy traded this copy for the original owned by Kalaimoku. Mr. Cartwright brought in as a gift from Mr. Herman von Holt a Proclamation of Kalakaua's dated 1887 and six letters addressed to the Honorable Godfrey Brown by Kalakaua, H. A. P. Carter

and Z. S. Spalding, as well as a letter written by Dr. G. Trousseau to Dr. Fitch in 1885.

The first block of Kamehameha I stamps was sold to Governor Poindexter and presented to the Historical Society. On the top margin of the block are the signatures of Governor Poindexter, Colonel Iaukea, Postmaster Wilson and R. F. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of stamps. This block is to be framed and hung in the library.

In addition the library has received as gifts the *Chiefs' Children's School* from Mrs. Richards. This book was written to commemorate the centennial of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Starr Cooke in Hawaii as missionaries. It gives a clear picture of the education of royalty and a picture of the times. Mr. Arthur Alexander remembered us with his splendid book *Koloa Plantation, 1835-1935*, saga of the early struggle of the sugar industry and the men who fought the good fight. The *Life of Captain Cook in German* was given us by Miss Elizabeth M. Richards, a former member of the staff of the Library of Hawaii, now working in Cleveland. From Miss Ethel Damon and Miss Emily Warinner we received a valuable three volume set of the *United States Expedition to the China Seas and Japan under the command of Commodore Perry*. This is a beautifully illustrated set and a notable addition to the collection. Each year we receive the publications of the University of Hawaii and the Bishop Museum which are both timely and useful.

By purchase we have added several books; *The Expansionists of 1898*, by Julius Pratt, which has several chapters on what led up to the Hawaiian Revolution of 1893 and the results. Mark Twain's *Letters from the Sandwich Islands*, written to the Sacramento Union while he visited here in 1866. This de luxe edition published by the Grabhorn Press was enthusiastically greeted by Mark Twain lovers. In the introduction is a nice expression of appreciation for Miss Green's help in locating some unknown letters for the editor. Romanzo Adams' *Interracial Marriage* and Sidney Gulick's *Mixing the Races in Hawaii* are authoritative books on the amalgamation of the races in Hawaii and the results. The new *Missionary Album* is interesting in its modern form, its many new pictures and more up-to-date information. *Hawaii*,

Isles of Enchantment by Clifford Gessler is now in the best seller class and Hawaii should be proud of it.

There have been 178 members of the Society that have used the Library during the year. We have a nice quiet location that might be useful to the members even if they were not interested in using the library. I would like to recommend that the repairing of the newspapers be continued until they are all in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLET A. SILVERMAN,
Librarian.

A BRIEF RECORD OF KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH

By Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear

The year 1837 is known in the annals of the Hawaiian Mission as the time of the Great Reinforcement, when, in April, there debarked in Honolulu from the *Mary Frazier* thirty-one missionaries including school teachers and one physician.

Brother Bingham, the head of the Hawaiian Mission, first appointed "nine of his most judicious men to think on the subject of establishing a second mission" (Kawaiahae being the first) in Honolulu. Governor Kekuanaoa "begged to express his *mana'o* that it should be in the village" (Honolulu) and accordingly the district of Kaumakapili was chosen, a section of from twelve to thirteen thousand inhabitants.

In early days the church was spoken of as "Smith's Church." Moreover it was long thought of as the church of the common people, as distinguished from Kawaiahae, known as the Chiefs' Church.

As evidence of the need of this "second mission" we quote Emma L. Dillingham, daughter of Lowell Smith, who, in a brief sketch of his life, makes the following statement that upon the arrival of the "reinforcements" of missionaries in 1837:

The Hawaiian population of Honolulu . . . sent a special request to the General Meeting for the establishment of a church in the lower part of town near the Nuuanu Stream, saying the Kawaiahae church was first of all for the chiefs (in their opinion) and they would like one where all would be on an equality. They also asked to have Mr. Smith for their pastor. After due deliberation, the General Meeting decided it would be wise to accede to their request, and land for home and school lots was obtained on the corner of Smith and Beretania Streets. Mr. Smith's large acquaintance with the schools, and his fluency in the language enabled him, without delay, to commence most active work among the people.

The meagre funds of the mission (the salaries of the missionary being \$500 a year for all family and travelling expenses) appealed to the benevolent chiefs Paki and his wife Konia (parents to be of Bernice Pauahi, Mrs. C. R. Bishop) and, putting sympathy into action, (to quote Mr. Smith) "This high chief commanded two or three families to vacate and he would furnish them houses

in some other locality. In this way a little oblong square, about a quarter of an acre, was obtained for the mission premises and another for the school house yard."

By the arrival of trained teachers, the Rev. Lowell Smith was now released from the role of school teacher and he and his wife were assigned to the new mission. The location of the district today is to be recognized by the Beretania Street playground, a portion of the street and a little of the property above the street.

Two weeks after the decision on the location the "bargain" for building the new mission dwelling was made; four hundred and eighty-six dollars for the building complete for occupancy. Until early September Mr. Smith continued in his school work at Kawaiiahao while the very able Amos and Juliette Cooke were cooperating, being very soon able to continue alone.

On December the nineteenth, 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Smith moved into their new house at Kaumakapili and the same afternoon had a meeting in the new school house, Brother Bingham preaching to some six hundred in the house and four hundred in the yard, his text being Acts 10;33. As the school house immediately proved to be inadequate in size a large lanai was built in the front yard with rushes for roof and floor. The door sill became a pulpit. In a letter to the American Board in Boston the young preacher said, "By standing in the door of the school house and lifting up my voice like a trumpet, most of my auditors can hear." The day before Christmas, which by the way was not celebrated by Protestant missionaries for many a long year, a thousand persons listened to the young pastor in the morning and as many again in the afternoon. Here we quote at length from Mr. Smith's "historical sketch" read at the dedication of the second Kaumakapili Church on the original premises, now the corner of Beretania and Smith Streets:

We used to meet in the school house on the Sabbath and for early morning prayer meetings. But we soon found that the school house did not accommodate one half of the congregation; and we built a large lanai in the front yard and covered it with rushes to keep off the sun and strewed the ground with grass and rushes for them to sit upon, *a la* Hawaii.

My pulpit was the door sill, with half of my congregation in the house and half outside. I was then in the prime of life and found it very easy to preach.

[On February 8, 1838] some seventy or eighty men have commenced cultivating patches of ground for the Lord to purchase a bell and build a meeting house.

On April 1st, 1838 Rev. H. Bingham assisted me in organizing a church; twenty-two persons were received by letter from Kawaiahao church, two from Ewa and one from Kauai and forty-nine were received on profession of faith. This was the commencement of Kaumakapili church fifty years ago.

Soon after the organization of the church we resolved to build a large adobe meeting house; the walls to be three feet thick, one hundred twenty-five feet long and sixty feet wide inside. Our first plan was to build it twenty feet high, with a gallery on each side, but when the walls were put up fourteen or fifteen feet high the adobes began to crush about the doors and windows and it was then obvious that it would not be safe to put a heavy roof upon a two story adobe building.

We then decided to raise the walls only twelve feet, dispense with the galleries, ceil the audience room overhead with lath and plaster; plaster the walls inside and out, build a verandah seven feet around the house, and when thus finished the audience room and its spacious verandah would accommodate twenty-five hundred persons who could hear the preacher.

By April 25, '39 the walls had been completed and the roof was begun. July was a season of hard times, interest on borrowed money being 90%, but fortunately although the cost of this great structure was three thousand dollars the most was raised by the church and congregation, leaving a debt of only one hundred dollars.

And here we interrupt Lowell Smith again to insert a story told in *The Friend* of July 1843, paying tribute to Mrs. Smith, who now four years ago instructed a native woman to make the first sugar bag. Since that time not less than 65,000 bags have been made and sold for \$6,500 (or ten cents each). A very handsome sum for native female industry. It is but justice to remark that most of this labor has been performed by females connected with the Kaumakapili church in Honolulu. During the first year the females contributed about \$400 toward the erection of their house of worship. The natives in other parts of the island are following their example.

"Sixteen glass windows and large panelled doors gave the church a very neat and pretty appearance," as an American visitor described it, "and one cool and easy to speak in." The church was ready for dedication August 29, 1839.

In time the thatched roof gave way to shingles. In 1866 Lowell Smith records the reshingling of the House of Worship at a cost of \$1100, native carpenters and other church members giving their own labor at a saving of \$250. The work was well done and incurred a debt of only \$20. During the years, pews of a high-backed design, with little gates suggesting play houses for children and grandchildren during women's meetings in the old adobe structure, had taken their place in the comforts of worship, and the church yard boasted the longed-for quaint belfrey and bell.

On his one furlough to his home land (1865-66) Dr. Smith had purchased for the church "an American organ" and on his

return home sent to his friends in New England this joyous account of its usefulness.

. . . our choir of singers have made great improvement. A native by the name of Stephens taught by the son of a missionary is our organist and choirmaster. He plays very well and has already taught about a dozen so that they perform well on the organ. Please give us a call some Sabbath morning and hear their voluntary and other tunes as sung by "Natives who" they say, "are ten times worse than they were before the American missionaries came among them."

But the pastor's heart was to become a living sacrifice. The Board "at home" deemed it wise in the development of the mission "to put the full care and responsibility on well trained and faithful native pastors". His church people however refused to let him go at once and so he remained with them throughout the year sixty-nine.

The Rev. A. O. Forbes, son of an early missionary, became Dr. Smith's first successor and here follows the full roster of Kaumakapili pastors:

List of Kaumakapili Pastors

Lowell Smith, founder, builder, and first pastor	1837-1869
A. O. Forbes	1869-1871
G. W. Pilipo	1871-1874
M. Kuaea (retired by illness)	1874-1882
H. Waterhouse (supply)	1882-1883
John Waiamau (died 1896)	1883-1896
E. S. Timoteo (released for evangelistic work through the Islands)	1897-1901
W. N. Lono (active till his death)	1901-1911
Henry Poepoe, Asst. Pastor 1901	
Henry Poepoe, Pastor	1912-.....

Marking the healthy growth in the maturing church we record the following "Request for a Charter" which speaks for itself.

October 14, 1873.

"Hon. Edwin O. Hall,
Minister of the Interior.
Dear Sir—

Will you please help us? We are sending you our charter for a church, for which we beg you to submit the same to the King in His Privy Council, in order that we may be authorized to be incorporated as Trustees for the Kaumakapili Church.

We remain

....."

The year 1881 was important in the history of this church in the replacement of the old adobe and originally thatched structure by the beginning of a brick edifice. The corner stone of the new church on the old site was laid September 3, 1881. Here came great contrast to the dedication of the first church. Probably

that had no corner stone, being of sun-dried adobe bricks, but let that pass. (We recall Paul's inspired words concerning treasure in "earthen vessels".) This second church, nursed from its beginnings by royal patronage, had an elaborate ceremony at the laying of the corner stone. The local press of that approximate date gave much attention to the occasion. Royalty was very much in evidence including H. R. H. Liliuokalani and His Excellency, Governor Dominis, accompanied by H. R. H. Likelike and the Hon. Mr. Cleghorn and followed by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Mrs. S. K. Sheldon, Miss Coney and Colonels Allen, Iaukea, and Boyd, and by Majors Gulick and Ross. These titled ones head the list of townfolk including many Honorables, Doctors, and Reverends. Interesting articles were placed within the corner stone. As Her Royal Highness laid the mortar and secured the stone the Royal Hawaiian Band played the National Anthem. Prayer by the Reverend Sereno Bishop, "Pule Hoonoho" was followed by a collection in aid of the Building Fund. A hymn followed and finally the benediction was pronounced by Kaumakapili's first pastor, Lowell Smith.

The basement of the church grew apace and as soon as its walls were completed and the floor of the church proper became a roof the basement was used for public worship.

Royal ideas continued to pour into the ears of the church people as King Kalakaua exhorted them to ambition for their building, using, as his text and spur to their zeal, phrases that have echoed down the years to the present day. Though hackneyed to some through their oft time repetition, the argument should be recorded. His Majesty besought the people to realize that as the human body has two eyes, two ears, two hands, two feet, so should their church have two steeples. The doctrine was accepted. Due to the tireless energy of the workers and the generosity of the public, the second Kaumakapili stood complete. Reaching from its high basement by a prodigious flight of outside steps to an auditorium fifty by one hundred feet on the level and twenty-seven feet high, it stretched one hundred and fifty feet further through twin towers of brick surmounted by lofty wooden steeples. It is easy to see that the new edifice became a first landmark to the arriving vessels off shore.

Looking within the auditorium we find six hundred folding

seats with iron frames come from New York and, from Bevington and Sons, London, the pipe organ, one of the largest and finest instruments on the islands and costing \$4500. The Queen, Kapiolani, while she was in London, had had the pleasure of listening to the organ before it started on its long journey. It had been played upon by Dr. Bridge, the organist of Westminster Abbey and had been praised by him. *The Friend* of 1900 remarked "The acoustic properties of the church are such as will show off the organ to great advantage. It will have two rows of keys, thirty-two stops and a full set of pedals. Total number of pipes, thirteen hundred. The case will be of pitch pine. The front pipes have been richly decorated in gold and colors." Wray Taylor was the long-time beloved organist.

Tribute has already been made to His Majesty King Kalakaua for his exhortations to the church people to do their best for the new edifice. Praise is due to others also, notably to the Rev. M. Kuaea, the former pastor. He had taken the greatest interest in raising funds for the second church structure and in fact it was "at his command that the old house was torn down in 1881." But alas, the eager pastor was stricken with an illness of the brain that removed him from the pastorate "before the walls were finished". Kuaea is remembered by child eyes as an unusually handsome figure—a man of fine physique with beautiful white hair and a face and bearing often likened to Henry Ward Beecher. We were wont to look upon him in awe as it was told, in bated breath, that according to an occasional practice in early Hawaiian days, he had been buried alive in infancy. His restoration to life, and so fine a life, made him always a character honored and beloved.

Henry Waterhouse, a prominent business man, as chairman of the building committee and also as substitute pastor upon the physical failure of the Rev. Kuaea, proved himself worthy the title "Pillar of the Church". His daughter, Mrs. A. B. Wood, vouches for this delightful story. She remembers seeing her mother write out sermons. These were then sent to the eminent Hawaiian scholar, Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, for translation into Hawaiian. Then Mr. Waterhouse committed them to memory and preached them to the congregation. This strenuous experience unexpectedly gave to him a great fluency in Hawaiian speech

for the rest of his life—really a gift of tongues—so that he used Hawaiian rather than English on occasions of giving important testimony. A. L. Smith, only son of the first pastor, and the Rev. J. Waiamau, who was soon made pastor of the church, were outstanding among many who also bore the burden and the heat of the day. *The Friend* (with all due respect to the responses of the Hawaiian people generally to the exhortations of their King) credits the gifts to the church as “largely from foreigners.”

Scenes of the dedication of the completed edifice recall those of the laying of its corner stone, for again Kawaiahao church gave up its morning service that its membership might participate in the dedicatory service of the completed church at Kaumakapili. This Kaumakapili's second church building was dedicated Sunday, June 10, 1888, a large concourse of townfolk attending, the following being especially mentioned by the “Advertiser” as present. Princess Poomaikalani, Princess Kaiulani, her father the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Rev. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, (the second generation of Bingham missionaries) Mrs. Lawrence McCully, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, daughter of Lowell Smith, and many others, from the “foreign churches” (Bethel and Fort St.)

Thirteen ministers sat upon the platform, seven of them, both native and foreign, taking parts in the ceremony of the day. The Rev. Dr. C. M. Hyde offered the opening prayer; Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor and son of a former pastor of Kawaiahao church, gave the dedicatory prayer. The Reverends H. Mahoe and S. Waiwaiole had other devotional parts and the Rev. T. V. Pakule preached the sermon. Mr. Henry Waterhouse, already mentioned as one of the chief workers for the new church, spoke, and, finally, Lowell Smith, the organizer and long time first pastor of Kaumakapili, gave the historical address of the occasion, speaking in the Hawaiian tongue long made his own. Parts of his address translated by him into English at the request of the press are here given:

We were one year and four months in building that house of worship and it was dedicated August 29, 1839—some forty years ago. For its acoustic properties that audience room was admired by all preachers, orators and concert singers. A good clear conversational tone could be heard distinctly through the room and also by those who stood around the doors and windows.

For thirty years I was the official clergyman and pastor and admin-

istered the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper to more than three thousand persons.

Naming three successors to himself, Pastors A. O. Forbes, G. P. Pilipo and M. Kuaea, he continued, "Yes, the old house and most of the people who helped build it have passed away". Then, as if caught into a dream from the time that the old church was torn down, 1881, during the intervening years when the basement served as meeting house and now looking upon the new edifice, complete in every appointment, the old preacher closed his remarks almost as if in prayer, saying with his clear voice used for nearly eighty years, "As long as these walls shall stand may this house be none other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven for all who may choose to meet here and worship within its walls."

For its acoustic properties the new church reaped praise from preachers, orators, and concert singers. The organ also was enjoyed by the community, but the chime of bells from Troy, New York of which good report had come, was always a disappointment for lack of perfect tune. Unlike some mistakes that never pass away, their dissonances were not long to last. But alas for the reason! Escaping from buildings being burned in fighting bubonic plague, a tragic and, as it seemed, demonic fire, leaped to the proud towers, thence to descend in burning brands that destroyed not only the church but a large part of Honolulu. This disaster occurred in 1900 causing a loss of more than fifty thousand dollars worth of property. Rumor had it that the destruction of the famous steeples was a source of superstition to Hawaiians for a time.

Due to the fact that the community had been making use of the church basement as storage for property during the plague epidemic, there was, fortunately for the church, a return of funds that greatly assisted the plans for a new building. Moreover, when in December, 1901, the walls were razed, the sale of the church bricks to Chinese and Japanese contractors brought in a sum of \$2725.00.

Considering many changed conditions in the city it seemed undesirable to rebuild upon the old church property. It was therefore sold and a new site was bought at the corner of King and the then Simerson Lane, Kalihi. The old site having been in charge of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, the negotiations

for the transfer to the new location were conducted for the church by its then pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lono (formerly a missionary to the Gilbert Islands), Rev. O. P. Emerson, and Messrs. W. W. Hall and Theodore Richards.

Eight blocks of building surrounding the second church had been destroyed. Of this area, the plot on which the first and second church buildings had stood, about twenty-four thousand square feet, brought in exchange in the then remote locality, three times the area, in two pieces, "one, 220 feet front on King St. and bounded by Kukui St. extension, Asylum Road and a new street; the second piece about twenty-one thousand feet having entire block frontage on Kukui St." Street names have since been changed and the present boundaries are, makai, King St.; mauka, Kanoa; Waikiki side, Banyan, and Ewa side, Palama.

But Time is not only one of the greatest trials of the spirit; it is also one of the great digestive powers and one of the best teacher-training processes. Ten more years were to elapse before the promised land of the third church was to be occupied. Meantime a pleasant camp in Jordan was provided in a wooden chapel, the verisimilitude of a cottage home or small school house, situated on Austin Lane, about diagonally opposite the new church site. Here the ranks of the Sunday school were swelled by the inmates of the Girls' Reform School (on the site of the present Kaiulani School). Here Lowell Smith's son, Augustus, was Sunday school superintendent and was succeeded upon his death by his sister Mrs. Dillingham, whose remonstrance at the invitation was swept away by the gallant committeemen who declared, "This is Woman's Day. Behold we have a Queen upon our Throne".

At last, on the site described above, the third Kaumakapili Church was erected under the care of S. M. Kahananui, S. K. Kamaiopili, S. H. Oni, Charles Mahoe, and W. K. Nahalau, with H. L. Kerr, architect.

The architecture of the three churches of this Kaumakapili congregation differs as much as possible one from the other. The first with thick low adobe walls and huge roof, first of thatch and later of shingles; the second with high brick walls set upon a high basement and fronted with twin tapering towers of great elevation; now, the third with thick walls of rough plaster a warm gray akin to the color of neighboring samang trees, and

two low towers, one with a small steeple. The nearly square audience room of this last building has curving pews arranged to face a corner pulpit with choir box on one side and on the other side the main entrance from the street. Beside and above the pulpit and before the audience is a tryptich window of stained glass, representing scriptural subjects that lend memorial suggestions of the pastor, his wife and his son. The central window represents the Good Shepherd. The one to the right of the audience shows a woman and little child, the tenderness of mother and teacher. The one on the left offers young fishermen to become "fishers of men". Following the dedication of this window, September 13, 1912, the great-grandson of Lowell Smith, Lowell Smith Dillingham, was christened.

This, the third Kaumakapili church structure, was dedicated Sunday, June 25, 1911, the service being attended by several hundred delegates from the other islands, present for the eighty-ninth annual conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. The dedicatory services of this third church home for the Kaumakapili congregation "The most beautiful Hawaiian Church in the Islands" were begun at ten thirty o'clock on the Sunday preceding, conducted by the pastor the Rev. William N. Lono. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry H. Parker, pastor of the Kawaiahao Church which once again was closed for morning worship that its congregation might participate in the dedication of a building for the sister church.

The morning services included a report from the chairman of the building committee, S. M. Kananui, and brief addresses by Kanaka Wiwaole, Rev. J. P. Erdman, P. C. Jones, and W. O. Smith. At the evening service reminiscences of former buildings of the church were read by Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, S. Oni, and Rev. O. H. Gulick. *The Friend* of August 1911 gives this brief mention:

The Eighty-ninth Annual Conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association met with the Kaumakapili Church during the last week in June. One of the two events during the session that mark the material advance of the Church was, on Sunday June the twenty-fifth, the dedication to the worship of God and to the service of mankind of the beautiful new edifice of the Kaumakapili Church. The impressive service and the good words spoken by those who had part in the program made one realize the great opportunity which this church faces and the large future of usefulness which lies before it.

The Kaumakapili of today impresses the visitor as a genuine

home church and one distinctly Hawaiian, not only by the use of the native tongue but in the simple friendly homelike attitude of the attendants. Here are aged grandparents and debutantes, babes in arms and children that run in and out as they please through the open friendly doors. American life has been implanted for more than a century; dress, customs, occupations, are American through adoption and usage. But there is pleasure in finding the beautiful liquid tongue of Hawaii still used in the churches in sermon and song. Since the retirement of the first two pastors, Lowell Smith and A. O. Forbes, the ministers up to the present have all been native Hawaiians.

Holding fast to good tradition, the church has developed new expressions of service suiting the times. After more than twenty-five years of use, the pipe organ has given place to an electric organ. But, whatever the instrument, it is played by the present pastor's gifted daughter and a full and eager choir with strong, musical voices leads joyfully a congregation of music lovers.

Very naturally, the Sunday school in the capacious and friendly accessory building of wood in the ample church yard, is conducted in English—the tongue of the public school. The elders, “na makua”, holding classes in the church building, cling to the old speech. Yet the church services have been changing with the times, the second Sunday evening service, and the fourth Sunday morning and evening services of each month being wholly in English.

The Christian Endeavor Society has three departments for “Juniors”, “Young People” and “na makua”, the last meaning the parents or elders, using the Hawaiian language. The Wednesday night prayer meetings make use of both languages, the tendency being toward the greater use of English as the younger generations replace the older.

Kaumakapili has its own branch of the inter-island “Woman's Board of Missions”. It also holds fast to the “Po Alima”—the Friday morning meetings of early missionary days—a group of the older women meeting at the church for a word of prayer and then going forth, like the apostles of old, to minister to the sick or needy of the parish.

The central church has still two “Apana”—outlying districts—that come to mother church for the old time “Hoike”, or

demonstration of work done, at a quarterly rally. And now, more in keeping with the times, are listed Church Socials, Young People's Dinners, Quarterly Birthday Parties, and the annual Sunday School Picnic.

From the seed of the old church there is a surely continuing health and growth. Standing in the wide shade of the neighboring banyan tree, one gives thanks that the church, like the tree, is alive at the center and is reaching out branches of beneficence in the community.

Long ago Tennyson sang—

The old order changeth
Giving place to the new
And God fulfills himself in many ways.

A grandson of Lowell Smith, Kaumakapili's first pastor, meditating on the old mission days and their successors to this present, penned these lines—

When shadows lengthen, and the sun drops into the Blue Pacific, splashing its rays of color into the Heavens, a promise is made of another sunrise. Just so does one generation fade into darkness to make possible the awakening of those who follow to spread the gospel of God's promise to save the world.

ADDENDA

Dates and References

Kaumakapili organized.....	1st Sabbath, April 1838
Kaumakapili dedicated.....	August 29, 1839
End of first pastorate.....	1869
Charter received.....	October 31, 1873
Church torn down.....	1881
Second Kaumakapili, corner stone laid.....	September 3, 1881
Second Kaumakapili dedicated.....	June 10, 1888
Second Kaumakapili destroyed by fire.....	January 20, 1900
Third Kaumakapili, first sod turned by Master Harold Randolph Erdman, great grandson of the first pastor.....	May 7, 1910
Third Kaumakapili, dedication.....	Sunday, June 25, 1911
Third Kaumakapili, dedication of window, and baptism of Lowell Smith Dillingham, great grandson of the first pastor.....	September 13, 1912
Picture of the interim chapel, 1900-1911 (now destroyed) in the Hawaiian Evangelical Report.....	1909

Picture of the second and third church in the
Hawaiian Evangelical Report.....1911

Pictures of first and second churches in *The Friend* May 1933

References

Lowell Smith's private journal of early years.

"Lowell and Abigail", Yale Press, by Mary

D. Frear, published.....1934

Pacific Commercial Advertiser and its successors,

September 3, 1881; June 10, 1888; January 22, 1900;

October 16, 1901; June 26, 1911

The Friend, July 1888, February 1900, August 1911, May 1933

Honolulu Almanac and Directory and Hawaiian Evangelical

Association's Reports during many years.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Kaumakapili Church edifices; Figure 1, the first, and Figure 2 the latest.

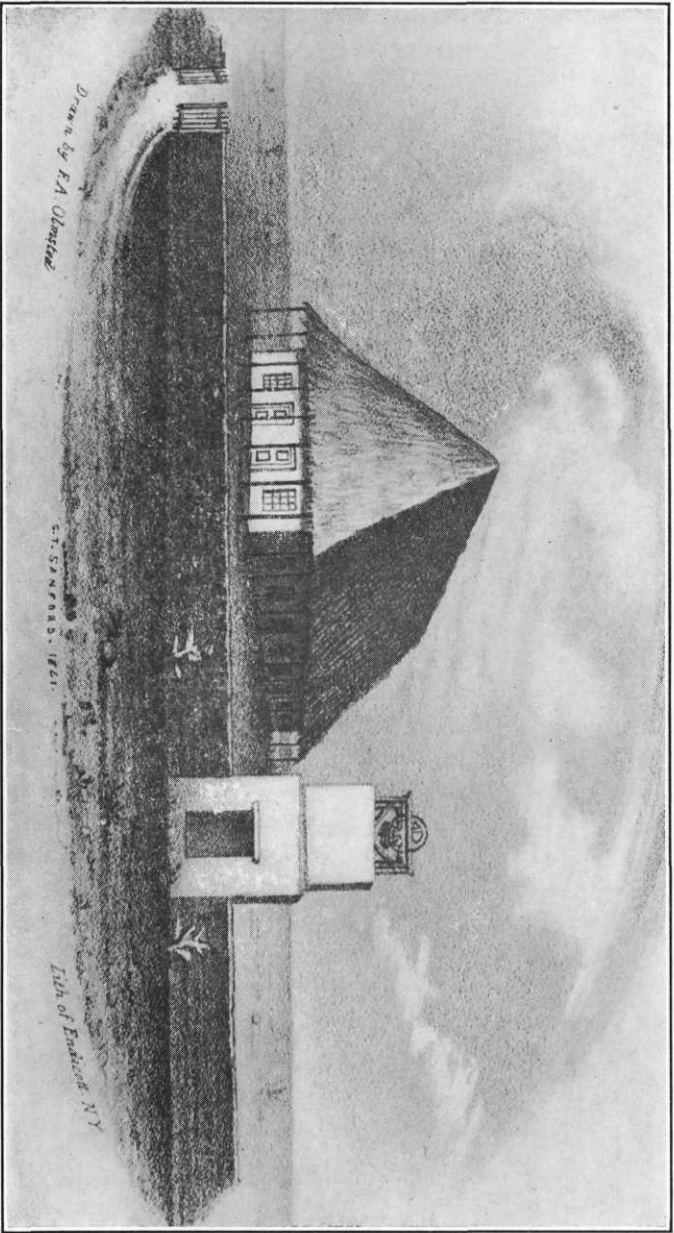


Figure 3. Kaunakapili Church; another view of first building, showing the panelled doors and "the longed-for quaint belfry" later added.

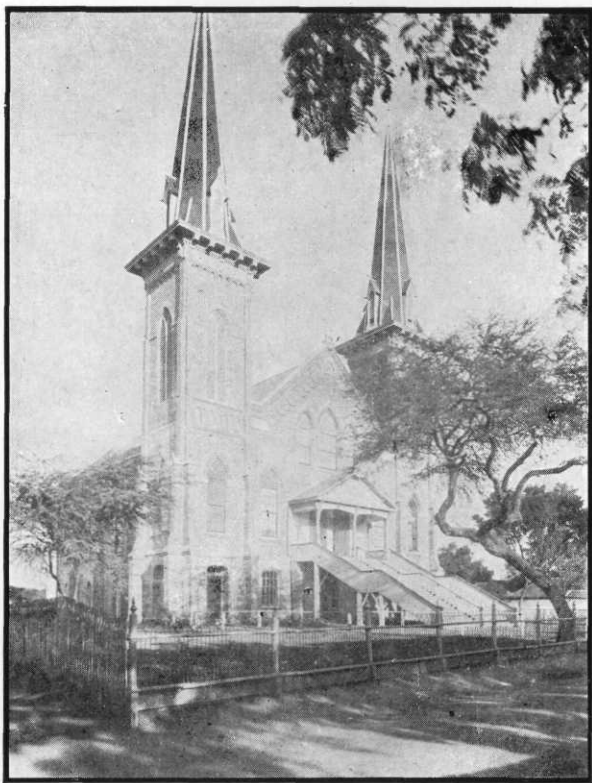


Figure 4. Kaumakapili Church, second edifice, destroyed by fire in 1900.

THE SHIP *PEARL* IN HAWAII IN 1805 AND 1806

By Judge F. W. Howay

INTRODUCTION

The *Pearl* was a ship of 200 tons owned, or at any rate operated, by the firm of J. and T. Lamb of Boston, which visited the Hawaiian Islands in March 1805 on her outward voyage to the Northwest Coast and again in September 1806 on her homeward voyage to Boston by way of China.

The trade between Boston and that coast was not an end in itself. It was a means to an end, merely the obtaining of a medium of exchange with which teas, cottons, nankeens, silks, and other Oriental goods could be procured in China.

The *Pearl* was in command of Captain John Ebbetts, a man very well known in the Hawaiian Islands. He was in these islands first as the chief mate of the *Alert* in 1800; again two years later as the master of that ship; then in 1805 and 1806 in the *Pearl*; again in 1811 in the *Enterprise*, John Jacob Astor's first venture into the maritime trade; and yet again in the *Enterprise* for Astor in the sandalwood trade in 1816-1818, when he appears to have taken up his residence in Honolulu. With him, as first and second mates respectively, were John Suter and George Clark, both later well known in "the islands". Suter was back again in the *Pearl* in 1808 as master; in the *Atahualpa* in 1812; in the *Mentor* in 1818; and again in 1820, when he brought out *Cleopatra's Barge*. Clark was in "the islands" in the *Pedler* in 1812; in the *Borneo* in 1818; and in the *Sultan* in 1823.

The log from which these extracts are taken is a manuscript volume of some 300 pages in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Whoever kept it (and I presume it was the first mate) had high qualifications for a prize for illegible handwriting; and if to illegibility is added original, unique, unsystematic phonetic spelling, he would easily win the contest. In consequence, the extracts to follow are my best effort at deciphering or decoding the language of the log.

Over and above the three officers the *Pearl* carried a crew of

eighteen persons, including a boatswain, carpenter, armorer or blacksmith, steward, and cabin boy. She had neither an artist nor an historian, nor had she a supercargo or clerk. The captain filled those positions.

The *Pearl* left Boston on September 2, 1804; on the 11th December she sighted Staten Island. Rounding Cape Horn she had her lowest observation on the 22nd, namely, $60^{\circ} 04'$. By the 9th January, 1805 she was well into the Pacific; and on the 3rd February, the Hawaiian Islands bore N. $53^{\circ} 45'$ W. distant 3068 miles. As the passage had been lengthly and without a stop, Captain Ebbetts determined to call at Hawaii for refreshment for ship and crew and to obtain four Hawaiians to strengthen the vessel against the Indians on the coast.

The need for these additional men arose from the conduct of the maritime traders themselves. The trade was merely a series of individual efforts; it never reached the point of unification. The captains who carried it on had had no experience with the natives; they knew the sea, but they did not know the Indian; to them the trade was only a phase of life. They seldom made more than five voyages and did not know, when on the coast, whether they would ever return. This offered the temptation to seize present advantage without regard to the future. When an Indian stole or attempted to steal something (if that could be called stealing which was more the action of a child in grabbing a thing that caught its fancy) the ship's guns were turned upon the canoes, and innocent and guilty alike felt the force of the white man's weapons, or the canoes were seized and destroyed, or the villages battered down or burned. If the Indians refused to trade, the captains did not hesitate to trapan the chiefs on board and hold them as hostages or for ransom or to threaten to carry them away or even, in one instance, to tie the chiefs to the guns with the pretended purpose of blowing them to pieces. As a result, the maritime trade was permeated with suspicion and hostility. If, with this high-handed conduct is coupled the Indians' idea of vicarious responsibility, the root of many of the so-called unprovoked attacks by the Indians upon the maritime traders will be found. In consequence, by the early 1800's no ship went to the coast without a strong complement of men. To keep down the expense the maritime traders resorted to "the

islands" where they could obtain for small remuneration men, stalwart, skilled in war, and at home on the water.

The *Pearl* sighted the southern point of Hawaii on February 26, 1805. Having obtained supplies and the four men, she sailed on the 12th March for the Northwest Coast. She spent the summer of 1805 trading between Vancouver Island and southern Alaska; she wintered in Alaska; spent the season of 1806 in trade; and left the coast on 5th August for Boston by way of the Hawaiian Islands and China. She made a slow passage from the coast to Hawaii, not arriving at Kawaihae Bay until the 3rd September. Her preparations for the voyage thence to China and Boston occupied 25 days; and, in company with the ship *Perseverance*, Captain Amasa Delano, the *Pearl* left Honolulu on the 28th September 1806. She arrived at Macao November 4, 1806; left Canton homeward bound January 11, 1807; and anchored in Boston Harbor, May 10, 1807 after a quick passage of 120 days.

The appended extracts from the *Pearl's* log cover her two visits above-mentioned. I admit that they are, as Shakespeare says, a small beer chronicle: that the incidents are trivial and unimportant in themselves. Nevertheless, it is only by the patient accumulation of such small matters that we are able to piece together something of the stories of these trading ships and of "the islands" more than a century ago. The entries in the *Pearl's* log support two conclusions: first, that every American vessel from the Atlantic states in the maritime fur trade called at the Hawaiian Islands for refreshment for ship and crew; and out of that, the second conclusion, that without the assistance afforded by these islands, it would have been impossible to carry on successfully the trade between Boston, the Northwest Coast, and China.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PEARL'S LOG

Saturday, February 26, 1805

This 24 hours begins with Clear Weather. At ½ past 1 P. M.,* light winds inclining to calm. Was visited by several of the Natives. At 4 P. M., the nearest part of the land bore North by West to East South East. The wind light and variable till 11 P. M., when the land breeze sprang up. Midnight clear,

*The maritime day began at midday.—Ed.

pleasant weather. Saw several lights on the shore. The morning clear and pleasant. Load the Guns. At 9 A. M. blowing (hard?), reefed the topsails. Latter part light variable wind and strong current setting the ship off the shore. At Meridian the entrance of Karakakooa [Kealakekua] bore North distance 12 leagues. Two canoes alongside but held North to (indecipherable) Cross swell from East South East. Latitude by observation 19° 02' North.

Wednesday February 27, 1805

Throughout this 24 hours light variable winds and clear pleasant weather. At 12 Meridian the entrance of Karakakooa Bay bore North distance 7 leagues. Had several canoes long-side. Bought three hogs, but they had no (indecipherable). The latitude by Observation 19° 10' North.

Thursday February 28, 1805

Throughout these 24 hours light baffling wind and calm—the ship heading all round the compass. Strong current setting to the southward and eastward. At 12 Meridian the land bearing from North to East by South. A choppy swell from the East North East. The latitude by Observation 19° 02' North.

Friday, March 1, 1805

This 24 hours begins with calm weather and lofty swell from the Eastward. At 6 P. M. a light breeze from the East. Made all sail. At 5 A. M. light winds. Sent the whale boat in to the shore. We thought the distance to be up with Karakakooa but found the current to set so strong to the Eastward, found the ship to be in the same place as the day before. The latter part light wind inclining to calm. Had several canoes alongside. Bought several hogs, and some taro and cocoa nuts. Latitude by Observation 19° 07' North.

Saturday March 2, 1805

Throughout this 24 hours light winds and baffling with clear weather and a steady current setting to the Eastward. At 4 P. M., John Young¹ came alongside and came on board. Under-

¹The adviser of Kamehameha I. He lived at Kawaihae Bay, Hawaii, and was accustomed to visit the ships which resorted to Hawaii and to give them information regarding events on the island and the arrivals and departures of vessels with any information he had obtained concerning the happenings on the coast. See on John Young 22nd Annual Report, Hawaiian Historical Society (1914), pp. 17 ff.; 25th, 1917, pp. 46 ff., 51 ff.; 32nd, 1924, pp. 50 ff.

stood from him that the brig *Lydia* had left Owhyee for Wha-hooa [Oahu], February the 27th. The ship *Mary*² left Karakakooa about the 26th of February. The ship *Vancouver*³ had passed Owhyee for the Leeward Islands about the 26th of February. Had understood from Captain Bumstead⁴ that the ship *Caroline* and *Atahualpa* (?)⁵ were on the coast and likewise informs us Capt. Sturgis and all hands on board well. The ship *Guatimozin*⁶ had got on shore on the North West and suffered much damage which obliged them to leave the coast early in the summer.

Sunday March the 3rd., 1805

This 24 hours begins with light winds. At 1 P. M., came to anchor in 18 fathoms of water over coral bottom. Distance off shore one mile. Sent the whale boat in shore to sound the bottom of the head of the bay—found sandy bottom. At 12 midnight light breezes from the land. We got under way. Latter part clear weather and light winds. A strong current setting to the eastward. At meridian distance off shore 5 miles. Latitude by Observation 19° 06' North.

Monday March the 4th., 1805

This 24 hours begins with light baffling winds and steady current setting to the eastward. At 4 P. M., sent the whale boat in shore to find an anchoring place. At half past 4 P. M., return; found that to be no good place there. At 11 P. M., light winds from the Eastward. Latter part light wind from the Westward. At Meridian the entrance of Karakakooa Bay bore North North East distance 4 leagues. Distance off shore 3 leagues. Latitude by Observation 19° 19' North.

Thursday March the 5th., 1805

This 24 hours begin with light wind from the Westerly. At 4 P. M., Karakakooa Bay bore North North East, distance 7

² For details of the voyages of the ships *Lydia* and *Mary*, see "List of Trading Vessels in the Maritime Fur Trade, 1805-14" in Transactions of Royal Society of Canada, Section 2, 1932, p. 50.

³ See on this vessel list mentioned in Note 2, pp. 50 f. and 55.

⁴ The master of the Boston ship *Guatimozin*.

⁵ Some information on the voyages of these two ships will be found in "List of Trading Vessels in the Maritime Fur Trade, 1795-1804" in Transactions of Royal Society of Canada, Section 2, 1931, pp. 147 f.

⁶ This ship was trading on the Northwest Coast in 1803 and 1804; for details, see list mentioned in Note 5, pp. 145, 148 f.

miles. At 9 P. M., let go the small bower anchor in 19 fathoms of water in Karakakooa Bay. Moored ship with the Kedge to the Northward. The latter part clear weather. The people variously employed in cleaning the ship's side and breaking out the forehold to bring the ship by the stern. Broached two bales of Numbers 16 and 14 J. J. P., to make runs (?) in the after hold. Day ends with clear weather.

Wednesday March the 6th., 1805

Throughout this 24 hours light winds and cloudy weather; employed in stowing the main hold and getting the water from the shore, starting it in the empty casks in the main hold and blacking the ship's sides and getting up the fore yard. Numbers of the natives alongside trading for hogs and vegetables. Broached casks of Bread from Number 4 to Number 7 to make room in it for some barrels (?) to take some island maize.⁷

Thursday March 7th., 1805

This 24 hours begins with cloudy weather; the middle part light showers of rain. The morning clear pleasant weather; the latter part the people employed in setting up the topmast rigging fore and aft and stowing the main hold. Got the long boat out in the chalcks. Bent the second best foretop sail and foresail. Bought some hogs and vegetables.

Friday March 8th., 1805

This 24 hours begins with clear pleasant weather. Broached a box of cloth, Number 10. The morning cloudy weather. Got the whale boat off from the shore and putting them in their places and got the kedge anchor on board. Got all clear to go to sea. At 10 A. M., sent all hands on shore to take the land air. Several natives alongside trading for vegetables, etc.⁸

Saturday March 9th., 1805

This 24 hours begins with light wind and warm sultry weather. Got all ready for sea. At 5 P. M., all hands came on board but one man by the name of Eben Parsons which expected to run away. Sent the natives after them. At 10 returned with them.

⁷ This is the only reference to "island maize" as a commodity for provisioning a trading ship.

⁸ Later entries show that the Pearl obtained island rope. She probably also procured salt.

Put them in irons. At 1 A. M., got under way with light breezes off the land.

Sunday March the 10th., 1805

This 24 hours begins with cloudy weather. At 7 P. M., fresh wind from the North; double-reefed the topsail. Middle part light baffling winds and showers of rain. The latter part light airs of wind from the Southward. At Meridian the North point of Karakakooa Bay bore South South East, distance 7 leagues. Several canoes alongside. Latitude by Observation $19^{\circ} 40'$ North.

Monday March the 11th., 1805

This 24 hours begins with warm sultry weather and baffling winds throughout the night. At the morning light breezes from the South West. Stand for Tocaigh Bay⁹ to put Mr. John Young ashore. At 10 A. M., Mr. Young left the ship and we made sail for sea. Gave Mr. Young three cheers, being happy to think that we are leaving the islands being so long detained with baffling winds and contrary current. At Meridian light winds, Tocaigh Bay bearing South East, distance 5 leagues; distance off shore 4 miles.

March the 12th, 1805

This 24 hours begins with light baffling winds and cloudy weather. Took on board four Sandwich Island men¹⁰ to go on the coast to strengthen the ship's company. At 6 P. M., fresh breezes and cross seas from the East North East. Took in top-gallant sails and double-reefed the topsails. Throughout the night fresh winds the ship tacking Westward under a press of sail. At Meridian the North point of Mowee bore North by West, distance 6 leagues; the North point of Owhyee bore South by East, distance 4 leagues Bent the Best Bower on cable. We took on board Mr. (indecipherable) to go as a passenger on to the North West Coast and to go on board the *Vancouver*, Capt. Brown. Capt. put him on shore.

LOG OF THE *Pearl's* RETURN VISIT IN SEPTEMBER, 1806.

Wednesday September 3, 1806

This 24 hours begins with clear weather and steady winds.

⁹ Kawaihae Bay. It is the "Toeyah-yah Bay" of Captain Cook's chart.

¹⁰ Where these men were obtained does not appear but, from the fact that on her return the *Pearl* made a short visit to Kawaihae Bay, it may be inferred that was the place. The log makes no mention of their disembarcation nor of that of Young.

At 3 P. M., passed the North point of Owhyhee. At 7 P. M., Mr. John Young on board. Throughout the night light baffling winds. The morning stood into the bay. At 10 A. M., came to anchor in Tocaigh Bay¹¹ in 18 fathoms water, muddy bottom. The South point bearing South South West; the North point bearing North West; distance off shore a half a mile. Ends with light winds from the South West. Had a number of natives alongside trading.

Thursday, September 4, 1806.

This 24 hours begins with clear weather and light winds. At 1 A. M., got under way to Kookakay [Kealakekua] Bay. The morning and latter part clear weather and light winds. At 12 Meridian the South part of the bay bore South.

Friday September 5, 1806

This 24 hours begins with clear weather and light winds. Midnight squally with rain, with heavy showers and sharp lightning. The latter part clear pleasant weather and light airs of wind from the Westward, the ship standing in for Karakakooa Bay; the entrance of the bay bearing East by North, distance three leagues.

Saturday September 6th, 1806

This 24 hours begins with clear weather and light winds. At 3 P. M., came to anchor in Karakakooa Bay in 20 fathoms of water, sandy bottom. Moored ship, head and stern, with the stream and light kedge anchor. Throughout the night, calm. The latter part had a number of natives alongside trading; the Captain being very hard (?) until we got a place on shore for them. The people employed in tracing out the rigging and setting it up; the carpenter setting up the frame of the Round House.¹² Ends with cloudy weather.

Sunday September 7, 1806

Throughout these 24 hours clear pleasant weather and light winds. The people employed about the rigging. The carpenter at work on the Round House. The natives inform us of the brig

¹¹ John Young went ashore here, though the log contains no record of the fact. Compare, however, the entry for 11th September.

¹² A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck.

Lydia, Capt. Hill,¹³ being at Tocaigh Bay. The latter part had a number of natives alongside.

Monday September 8, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear pleasant weather and light winds. The people employed about the rigging. The carpenter at work on the House. Had a number of natives alongside.

Tuesday September 9, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear weather and light winds. The People employed about the rigging. The carpenter at work on the house. Had a number of natives alongside.

Wednesday, September 10, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours sultry weather and light winds; the people employed about the rigging.

Thursday September 11, 1806

This 24 hours hot sultry weather and light winds. Mr. Young returned from Tocaigh, informs us of Capt. Hill had gone to Woahoo. Ends with light winds. The people employed in jobs about the rigging; the carpenter about the houses.

Friday September 12, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear weather and light winds. The people variously employed in ship's duty; the carpenter on the sick list; the Capt. on shore.

Saturday September 13, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear weather and light winds. Had a number of natives alongside trading. The people variously employed in ship's duty. Got the longboat on shore to caulk. Bent the new spanker. The carpenter on the sick list.

Sunday September 14, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear pleasant weather and light winds; the latter part had but few natives alongside. The carpenter on the sick list. The Capt. came up from the shore.

Monday September 15, 1806

This 24 hours begins with light winds and clear weather. At

¹³ See Note 2 *ante*. John Jewitt, the "Captive of Nootka," was on board the *Lydia*, en route to Boston.

2 P. M., unmoored ship and got the longboat in. At 10 P. M., a breeze from the land; got under way. Throughout the night light winds; the latter part steady breezes from the South West, the ship under sail, steering for Tocaigh Bay. At 12, Meridian the South point of the bay bore South; the North point, North by East. Ends with clear weather and steady winds.

Tuesday September 16, 1806

This 24 hours begin with steady winds from the Westward. At 6 P. M., came to anchor in Tocaigh Bay in 26 fathoms of water, distance off shore $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Throughout the night light winds; the latter part hot sultry weather and light airs. Had a number of natives alongside, but nothing to sell. The people variously employed in jobs of ship's duty; the carpenter at work on the round house; the armourer on the sick list.

Wednesday September 17, 1806

This 24 hours begins with hot sultry weather and light airs of wind. At 8 P. M., got under way with light breezes from the land. At 9, Mr. Young went on shore. Throughout the night, light baffling winds. The latter part, the same. At 12, meridian, the North part of Owhyhee bore East by North; the North part of Mowee, North by East; the south part North West by West. The latitude by Observation $20^{\circ} 10'$ North.

Thursday September 18, 1806

This 24 hours commences with light winds and baffling. Throughout the night cloudy weather and light winds from the Eastward; the morning the wind from North North East, Tahoorowa [Kahoolawe] bore North West. At meridian, Rahaina bore North! the North point of Ranai bore North West by West; Tahoorowa bore East by South, distance 4 miles. Ends with light baffling winds. The latitude by Observation, $20^{\circ} 29'$ North.

Friday September 19, 1806

This 24 hours begins with light baffling winds and hot sultry weather. At 9 P. M., came too in Rahaina Bay in 23 fathoms of water, sandy bottom. Throughout the night, calm; the latter part clear weather and light winds. Had some natives alongside. A white man by the name of John Wieth (Wyeth?) informs of

the ship *Perseverance*, Capt. Dulno (Delano?),¹⁴ left there seven days ago.

Saturday September 20, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear weather and light winds. The latter part had a number of natives alongside; bought some hogs and vegetables. Sold four casks of water.¹⁵

Sunday September 21, 1806

This 24 hours begins with clear weather and light winds. At 5 P. M., got under way; at 8 P. M., strong winds; took in the topgallant sails and reefed the topsails. Throughout the night the ship under short sail. At 4 A. M., the West point of Moritoi bore North East. At 6 A. M., made all sail. Saw the island of Woahoo bearing West North West. At 9 A. M., came to anchor in Whyteete Bay¹⁶ in the island of Woahoo in 24 fathoms of water, sandy bottom. Ends with steady winds from the East North East. Found the ship *Perseverance* of Boston, lying there, Captain Delno (Delano?). Capt. Delno came on board and several of the white men.

Monday September 22, 1806

This 24 hours begins with clear pleasant weather and steady winds. Throughout the night, the same; the morning, calm. At 6 A. M., got under way and towed into the harbour of Ounanoou,¹⁷ the harbour in Whyteete Bay. At 7 A. M., came to anchor in 5 fathoms of water, muddy bottom. Moored ship. At 7 A. M., came in the ship *O'Cain*, Capt. Windship (Winship?)¹⁸ from the coast of North West America. Ends with calm weather. The people employed in jobs of ship's duty; the carpenter at work on the house. The Capt. on shore. Had a number of natives alongside. No trade.

Tuesday September 23, 1806

This 24 hours commences with clear pleasant weather and steady breezes; midnight and the morning, raining. The latter

¹⁴ See "A Narrative of Voyages and Travels" , by Amasa Delano, Boston, 1817, p. 529.

¹⁵ Perhaps this means "four water casks."

¹⁶ Waikiki Bay. Apparently then applied to the whole stretch from Diamond Head to Barber's Point.

¹⁷ A most unusual form of the name "Honolulu."

¹⁸ For this vessels movements, see "List of Trading Vessels in the Maritime Fur Trade, 1805-1814," in Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Section II, 1932, pp. 54, 59.

part clear weather. The people employed in ship's duty.

Wednesday September 24, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear pleasant weather and light winds. The people employed in ship's duty; the carpenter at work on the house. Had the King and all his retinue on Board.¹⁹

Thursday, September 25, 1806

Throughout this 24 hours clear pleasant weather and light baffling winds. The starboard watch on shore on liberty. Received seven hogs from the King.

Friday, September 26, 1806

This 24 hours begins with light baffling winds. Throughout the night, rain. The latter part strong winds from the eastward. Let go the small bower anchor under foot. Let the larboard watch on shore on liberty.

Saturday September 27, 1806

This 24 hours begins with strong winds and clear weather. Throughout the night, light winds. The morning hove up the small bower; the latter part steady breeze and clear weather. The people employed on ship's duty. Received from Capt. Husian (?):

12 boxes paper blinds (?)	Ditto
12 boxes Chinaware	Ditto
4 boxes silks	Ditto
2 boxes of Showes (?)	B. Patens (?)

Sunday September 28, 1806

This 24 hours begins with fresh winds. Midnight, light squalls of rain; the morning clear pleasant weather. At 6 A. M., got under way. At 7 laid by for the King; at 9 the King took his departure, bowing away (?). The latter part steady winds. The ship *Perseverance* in company.²⁰ Unbent the cables and stowed the anchors. At 12, meridian, the West point of Wahoo bore North. The body of the island bore East North East, distance from Whyteete Bay, 20 miles. The situation of the island of Woahoo laying in the longitude 158° West, and the latitude 21° 10' North, from which I take my departure.

¹⁹ Kamehameha I, then probably residing at Waikiki.

²⁰ These references to the *Perseverance* contain the only information, so far as known, of that vessel's movements amongst "the islands" in 1806. Delano in his "Voyages", ante note 14, p. 529, seems to have erred as to the date of her departure from Honolulu.

THE FORT AT KAILUA, HAWAII

By Miss Maude Jones

A mass of rocks tumbles along the western shore of Kailua Bay, like an old wall, broken down by the beating surf through endless years. On the land side, loose piles of stones surround a slime-covered pool. Weeds screeep in and out amongst the rocks; discarded cans, tires and other rubbish add to the foresakeness of this once revered spot. For *this* is all that remains of the Kailua Fort.

The building of the Fort has been attributed to both Kamehameha I and to Kuakini, or John Adams as he was known, the Governor of Hawaii. Some of the old-timers claim that Kamehameha built the original wall to protect the heiau of Ahuena which adjoined it. Ahuena was the first heiau restored by Kamehameha after his conquest of the islands. The same people say that, after Kamehameha's death and the overthrow of the tabu system, Kuakini widened this wall, using the stones from the ruined temple and mounting the Conqueror's guns upon it. This theory was borne out by William Ellis in his statement in 1823:

Adjacent to the governor's house stood the ruins of Ahuena, an ancient heiau, where the war-god was often kept, and human sacrifices offered. Since the abolition of idolatry, the governor (Kuakini) has converted it into a fort, has widened the stone wall next the sea, and placed upon it a number of cannon. The idols are all destroyed, excepting three, which are placed on the wall, one at each end and the other in the centre, where they stand like sentinels amidst the guns, as if designed by their frightful appearance to terrify an enemy (Figure 6).

Ahuena was the official temple of Kamehameha I, and it was to this heiau that he went just before his death. Kamakahonu, Kailua, was the King's favored residence, and was included within the walls of what, in Kuakini's time, was known as "The Fort." This enclosure was about 650 by 450 feet, bounded on the west, north and east by a high stone wall, and on the south and south-east by the sea. It is not probable that this wall was built during Kamehameha's time. A plan of Kailua, drawn by the hydrographer of Freycinet's expedition three months after the death of Kamehameha, shows houses and other details, but no wall. Kua-

kini was famed as a wall builder and indications are that these walls were erected by his orders.

It was here at Kamakahonu that, according to ancient custom, a new house was built for Kamehameha when his people realized his end was near. It was here that the great warrior king died;

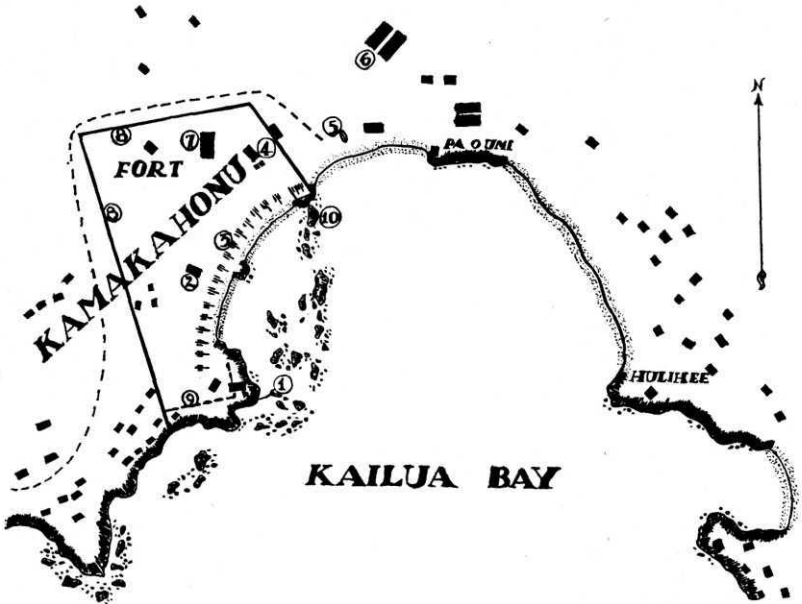


Figure 5.

Plan of Kailua Village in August 1819, showing Kamakahonu, Kamehameha's former residence, together with later changes. Adapted from chart of L. I. Duperrey, hydrographer of the French exploring vessel *Uranie*.

(Nos. 1-7 as in August, 1819; Nos. 8-10, later)

- (1) Ahuena temple. Building adjacent represents so-called tomb of Kamehameha.
- (2) Royal storehouse.
- (3) Battery of 18 cannon, later moved to No. 9.
- (4) Governor Kuakini's house, fronted by two mortars.
- (5) Schooner on the stocks.
- (6) Royal canoe shelters.
- (7) Largest house in Kamakahonu. Probable site where the *kapu* was annulled later in 1819.
- (8) Stone walls for fort enclosure, erected in 1823 or later.
- (9) Ruined stone pavement or enclosure as noted in 1885. Probable site of cannon and images seen by Ellis in 1823.
- (10) Site of present wharf.

and here that a few months later the religious system of the Hawaiian people was overthrown.

Choris, while at Kailua with the Russian expedition under command of Kotzebue in 1816, made a drawing of the heiau of Ahuena, a study of which makes it certain that this temple was built on a foundation or raised platform of dry-laid stones. The "widened wall" mentioned by Ellis may have referred only to this broad stone foundation. There are still residents of Kailua

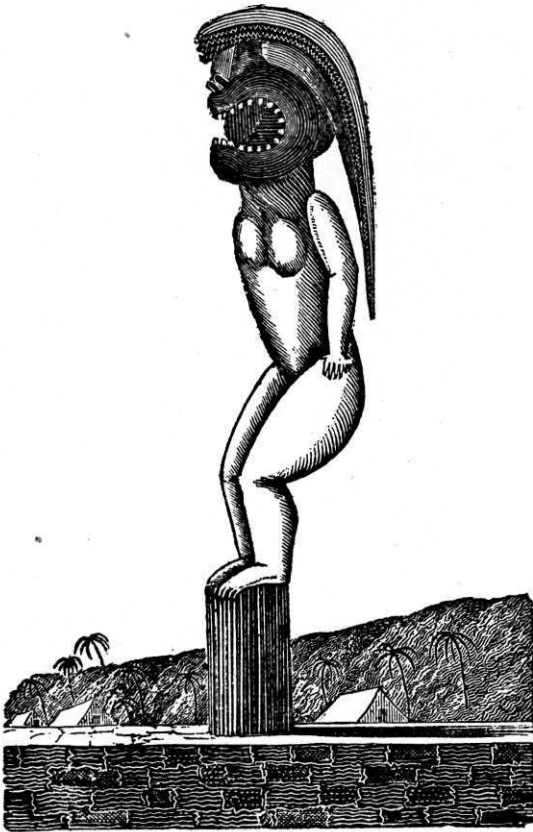


Figure 6

One of the images from Ahuena temple, placed among the cannon on seaward wall or platform of fort. Sketched by Ellis in 1823. (Note: The wall shown is unlike any Hawaiian stonework, and with the background was probably drawn in later.—Ed.)

who claim that Kamehameha had a wall built on the ocean side of Ahuena.

During Kuakini's time, what was termed the "Government House" was within this walled enclosure. The old trail circled mauka of the wall and then back to the shore on the north-west side. This same trail is used by Hawaiians today although there is now a path that leads straight across the enclosure near the shore.

It is a well known fact that Kamehameha I coveted munitions of every kind and that, after the difficulties with the Russians, he sought to protect his kingdom from further foreign invasion. Was this fear of invasion responsible for the fortifications at Kailua, then his island capital? To protect Honolulu, the commercial centre, a fort of coral blocks had been built.

Ignorant of the unofficial invasion in 1815-1816 by the Russians under leadership of Dr. Scheffer, Kotzebue visited Kailua toward the end of 1816. Scheffer had threatened on leaving the islands to send a warship, for which Kotzebue's small brig was at first mistaken. Friendly relations were soon established between the Russian officer and Kamehameha, and on his departure, Kotzebue recorded:

To give him [Kamehameha] some testimony of my gratitude, I presented him, in the name of the Emperor, with two brass mortars (eight pounders) with all their appendages, on the carriages of which the name Rurick was carved.

Unless the cannon of the *Lark** had reached Kailua before Kotzebue, these Russian mortars might be considered the beginning of Kailua's fortification.

The next ordnance to reach Kailua was on the schooner *Columbia* and was apparently of a large calibre. Peter Corney, on its delivery at Kailua in January 1818 observed:

We commenced firing a salute, when the king [Kamehameha] called out to us, in a pleasant tone, to stop, as the powder was now his and he wanted it for other purposes, probably for the Russians, if they should come to trouble him.

He was delighted with the large guns; and the natives came on board, as to Woahoo, to see the Poo'nu'ee.

Their fame was soon spread over the island, but the next day we landed them, and by that means got rid of the curious natives; they were placed in a square in front of the royal residence, where thousands of the people were daily collected to look at them.

These were no doubt the same cannon seen by Golovnin in

* See note to Kapeau's report, p. 46.

October of the same year:

On the plaza between the king's houses we saw five tents in a row. I could not comprehend what they were for, but when we approached they were removed and it appeared they were coverings for five 18-pounders which stood on the sand, without platforms, on ships carriages with iron wheels.

When we approached we saw a number of Islanders surrounding the King's houses. They were armed. Some had drawn sabres; some had muskets with fixed bayonets . . . You could not imagine a more strange army. Some were naked with only a waistband, some had white linen shirts, some red woolen ones, and some had only knickers and some only vests, while their arms were all rusty. This parade was made in our honor, but when we landed, the whole army made a rush towards us without any order or rank.

He remarked that plenty of firearms had been purchased from Europeans, including mortars, swivel guns, etc.

In August 1819, three months after the death of Kamehameha, de Freycinet visited Kailua and was shown "a fine battery of cannon" by Kuakini: "eighteen pieces of cannon, mounted on their carriages and ranged in order at the edge of the sea." He also observed two mortars at the entrance of a house. The accompanying copy of the French expedition's map shows these clearly (Fig. 5).

Arago, Freycinet's artist, gave a slightly different version:

Two small guns, or rather howitzers, placed in front, distinguish the Governor's house; and at some paces from it by the side of Tamemeah's tomb*, is a sort of camp, fortified by thirty guns covered with mats, and guarded by soldiers armed with muskets. One of them had a little bell and a sand glass in his hand, to mark the hours of relieving guard.

Daniel Wheeler, in 1836, mentioned several pieces of heavy cannon marked G R "on the fort established by Tamemeah's house".

In *The Friend* of April, 1845, appears an interesting article on Hawaii from which the following is taken:

We next inspected the Fort, and found some 32 pounders, not exactly ready for service. Within the Fort's enclosures are the remains of an ancient heiau. The 'grimacing and staring' idols have been removed. We found only a few chips of the last that was cut down, and 'shipped off', a few years since. . . . At a blacksmith's shop, we saw a workman converting a gun-barrel into an 'oo, a native spade. The manufacture of guns into an instrument of husbandry seemed almost a literal fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy 'they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks.'

Neither Governors Kuakini nor Leleiohoku seem to have made any report on the Fort, although their correspondence contains

* This mistake was made by members of the French expedition. The so-called "tomb" was near the temple and, as is made clear by Tyerman and Bennet, was the house "where the corpse of the late King was laid, previous to the flesh being taken from the bones . . ."

references to "soldiers" and to "policemen" at Kailua. During the governorship of George L. Kapeau, a Lahainaluna graduate, reports were made to the Minister of the Interior.

There is no evidence of the Kailua guns beings used for any purpose other than the firing of salutes. Some of the munitions must have been shipped to Honolulu, for the first report of Governor Kapeau reads :

27 September, 1847

Greeting,

I beg to inform you the Government property now in the Fort at Kailua, Island of Hawaii :

10 cases cartridges,	747
6 " "	550
22 small chests	
86 bullets in shell	
5 lead	
30 bags shot	
143 kegs powder	
8 brass cases powder	
157 powder belts	
175 rifles, unused	
250 rifles, used	
20 double-barreled Guns	
35 swords	

These are the things sent to Honolulu, upon the order received from those in authority,

40 cases powder	
25 " "	
6 double-barreled guns	

This is so that you may know what still remains.

I am with respect,

George L. Kapeau

His Highness,

Keoni Ana,
Minister of the Interior.

Kapeau's report of March 29, 1848, included the amount of powder used for firing salutes :

92 cannon were fired for the 28 of Nov 1846; 21 guns, birthday, 17 March, 1847: 21, 29th Nov. 1847; 21 guns, birthday, 17th March 1848. And for hauling the flag and lowering, two guns; then, 82 guns (cannon), 8 kegs of powder were used. Two kegs used at each firing, 25 lbs to each keg, and 30 lbs in some, this is not very correct.

I am, with constant respect,

Geo. L. Kapeau

Your companion, with regards.

And in April of the same year, 1848, he sent an inventory of the fort property :

Greeting,

I wish to inform you, that the Property belonging to the Government, located in the Fort of Kailua, was counted today:

10 large cannons,	747 balls	
6 small " "	550 " "	
22 small drawers	with small shots therein	
86 shell shots		
5 pigs of lead		
30 bags	gunshots	
8 brass kegs	for storing powder	
<hr/>		
153 kegs powder	(10 used	
75	(65 to Oahu	50
<hr/>		
98		
218 powder belts,	bad and good	
175 Rifles	never used	
273 " "	used	
<hr/>		
448		
98 swords		
20 double barreled guns	(9 sent to Honolulu)	
7 large barreled guns,	swivel	
13 revolvers		
13 small cannons		

These are what I know, but they are not all cleaned, but are nearly cleaned.

I am, with constant respect,

George L. Kapeau.

In August 1848, Governor Kapeau wrote to John Young, Minister of the Interior, sending the names of the new soldiers enrolled, 36 in all, and asking permission to have more soldiers at the fort, stating that "it would be proper for the Chiefs to agree upon the number of the soldiers needed, and let me know, and I will fill them up to the proper limit. 50 soldiers would be right."

The Privy Council voted 100 soldiers for the Island of Hawaii.

On August 15, 1848, Kapeau sent 42 damaged guns and 209 good guns to Honolulu; the following January he purchased stands for cannons and ramrods for the Fort at Kailua, for \$83.50.

In 1849 some argument seems to have arisen relative to property at the Fort. Kapeau's letter was written from the "Governor's Office at Kailua, Hawaii," which office was within the Fort. This letter was dated "26 February, 1849:"

Greeting,

I wish to inform you, that when the office of Governor of this Island was conferred upon me, I inquired of W. P. Leleiohoku about the property belonging to Kamehameha I, consisting of metal [iron], which came to him as King of this Kingdom, and these metals and everything else from him were in the care of J. A. Kuakini, until his death, then to Wm. P. Leleiohoku, and after his death, these things are being claimed for his heirs.

On my inquiring of W. P. Leleiohoku, the cannons and muskets and everything listed in my report to you, and the kegs of powder, were the only things that were told me.

These are the things that I have heard as coming from the King, Kamehameha I, and I believe it is true that they belong to the Government. The metals belonging to Kamehameha I from the wrecked vessel* at Kahoolawe, are still here, and the wearing apparel of the soldiers of the Fort here in Kailua which Kamehameha I purchased, and sundry other things in charge of J. A. K. [Kuakini] and W. P. Leleiohoku, and to their heirs and their representatives.

The things that were purchased by J. A. Kuakini, as Governor of Hawaii, were not told me. A drum to call the soldiers, and other things pertaining to that business.

This is what I believe to be the right course for us to pursue, so that K. I.'s [Kamehameha I's] property be ascertained, and those that pertain to the Government. There are two witnesses who know about the sundries belonging to Kamehameha I, and these witnesses will be the ones who know, Mose Moo and Kakio Malo, these are the only ones who pointed them out to me, and who know the property belonging to Kamehameha I which is still remaining.

Kapeau to Minister of Interior.

No reply to this communication has been found.

After the trouble with the French at Honolulu, there was a dearth of fire-arms, and the Minister of Interior wrote to Governor Kapeau on September 27, 1849: "Being left without Guns and Powder, I therefore make inquiry as to the amount of Guns in good order you have in store: The French have destroyed and have taken away our Guns & Powder." To this Kapeau replied that he had on hand:

23 kegs powder in good order
 2 kegs powder in bad condition
 47 rifles in good order
 40 carbines in good order

On July 4, 1851 Kapeau wrote to the Minister of Interior requesting money for repairs for one frame building at the Fort. This is the last official communication on file in the Archives in which the Kailua Fort is mentioned.

Princess Ruth Keelikolani was appointed Governess of Hawaii 1855, replacing Kapeau. The Princess either was not in-

* Alexander states that about 1813, Astor's ship *Lark* was wrecked on Kahoolawe, and that the wreck was claimed by Kamehameha I. The "metals" mentioned here probably included her cannon.

terested in the Fort, or it had already been abandoned. She it was who changed the seat of office of the Governor of Hawaii from Kailua to Hilo. The official record of government property turned over to her by Kapeau lists only one item that might have belonged to the Fort—"1 powder keg".

In 1861 there were neither soldiers nor policemen stationed at Kailua.

An Article appeared in the Advertiser on September 26, 1861, which stated that "A number of the old guns from Kailua fort were brought up by steamer, and have also been sold for export."

And so, like many other historic places, only a pile of rocks remains to show where once stood the Fort of Kailua.

LIST OF MEMBERS
(Corrected to May 24, 1938)

HONORARY

Howay, Judge F. W., New Westminster, British Columbia
Kuykendall, Professor Ralph S., University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

LIFE

Ashford, Miss Marguerite K.	Lyman, Mrs. Mary Babcock
Atherton, Frank C.	Marx, Mrs. Eloise C.
Atkinson, R. W.	Midkiff, Frank E.
Baldwin, Mrs. Emily A.	Phillips, Stephen M.
Beckwith, Miss Martha W.	Robinson, Mark A.
Bishop, E. F.	Spaulding, Thomas M.
Cartwright, Bruce	Swanzy, Mrs. F. M.
Cooke, Mrs. Maude B.	Von Holt, Mrs. Herman
Damon, Miss Ethel M.	Westervelt, Andrew C.
Frear, Walter F.	Westervelt, W. D.
Frear, Mrs. Mary Dillingham	Westervelt, Mrs. W. D.
	Wilcox, Gaylord P.

ANNUAL

Ai, C. K.	Bell, Miss Janet
Alexander, Arthur C.	Bennett, Mrs. George Y.
Alexander, Miss Mary C.	Berkey, Ira F.
Anderson, D. W.	Billam-Walker, Donald
Anderson, Robbins B.	Billson, Marcus K.
Andrews, Arthur L.	Blue, George Verne
Angus, Donald	Bond, B. Howell
Anthony, J. Garner	Bowen, Mrs. Alice Spalding
Baker, Ray J.	Boyer, F. O.
Balch, John A.	Bradley, Harold W.
Baldwin, S. A.	Brown, Francis H. I.
Baldwin, William D.	Brown, George I.
Beckley, Mrs. Mary C.	Bryan, Edwin H., Jr.

- Bryant, Mrs. Gerald
 Buck, P. H.
 Budge, A. G.
 Burbank, Miss Mary A.
 Canavarro, Miss Helen
 Carter, A. Hartwell
 Carter, Alfred W.
 Carter, Mrs. Helen S.
 Cartwright, Mrs. Virginia G.
 Cartwright, Wm. Edward
 Castle, Alfred L.
 Castle, Dorothy
 Castle, H. K. L.
 Castle, Mrs. Ida Tenney
 Castro, A. D.
 Catton, Robert, Sr.
 Caum, E. L.
 Chamberlain, W. W.
 Clark, T. Blake
 Clarke, Mrs. Jane Comstock
 Collins, George M.
 Colson, Warren H.
 Cooke, Mrs. A. F.
 Cooke, Clarence H.
 Cooke, C. Montague
 Cooke, George P.
 Cooke, J. P.
 Cooke, Richard A.
 Cooke, Mrs. Theodore A.
 Cooke, Thomas E.
 Cooper, C. Bryant
 Coulter, J. Wesley
 Cox, Mrs. Catherine E. B.
 Crane, Charles S.
 Crawford, David L.
 Crehore, Mrs. Frederick M.
 Cross, Miss Ermine
 Cummingsmith, Bro. Charles
 Damon, Mrs. H. F.
 Damon, Miss May M.
 Dillingham, Frank T.
 Dillingham, Walter F.
 Dole, Miss Emily C.
 Doyle, Mrs. Emma Lyons
 Dunkhase, Mrs. Carl
 Elkinton, Mrs. A. C.
 Ellis, Thomas W.
 Emory, Kenneth P.
 Erdman, Rev. John P.
 Ewart, Arthur F.
 Faye, H. P.
 Fernandes, Frank F.
 Fleming, D. F.
 Fleming, John L.
 Fuller, George G.
 Furer, William C.
 Gartley, Mrs. Ada J.
 Garvie, James A.
 George, William H.
 Gibson, Henry L.
 Gibson, T. H.
 Goodale, Mrs. Emma Whitney
 Green, Miss Caroline P.
 Greene, Ernest W.
 Gregory, Herbert E.
 Gulick, Sidney L.
 Halford, F. J.
 Hall, Miss Charlotte V.
 Hamilton, John A.
 Handy, E. S. C.
 Harrison, Fred
 Hart, Henry H.
 Hemenway, C. R.
 Hite, Charles M.
 Hobbs, Miss Jean
 Holstein, H. L.
 Holt, Mrs. Henrietta D.
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