

MARCH 10, 1883.]FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.37



KING KALAKAUA I.

THE CORONATION OF KING KALAKAUA I.

ON the 15th of February, the ninth anniversary of his accession to the throne, was crowned Kalakaua I., King of Hawaii-nee. Kalakaua, who was elected to the throne on the death of Lunalilo, has always desired a crown, which none of his six predecessors possessed. The Legislature of 1880 appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of a crown, and the Legislature of 1882 passed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the "coronation of his Majesty," and \$25,000 for the "reception of foreign guests and incidents." The real expenses, however, will far exceed the appropriations. No effort was spared to make it a grand and imposing affair, and some 2,000 invitations were sent to persons of rank in America, Europe and elsewhere. The only country sending a representative was Japan, and no visitors arrived from abroad to attend the ceremony. A large number of war vessels was expected, but in the harbor there were only the United States steamships *Lackawanna* and *Wachuset*, and Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Mahe*, and the French gunboat *Zanier*.

At sunrise salutes were fired from the war-ships and shore batteries, and at ten o'clock a long procession, consisting of police, a portion of the fire department of Honolulu, various societies and school-children, marched to the palace. A large semi-circular pavilion, capable of seating some two or three thousand persons, had been erected immediately in front of and facing the main entrance of the palace, where the greater part of the people were seated. The official guests were accommodated on the verandas of the palace. The coronation took place in a small octagonal kiosk, erected between the steps of the palace and the pavilion, and which was reached from the veranda by a bridge.

The royal party, in passing from the palace to the kiosk, were preceded by twenty-four bearers of *kahili* emblems of royalty made of beautiful feathers and borne on long poles, who marched down the steps in double file. The moment they appeared a native chanted a *wai*, extolling the King of Hawaii, he being followed by a native woman, who chanted one in honor of the queens and chiefesses. The party was led by Hon. I. M. Kapaena, followed by the King's Chamberlain, the Queen's two sisters, Governor Dominis, and Princess Liliuokalani (the King's sister, and heiress-apparent), the little Princess Kaiulani, Princess Likelike and Hon. A. A. Woodman, King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, Chancellor Judd and Rev. A. Mackintosh. The people rose as the royal party advanced, and Mr. Kapaena read a short address concerning the manner of the King's election. The officers he had held, the orders he had received, and Mr. Chancellor Judd then administered the oath, which the King signed. The Chancellor then took from the Chamberlain the sword of state, which he presented to the King, who accepted and returned it. The same official then placed the royal robe of yellow feathers over the King's shoulders, fastening the same about his neck. He next placed a ring upon the King's finger. The Chancellor then took from a cushion, held



QUEEN KAPIOLANI.



THE CORONATION SCENE AT THE KIOSK IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL PALACE.



THE KING'S RESIDENCE AT WAIKIKI.

HAWAII.—CORONATION OF KING KALAKAUA I., AT HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 12th.

FROM PHOTOS BY WILLIAMS & CO., HONOLULU, AND BY TABOR, SAN FRANCISCO.

by an attendant, the sceptre, which he presented to the King, who thereupon seated himself. The crown was then taken from the cushion by Hon. Geoffrey Rhodes, who passed it to the Chancellor, who, in turn, gave it to the King. His Majesty, standing again, placed it on his head, after which Chancellor Judd presented him with a second crown, which was placed upon the head of Queen Kapiolani. Hon. A. Mackintosh followed with a prayer and benediction, after which, at twelve o'clock noon, salutes were again fired from the shore and war-ships.

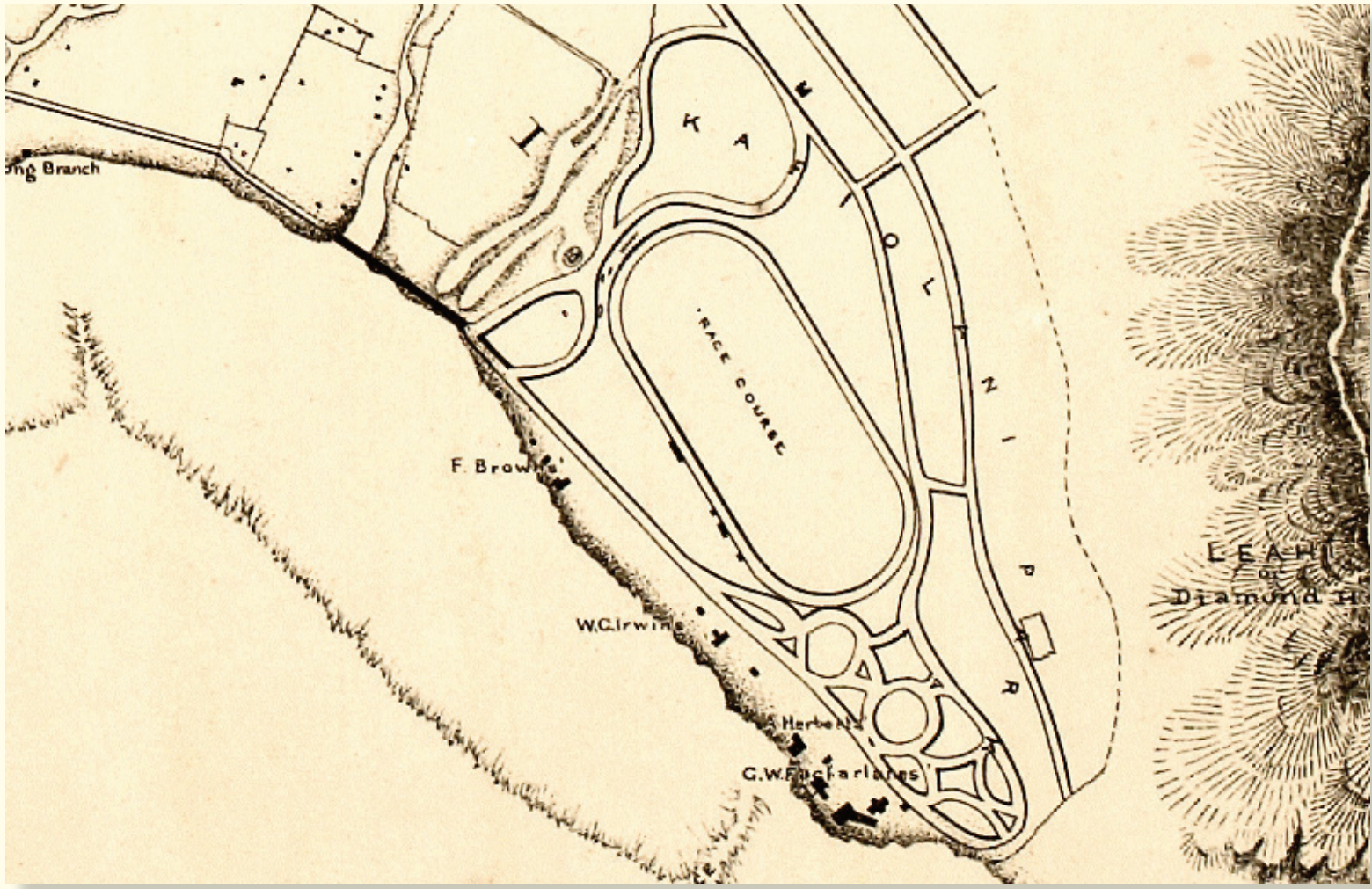
A large number of people were present at these ceremonies, but they were principally natives. The idea of a coronation was not popular among the foreign residents, and comparatively few were present except those occupying some official position. Queen Dowager Emma, Princess Ruth, Keelikouli (half-sister of the late King Kamehameha IV. and V.), and other natives of rank, refused to attend. Other events expected to follow during the twelve days to be occupied by the festivities were: The unrolling of the statue of Kamehameha I., a state ball and banquet, racing, and *kekepa*, or the giving of tribute to the king—an old native custom. The nights were mainly devoted to the dancing of the *kula-hula*—the Hawaiian dance.

RELIEVING SUFFERERS BY THE FLOODS.

THE great floods in the Ohio River have subsided considerably from the highest point, but the water is still far above the ordinary level. As it becomes possible to estimate more accurately the damage caused by the inundation, it is found that the loss is even heavier than was at first supposed. Through a region extending as far as the whole length of New York State, a strip of territory varying from three to thirty miles in width has been covered with water from three to thirty feet deep, and thousands of farmhouses and other buildings have been flooded, in whole or in part, or entirely swept away. The place where the greatest damage was done appears to have been Lawrenceville, Ind. The whole town was under water, and more than two hundred houses rendered uninhabitable.



NATIVE DANCERS OF THE HULA-HULA.



This 1877 map by W. A. Wall provides the broad outlines of the park and some of the residences.

Ho‘oūlu Lāhui

Queen Kapi‘olani and King Kalākaua came of age at a critical period in the history of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The population of Native Hawaiians had been decimated by foreign disease, traditional religion had been forsaken by Ka‘ahumanu for Christianity, surfing, chanting and hula had been deemed to be in conflict with the newcomer’s view of social and moral propriety, and businessmen and governments vied for influence and profit.

INCREASE THE NATION

The queen and king were married in 1863 and Kalākaua was elected to the throne by the Hawai‘i National Legislature in 1874. He and the queen responded to the need to strengthen the nation with foresight and humanity.

In her book about King Kalākaua, Ruby Hasegawa Lowe describes the queen as “regal, yet retiring. Queen Kapi‘olani was greatly concerned about her people...helping to focus attention on rebuilding the Hawaiian population. The royal motto selected by Kapi‘olani for Kalākaua’s reign was Ho‘oūlu Lāhui (to increase the nation). Kapi‘olani spent much of her time fundraising and supporting worthy causes by sponsoring charity balls, fairs, and garden parties.



Riders, carriages and floats gather at the park for the Kamehameha Parade, ca. 1914, Hawai‘i State Archives.

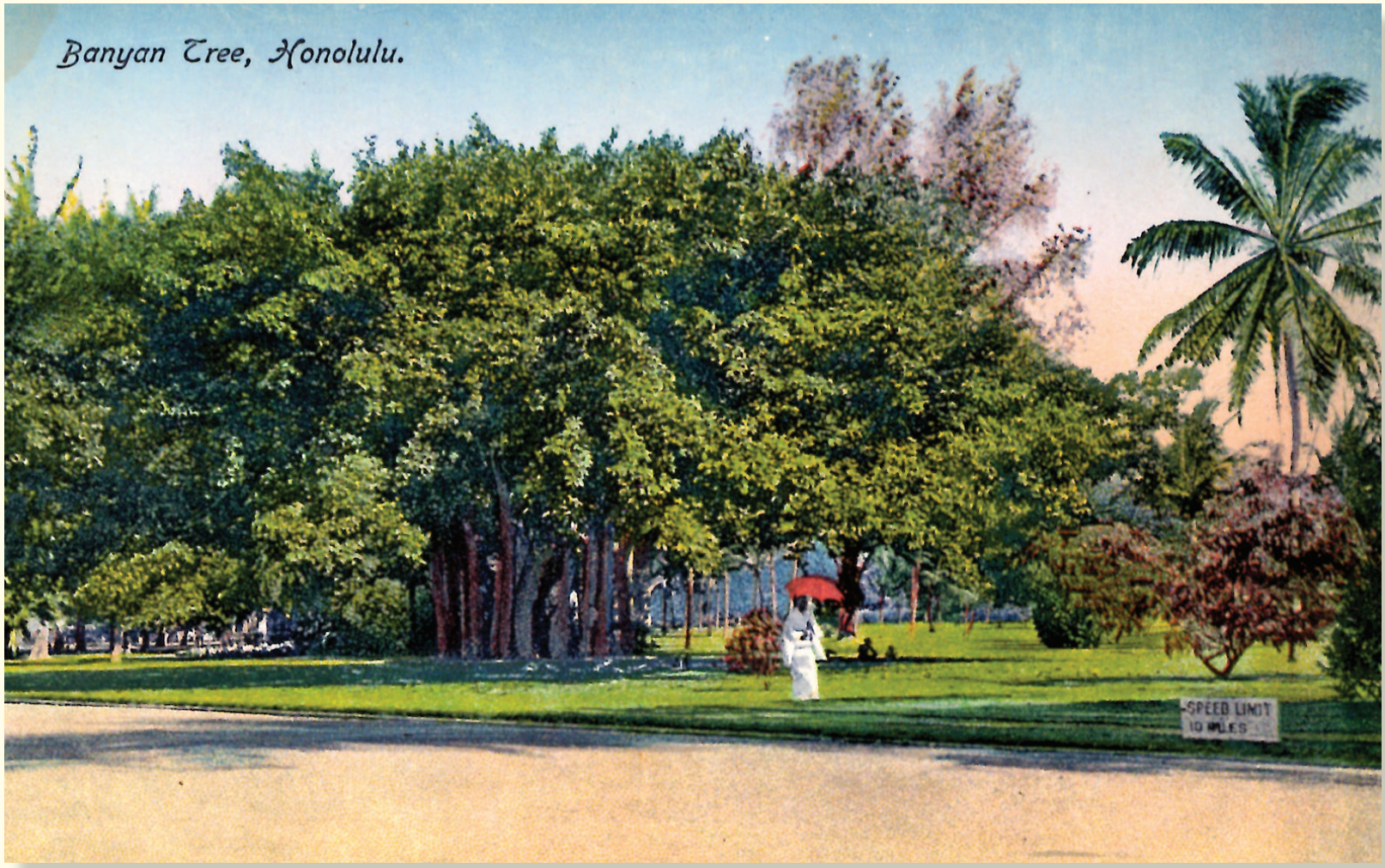
As a result of her efforts, the Kapi‘olani Maternity Home and the Kapi‘olani Home for Girls ‘born of leporous parents’ were established.”

Kapi‘olani Medical Center for Women & Children, as the maternity home is known today, is the premier children’s hospital in the state and recently completed an \$800 million expansion.

TOURING THE NATION AND WORLD

Upon ascending to the throne, the king and queen made a trip around the islands to greet their constituents and assess the state of the kingdom. Kalākaua then went on to Washington, D.C. to meet with President Ulysses S. Grant and negotiated a free trade treaty. This was a significant boost to Hawai‘i’s sugar industry and would lead to new rounds of immigration from around the world and a rise in tensions with sugar barons.

In 1881, the king went on a nine month trip around the world where he sought to build both personal and national relationships and knowledge about the leading practices and technologies of the day. He was graciously received by heads of state and their representatives, met with Thomas Edison in New York and among other things, brought electricity back to Hawai‘i. Culturally, Kalākaua revived hula, surfing, and sought out well-informed Hawaiians to document the stories and ways of the people of old.



The park was designed for a blend of active and passive enjoyment, including enjoying the shade of its great banyan trees.

KAPI‘OLANI PARK, ‘IOLANI PALACE

In 1877, King Kalākaua, working with island businessmen and fellow royals, created Kapi‘olani Park with a horse racing track at its center. House lots around its perimeter were leased to Honolulu’s elite for vacation homes to escape the hustle and bustle of Honolulu. Over time, the park has adapted to evolving community needs and remains a vibrant and vital component of the local lifestyle.

In 1879, the cornerstone of ‘Iolani Palace was laid on Queen Kapi‘olani’s birthday and was completed in 1882. It was the only palace in the world with indoor plumbing, electricity, and five years later, the telephone. The king was very comfortable with innovation and design; he even invented a torpedo-proof naval vessel and a submarine shaped like a fish.

INSURRECTION AND OVERTHROW

Queen Kapi‘olani traveled in 1887 to London for Queen Victoria’s Jubilee. The queen had also scheduled a European tour but returned home when news reached her that a group of white businessmen had forced the king to sign the Bayonet Constitution under threat of assassination, which stripped the monarchy of executive power, removed Hawaiian and Asian voting rights, and allowed foreigners to vote without being citizens of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

In 1891, King Kalākaua died in San Francisco at the Palace Hotel and his sister, Lili‘uokalani, ascended to the throne only to be overthrown in 1893 by the same conspirators who had forced the Bayonet Constitution on her brother. Dole led the overthrow with the help of American Foreign Minister John L. Stevens and 500 American Marines. Sanford Dole became President of the Republic of Hawai‘i.

CHIEFLY LEADERSHIP

The leadership that both monarchs demonstrated through their deeds has survived the challenges of history and continues to serve what is now the most racially and culturally diverse state in the Union.

Ironically, the company founded by Dole moved off-island while the insight and compassion of the king and queen continue to serve our community with practical services, a lasting symbol of innovation and one of the loveliest urban parks in the world. These gifts were based on their timeless understanding of aloha and chiefly leadership, for which the people of Hawai‘i are most grateful.

Statues of the king and queen bookend Waikiki—King Kalākaua welcomes all at the ‘Ewa end of Kalākaua Avenue and a statue of Queen Kapi‘olani greets visitors to Kapi‘olani Park just across the street from the Queen Kapi‘olani Hotel.



Makee Island was a popular destination in the park until the Ala Wai was dredged.