

Trial of a Queen: 1895 Military Tribunal

Judiciary History Center
Honolulu, Hawai'i

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Lani Ma'a Lapilio
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Introduction

Trial of a Queen: 1895 Military Tribunal is a set of curriculum materials designed for middle and secondary school students. The curriculum examines the 1895 military trial of Queen Lili'uokalani on charges of misprision of treason. Lili'uokalani's trial followed the unsuccessful attempt by her supporters, in 1895, to overthrow the Republic of Hawai'i and reinstate her as Queen. Misprision is the concealment of knowledge of an act of treason by failing to disclose it to the appropriate officials. The Queen was originally accused of treason, but the charges were later dropped to misprision of treason.

Examining the Queen's trial today sheds light on a pivotal event in Hawaii's legal history. Students discover the workings of a judicial process. They also gain an important lesson about justice and its often fragile nature.

Lesson 1: The Overthrow

Overview

In this introductory lesson, students begin to develop a deeper understanding of the political climate and events leading up to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. Working in small groups, they play the part of one of the nationalities of people living in Hawai'i at the time. Each group must consider how the overthrow affects them and decide what they must do to protect their interests. Then, as a class, they piece together a time line of the major political events that preceded the overthrow.

Skills and processes

Lesson one reviews the content of the student text, *A History of Hawai'i*, and introduces students to the concept and practice of role-playing. Students analyze information about key events and circumstances of the time to infer the feelings and beliefs of various groups who lived then. Students imagine themselves as members of one of these groups. They work cooperatively to determine a rational course of action that responds to a series of events.

Materials

- Handout A, Population Statistics
- Handout B, Time line
- tape
- scissors

Vocabulary

constitutional monarchy
political representation

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Introduce the unit by discussing political representation among the different groups of people living in Hawai'i in the 1890s. Refer to Handout A.
3. **[Student Activity 1]** Break the class into small groups. Assign each group a nationality from the ones listed in Handout A. You may want to let students choose a nationality by picking a slip of paper out of a basket. Have each group decide how the overthrow affects them and what they must do to protect their interests. They should answer this question: Today is January 18, 1893—the day after the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. What five things must your group do immediately to safeguard its interests? When they have finished, have each group present its findings.
4. Explain that during this unit, the class will be focusing on the responses of two groups, the royalists and annexationists, to the overthrow. First, however, they will review the events leading up to the overthrow.
5. **[Student Activity 2]** Refer to Handout B. Have students cut Handout B as indicated along the broken lines. Then have them arrange the events to the best of their ability in the correct chronological order on the blackboard. Help them where necessary. Students should tape their individual copies of the events to folder paper and save it for use later.



*Portuguese family,
ca. 1890*
Courtesy of
Hawai'i State
Archives

Lesson 2: Becoming a Historical Figure

Overview

In Lesson 2, students deepen their understanding of the political climate and events that led to the overthrow by studying the lives of some people who lived then. Each student chooses one historical figure whose role he or she will play in activities throughout the unit. They learn that although different characters have different ideas about how best to govern Hawai'i, each tends to support either restoration of the monarchy or annexation to the United States.

Skills and processes

Students recognize the variety that exists in the personal histories, relationships, and goals of royalists and annexationists. They compare and contrast biographical data and begin to classify and organize information. They see how the facts of people's lives help explain their individual political beliefs and opinions. Students should begin to grasp the concept that history is made by the actions of individuals and groups of people.

Materials

- Handout C, Autobiographies
- Handout D, Biographical Profiles
- Handout E, Certificate of Registration

Vocabulary

role playing
royalist
annexationist

Note: Before giving students Handout E, fill in enough information on each certificate so that some characters are clearly royalists and others annexationists.

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Give the students Handout C and have them read it.
3. **[Student Activity 1]** Hold a class discussion about the biographies. Here are some suggested questions: How do we know what someone is like? What do we learn about the characters in these biographies? What information about them interests you? How would you describe the mood of each character? Is he satisfied with the Republic of Hawai'i? Why (or Why not)? Who does he think should rule Hawai'i? What resources does he have to promote the kind of government he wants?
4. **[Student Activity 2]** Introduce the concept of role playing. Tell students that each of them will be developing a character to role play. Students can develop their characters using one of the approaches below.
 - a. Have each student create his or her own character. To guide their efforts, they should complete Handout E, then answer these questions from their character's point of view: Given who you are, where you are from, and the kind of work you do, what are your political goals? What resources do you have to help you attain them? What will happen to your life if the United States annexes Hawai'i?
 - b. Have each student create a character based on the biographical profiles in Handout D. They should complete Handout E, then answer these questions from the point of view of their character: Who are you? Where are you from? What is your station in life? What are your

goals? What resources do you have to help you attain them? What will happen to your life if the United States annexes Hawai'i?

- c. Have each student assume the role of a character in Handout C, then answer these questions from their character's point of view: Who are you? Where are you from? What is your station in life? What are your goals and what resources do you have to help you recognize them? What will happen to your life if the United States annexes Hawai'i?

Optional Student Activities

1. Have students separate fact from opinion in Handout C.
2. Students draw the character they are role playing.
3. Students locate their character's island, district, or country of origin.
4. Students locate their character's residence.

Lesson 3: Everyone's a Politician

Overview

By now, students should know their characters fairly well. In Lesson 3, they consider more closely the arguments in favor of restoring the monarchy versus those in favor of annexation by the United States. Through a class discussion and an independent writing exercise, students articulate the views of their characters about who should govern Hawai'i. Then they determine where their character stands in relation to the other characters. This defines the two extreme positions in the debate and reveals the range of moderate viewpoints.

Skills and processes

Students recall information from previous lessons and incorporate it in developing their character. Using the information available, they draw conclusions about their character's viewpoint. They compare their character's position with that of other characters. They see that the question of party affiliation is not a black-or-white issue, but one with many shades of gray. Some characters strongly favor either annexation or a monarchy, while others do not care much about the issue.

Materials

- writing paper
- name tags

Vocabulary

restoration	moderate
extreme	continuum

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Have students "get into character." Then throw out these questions for their consideration: Do you favor restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy or annexation by the United States? Why? What effect do you think each outcome would have on your life? On the future of Hawai'i? Keeping in mind your political goals, do you consider yourself an annexationist or a royalist?

Hold a class discussion around these questions to help students articulate coherent political viewpoints for their characters. Point out that hearing other points of view sometimes helps us clarify our own position on an issue. Remind students to remember their "biographies" and the general political climate. Give each student a chance to speak.

3. **[Student Activity 1]** When the students have identified their positions, end the discussion and have them work independently to write a three- or four-sentence statement declaring their character's stance on annexation or restoration.
4. **[Student Activity 2]** Now the students should see where their character stands in relation to the other characters.
 - a. Have them write the name and political affiliation (royalist or annexationist) of their character on a name tag.
 - b. Ask them to form a line with royalists at one end and annexationists at the other. Help them further delineate the range of political viewpoints by positioning extremists and moderates from the same party at opposite ends of their side of the line.
 - c. Ask the students to step forward one by one and read their position papers. The viewpoints expressed by each successive character should form a continuum.
7. End the lesson with a class discussion about the political continuum. Here are some sample questions to guide the discussion: Who in your party is doing the most to accomplish your political goals? Where in the continuum of viewpoints do these people stand? Are their positions extreme or moderate?

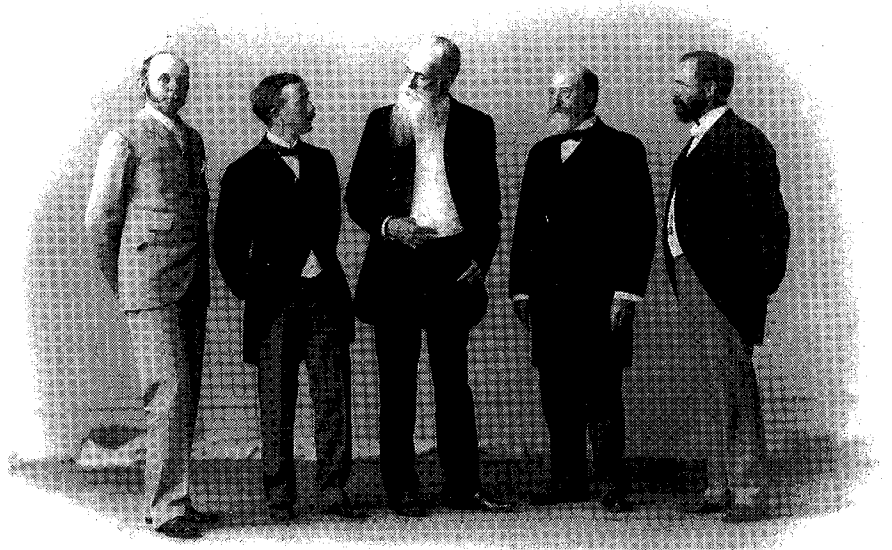
Optional Student Activities

1. Have students create a logo or crest for their political party and then vote for the design they like best.
2. Find a news story that explores two sides of a controversial contemporary issue (i.e., sovereignty, water rights, smoking ban, abortion, same-sex marriage, etc.). List extreme and moderate positions for both sides of the issue.

Lesson 4: Political Parties

Overview

In Lesson 4, students continue their study of the royalists and annexationists. Through their role-play, they experience the Oath of Allegiance as a polarizing factor in the debate over who should govern Hawai'i. They learn that it placed many people, especially foreign nationals and royalists, in precarious positions by forcing them to publicly declare a position in the royalist-annexationist debate. Students work in small groups to define their political goal, identify ways of achieving it, and list the resources available to carry out the different strategies. They also assess



Republic of Hawai'i, president Dole and his cabinet. *Courtesy of Hawai'i State Archives.*

the intent and capability of their opponents by predicting their political goal and estimating their resources.

Skills and processes

Students critically examine key historical documents. They organize the available information to evaluate the alternative courses of action open to their characters. They weigh the effects of different decisions and then make one. They begin to experience the consequences of their decisions. They gain experience working cooperatively in small groups.

Materials

- Handout F, Article 101 of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawai'i
- Handout G, Oath of Allegiance

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Begin the lesson with a brief class discussion of the Pledge of Allegiance. Write the pledge on the board and recite it. Why do some people think the pledge is important?
3. Have students read Handouts F and G.
4. Facilitate a class debate about the Oath of Allegiance to the Republic of Hawai'i. What are some consequences and implications of signing and not signing the oath? What if you are a citizen of a foreign country? What if you are Hawaiian? Students should participate in character. Each character should answer the questions: Will you sign it? Why or why not?
5. **[Student Activity 1]** To demonstrate the effect of the oath, have the students get back into the continuum line. Ask those willing to take the oath to step forward and recite it. Then have this group break into small groups of three or four students each. Have students who will not sign the Oath of Allegiance form other small groups of three or four students each.

[Student Activity 2] The task of each small group is to identify a common political goal, develop alternate strategies for achieving it, and list the resources they have to carry out their plans. They should also size up their opponents. The questions below may be used to guide this small-group activity.

- a. Who do you want to govern Hawai'i?
- b. What must you do to make this happen?
- c. What resources does your group have to achieve this?
- d. Who do you think your opponents want to govern Hawai'i?
- e. What must they do to make this happen?
- f. What resources do they have to achieve their goal?

Students should write down their goals, strategies, and resources, and their estimates of those of their opponents.

Lesson 5: The Plan

Overview

The activities in Lesson 5 give students a sense of the momentum building as the tension between royalists and annexationists moves towards a climax. It is one year after the overthrow of the monarchy. The royalists have learned that the U.S. government has adopted a policy of noninterference—a decision tantamount to recognizing the Provisional Government. The royalists are moved to action. The annexationists learn of royalist activities and develop their own plans. Students work in small and large groups to develop a detailed plan of action. They must make tough, realistic decisions.

Skills and processes

Students critically examine historical documents. They extract the main points of the documents and organize this information in a logical presentation to their classmates. They infer the impact of the new information on their characters, their political group, and the opposition. They improve their ability to work cooperatively, and communicate information within and between groups.

Materials

- Handout H, *The Hawaiian Star*, January 26, 1894
- Handout I, letter from Aldrich, April 23, 1894
- Handout J, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, June 18, 1894
- writing materials

Vocabulary

habeas corpus
resolution

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. **[Student Activity 1]** Break the class into the small groups they formed in Lesson 4—royalists with royalists and annexationists with annexationists.
 - a. Distribute Handouts H, I, and J, one to a student, so that the students within a given small group have different readings and need to report to their fellow group members.
 - b. Give the students this additional piece of information: tell the royalists that Aldrich is one of them and that he has mailed the letter to Perrie (Handout I) to further their cause. Tell the annexationists that Aldrich, a royalist, sent the letter to Perrie Kewen, a former military officer of the United States. Perrie forwarded it to an official of the Republic of Hawai'i. Give the students time to read and report on them.
3. Explain to students that the task of each small group is to use all the information they have to develop plans of action to achieve their respective political goals.

[Student Activity 2] After considering their resources and the recent news stories, each group should:

- a. develop a step-by-step plan to achieve their political goal.
- b. for each step, predict any problems that might arise.
- c. for each step, list the consequences of failure.
- d. figure out what the opposition's plan is and how it could affect their ability to achieve their goal.

Students should write down their plan.

4. **[Student Activity 3]** Now the students are ready to combine the efforts of their small-group activities.
- Select a spokesperson from each small group.
 - Then convene the class into two large groups—one composed of royalists and one of annexationists.
 - Have the spokespersons report the work of their small group to their compatriots.
 - Have each large group hold a discussion to develop a final plan based on the findings of the small groups. Students should write down their plan.

Lesson 6: Change of Plan

Overview

In Lesson 6, Queen Victoria recently has recognized the six-month-old Republic of Hawai'i. Annexationists are heartened by this development. In contrast, the royalists are deeply disappointed. They are demoralized by rumors of spies in their midst. Each new bit of information changes the scene for both groups. The political tension heightens. Students must revise their plans in response to the events of the day. They discuss the issue of spying and experience the power of information.

Skills and processes

In this lesson and the next one, students must cope with change and frustration in an atmosphere of urgency created by an influx of new information. Neither group has all the information, yet they must critically and rationally examine what they know, then reassess the political circumstances and plans of their respective groups.

Materials

- Handout K, letter from Aldrich, October 13, 1894
- Handout L, *The Hawaiian Star*, November 15, 1894
- Handout M, letter from Munn, November 28, 1894
- Handout N, letter from Washington, December 1, 1894
- Handout O, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, December 1, 1894
- Handout P, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, December 4, 1894

Teaching Guide

- Preview the day's activities.
- Begin the lesson with a brief class discussion about spying. What motivates a spy? Why does someone become a spy? How do you feel about trusting a spy?
- Break the class into groups of three or four students each, placing royalists with royalists and annexationists with annexationists.
 - Give the royalists Handouts K, L, O, and P. Distribute the handouts so that each student within a given group receives a different handout.
 - Give the annexationists Handouts K, L, M, N, O, and P. Distribute the handouts so that each student within a given group receives a different handout. Tell the annexationists that Perrie, Munn, and Washington are their spies.
 - Have the students read the handouts and report on the readings to their groups.

4. **[Student Activity 1a]** The royalist groups should answer these questions:

- a. Great Britain now recognizes the Republic of Hawai'i as the official government of the Hawaiian Islands. How does this affect your plan?
- b. Do you think that there are spies among the royalists? What should you do about it?
- c. Why do certain people think that the Republic is safe and can defend itself?
- d. Revise your plan to account for these developments. Keep in mind that your opposition has read the news also.

[Student Activity 1b] The annexationist groups should answer these questions:

- a. Great Britain now recognizes the Republic of Hawai'i as the official government of the Hawaiian Islands. What effect will this have on the royalists?
- b. Revise your plan to account for the information from your spies.

5. **[Student Activity 2]** Now the students are ready to combine the efforts of their small-group activities.

- a. Select a spokesperson from each small group.
- b. Then convene the class into two large groups—one composed of royalists and one of annexationists.
- c. Have the spokespersons report the work of their small group to their compatriots.
- d. Have each large group hold a discussion to develop a final plan based on the findings of the small groups. Students should write down their plan.

Lesson 7: Taking a Stand

Overview

In Lesson 7, students playing the role of annexationists continue to receive new information that advances the cause of their group. In contrast, the efforts of those playing royalists are frustrated at every turn. Political tension has reached its peak. Six royalists were recently arrested on charges of conspiracy or unlawful possession of firearms. In small-group exercises, students again revise their group plans in response to new information and events. Annexationists try to determine if they have sufficiently diminished the royalist threat. They recognize that the more they gain, the more they stand to lose. Royalists try to figure out the cause of their ineffectiveness.

Skills and processes

This lesson simulates real-life conditions as students are challenged to make important decisions while under the pressure of a rapid change in events. Again, they assess the effects of new information on their resources and capabilities and predict its effects on their opponents. As they analyze the situation and their capabilities, many students will likely conclude that the time has come to take serious action.



O'ahu Prison Yard, 1890s.
Courtesy of Hawai'i State Archives

Materials

- Handout Q, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, December 10, 1894
- Handout R, letter from Munn, December 10, 1894
- Handout S, letter from Crandall, December 11, 1894
- Handout T, letter from Munn, December 12, 1894
- Handout U, letter from Munn, December 15, 1894

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Break the class into groups of three or four students each, royalists with royalists and annexationists with annexationists.
 - a. Give the royalists Handout Q.
 - b. Give the annexationists Handouts Q, R, S, T, and U. Distribute the handouts so that each student within a given group receives a different handout. Tell the annexationists that Munn and Crandall are their spies.
 - c. Have the students read the handouts and report on the readings to their groups.
3. **[Student Activity 1a]** Have the royalists answer these questions.
 - a. Are you working effectively as a group? Why or why not?
 - b. Revise your plan. Now what should you do?

[Student Activity 1b] Have the annexationists answer these questions.

- a. Is the threat to your government over? Why or why not?
 - b. Revise your plan. Now what should you do?
4. **[Student Activity 2]** Now the students are ready to combine the efforts of their small-group activities.
 - a. Select a spokesperson from each small group.
 - b. Then convene the class into two large groups—one composed of royalists and one of annexationists.
 - c. Have the spokespersons report the work of their small group to their compatriots.
 - d. Have each large group hold a discussion to develop a final response to the questions they answered in their small groups. Students should write down their responses and new plans.

Optional Student Activity

Have students write an entry in their journals. These questions may guide them: Describe your reactions to today's news. What are your feelings about your group?

Lesson 8: Gunfire Erupts, Martial Law Declared, Lili'uokalani Arrested

Overview

In Lesson 8, students learn of the armed attempt to restore Lili'uokalani to the throne. They hear that the government has declared martial law. Then they read that the Queen has been arrested. Together, students explore the concept of martial law. They consider that it raises different concerns for royalists and annexationists. They express the reactions of their characters to martial law in an independent writing assignment.

Skills and processes

Students synthesize what they have learned about the conflict between royalists and annexationists, evaluate this information, and predict what form martial law will take and how it will be experienced by people in Hawai'i, especially royalists.

Materials

- Handout V, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, January 7, 1895
- Handout W, *The Hawaiian Star*, January 7, 1895
- Handout X, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, January 8, 1895
- Handout Y, *The Hawaiian Star*, January 16, 1895
- Handout Z, letter from Dole, January 30, 1895
- writing materials

Vocabulary

martial law

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Have students read handouts V, W, X, Y, and Z.
3. Lead a class discussion about martial law. Here are some questions to guide the discussion:
What is martial law? When would a government declare martial law? What does martial law mean for the civilian population? What do the royalists think will happen to them? What do the annexationist think should be done—keeping in mind that the United States is watching. Why has this happened? What important events led to the attempt to reinstate the Queen?
4. [Student Activity] Explain what a RAFT writing assignment is.

Role: Royalist

Audience: Your journal

Format: Journal entry

Topic: Your fate. What will happen to you and your family in the immediate future? How will these events affect your long-range plans? Will you stay in Hawai'i?

Role: Annexationist

Audience: The government of the Republic of Hawai'i

Format: Position paper

Topic: How to punish the royalist. How do you feel about the uprising? What do you propose the government do about the royalist problem? Who is responsible for the armed insurrection? Should they be punished? To what extent? How can this be prevented in the future? How will the international community respond to your approach to the problem? Should you then modify your proposal?



Republic of Hawai'i troops on top of 'Iolani Palace.

Courtesy of Hawai'i State Archives

Lesson 9: Trial of a Queen

Overview

Students view the videotape, *Trial of a Queen*, noting the answers to key questions about each part of the proceedings—the opening remarks, the prosecution, the defense, and the verdict. This information will be used when they discuss the trial in Lesson 10.

Skills and processes

Students watch and listen closely to the video and take detailed notes. They recognize some moral and legal issues raised by the trial. They consider how their character would react to the trial and compare this to their own reaction.

Materials

- video, *Trial of a Queen*
- writing materials

Vocabulary

opening statements	treason
defense	misprision of treason
prosecution	Judge Advocate

Note: *Trial of a Queen* videotape is available through The Judiciary History Center.

Teaching Guide

1. Preview the day's activities.
2. Have students note the answers to the following questions as they watch the video:

a. Introduction

- i. Who is Maka? Where is he from?
- ii. What will happen to him if Lili'uokalani is restored to the throne?
- iii. What will happen to him if Hawai'i is annexed by the United States?
- iv. According to Maka, what happened in 1893?
- v. What does the Queen say when she enters the courtroom? What does this mean?
- vi. Nawai, the reporter, says, "We made a mistake by trusting America." What does he mean by this?
- vii. What charge has the Republic of Hawai'i levied against the Queen? What does this mean?

b. Opening Statements

- i. What are the major objections of the defense attorney?
- ii. How does the Judge Advocate respond?
- iii. How does the Queen plead to the charge of misprision of treason?

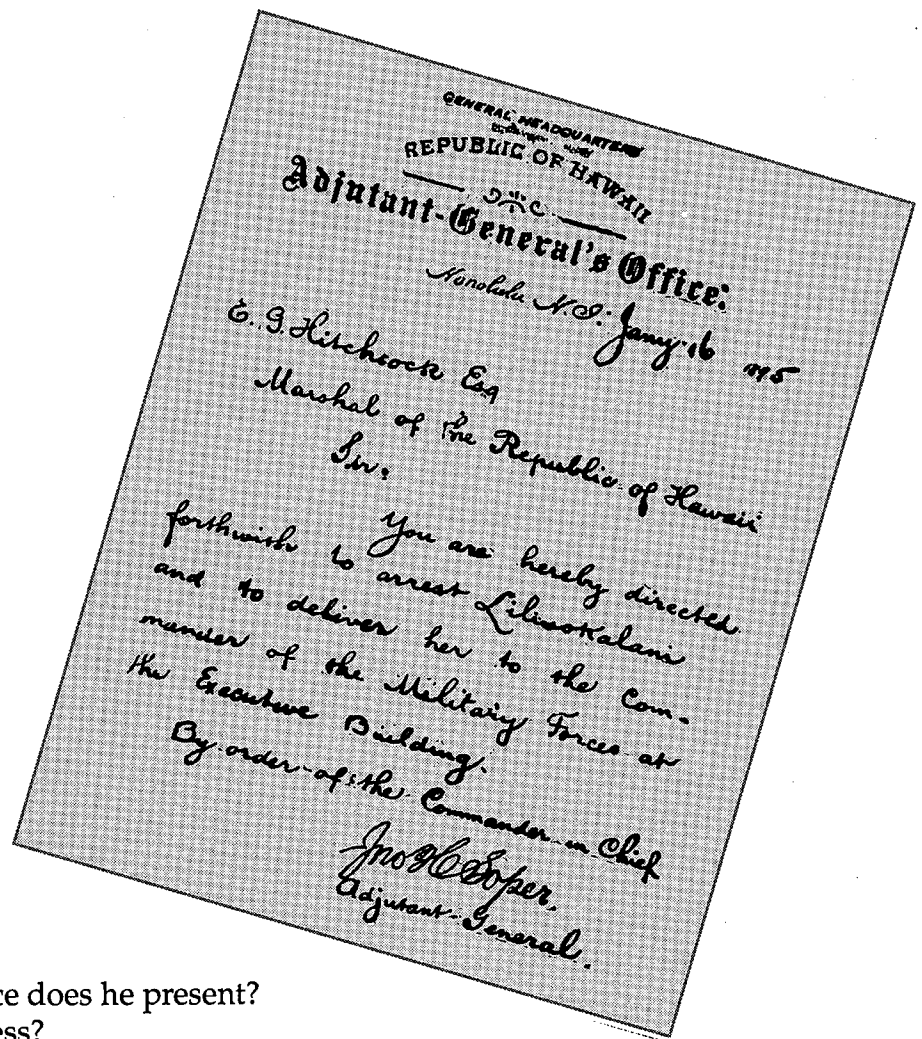
c. Prosecution

- i. Who does the prosecution call as its first witness?
- ii. What did he do?
- iii. What did he tell the Queen?
- iv. Who heard him talk to the Queen?



Captain William A. Kinney, prosecutor against the Queen (center).
Courtesy of Robert E. Van Dyke.

Facsimile of warrant of arrest of Queen.
Courtesy of Robert E. Van Dyke.



- v. What damaging evidence does he present?
 - vi. Who is the second witness?
 - vii. What did he tell the Queen?
 - viii. Who heard him talk to the Queen?
 - ix. Who told him to "tell the truth?"
 - x. What would happen to him if he did not tell the truth?
 - xi. What damaging evidence does he present?
 - xii. What does William Ka'ai say?
 - xiii. Why would the Queen want to appoint a new cabinet if she was not in power?
 - xiv. Before Ka'ai testified, what did the prosecutor tell him?
- d. Defense
- i. What did the defense attorney try to prove about Charles Clark?
 - ii. What did Lili'uokalani say about Clark?
 - iii. What did Lili'uokalani say about Joseph Kaauwai?
 - iv. What did Lili'uokalani say about Samuel Nowlein?
 - v. What important information does the Queen include in the her closing speech?
 - vi. Do you believe her? Why or why not?
 - vii. What does Judge Advocate Kinney say that he has proven?
 - viii. Does he prove his case? Why or why not?
- e. Verdict
- i. What is the verdict?
 - ii. What happened to the Queen?
 - iii. What does Maka say about the law?

Lesson 10: The Aftermath

Overview

In a class discussion, students (in character) review the events leading up to the Queen's trial. They try to identify the moment when the behavior of the annexationists moved outside accepted norms of politics and became an abuse of power. They examine their reactions to these events and the trial to identify their opinions and biases. They compare their opinions to Maka's opinion. They relate this period in Hawaiian history to the sovereignty movement of today. Then each student completes an independent writing assignment that summarizes and evaluates the actions of his or her character.

Skills and processes

Students reflect on the actions of their characters during this historic series of events. They weave together the objective "facts" of these events and the biases and opinions of their characters to prepare a written statement that analyzes, justifies, and evaluates their character's actions.

Materials

- writing materials

Teaching guide

1. Lead a class discussion about the Queen's trial. These questions may help to guide the discussion. Have students answer them from the point of view of their characters.
 - a. What do you think about the legal proceedings?
 - b. Do you agree or disagree with Maka's opinion of the law? Why?
 - c. What was the result of the Queen's trial?
 - d. What happened because of it?
 - e. What do you think Hawai'i would be like if the Queen had been found innocent?
 - f. Do you care about this trial? Why or why not?
 - g. Does this trial relate to the current sovereignty movement? In what way?
2. **[Student Activity]** Have students write a response to the three questions below from the point of view of their character.
 - a. Summarize what you did to accomplish your goal.
 - b. Defend your actions.
 - c. State what you would like to have done differently.

HANDOUTS

List of Handouts

Handout A: Population Statistics
Political representation of population groups living during the overthrow.
Source: *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual*, 1894, Thomas G. Thrum, 1893

Handout B: Time line (Teacher/Student version)

Handout C: Autobiographies
Fictionalized biographies of Joseph Nawahi, Theophilus Davies, Sanford Dole, and William Smith.

Handout D: Biographical Profiles
Biographical information on various persons who lived in Hawai'i during Queen Lili'uokalani's trial.

Handout E: Certificate of Registration
The actual use of this document post dates the time period covered by the curriculum. The Certificate of Registration was used between April 22, 1896 and June 15, 1896. Source: Hawai'i State Archives.

Handout F: Article 101 of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawai'i, 1894.

Handout G: Oath of Allegiance (one completed and one blank) To the Republic of Hawai'i.
Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Book 47.

Handout H: *The Hawaiian Star*, 1/26/1894
Story about Queen's interview with U.S. official in which she states that if restored, she would behead those involved in the overthrow and confiscate their properties.

Handout I: Letter from Aldrich, 4/23/1894
Letter to Perrie asking him to procure guns and ammunition.
Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Miscellaneous Papers: H.C. Wahlberg, re: Arms and Ammunition Imported, 1894-1895.

Handout J: *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 6/18/1894
Story about the passage of the Turpie Resolution.

Handout K: Letter from Aldrich, 10/13/1894
Letter to Perrie disclosing impending insurrection.
Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Miscellaneous Papers: H.C. Wahlberg, re: Arms and Ammunition Imported, 1894-1895.

Handout L: *The Hawaiian Star*, 11/15/1894
Story about British recognition of Republic of Hawai'i.

Handout M: Letter from J. D. Munn, 11/28/1894
Letter to Hitchcock about royalists meeting to plan a coup on Saturday night. At Rickard's urging it was postponed. Includes information about the royalists' weapons.
Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Record of Conspiracy and War Prisoners, no. 428.

Handout N: Letter from Washington, 12/1/1894
Letter to Hitchcock about royalists' poor leadership. States that ammo has been landed on Hawai'i and Maui islands. Maui has been instructed to fight whenever the opportunity presents itself.
Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Record of Conspiracy and War Prisoners, no. 750.

Handout O: *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 12/1/1894
Story about the royalists not trusting their ranks.

Handout P: *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 12/4/1894
U.S. Adm. Walker states that the Republic of Hawai'i is safe and can defend itself.

Handout Q: *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 12/10/1894

Story about the arrests of Bush, Nawahī, Weed, and Klemme.

Handout R: Letter from J. D. Munn, 12/10/1894

Letter to Hitchcock following arrests of royalists. Mentions quantity of weapons possessed by the royalists. Also mentions Queen's refusal to fight. Concludes with warning to Hitchcock of rumors that the Republic's soldiers are unreliable and will join the Queen's cause should fighting occur.

Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Record of Conspiracy and War Prisoners, no. 432.

Handout S: Letter from M. F. Crandall, 12/11/1894

Letter to Castle stating that the royalists are ready to act.

Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Miscellaneous Papers, Insurrection, 1894-1895.

Handout T: Letter from J. D. Munn, 12/12/1894

Letter to Hitchcock about conversation with Wundenberg who stated that by the end of the year, the present government will be "wiped off the face of the planet." States that the Queen will not be consulted.

Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Record of Conspiracy and War Prisoners, no. 409.

Handout U: Letter from J. D. Munn, 12/15/1894

Letter to Hitchcock affirming that Nowlein has arms in his possession and that they are concealed. Reveals the name of a native who has weapons. Royalists are very quiet as to location of arms while the legal proceedings are going on.

Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Attorney General, Record of Conspiracy and War Prisoners, no. 410.

Handout V: *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 1/7/1895

Story about the gunfight at the Bertelmann property.

Handout W: *The Hawaiian Star*, 1/7/1895

Story about the gunfight at the Bertelmann property.

Handout X: *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 1/8/1895

Story about the capture of royalists.

Handout Y: *The Hawaiian Star*, 1/16/1895

Story about the arrest of the Queen.

Handout Z: Letter from Dole, 1/30/1895

Letter to his brother, George, about the legal proceedings. Includes brief description of several gunfights.

Source: Hawai'i State Archives, Kahn collection 35/40. Hawai'i State Archives.

Population Statistics about Hawai'i in the 1890s

Population of Hawai'i in 1893

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Population in 1893</i>	<i>Percent of total population</i>
Native Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	40,622	45%
Hawaii-born, foreign parents	7,495	8%
British	1,344	1%
American	1,928	2%
French	70	<1%
German	1,034	1%
Portuguese	8,602	10%
Norwegian	227	<1%
Chinese	15,331	17%
Japanese	12,360	14%
Other Polynesian	588	<1%
All Others	419	1%
Total	89,990	

Size and percent of population registered to vote in 1890

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number registered to vote</i>	<i>Percent of population registered to vote for each house of the legislature</i>	
		<i>Representatives</i>	<i>Nobles</i>
Native Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	9,554	22%	2.5%
Hawaii-born, foreign parents	146	4%	2.8%
British	505	51%	41.9%
American	637	0%	33 %
French	22	see "all others"	
German	382	33.6%	19.7%
Portuguese	2,091	1.3%	1.6%
Norwegian	78	see "all others"	
Chinese	NA		
Japanese	NA		
Other Polynesian	42	see "all others"	
All Others	136	.4%	.8%
Total	13,597		

Teacher Time line of significant events leading to the Queen's trial

July 1887

Under pressure by the Hawaiian League, King Kalākaua is forced to sign a new constitution. The "Bayonet Constitution" reduces the King to a ceremonial figurehead, gives the cabinet the power to govern, and reduces the participation of Hawaiians in their government. The circumstances under which Kalākaua signed the constitution call into question the document's legality, and help explain Queen Lili'uokalani's attempt in 1893 to proclaim a new constitution.

July 1889

Robert Wilcox leads an unsuccessful rebellion to replace the 1887 Constitution and the Reform cabinet. United States troops land to protect American lives and property.

August 1889

The cabinet strips King Kalākaua of any remaining power he held as a sovereign. The Hawai'i Supreme Court, asked for an opinion, supports the position of the Cabinet.

January 1891

King Kalākaua dies. His sister, Lili'uokalani, becomes Queen.

January 14, 1893

Responding to petitions by her voting subjects, Queen Lili'uokalani proposes a new constitution. The Queen's cabinet members refuse to support her, so she withdraws the constitution.

January 16, 1893

The Committee of Safety, composed of persons interested in overthrowing the monarchy and establishing a new government sends a letter to United States Minister John Stevens, requesting that U.S. troops be landed. Minister Stevens orders the landing of troops to protect American lives and property. They are stationed across the street from 'Iolani Palace, a considerable distance away from American homes and businesses.

January 17, 1893

On the steps of Ali'iolani Hale, across the street from 'Iolani Palace, the Committee of Safety proclaims themselves the official government of Hawai'i. Sanford Dole becomes President of the Provisional Government and informs Minister Stevens of his intent to overthrow the Queen and proclaim a new government. Stevens recognizes Dole's government as the official government of Hawai'i.

Queen Lili'uokalani surrenders her sovereignty to the United States of America, hoping that the U.S. will restore the Kingdom, as England did in 1843 for Kamehameha III. Both the Queen and the Provisional Government send delegates to the United States to argue their respective positions.

February 1893

Minister Stevens places the Provisional Government under U.S. protection.

United States President Benjamin Harrison, whose term is nearly at end, attempts to pass an annexation treaty through the U.S. Senate.

March/October 1893

President Grover Cleveland, an opponent of annexation, enters office and withdraws the annexation treaty from the Senate. Cleveland sends James Blount, Special Commissioner, to Hawai'i to inquire about the United States role in the overthrow of the monarchy.

Blount orders the U.S. troops back to their quarters, ends the U.S. protectorate, and removes Stevens as minister. After investigating the overthrow, Blount issues a report criticizing Minister Stevens and the landing of U.S. troops, and concludes that the monarchy should be restored. U.S. Secretary of State Walter Gresham agrees with Blount and advises President Cleveland that the monarchy should be restored.

Cleveland acknowledges the wrongful role of Minister Stevens and the United States military in aiding and abetting the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and sends U.S. Minister Albert Willis to secure Lili'uokalani's agreement to pardon members of the Provisional Government, and to advise the Provisional Government to reinstate the Queen.

December 1893

After sensational news stories decrying the Queen's intent to behead the perpetrators of the overthrow, the Queen indicates her willingness to pardon all members of the Provisional Government if they restore her government. Minister Willis asks Dole to resign and restore the monarchy. Dole refuses and states that his government does not recognize President Cleveland's right to interfere with the Provisional Government's affairs.

A second report on the overthrow, the Morgan Report, concludes that the overthrow did not violate international law, and that Stevens properly conducted himself in the affair. The issue of annexation goes to the Congress.

February 1894

A House resolution adopts a policy of noninterference and declares that Hawai'i would become neither a protectorate nor be annexed. The United States policy of noninterference means that U.S. troops cannot be sent to restore Lili'uokalani. Within a few months, the Senate similarly passes a resolution of noninterference. The Senate resolution concludes that the U.S. will allow Hawai'i to establish and maintain its own form of government without U.S. interference.

July 1894

The Republic of Hawai'i established.

January 1895

Following an unsuccessful revolt to restore the monarchy, Lili'uokalani is arrested and charged with misprision of treason. The Queen formerly abdicates her throne.

February 1895

The Queen is tried, convicted, and imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace.

July 1898

The United States annexes Hawai'i.

Student Time line of significant events leading to the Queen's trial



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
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
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


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


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
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Autobiographies

Joseph Koho'oluhi Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u

My name is Nāwahī. I was born January 13, 1842, at Kaimū in Puna on Hawai'i Island. When I was very young, I lived with my *mākua*, Keaweolalo and Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u. After a short time, though, I was *hānai* by my uncle, Joseph Pa'akaula. He was a teacher and my father wanted me to learn from him. So I learned. I went to Hilo Boarding School and then to the Seminary of Lahainaluna. Later I attended the Royal School of Kahehuna for one year. Then I studied law on my own.

I have been married twice and have three fine young sons by my second wife, Emma 'A'ima Ai'i. I have been a very fortunate man. I guess you could call me a jack-of-all-trades, for I've worked many different jobs. As an educator, I have taught my people. I have also worked as a legislator, a lawyer, and even as the minister of foreign affairs under Queen Lili'uokalani, our beloved *mō'iwahine*. I am well respected by my people. I am Hawaiian.

But now I worry about the future of my people. I worry that this fine land of ours may soon be but another possession of the United States. I pray that my sons may grow older and raise their sons as Hawaiians, not Americans. I oppose the present regime and its quest for annexation. Lili'uokalani and the legitimate constitutional government must be restored. Hawai'i for Hawaiians.

Theophilus H. Davies

I am foremost an Englishman—a wealthy one. But I love these islands and their beautiful natives. Perhaps this is why the Provisional Government despises me so. Even before I took up residence in this balmy land, I had gained the faith and trust of the Hawaiian rulers. Indeed, in 1889 I became the guardian of that gracious and cultured young lady, the Princess Ka'iulani. A perfect gem. Such a refined and charming princess. Quite bright, too.

In 1890, I settled in Hawai'i. After Kalākaua died, I had several audiences with Queen Lili'uokalani. It was my hope that her kingdom would remain on the best of terms with England. Therefore I was more than concerned by the dastardly overthrow of the Queen. Alas, my pro-Hawaiian and anti-annexationist views were frowned upon.

As to as the form of government in these islands, I have suggested a constitutional monarchy under Princess Ka'iulani. It seems quite obvious to me that at this point, Lili'uokalani will never do. Annexation by the United States is unacceptable. Yet clearly this is the desire of the present government. The Provisional Government best not forget that I have the means to put up a good fight. I am and will always be an Englishman—never an American rogue.

Sanford Ballard Dole

Hawai'i is my homeland. I was born right here in Honolulu on April 23, 1844. My parents were missionaries from Maine. My father served as principal of Oahu College, the school for missionary children, and my mother taught there. Four days after I was born, my mother died. During this difficult time, I was taken in first by the Levi Chamberlains, then by the Artemus Bishop family. At both homes I was nursed and cared for by Hawaiian women. I am of American blood but Hawaiian milk. Eventually, my father remarried and I was reunited with my family. We moved to Koloa on Kaua'i where we learned to play and speak like the natives.

After graduating from Oahu College, I attended Williams College in New England and passed the bar exam in Massachusetts. I returned to Hawai'i in 1868 to practice law. At the beginning of my career, politics was merely an interest, but when Kamehameha V died, I was drawn quickly into the political limelight. I was defeated in my run for the Legislature, but I remained very active and vocal during the power struggles and constitutional disputes of the corrupt Kalākaua. I even received several positions in the government and served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

There is no doubt in my mind that Lili'uokalani must be ousted. I favor Ka'iulani ruling under a regency, but my friends disagree. Reluctantly, I've agreed to lead this country. I love the people of Hawai'i and feel that annexation is the only way we can stabilize and progress as a nation..

William O. Smith

I was born in Hawai'i but my parents were American. I know what's best for the islands because I can see more clearly the advantages of being American. I also know that America needs Hawai'i.

My political career with my election to the Legislature in 1878. But I was already very much aware of the needs of the people—the planters and builders, the businessmen, and the military. I served on the committee (of Hawaiian League members) that formulated the so-called Bayonet Constitution of 1887. As a member of the Reform Party, my supporters had hoped that I would be named Attorney General and serve in Lili'uokalani's cabinet, but Paul Neumann was chosen instead.

When the Queen announced her decision to proclaim a new constitution in January, 1893, I knew the time had come to act quickly to protect our interests, our investments. It was in my office that the Committee of Safety was created. I was the secretary of that special group. We planned the overthrow and created the Provisional Government. Annexation is the answer! The monarchy is a thing of the past. We all know that for Hawai'i to survive and progress, it needs the protection of the American government.

Clarence William MacFarlane

date of birth: Mar. 6, 1868

birthplace: Honolulu, Hawai'i

mother: Eliza

father: Richard R. MacFarlane (Scotland)

married: Julia Kitchen

when:

died:

where:

residence in Hawai'i:

date of arrival in Hawai'i:

religion:

occupation(s): sugar boiler, entrepreneur, hotel manager, importer and exporter

employer(s): F. A. Schaefer and Co., Ltd. (1899) sugar; Col. W.H. Cornwell and G.W. Macfarlane of Waikapu Sugar Co.; W. H. Blaisdell of Ulupalakua Sugar Co.; organized Oceanic Gas and Electric; Macfarlane and Co. wholesale liquor company; managed Seaside Hotel; importer of machinery and fire appliances

job location(s):

clubs/organizations: Healani Yacht and Boat Club, Hawai'i Yacht Club

political affiliations: royalist supporter of the throne; participated in revolution of 1893; Democrat

interesting info: first white man in Honolulu to master board surfing and canoeing; introduced first acetylene gas plants and vapor gasoline lighting plants in Hawai'i; raised blooded horses; was turf enthusiast; organized first transpacific yacht race; member of Sons of Kamehameha; chairman of Civil Service Commission.

Joseph Ballard Atherton

date of birth: Nov. 9, 1837

birthplace: Boston, Mass.

mother:

father:

married: Juliette Montague Cooke

when: 1865

died: April 7, 1903

where:

residence in Hawai'i:

date of arrival in Hawai'i: 1858

religion: Fort Street Church; Central Union church

occupation(s):

employer(s): D. C. Waterman; Castle and Cooke (rose to presidency)

job location(s):

clubs/organizations: Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association; Honolulu Chamber of Commerce; president, board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association

political affiliations: friend of monarchy; advisor to royal house; member of Privy Council during Kalākaua's reign; became annexationist because he felt it was inevitable; became officer of *Hawaiian Star*

interesting info: helped establish Kohala Sugar Co., Paia Plantation, Ha'ikū Sugar, 'Ewa Plantation, and Waialua Agricultural Co.; co-founded Bank of Hawai'i and Mutual Telephone; director of O'ahu Railway and Land Co. and Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co.; one of first in Hawai'i to buy a car; officer of first auto transport company in Honolulu; co-founded YMCA in Hawai'i; trustee of O'ahu College and Kawaiaha'o Seminary.

Henry Perrine Baldwin

date of birth: Aug. 29, 1842

mother: Mrs. Dwight Baldwin

married: Emily W. Alexander

died: July 8, 1911

residence in Hawai'i: Maui

religion: Christian

occupation(s): agriculturist, land developer, sugar cultivator, leading figure in industrial expansion of the islands

employer(s): Samuel T. Alexander (later become partners)

job location(s): Maui, O'ahu, Kaua'i

clubs/organizations:

political affiliations:

interesting info: parents arrived in Honolulu June 7, 1831 in fourth group of missionaries from New England; co-managed Waihe'e, then Ha'ikū plantation with S.T. Alexander; completed the Hamakua-Ha'ikū ditch, the first important irrigation project on O'ahu; in 1889 obtained leases at Makaweli, Kaua'i and established Hawaiian Sugar Co.; Alexander and Baldwin organized in 1894 in San Francisco as agent for Ha'ikū and Pā'ia plantations; opened Honolulu office in 1897; acquisition of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. of Pu'unene, Maui (formerly operated by Claus Spreckels) marked heavy expansion; served in legislature 1887-1903

John Strayer McGrew

date of birth: December 23, 1825

mother:

married: Pauline Gillet

died: Nov. 17, 1911

residence in Hawai'i: Bishop Street area, Honolulu; then moved near Lunalilo and Emerson Streets

religion:

occupation(s): physician

employer(s):

job location(s):

clubs/organizations: first president of Honolulu Medical Society

political affiliations: the "Father of Annexation"; called "Annexation McGrew" by Kalākaua; admired by royal family for his sincerity and honesty; after the overthrow in 1893 was named by Annexation Club as honorary editor of *Hawaiian Star*

interesting info: graduated from Ohio Medical College 1847; surgeon in Civil War; after setting up practice in Hawai'i was active politically; member of commission that surveyed Pearl Harbor for American naval base provided for in Reciprocity Treaty.

birthplace: Lahaina, Maui

father: Rev. Dwight Baldwin

when: Apr. 5, 1870, Wailuku, Maui

where: Maui

date of arrival in Hawai'i:

birthplace: Lancaster, Ohio

father:

when:

where: Honolulu

date of arrival in Hawai'i:
1866; stopped here while on world tour with wife and decided to stay.

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole

date of birth: March 26, 1871

birthplace: Kōloa, Kauaʻi

mother: Princess Kinoiki Kekaulike

father: High Chief David Kanalepouli Piʻikoi

married: Elizabeth Kahanu Kaʻauwai

when: October 8, 1896

died: January 7, 1922

where: Honolulu

occupation(s): ministry of the interior, customs service; delegate to Congress

organizations: Hawaiian Civic Club, Chiefs of Hawaiʻi, Commercial Club, Oʻahu Country Club, Hawaiʻi Polo and Racing Association, Order of Kamehameha

political affiliations: ardent royalist; second delegate to Congress (Republican)

interesting info: attended Royal School and Oʻahu College; university in California; studied in England; in 1894 planned revolution with John Wise during six-month hunting trip to Molokaʻi; secured pledges for restoration; bought guns and ammunition; had men recruited from mainland to serve in militia; revealed plan to Queen but she wanted peaceful restoration; Sam Nowlein's plan already in motion, however; tried on charge of misprision of treason in Sept. 1895; sentenced to one year in prison; became political power for two decades; succeeded Wilcox as delegate to Congress 1903–1922, devoted life to improving welfare of Hawaiian people and developing the Territory; instrumental in enacting congressional measures to create Hawaiian Homes Commission, develop Pearl Harbor, create county governments, establish national parks, improve harbors, and educate congressmen about Hawaiʻi.

William Hyde Rice

date of birth: July 23, 1846

birthplace: Honolulu, Hawaiʻi

mother: Mary Sophia Hyde

father: William Harrison Rice

married: Mary Waterhouse

when: 1872

died: June 15, 1924

where: Honolulu Hawaiʻi

residence in Hawaiʻi: Kauaʻi, Oʻahu

religion: Lihuʻe Hawaiian Church

occupation(s): manager then director of Lihuʻe plantation; president William Hyde Rice Co.; president Honolulu Stockyards; breeder of fine horses and cattle; legislator; governor of Kauaʻi; commissioner of education for Kauaʻi; president Kauaʻi Teachers Association

political affiliations: legislator 1870–1890; senator 1895–1898; one of 13 committeemen who gave Kalākaua 24 hours to sign Bayonet constitution; served in constitutional convention for Republic of Hawaiʻi—later used as foundation for the Organic Act; governor of Kauaʻi by Liliʻuokalani through the overthrow and during provisional government period.

interesting info: missionary parents came in 1840 to Hāna, Maui; moved to Kōloa, Kauaʻi to manage Lihuʻe plantation after he was born; awarded Order of Kalākaua and the Order of Kapiʻolani by Kalākaua; one of first to import Hereford and Ayrshire cattle from Australia and New Zealand; exported first Hereford cattle to California.

Charles T. Gulick

date of birth:
died: November 7, 1897
mother:
residence in Hawai'i:
religion:
occupation(s): notary, labor contract agent, public servant
employer(s):
job location(s):
clubs/organizations:

birthplace:
where:
father:
date of arrival in Hawai'i: 1850

political affiliations: royalist; appointed minister of interior July 1883; all cabinet members removed June 1886; appointed minister of interior by Lili'uokalani Sept. 1892; entire cabinet released in Nov. 1892; in 1894 served in House of Nobles; prior to Jan. 6, 1895, selected by Lili'uokalani as minister of finance if monarchy restored; acknowledged he had worked for the restoration of the Queen and had helped plan government organization if monarchy restored but denied knowledge of armed revolt; convicted and sentenced "to be hung by the neck until...dead at such time and place as the Commander-in-Chief may direct"; sentence reduced to 35 years on Feb. 19, 1895; sentenced reduced to 20 years on July 4, 1895; paroled Jan. 1, 1896
interesting info: moved here with missionary parents; health deteriorated after paroled in 1896; died of cancer in 1897

John Henry Wise

date of birth: July 19, 1869
mother: Rebecca Nawa'a
married: Lois Kawai
died: 1937
residence in Hawai'i:
religion: Christian; attended Theology Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio 1890-1893
occupation(s): carpenter
employer(s): Wilder Steamship Co. (1889)
job location(s):

birthplace: Kohala Hawai'i
father: Julius A. Wise
when: 1897, Waimea, Hawai'i
where:

clubs/organizations: Chiefs of Hawai'i, Order of Kamehameha, Hale O Na'ali'i. Hawaiian Board of Missionaries

political affiliations: Hawaiian patriot, royalist

interesting info: Joined Kūhiō in planning revolution to restore Lili'uokalani to the throne while on six-month hunting trip to Moloka'i; convicted of misprision of treason; served one-year sentence; became carpenter after release from prison

George Lycurgus

date of birth:
mother:
married: Athena Geracimos
died: 1960
residence in Hawai'i: Beretania Street, Honolulu; Hilo, Hawai'i
religion:
employer(s):
occupation(s): operated Sans Souci Hotel; entrepreneur; sugar stock holder; pineapple enterprise with Peter Camarinos; organized California Wine Co. with George Andreos, Pearl City Fruit Company; banana cultivator
job location(s): Waikiki, O'ahu; Volcano, Hawai'i.
clubs/organizations: Freemason
political affiliations: royalist
interesting info: friends in San Francisco included islanders Sam Parker and George MacFarlane. After arriving here, quickly joined royalist circles which included Kalākaua, John Cummins and others; accepted monarchy readily because of politics of Greece; actively aided and supported attempted overthrow; deeply implicated with Nowlein, Cummins, and other conspirators in the original plan to land arms at Sans Souci.

Claus Spreckels

date of birth: 1828
died: 1908
mother:
residence in Hawai'i:
religion:
occupation(s): financier
employer(s):
job location(s):
clubs/organizations:
political affiliations:
interesting info: highly successful sugar financier before coming to Hawai'i; invested in sugar production from railway lines to land; founded Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. 1878; invested also in many questionable dealings such as land disputes and the minting of money during Kalākaua's reign; confronted by Mott-Smith about corrupt land deal on Maui because he was attempting to buy valuable land rights; because Spreckels was a good friend of Kalākaua, the entire cabinet was replaced the next day with a group that rubber-stamped the deal; returned to California in 1886; Alexander and Baldwin eventually acquired control of his business interests.

John Mott-Smith, MD

date of birth: 1831

birthplace: Leominster, Mass.

mother:

father:

married: Ellen Dominis Paty

when: July, 1859

died: Aug. 10, 1895

where:

residence in Hawai'i: Nu'uaniu, O'ahu

date of arrival in Hawai'i: 1851

religion:

occupation(s): first permanent dentist in Hawai'i; prosperous sugar investor

job location(s): Honolulu

political affiliations: royalist

interesting info: highly regarded by royalty because of compassion and care of Hawaiian people; cautious about western influence in Hawai'i; advisor to Kamehameha IV 1862; appointed first editor of *Hawaiian Gazette* by Kamehameha V and privy council; elected to House of Representatives; trustee to Queen's Hospital and Board of Education; president pro-tempore; supported Reciprocity Treaty: "My being for the annexation, *which I am not*, would not change the fact that Hawai'i is a nation of tens of thousands of people, very few of whom want to become part of the United States. It is a free and independent country and apparently wishes to remain so. What reciprocity offers is a compromised economic arrangement, and that is what the monarchy wants from the U. S. It has worked well up to now, and I see no reason why it shouldn't continue to work." Served under monarchy from Kamehameha IV to Lili'uokalani as cabinet member, representative, special commissioner, member of boards of education and health, privy councilor, minister.

Robert Wilcox

date of birth: February, 15, 1855

birthplace: Honua'ula, Maui

mother: Kalua Makoleokalani

father: William Wilcox (Newport, RI)

married: first wife, Maria Carolina Isabella Luigia Sobrero; second wife, Theresa Owana Ka'ōhelelani La'anui, 1896

when: June 15, 1887

died: October 23, 1903

where:

residence in Hawai'i: Maui

occupation(s): teacher, surveyor, politician

political affiliations: royalist; Liberal Party, then the Independent Home Rule Party

interesting info: after attending school in Maui, became a teacher in Honua'ula; elected from Maui to legislature in 1880, but chosen by Kalākaua to attend military school in Italy; recalled to Hawai'i in 1887; principal leader in dispute charging king with being weak and a threat to the rights of Hawaiians; in 1888 moves to San Francisco with new Italian bride, Maria (Gina) Sobrero, where he becomes a civil engineer; in 1889 returns to Hawai'i and wife returns to Italy; marriage annulled by Pope Leo XIII; heads rebellion on July 30, 1889 with intent to restore constitution of 1864 and full powers to monarchy; fails but is elected to legislature less than a year later; re-elected 1892 and becomes leader of Liberal Party; annexationist at time of overthrow, but in 1895 heads rebellion at Diamond Head against Republic; tried and sentenced to death; refused to implicate anyone else in overthrow plot; pardoned by Dole in 1896; married Theresa 1896; elected first territorial delegate to Congress; leader of Home Rule Party.

Samuel Nowlein

date of birth: 1851

birthplace: Moloka'i

mother: Archilla (Nowlein)

father: James Michael Nowlein

married: first wife, Lucy; second wife, Emma U. Smithies

when: first wife? second wife, 1903

died: Dec. 6, 1905

where: Maui

residence in Hawai'i:

religion:

occupation(s): commander of Royal Forces; captain of Lili'uokalani's Royal Guard; after fall of monarchy, remained in charge of voluntary guard force for the ex-queen

employer(s):

job location(s):

clubs/organizations:

political affiliations:

interesting info: chief instigator of 1895 uprising; carried out plan to reinstate Queen but failed; when questioned by investigators, betrayed his co-conspirators to save himself; sentenced to death but released because he turned state's evidence

Name: _____

date of birth: birthplace: _____

mother: father: _____

married: when: _____

died: where: _____

residence in Hawai'i: date of arrival in Hawai'i: _____

religion: _____

occupation(s): _____

employer(s): _____

job location(s): _____

clubs/organizations: _____

political affiliations: _____

interesting info: _____

DUPLICATE

National Register of the Republic of Hawaii

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

No. 2245

District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on this _____ day of
_____ 189____,

has registered in this district.

A description of said person is as follows:

Age _____

Country of birth _____

Residence _____

Port of departure for the Republic of Hawaii: _____

Date of arrival here _____

Married or single _____

Occupation _____

Location of Occupation _____

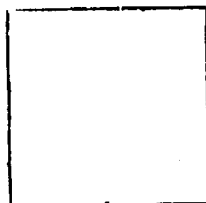
Name of employer _____

Residence of employer _____

Distinguishing marks of features: _____ ft. _____ in. Wt. _____ lb.

Eyes _____ Hair _____ Complexion _____

Thumb mark:



Registrar.

District of Honolulu

Island of Oahu

ARTICLE 101.—OATH OF OFFICERS, ELECTORS, LEGISLATORS AND JURORS.

No person shall be eligible to be an Officer, Senator or Representative under the Republic, or an Elector of Senators or Representatives, or a Juror, until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation, viz: I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii; and will not, either directly or indirectly, encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a Monarchical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE 102.—INTERPRETATION.

Wherever the word "herein" is used in this Constitution it shall be deemed to mean and include anything contained in this Constitution or any article or clause thereof, unless the context indicates another construction thereof.

The Titles to Articles and Sections of this Constitution shall not be construed to be a part thereof.

AMENDMENT OR REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 103.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended or revised in the following manner and no other.

SECTION 2. Amendments to this Constitution or a revision thereof, may be proposed by not less than five members of either House at any regular session of the Legislature.

SECTION 3. In order to pass any amendment or revision it shall receive three readings in each House, at each of which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each House of not less than a majority of the elective members to which such House is entitled.

The vote shall be taken by a call of the ayes and noes, which, with the proposed amendment or revision, shall be entered on the journal.

SECTION 4. Upon the passage by the Legislature of any amendment or revision of the Constitution as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to publish such amendment or revision weekly, for the twelve weeks next preceding the succeeding general election to the Legislature, in not less than two newspapers published in Honolulu in the English and Hawaiian languages respectively.

SECTION 5. Such amendment or revision shall be considered by the Legislature at its first regular session following the succeeding general election; and, in order to be finally adopted, shall receive three readings, on different days, in each House, at the first and second of which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each House of a majority of the elective members to which such House is entitled; and at the last of which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each House, of not less than two-thirds of the elective members to which such House is entitled.

The voting shall be taken by a call of ayes and noes, which, together with the proposed amendment or revision, shall be entered in the journal.

SECTION 6. Each amendment shall be considered and voted upon separately, in each session of the Legislature in which it shall come up for consideration, as herein provided.

SECTION 7. In case of a proposed revision of the Constitution, each component part of such revision forming a separate proposition, shall, in like manner, be considered and voted on separately, except upon the final reading at the second session of the Legislature at which such revision shall be considered, when it shall be voted on as a whole.

SECTION 8. Any amendment or revision which shall have

IDENTIFICATION.

Name,

Paul Neumann

Nationality,

U. S. A.

Local birth place,

Prussia

Age,

55 years.

Occupation,

Atty at Law

Present residence,

King St.
Honolulu

No. 120

OATH.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, }

Island of

Oahu

ss:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God:
that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Re-
public of Hawaii; and will not, either directly or indirectly, encourage
or assist in the restoration or establishment of a Monarchical form of
Government in the Hawaiian Islands.

Paul Neumann

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

this 31st day of August A. D. 1894.

W. Austin Whiting

Just Judge 1st Circuit Court

IDENTIFICATION.

Name,

.....

Nationality,

.....

Local birth place,

.....

Age,

..... years.

Occupation,

.....

Present residence,

.....

.....

No.....

OATH.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, }
Island of..... } ss:

*I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God:
that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Re-
public of Hawaii; and will not, either directly or indirectly, encourage
or assist in the restoration or establishment of a Monarchial form of
Government in the Hawaiian Islands.*

*Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this..... day of..... A. D. 1894.*

A ROYAL SAVAGE

Her Ruffianly Proposals

TO BEHEAD OUR LEADERS

All of Willis Withheld Dispatch
Now Printed

THE BLACKEST STORY YET.

No Wonder Cleveland Wanted It
Suppressed.

ROYALIST PLANS EXPOSED.

WILSON'S SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT

Other Telegraphic Advices
Covering the Latest News From
All Parts of the World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The suppressed dispatch (No. 3) which Minister Willis sent to his Government has finally been given to Congress. It is full of astounding revelations and reads as follows:

No. 8—Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham. Legation of the United States, Honolulu, November 16th, 1893—Sir: In the forenoon of Monday, the 18th inst., by pre-arrangement, the Queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the legation. No one was present at the half hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room, and Consul-General Mills, who had invited her to come, remained in the front of the house to prevent interruption. After a formal greeting the Queen was informed that the President of the United States had

important communications to make to her and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that was for her own interest and safety. I then made known to her the President's sincere regret that through the unauthorized intervention of the United States she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that with her consent and cooperation the wrong done to her and her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgments. I then said to her: "The President expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the Queen of all the people both native and foreign born; that you will haste to secure their love and loyalty, and to establish peace, friendship and good government." To this she made no reply. After waiting a moment I continued: "The President not only wishes to help you, but tenders you his sympathy. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which, it is my duty, to ask?" She answered: "I am willing." I then asked: "Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty as to life and property, to all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or have been instrumental in the overthrow of your Government?" She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my Government by which I will abide. My decision would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government." I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: "It is then your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: "It is!" I then said to her: "Do you fully understand the meaning of every word I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me, and if so, do you still have the same opinion?" Her answer was: "I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my ministers." I replied: "Suppose it was necessary to make a

decision before you appointed any minister, and that you were to be asked to issue a general proclamation of royal amnesty, you would do it?" She answered: "I have no legal right to do that, and I would not do it." Pausing a moment, she continued: "These people were the cause of the revolution and constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country, or punished and their property confiscated." I then said: "I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my Government, which will probably be in three or four weeks."

Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented and gave these names: J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawahi and E. C. Macfarlane.

I then inquired whether she had any fears of her safety at her present residence, Washington Place. She replied that she did have some fears, that while she had trusted friends that guarded her house every night they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had often been prowling about the adjoining premises—a school house with a large yard. I informed her that I was authorized by the President to offer her protection either on one of our warships or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once. She declined, saying she believed it was best for her at present to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that at any moment, night or day, this offer of our Government was open to her acceptance. The interview thereupon, after some personal remarks, was brought to a close. I need hardly add in conclusion that the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences. Under date of Dec. 9th, Mr. Willis writes to Mr. Gresham, saying that on Dec. 5th, Mr. Wilson, who was Marshal of the Queen at the time of dethronement, called upon him and left a document containing the method

of procedure to be adopted in the event of the restoration of the Queen. Mr. Willis says:

"An analysis of the list of special advisors, whether native or foreign, is not encouraging to the friends of good government or of American interests. The Americans, who, for over half a century, held a commanding place in the councils of State, are ignored, and other nationalities, English especially, are placed in charge. This is true both of the special list of advisors and of the supplementary list. If these lists had been selected by Mr. Wilson himself, no special importance would attach to them, but it would seem that it is a list which has been approved after consultation with leading Royalists and most probably with the approval of the Queen."

"The method of procedure was as follows: 1. Proclamation by the Queen's Government of their resumption of the control of the Government of the Hawaiian islands; 2. Appointment of Commander-in-chief and staff; 3. Proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; 4. Calling on all loyal citizens and well wishers of the Government to register their names for service at office; enrollment of volunteers; 5. Surrender of all arms and ammunition in private hands, and the prohibition of all sale and transport of arms and ammunition other than by direction of the Commander-in-chief; 6. Taking possession of all Government buildings and other places necessary by the Queen's forces and placing guards therein; 7. Proclamation prohibiting the departure of coasting vessels and other vessels to the other islands; 8. Re-appointment of all officials and the filling of all vacancies; 9. Arrest of all persons implicated or concerned in the late overthrow; 10. Custody and care of all prisoners made under the authority of the above paragraph and those handed over by the United States forces; 11. Receiving of all arms and munitions of war and other Government property surrendered to the United States forces by Provisional Government forces; 12. Dispatch of vessels to other islands to proclaim the Queen's Government and make all necessary changes and arrest."

Australia

Sans Souci



Seaside
Resort

Waikiki, Honolulu, H. I., April 23 1894
My Dear Benie:

I want to ask you a few questions,
& of course I want you to keep this strictly private
& any information you can get for me will prove of
great benefit, as I have represented to my friends
here that you would do all in your power to assist
us — Now, of course you understand the political
affairs here, how the Missionary faction defamed the
Queen & how they have acted most outrageously
towards her & her friends & how Cleveland sent
Mr. Blount here to investigate the matter & how
he presented an unbiased & correct report of
what had occurred here &c. &c. Now the
Royalists (of which I am one) decided that as
matters were in the hands of the United States,
they would await their decision, which as yet
has never been made & now we are determined
to make a brave & fight for the restoration
of the ~~British~~ ^{Queen's} ~~Empire~~ ^{Monarchy} — What I
want to know is, Can you procure revolvers
& rifles & so on & ammunitions, also

of 500 men can be enlisted in San Francisco
at a salary of say \$40.00 per month?
I know there would be no difficulty in chartering
a steamer to bring them here, also the landing
there would be very easy.

I should like the information
as soon as possible. We will have to
have some field pieces also and about
four ~~light~~ things with ammunition,

~~Now I trust you will keep~~
~~this entirely to yourself & don't let the War~~
~~papers get hold of it.~~

Trusting you will do what you
can in your power to further our interests
& that I may hear from you per return
mail.

Yours,

Yours very truly
W. S. Caldwell

P.S.
Write me as fully as you can in every
detail,

Sans Souci Seaside Resort

Waikiki, Honolulu, H. I. April 23, 1894

My dear Perrie:

I want to ask you a few questions and of course I want you to keep this strictly private, & any information you can get for me will prove of great benefit, as I have represented to my friends here that you would do all in your power to assist us—Now; of course you understand the political affairs here, how the missionary faction deposed the Queen & how they have acted most outrageously towards her & her friends & how Cleveland sent Wm. Blount here to investigate the matter & how he presented an unbiased & correct report of what had occurred here &c &c. Now the Royalists <of which I am one> decided that as matters were in the hands of the United States, they would await their decision, which as yet has never been made & now we are determined to make a break & fight for the restoration of the Queen & her Government—What I want to know is, can you procure 2,000 rifles & 20,000 rounds of ammunition? Also, if 500 men can be enlisted in San Francisco at a salary of say \$40.00 per month & sum of ? I know there would be no difficulty in chartering a steamer to bring them here, also the landing there would be very easy.

I should like this information as soon as possible. We will have to have some field pieces also and about four gattlings with ammunition.

Now I trust you will keep this entirely to yourself & don't let the newspapers get hold of it.

Trusting you will do what you can in your power to further our interests & that I may hear from you per return mail.

I am

*Yours very truly,
Wm. Aldrich*

P.S. Write me as fully as you can in every detail.

WHERE IS "THE CAUSE" NOW?

And a Royalist Echo Answers,
With a Wail, "Gone, Gone!"

CLEVELAND AGREES WITH SENATE

**Gresham Says The Turpie Resolution
Is Entirely Satisfactory To The
President, However Distasteful It May
Be To Blount —But [not legible]
Don't Count**

The following correspondence which is self-explanatory, disposes of the dream of the royalists that the United States would interfere in their favor. The resolution passed by the Senate with the letter of Secretary Gresham, were courteously transmitted by Minister Willis to the Provisional Government Saturday forenoon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONOLULU, H.I., June 16, 1894

HON. FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of
Foreign Affairs

SIR—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of dispatch received today from Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, transmitting copy of a resolution which passed the Senate of the United States May 31, 1894.

With renewed assurances of high esteem,
I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT S. WILLIS
E.E. & M.P. U.S.A.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1894

ALBERT S. WILLIS, ESQ. &c., &c. &c.,
Honolulu

SIR—I enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a resolution which passed the Senate, May 31st, 1894, declaring that of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States should in no wise, interfere therewith, and that any interference in the political affairs of the Islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

This declaration that the people of the Islands have the right to establish and maintain such institutions as they think best adapted to their wants is entirely satisfactory to the President.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W.Q. GRESHAM.

Enclosure: Copy of resolution referred to.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED
STATES; May 31st, 1894

Resolved, that of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in no wise to interfere therewith, and that any intervention in the political affairs of these Islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

Attest: Wm. R. Cox

Secretary.

1. Confidential

Personal & Strictly Private



London Oct 12. 1894

Dear Jennie:

Excuse me for not writing you in
regard to what I wrote you before also answer
to your letter thanking you for the information you
gave me, but the fact is, that I have been in
so many difficulties of late that I have not had
a chance to do anything — What I want to
say to you is, that you may expect to hear of a
revolution yet next mail, we have most all the
arrangements completed, have got about 2800 men
armed & equipped & I tell you it has been a
big job as every thing had to be carried on
secretly, we could not possibly negotiate with
you for arms etc for fear of being found out
& then again it would have been a difficult matter
to land the things — The Kanakas have become
very desperate & as this is their last chance they
are going to make the best of it, there are no
American Men-of-War in port, only one
Englishman —

Now a chance for you to get in

to make a few dollars for yourself. Why don't
you get a job on the Examiner as Special
Correspondent & come down here to write up
everything I would pay you. I am really
doing wrong in giving you this information for
I am almost sworn to secrecy, but I thought
as you were so kind as to send me & I would
let you know what was going on so as you would
be interested by it, I don't show this to any
one unless absolutely necessary & for God's sake
keep it out of the papers until the thing takes
place.

Nothing to either see or hear from you
now. I am.

Yours sincerely,
W. F. Aldrich

P.S.

Don't send your letter through the mail. Pack
them to Mr. Thomas the night watchman at the
Australia with particular instructions to deliver
to no one but myself - 16

Yours etc
W. F. Aldrich

Personal & Strictly private

Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1894

Dear Perrie:

Excuse me for not writing you in regards to what I wrote you before also answer to your letter thanking you for the information you gave me but the fact is, that I have been in so many difficulties of late that I have not had a chance to do anything—What I want to say to you is that you may expect to hear of a revolution per next mail, we have most all the arrangements completed, have got about 2,800 men armed & equipped & I tell you it has been a big job as everything had to be carried on secretly, we could not possibly negotiate with you for arms etc. for fear of being found out & then again it would have been a difficult matter to land the things. The Kanakas have become very desperate & as this is their last chance they are going to make the best of it. There are no American Men-of-War in port, only one Englishman.

Now a chance for you to get in & make a few dollars for yourself. Why don't you get a job on the Examiner as special correspondent or come down here to write up everything. I would pay you. I am really doing wrong in giving you this information for I am almost sworn to secrecy, but I thought as you were so kind as to assist us & I would let you know what was going on so as you would be benefitted by it. Don't show this to any one unless absolutely necessary & for God's sake keep it out of the papers until the thing takes place.

Trusting to either see or hear from you soon. I am

Yours sincerely,

Wm Aldrich

P.S.

Don't send your letters through the mail. Hand them to W. Thomas the night watchman on the Australia with particular instructions to deliver to no one but myself

Yours etc.

W. A.

ENGLISH RECOGNITION

By appointment British Commissioner Captain A. G. S. Hawes drove to the Executive building this morning and presented to the President the autograph letter of recognition from Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Companies E and F, National Guards of Hawaii, under command of Captain Zeigler, were drawn up along the avenue, and the Commissioner in his carriage passed through as the band played "God Save the Queen."

Commissioner Hawes was met at the door by Major Potter and was conducted to the Gold Room, where the President and his Cabinet were in waiting. The meeting of the officials was cordial, though it lasted but a few moments.

The meeting was as usual formal. Mr. Hawes in a few words stated that it gave him much pleasure to present the letter of recognition from Her Majesty Queen Victoria and hoped for the continued good feeling between the two countries. The President replied thanking the Commissioner for his remarks and joining with him in the hope for continued amity.

Mr. Hawes then presented his Commission to Minister Hatch who in turn handed him his exequatur, a copy of which is published in the by authority column in today's STAR.

The letter received from her Majesty Queen Victoria, was as follows:

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc., etc., etc., to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, sendeth greeting.

Our Good Friend; We have received the letter which you addressed to us on the 7th day of July last, in which you informed us that you have been elected President of the Republic of Hawaii, in accordance with the Constitution which was proclaimed on the 4th of that month. We thank you for this communication, and we request you to accept our congratulations on this distinguished mark of the confidence of your fellow-citizens; and we offer you our best wishes for your health and welfare, and for the prosperity of the Republic over which you preside.

And so we commend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at our Court at Balmoral the nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-eighth year of our reign.

Your Good Friend,
(Signed)
(Countersigned)

VICTORIA.
KIMBERLEY.

Nov. 28th, 1894

E.G. Hitchcock Esq.
Marshall

Sir

I went out last night in quest of information and I find that, the Royalist leaders held another meeting on Monday night, the object of which was to make arrangements for a grand coup on Saturday night, and it would have been so arranged but for Rickards, who insisted on further delay. He stated to those present that he had good and sufficient reasons for postponing the affair, and when urged to give his reasons stated that he was bound to Secrecy, and not at liberty to divulge them for the present but begged for a delay of a few days, as news of the utmost importance was expected by the Australia. They expect Major Seward by that steamer, but what news the (sic) expect him to bring my informant could not say. Even amongst their own numbers they are very scary of importing information, but it is an understood thing that no matter what news they may receive, it will not be put off longer than next week. Their men have all been notified to hold themselves in readiness every night, at present they are without a leader, or rather they have too many leaders. They have discarded Von [Werthern?] and will not have anything to do with him. It now lies between Tom Walker and Sam Nolan [Nowlein]. Walker declares Von [Werthern?] is in the pay of the government and only trying to lead them to destruction. Rickard is also ambitious for "military honors." (I hope he will get them) They have at the present time 750 Rifles in hand besides innumerable Revolvers and other weapons. There were 300 Rifles landed from a sloop at the Railway wharf lately and per last steamer from Kahului 3 cases were landed. They know that all vessels are watched but as they said to me with all your watching they land their arms just the same. They have a lot more Rifles at Kahului but know that they are watched there and their idea is to have them removed from Kahului to some convenient place on the coast and get a sloop to take them from there. However they will not wait for that as they consider they have enough on hand with what they will be able to Secure from the Enemy to go on with, all these Rifles that come down are in the hands of two "half whites" their names they will not divulge but I am pretty certain Sam Nolan [Nowlein] is one, I know he has a lot of arms and ammunition. There will be nothing now until after the Steamer arrives if the day is fixed then I will find out, if you want to watch the strs Claudine and Makalii, you must Keep a watch all the time they are in port for if anything comes they will not take it away the first thing but will wait till they think no one is around. I will be on the alert for the next few days for any new items of news and let you Know should anything transpire, Respectfully

Yours,
J. D. Munn

December 1, 94, 12 P.M.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of yesterday received, and hasten to return enclosed.

Yes, I know your residence is watched and I know by whom. They will have to get up early in the morning to get ahead of me, don't forget it, but I will not boast.

Our friends are more "cutup" at the present moment than I have ever seen them before, Walker declares he is sick of it and is going to work at his trade, will not lay off any longer. Sam told me today they had 850 arms and plenty of men but the trouble is to get leaders, everything is hid waiting for the search warrants which they hear are issued. Ammunition has been landed on Hawaii and Maui but the want of courage and organization and leaders in whom they can trust keep them back here. They have written to Maui not to wait for here but if a suitable opening presents itself, to open up the ball, and in this way draw off attention and men from here. They tell me that it is their policy to keep very still during these few days here to throw the p.g.s. off their guard.

Bush is boasting of his foresight in denouncing Wilson as a spy and says he has ample proof of it since his actions on the fire jury.

"Friend" Wagner is going to the coast next "Australia" in the interests of his new brewery combination.

A little two line local in the "Advertiser" caught my eye and gave me a clue to that man you asked me about (did you put it in?) his name is H. Cranstown, a mistake of one letter from what you wrote. He has got an agency for oats, hay and feed, also paving brick, is a member of the old Shulzen Club, now Republican League. In answer to your question is not over intimate with ex-capt. Have watched both well the last two days and should say are friends but nothing extra. The whole crowd need watching but I have my hands full to attend to it properly. Harry hopes to escape action for want of reporting elections expenses by not contesting seat.

Too bad about Lopez killing himself in that way. (Query, did he really commit suicide?)

Our "friends" are on the "Qui vive" for news from Maui. They declare that there is the best place to "open up the ball" so as to draw off attention and supplies from here.

P.S.

Sunday morn. I have spared no expense and made everything ready as far as I can so no move of our friends can escape me. I have a Mutual Telephone in my bedroom, so I have connections by both lines in case anything should happen before Jan. when they will be consolidated. I will ring you up some night to make sure that the connections are good.

The bad weather has dampened the ardor of the fighters, but some say that a stormy night is just the time, but the majority can't see it, so the talk goes on, and to look at the whole thing they are losing ground every day in their followers.

With best regards for you and yours. I remain

faithfully yours,

Washington

(P.S. Thank you for the prefix you wrote to my name in your last. I have a surname now, and hope I will be able to be as useful to our country as the original owner of it was. G.W.)

ARE AFRAID OF TREACHERY.

*The Royalists Mistrust Prominent
Men in Their Own Ranks.*

**They Did Not Understand Why Ex-Mar-
shall Wilson Served on a Petty Jury.
The Wetmore Expose Again.**

The royalists are in a sad plight and are afraid to make a turn of any kind for fear of treachery in their own ranks. They claim that some of their most prominent companions are in the pay of the Government and are acting as spies in return. Some of them claim that ex-Marshall Wilson is employed by the Government and receives a fat salary on the last day of each month. This was merely a surmise on their part until the other day, when they were assured it was a fact. This is why they were assured. Marshal Hitchcock had occasion to empanel a jury to investigate the fire that threatened to destroy J.P. Bowen's residence at Waikiki, and among the jurymen was Mr. Wilson. The royalists could not understand why one of the defenders of the lost cause should do anything for the

Government. Then they shook their heads and said that Wilson had fallen.

The fact of the matter is that Marshal Hitchcock is very friendly to the ex-marshal, but this fact alone did not prompt the present head of the police to select him. The law says that when a fire inquest is to be held the marshal must select the jurymen from people who reside in the vicinity in which the fire took place. Mr. Hitchcock selected W. C. Peacock, Joseph Gilman, M. Davis and C. B. Wilson. The royalists may take hope from the following, which is official. Marshal Hitchcock stated positively yesterday that Mr. Wilson was not in his employ and disposed of the royalist rumor at the same time.

Many people are anxiously waiting for their newspaper mail this morning to read the Wetmore expose of an alleged royalist uprising. Enough of the story was printed in the ADVERTISER to interest people, but the alleged confession of the army officer, who was to overthrow the Republic, with the aid of a few sore-heads, will probably appear in print. The Australia will bring the story this morning.

HAWAIIAN NEWS OF INTEREST.

Admiral Walker's Report Differs From That of Blount.

MORE TALK ABOUT RIVAL LINES

No Free Sugar From the Present Short Term of Congress—A strong movement for a Free Ship Act—A Steamer Agent is now at Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The Star says: "It can be stated that the report of Admiral Walker on the Hawaiian Republic takes the American view of the situation. Admiral Walker is of the opinion that the Hawaiian Republic will endure; that it has strength to maintain itself against internal enemies and that it is not likely to be assailed by a foreign foe. He found that the opposition to it among the natives, which had been fostered by royalists, was rapidly dying out, and that the natives were not likely to give support to any movement which the royalists might inaugurate.

"In fact, Admiral Walker ascertained that the old feudal system has become so weak that it offers no source of danger to the stability of the Hawaiian Republic, and that as time goes on it is thought that the natives will be found to be strong supporters of the Republic. They are much more disposed to look toward the rising sun than to turn and look to the overthrown dynasty.

"Admiral Walker also reported that the prevailing sentiment of the civilized and progressive element of the islands favored union with the United States. These are the opinions which will be found in Admiral Walker's report if it shall ever be made public. They are not the views which the Administration promulgated through the reports of Special Commissioner Blount."

FOUR ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

The Police Make an Important Move on Saturday Night.

BUSH AND NAWAHI NOW IN JAIL.

Crick and Weed Are Their Companions—All Four Men Are Charged With Conspiracy—E. Klemme and J. L. Osmer Were Also Arrested.

JOHN E. BUSH, Joseph Nawahi, E. C. Crick, W. F. Weed and Emil Klemme were arrested on Saturday night. The first four are charged with conspiracy. Emil Klemme is charged with having a rifle unlawfully in possession. J. L. Osmer was arrested yesterday on the same charge. The last two are out on bail.

In the alleged conspirators case bail was refused by the Government, and their attorney, C. W. Ashford, was so notified.

Bush and Crick were arrested at Printer's lane. Nawahi called at the station to see them when he was locked up also. Weed was found on Hotel street about midnight by Captain Parker. Klemme was taken from the Merchant's Exchange where he is employed as a barkeeper.

After Bush and Crick were placed under arrest, the house of the former was searched and seven guns were found. Nawahi's place was searched also but no arms or ammunition were secured.

The arrests are the outcome of many reports of royalist uprisings. It is claimed that the Government has enough evidence in its possession to convict Bush, Crick and probably Nawahi. It is alleged that Weed is an accessory and will be convicted as such. He is charged with distributing rifles about town, just how many, the Marshal could not say. In Klemme's case, it is

alleged that he has purchased four guns within a short space of time and disposed of three; the fourth one was found in the saloon. The law under which he and Osmer were arrested provides no penalty so both men will have to be discharged. Their rifles will be confiscated.

The four alleged conspirators are locked up in separate cells to prevent conversation between them.

It was stated yesterday around the police station that Crick took his arrest very much to heart, and it was possible that he might turn on his companions and give evidence for the prosecution. When the police raided the Bush premises they say that Crick was outside on sentry duty, and according to their story he had a loaded cartridge belt around his waist. In regard to the statement about the belt Marshall Hitchcock says it is not a fact. He is also charged with purchasing a rifle from a policeman, paying for it with a check that called for \$12. It is said that the check was turned over to the Marshal who now holds it as evidence. Just what evidence the police have against Bush and Nawahi cannot be learned at present, but in the former's case it is said to be of a convincing character.

Bush has been dissatisfied with the present Government, as he was with the monarchy that preceded it. He was a member of the last legislature and never allowed an opportunity to roast ex-Marshal Wilson and the ex-Queen pass by. Since the revolution he has been running a small sheet printed in English. It has been bitter at times but the editor managed to keep inside of the bounds marked off by the laws relating to libel.

His papers, both English and native, have been circulating stories constantly about restoration. He informs the natives about every other day that he has received news of a private nature that assures him that the ex-queen is going back. But she doesn't go, and as a result his readers have lost confidence in him and his stories.

Nawahi was also a member of the legislature and for a few hours one day was a Cabinet officer. He is considered a little bit of a demagogue in his way. He is a lawyer.

The arrest on Saturday night is the second one for Crick on the same charge. He was connected with the Walker-Sinclair alleged con-

spiracy, but was acquitted by Charles L. Carter, who was acting as police judge at the time. Walker and Sinclair were committed for trial, but were afterward discharged by a jury. Crick is a chemist by profession, and is considered a very intelligent man. He has worked on plantations, but for some time he has lived with Bush. It is said that he furnished most of the material for the English edition of Ka Leo.

Weed is employed by W. F. Reynolds. He is quite a young man, and is well known about town. After he was taken to the station he sent the following message to his mother: "Dear Mother—I have been lodged in Hitchcock's Hotel. Don't worry, as we have plenty of good grub. Hoping for an early release, you son, Fred."

Emil Klemme is considered a very quiet and industrious man by those who know him, and as far as can be learned, took but little interest in politics. His arrest was a surprise to most people.

Osmer was recently turnkey at the police station. He was discharged for breaking rules, and immediately became a royalist, as discharged government employees usually do.

The house occupied by J. Bipikane was searched yesterday by the police but no rifles were found. If any arms had been discovered, he too would have been locked up.

The comfort of the men now in jail has been looked after by their relatives and friends. They have been supplied with toilet articles, and to keep off the hungry mosquitos nets were furnished.

The arrests on Saturday night did not create much of a stir about town, but many quaking hearts could be found among the people who are called "royalists." From eleven o'clock Saturday night until four yesterday morning a number of hacks were kept busy running from place to place, and the supposition is that guilty ones were getting rid of their guns and pistols.

Captain Parker, of the local police, is entitled to the credit for arresting the alleged conspirators. It is said that he has been on the track of the men for some time and has secured important evidence against them.

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Dec 10th 1894.

E J Hitchcock Esq
Marshall

Sir

I have been around all this forenoon amongst the Royalists, trying to find out if they intended making any move on account of these arrests but, I cant find out any signs of it. they are all badly scared & dont know who is to be the next victim, & they are afraid to talk even amongst their own men I was in Motatunoo Barber shop with the this morning & Bowler come in some one accused him of being siding in with the foot party, he said he was not fool enough to shoot his mouth off before every one & have it carried to the Station House, he & all of them send to Mister Chick & ~~and~~ Kawai, but they say Bush will not give any one away. I went to Naumamaus office this morning he is ripe for a row, he told me he has

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been to the Queen this time once last
week urging her to go ahead he told
her they had 300 foreigners and 200 natives
ready in a few hours notice to go on
and put her back but she declines and
said she had letters from Widdowson
which justified her in the course she
was taking. I asked him why they
did not go ahead without her sanction
he says the natives will not go
against her wishes. another thing I would
mention to you although you are perhaps
aware of it yourself, that is I don't think
you can place the slightest reliance on
the soldiers, more especially the Germans
I am constantly hearing of them making
threats that if a row starts they will
turn right over on the Queen's side
this of course I can not give you
proof of but when there is so much
talk there is generally something in it
Respectfully Yrs L. D. Munn

Dec. 10th 1894.

E. G. Hitchcock Esq
Marshall

Sir

I have been around all this forenoon amongst the Royalists, trying to find out if they intended making any move on account of these arrests but I can't find out any signs of it. They are all badly scared and don't know who is to be the next victim, and they are afraid to talk even amongst their own men. I was in [Molatanos?] Barber shop with others this morning and Bowler came in. Some one accused him of being siding in with the govt. party. He said he was not fool enough to shoot his mouth off before every one and have it carried to the Station House. He and all of them seem to mistrust Crick and Nawahi, but they say Bush will not give any one away. I went to Kaunamana's office this morning. He is ripe for a row. He told me he had been to the Queen three times over last week urging her to go ahead. He told her they had 300 foreigners and 2000 natives ready in a few hours notice to go on and put her back but she declines and said she had letters from Widemann which justified her in this course she was taking. I asked him why they did not go ahead without her sanction. He says the Natives will not go against her wishes. Another thing I would mention to you although you are perhaps aware of it yourself, that is I don't think you can place the slightest reliance on the soldiers. More especially the Germans. I am constantly hearing of them making threats that if a row starts they will turn right over on the Queen's side. This of course I can not give you proof of but where there is so much talk there is generally something in it.

Respectfully yours
J. D. Munn

Honolulu, H.I. 12/11/94

J.B. Castle, Col. Gen'l.
Honolulu, H.I.

My Dear Sir:

In investigating names, I find that I gave you the wrong name—it is Sam Parker, instead of Sam Damon, and Mr. Cleghorn that have forbidden the Queen to see anyone until Mr. Weiderman [Widemann] returns home. I learned yesterday, that the royalists claim that on the arrival of Mr. Weiderman, or shortly after they will be able to make a clean sweep of the country. I am expecting to-day, to get a clue to some arms and in case I do I will come down to your house, to-night, and notify you.

I was informed on Sunday that the Queen has leased (for \$500.00 a year) the residence lately occupied (sic) by Dr. McKibben, because she does not want anyone living near her. In regards to the statement of John Holt, I will wait a few days before writing that up as I will probably have something to add to it that will make it a little more important.

Respectfully yours

M.F.C.

December 12, 1894

E. G. Hitchcock Esq
Marshal

Sir:

I met Wondenberg [Wunderberg] at 1 oc today coming from Gulicks, he just come (sic) out. I got him started on Politics, and he got red hot in two minutes, he says that before the end of the year that this govt. will be wiped off the face of the Earth or else he and a good many others will be in [not legible]. I asked him why they did not go ahead as they were all ready, he said the Kanakas may think they are all ready but he and his crowd do not and when they do go in it will be a sure thing. He says the present govt has no friends that every one is in Sympathy with his side. I told him they have been postponing the thing so long that no one has any faith in it now and that very soon an Am. Manowar would be here and then their chance was gone he assured me he knew for a fact and that was the understanding that no vessel would leave for here until after the first of the New Year and by that time there would not be a S. of B. left. I told him I have been listening to that thing for the last three months. He said this time you will see it. There are no children or Kanakas running this thing now. He says the Queen has no control over this nor will she be consulted on the matter. He evidently meant what he said while we were talking some man came along (whom I don't know). Wondenberg said shut up here comes [one] of Hitchcocks D—d spies and your name and mine will be handed in to this Marshal before night. Every man is put down for a spy who is not holding a steady job.

Respectfully Yours
J. D. Munn

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Dec 15th 1894.
E. J. Hitchcock Esq
Marshal
Sir

On several occasions I have told you that I was certain that S. Nolan had arms ^{and} ammunition in his possession yesterday evening I heard him admit it, I was sitting in the express office on King st concealed behind the door when he sent old man ^{just at the door} Stapp who told Nolan to look out if he had any arms concealed on his premises, he said he had plenty of arms ^{and} ammunition but that Hitchcock, never would find them if you can get that man you will do the Royalists Cause more harm than by arresting a dozen like Bush, do you know a Native called Melo, (I don't know if this is the correct way to spell his name) he I know has a lot hid somewhere, that comes from Inane

Those that Daniels sent down ^{any}
some that he brought down himself
he is one of the principal men in
the native crowd he and Pipi Kone
Since the late arrests, they may have
removed the arms, but they have them
some where. They are waiting very
anxiously for the trial of Bush ^{any}
others to see who will testify against
them, ^{any} in this mean time will not
open their mouth to any one

Respectfully yours
J. W. Munner

December 15, 1894

E.G. Hitchcock Esq.
Marshal

Sir

On several occasions I have told you that I was certain that S. Nolan [Nowlein] had arms and ammunition in his possession yesterday evening I heard him admit it. I was sitting in the express office on King St. concealed behind the door when he met old man Hop (met at the door) who told Nolan [Nowlein] to look out if he had any arms concealed on his premises. He said he had plenty of arms and ammunition but that Hitchcock never would find them. If you can get that man you will do the Royalists cause more harm than by arresting a dozen like Bush. Do you know a Native called Uelo. (I don't know if this is the correct way to spell his name). He I know has a lot hid somewhere that come from Maui. Those that Daniels sent down and some that he brought down himself. He is one of the principal men in the native crowd, he and Bipikane. Since the late arrests, they may have removed the arms, but they have them somewhere. They are waiting very anxiously for the trial of Bush and others to see who will testify against them, and in the meantime will not open their mouth to any one.

Respectfully yours
J. D. Munn

BLOOD WAS SHED LAST NIGHT

Revolutionists Attack Charles Carter And Members of the Police

BATTLE AT HENRY BERTELMANN'S

The Leader and a Number of Others in Jail

CHARLES CARTER SHOT TWICE

Henry Bertelmann and Ten Others Ar-
rested Before Midnight—A [Detachment?]
of Regulars Sent to the Scene
and Take the Rebel Headquarters

The blow has fallen.

The armed force of the Republic and the Royalists have met.

Blood has been shed.

The time for action, for which so many have been calling has arrived, and in all instances the Republic has shown itself amply able to maintain itself against all comers.

The Cabinet, the Marshal and officials of the Citizens' Guard were holding conference nearly all day yesterday, at the police station.

Saturday evening rumors were about that a blow was soon to be struck by the natives. These were corroborated from several sources. Arms were to be landed at Waikiki and secreted in the house of Henry Bertelmann, just beyond the Campbell residence. These supposedly came from a small schooner which has been laying off the coast for sometime.

It is known that the lookout at Diamond Head had been approached to prevent his reporting the vessel from which the arms were to be landed.

Scouts brought in reports that the attack was to be made at 1:20 o'clock last night. Rumors of action from all sides led the officials to send Captain Parker and a posse of police with search warrants, to the Bertelmann house.

As they approached the house they were met by a volley from the guards about the house. The posse had been joined by Charles L. Carter and James Castle and other residents of the place.

Immediately the shots were fired the police dropped to the ground. No one was injured on the first volley, though Deputy Marshal Brown had a narrow escape.

The exact movements of this party in the scrimmage which followed it was impossible to learn at that time.

Reports at the police station were conflicting.

Two were reported wounded, and a doctor and detachment of soldiers were asked for immediately.

About 9:45 James Castle telephoned from Bertelmann's place that the Government forces were in possession. They wanted soldiers and a doctor; Charley Carter and two others had been shot; Carter was shot in the leg; none seriously injured.

While this was going on all was activity at the police station.

The Cabinet and the Marshal were in conference. Immediately reports of the encounter came in the Citizens' Guard and volunteers were ordered out. The members assembled promptly. Those without arms were sent to E. O. Hall & Sons and supplied. Squads assembled at their appointed places and within half an hour after the first call was made the outskirts of the city were under strong guard. Reports from the Palama district were to the effect that natives had been gathering there. This corroborated the report that the two sections were to act in unison, advancing from either side of the city. Continued reports of fighting at Waikiki. A hackman went to the Waikiki turn and was ordered...[article continues]

WAR IS ON!

Native Desperadoes Leading a Big Revolt.

HOT BATTLE LAST NIGHT AT THE
WAIKIKI RESIDENCE OF HENRY
BERTELMANN.

CHAS. B. CARTER FATALLY
WOUNDED—OFFICERS
HARD HIT

REBELS ARE ROUTED FROM THE
PLACE AND POST THEMSELVES ON
DIAMOND HEAD.

HAVE A FORT AND A FIELD
PIECE NEAR PALOLO
VALLEY.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE IN
THE FIELD AND BOLDLY MEETING
THE ENEMY.

Full Detailed Accounts of Hap-
penings Night and Day—Very
Latest News From the Front and
a Careful Review of the Situation.

To begin at the beginning of twenty-four hours of new and bloody Hawaiian history. On Sunday afternoon authorities received positive information that arms were received, distributed to hostile natives, and that war upon the Government was to be inaugurated. Guns and ammunition were to be dealt out at the Waikiki place of George Bertelmann, the contractor. He is a prominent half-white. The report was that fifty fine new sporting rifles and plenty of ammunition (*sic*) had been brought to his place from the schooner that has been so often sighted lately.

Marshal Hitchcock sent Deputy Brown with Captain Parker and a squad of native police to Bertelmann's house with a search warrant. The members of the Citizen's Guard were told to be upon the alert. There was activity at the military headquarters. In a very short time a war footing was established. These movements seemed warranted by the reports

made to the Marshal. One of his agents had actually seen the arsenal at Bertelmann's.

Deputy Brown found Bertelmann and a strange haole on the lanai. The officer told his mission and asked if Bertelmann wished to hear the warrant read. An affirmative answer was given. The officer and Bertelmann walked into the parlor, and the strange haole was seen no more.

Parker had lined up his squad on the lawn towards the beach. About half of the warrant had been read, when sharp firing began outside. Brown asked Bertelmann what this meant, and the rebel responded that he did not know.

J. B. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Alfred Carter, all of whom live in that vicinity, are members of the Citizen's Guard and were on their arms. They seemed to appear very soon after the first shot was fired. They managed to get into the house by approaching on an unguarded avenue. They went from the house with Brown to the support of Parker and his men.

In an instant, a genuine engagement at short range was in progress. Charles Carter had seen a woman leave the house and go to the canoe shed near the water's edge. With the exclamation that "they were in there" he led a rush on the low structure, and was followed by Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle.

A volley came from the canoe shed. Charles Carter dropped to the ground and shouted that he was wounded, but that it did not amount to anything. In a second more he exclaimed that he was hard hit, and began to groan with pain.

Some of the police about this time came to the support of the two Carters and Castle. The enemy was driven from the canoe shed and the scene of the engagement was changed to the beach. Here enough shots were exchanged to make the total probably sixty. The enemy now retreated to the underbrush but kept up a hot fire.

In the scrimmage the police had captured John Lane of Koolau, a young native, and the South Sea Islander who wears his hair very long, and says he will not have it cut until the Queen is restored. Alfred Carter and J.B. Castle helped Charles Carter into

Bertelmann's house. The police brought the three prisoners into the parlor. Alfred Carter left almost at once for Sans Souci to call Dr. Walters.

Bertelmann appealed to the posse to stop the disturbance on account of his wife. Mr. Castle said to them, "your wife is all right. We do not make war upon women."

John Lane had upon him a heavy revolver with a belt of cartridge and carried a rifle and had plenty of cartridges for it. The young kanaka had a pocket pistol and a belt of cartridges. Another rifle belonging to the rebel was picked up on the beach.

About this time Parker missed the lieutenant, Holi, a faithful young fellow who stood fire some months ago in effecting the capture of an outlaw leper at Ewa. Parker went outside makai, and found Holi on the grass. The lieutenant had a bullet in his breast, and was bleeding profusely. He was becoming weak and was unable to rise. He could scarcely speak, but said he wanted to fight. He was taken inside.

All this time there was more or less intermittent firing. Brown and Parker, having placed a policeman with J. B. Castle in charge of the prisoners and premises, came out on the lanai for consultation.

The situation was that while the police and Citizen's Guard had captured the place, they had been worsted in the fighting.

Holi interrupted the talk of the officers to whisper to Parker "Henry Bertelmann shot me with a short gun. He fired from the house. I saw him plainly. I think he has that gun in the house." This rifle was found at once behind the parlor door and turned over to the policeman.

Brown and Parker, having had their force dispersed, decided to make telephone connection and ask for assistance. They had walked off the lanai and mauka on the lawn. As they passed the upper end of the house, several shots were fired at them from the immediate end of the residence. Mr. Brown thinks there were about fifteen men there, and that the beach party of similar strength was only a portion of the guard for the premises. The deputy marshal and senior captain rushed for their horses, which were tied well to the

lower end of the lot. Quickly mounting they started at top pace for the gate. They were again fired upon from the rear of the house. Across the road, at the upper end of Bertelmann's place is a straight cliff, part of Diamond Head. Many bullets spattered against this wall. Brown and Parker were barely in the road when they met Swift, a mounted patrol man. The bullets were showering about them, and one passed through Swift's hat. Swift was hurriedly told to rush to town for help.

The insurgent squad that had been stationed at the mauka end of Bertelmann's house dropped back a few yards and opened a fusillade on the place, probably supposing that it contained a lot of police.

J. B. Castle and a native policeman became quite alarmed for their safety. However, by this time the two had rather become accustomed to the whistle of bullets. Mr. Castle, as Brown had done at first, asked Bertelmann to have the firing stopped. Again he said that he knew nothing about it. The native policeman, who is certainly a diamond in the rough, proceeded to enlighten Mr. Bertelmann. Said this officer, leveling two pistols at Bertelmann, "If a man comes in here, or if Mr. Castle or myself gets shot, I will kill you quick." Bertelmann was thoroughly scared. He began calling loudly at once and the firing soon ceased.

Alfred Carter came back in a brake with Dr. Wolters, who had only arrived from Kauai in the morning. They left the rig in the road and started to walk to the house. They were but fairly within the yard when several men fired upon them from a cottage which is closer to the beach and Ewa of the main house. Both dropped to the ground quickly. Alf. Carter raised up enough to fire three shots back. They were fired upon further and could do nothing but retreat. Alf. Carter, turning around there in his shirt sleeves, was a prominent mark and was as brave as a lion.

While all this was going on things were moving in a lively fashion up town. Squads of the Citizen's Guard were in their places, with Captains McStocker and Murray at the station house. The two companies of regulars were ready to

move on an instant's notice.

Captain Smith had his company "A" at the Judiciary Building.

Captain Wall had his company "B" at the Wall premises on Beretania street.

Captain Camara had his company "C" at the old Armory.

Captain Wilder had his company "D" at the Drill shed.

Captain Kidwell had half the Sharpshooters company at Central Union Church under his personal command, and the other half a Kawaiahao church in charge of Lieut. Dodge.

There was a squad of police at Sans Souci.

There was a big squad of the Citizen's Guard at the head of the Waikiki road.

There was another big squad, probably sixty, of the Citizen's Guard near J. B. Atherton's place, on King street.

In fact the entire town was splendidly covered by the Citizen's Guard alone. Their organization seems perfect, and like the militiamen, they responded almost to a man. No alarm had been sounded, and the calls were all made by telephone or messenger.

At headquarters were President Dole, Minister Smith, Minister King, Minister Damon, Col. Fisher, Col. Soper, Major Potter, Major McLeod, Adj. Pratt, Capt. Hall, Capt. Gartenberg, Capt. Cooper the surgeon, Hospital steward, Hough and the Sergt. Major.

The receipt of news at headquarters that hostilities had actually commenced was, it may as well be told, received with general satisfaction. The Government forces were eager for the fray.

The military leaders decided without delay, to at once send a detail to the scene of battle. Lieut. King was selected to command. He was told to pick thirty-two men. Lieut. King ran over to the barracks and announced that he wanted a 16-file front company of Kalalau men. About every man in the place immediately declared that he was a veteran of the well remembered encounter with the desperate leper.

In a very few minutes Lieut. King had his detail at parade rest at the Ewa end of the Executive Building. Transportation had been ordered and two busses were soon at Richard street gate. Into these

the men piled, and the horses were urged towards Waikiki. The water accompanied this expedition.

At the break water, near the park, Swift, a mounted patrolman, was met. He told the best he could what had been happening at Bertelmann's. Swift was sent on into town. The horses were urged ahead until the loads were well into the park. Lieutenant King marched at the head of his column of fours until Bertelmann's premises were reached. This was in less than five minutes after leaving the ambulances. The command heard sharp firing as it moved along.

There was some more firing from along the beach, and the lower end of Bertelmann's as King threw his skirmish line along the upper edge of the lot within the fence. It is apparent now, that the enemy fired a parting volley and retreated before the troops. Mounted Patrolman Wichert now came up.

Lieutenant King's orders were to report to either Deputy Brown or Captain Parker. These men were gone. Alfred Carter came up and gave as his opinion that the house was filled with hostiles, and that there was a very large force in the brush near the house. However, he wanted to rescue his cousin and was in favor of taking the place by a rush.

Lieutenant King sent the Sergeant Major to Sans Souci to report by telephone and ask for orders.

The answer from headquarters from the Commander-in-Chief, and the Colonel commanding, was as written down at the time, "If the force opposing you does not appear to be altogether too great, move upon the house, capture it, make prisoners of all you can and search thoroughly for arms and ammunition." Someone standing near the telephone at headquarters added to the words, "make them prisoners" "dead or alive." These instructions were at once delivered to Lieut. King. The messenger rode to within a short distance of Bertelmann's with Mr. Allen Herbert in Alf. Carter's brake. At a point about two hundred yards Ewa of the gate, a hackman was met and they said they had been firing again. It was learned that this shooting was a considerable distance down the

beach towards Diamond Head.

With his command, Lieutenant King had moved quite a number of yards down the slope on the house. Every man in that detail was keen to go ahead. Few of them cared to stoop down in moving on. Lieut. King had them under perfect control and he has never shown a prettier skirmish line by Union square than he did out there last night. Those men had no idea what they were going into. They knew the authority of the Republic had been resisted, and that Charlie Carter and Holi had been shot.

The house was completely surrounded and King and Alfred Carter were at the head of the squad of soldiers entering across the lanai.

Drs. Walters and Murray were soon bending over the bleeding form of Charles L. Carter. Chester A. Boyle, the Japanese interpreter, had come with them from Sans Souci where they had dressed Holi's wound.

Mr. J. B. Castle and Bertelmann had been doing all they could for the wounded man. The bed on which he lay was covered with blood.

Mr. Carter was crying out that pain in his stomach was killing him. He begged for opiates. Mr. Carter believed that he was fatally wounded, and had given his dying messages to Mr. Castle. The latter, by the way, showed himself throughout to be a man of rare courage. He stood fire unflinchingly, and, being in the thick of it, that he escaped unscathed was a marvel.

The two doctors administered morphine, and after examining the wounds and dressing them, declared that there was no danger. There were two ugly holes in the young man's massive chest. A bullet had entered on one side, and [not legible] along under the skin, made its exit on the other. As he had said, the wound on his leg was merely a scratch. The pain in his stomach, the doctors said, was due to reflex action. As is now so well known and so deeply regretted, there was a bullet in his abdomen; and the three wounds provided a noble sacrifice for a noble cause. "Charlie" Carter looked a dying gladiator as he stretched upon the low bed after being placed under the influence of a narcotic. As soon

as possible the dressing of the wounds was completed and the young man taken to his home. Here Dr. Brodie added his skill to that of the two other physicians.

A little before Mr. Carter was removed, Deputy Marshal Brown came up riding like mad. He had been at H. J. Nolte's place telephoning to town. He and Parker had been fired upon and had become separated. This firing and more of it in the direction of Moiliili, had been heard by the King command, and precautions were taken to meet an attack from that quarter.

Deputy Brown at once began a search of the premises. He had the assistance of a military squad and a Citizen's Guard detail under Captain Hilbus. They went over the place pretty thoroughly, but did not find anything. Bertelmann's family had been moved to the cottage. They rather resented the intrusion of the authorities. A Japanese man on the place said that he knew about guns, but either could not, or would not tell. Later Lieut. King's persuasive powers overcame the Jap and he pointed out where some ammunitions of war has been stored. It is clear now that the distribution of arms had about been completed when the police first visited the place. There is a theory that on... [not legible] that there is a "cache" of guns and ammunition in the vicinity. A house owned by John Bowler, formerly the property of Mrs. Teresa Cartwright was also searched but nothing was found.

While the search of Bertelmann's place was in progress a considerable party was sighted approaching from Diamond Head. Preparations were made to receive them, but when about three hundred yards distant they disappeared mauka into the brush. It was clear moonlight and the party of perhaps a dozen, was plainly seen.

Marshal Hitchcock had sent a squad of police to Moiliili. They engaged some of the enemy out there, and the officer was slightly wounded. He is in the hospital with a bullet in his shoulder. Three rebels, one of them mounted, were captured. Two of them had new sporting rifles and plenty of ammunition, and all had pistols.

In every instance the [not leg-

ible] police showed true grit. They stood up to the business like veterans and deserve the greatest credit.

Robert Parker was missing for several hours. There was one policeman with him. He was fired upon repeatedly and literally fighting his way, did not reach town until daylight.

Mr. J. B. Castle, a policeman and the Sergeant Major were sent in from Bertelmann's with John Lane and the kanaka prisoner. The South Sea Islander with the long hair was brought in with him. The incidents of this trip afford a fine example of the splendid defense. The prisoner party, with one man mounted and the others in a hack with "Jim" Carty as driver, were challenged no less than six times by strong forces between Bertelmann's and the station house. Neither Lane, who is a half-caste, nor the Hawaiian would talk. Young Lane was made up as a brigand. He had a white shirt, broad brimmed hat, and a red sash and was jaunty and picturesque all through it. Several of the men who were in the Government force at Bertelmann's wanted to shoot Lane. Had they heard of Charlie Carter's death earlier the Koolau desperado would have been put out of the way then and there.

At daylight the insurgent party opened fire on the Bertelmann house. They shot from cover on Diamond Head slope, and from underbrush beyond the place. The troops were at a decided disadvantage. They were practically defenseless. Shooting on them from the elevations was like dropping stones on rats in the hold of a ship. Lieut. King telephoned his condition and the circumstances to headquarters. He had used quite a good deal of his ammunition and could not see that it was having any effect.

At headquarters they decided to send Lieut. Coyne out with twenty-five more regulars. This reinforcement was on the road ten minutes after the decision was reached. A couple of boxes of ammunition were also sent. There was the same scramble on the part of the soldiers to go to the front.

Lieutenant Coyne found Lieutenant King at Sans Souci. Lieutenant King had fallen back the quarter of a mile from Bertelmann's. It

was no use for him to remain longer in this trap. The two commands were joined and a skirmish line reaching well from the beach to the sides of Diamond Head was established. The entire force now awaited orders. King estimated the number of the enemy at about one hundred. Many of these rebels took pains to show themselves on the peaks of Diamond Head. It is believed that they have a store of arms in these heights.

One of the eight centimeter field pieces was sent to the camp at Sans Souci. This was used effectively on the force at Diamond Head. The insurgents were made to scatter and to seek shelter in the crater.

T. B. Murray, with twenty-five specials and ten mounted policemen was sent out on Moiliili road. They found no resistance until near Palolo valley. Here a force of about twenty rebels opened fire on them. The enemy were behind a stone fence. Murray tried to move his command towards Diamond Head. He had marched but a few yards when a shower of shrapnel (*sic*) fell into his party. The men were in a very rough country. None of the shrapnel (*sic*) struck them. A number of them were bruised and scratched by stones sent flying. Here was a revelation and a much more serious aspect. The enemy had a field piece. It is supposed to be a howitzer. It is possible that they have more than one.

Murray retreated a short distance back on the Moiliili road and established a camp and a telephone station. He then reported in person at headquarters.

Various plans of action were discussed. The one that found most favor was to send Captain Zeigler's company of regulars to Palolo to give battle to the enemy in its stronghold. This would necessitate placing another volunteer company in the barracks. It suggested that forces be sent around Diamond Head by boat. The objection to this was that it was unsafe to make much further division of the command. At 1:30 it had been about agreed upon to send Captain Zeigler after the howitzer. Company B has been sent into the basement of the Executive building.

Captain Murray estimated the number of kanakas behind the

stone wall [not legible] at twenty to thirty. They had good guns and enough cartridges to be using them very lavishly.

Lem Ables, who had been detailed as a courier, came in from the Sans Souci camp at one o'clock. He was soon followed by Maj. Potter. Everything was quiet at the front at that end. The enemy had gotten out of the way of the cannon and none of them were on the beach. Lieutenant Coyne was inclined to believe that the rebels had occupied Bertelmann's place and with Lieut. King was anxious to move upon them. No order was given. It was reported from the camp that George Markham was a prisoner at Bertelmann's place. Mrs. Bertelmann had refused to leave the house.

There are now in the city jail thirteen native prisoners of war. Quite a proportion of them are from out of town. It seems that they work around to the Diamond Head neighborhood and are there supplied with arms and cartridges. It is known that natives have come and are coming around from Ewa, Waialua and Koolau, through the old Waimanalo Pali to reach the hostile camp. Their plan of campaign evidently is to come in on the town from Waikiki side and by making war in the residence quarter force a slaughter that will result in—no one knows what. One of the prisoners at the station says that the intention was to create disturbances at various sections in the outskirts, draw and scatter the Government forces, and then capture the main buildings. Sam Nowlein, who is classed as a royalist warrior, has not been seen in town today. He is supposed to be with the enemy. Among the captives are three of the notorious Lane brothers of Koolau. The oldest, Lot has not been arrested. He is supposed to be with the enemy.

The condition of Holi, the wounded lieutenant of police, this afternoon is serious. He may not recover. The other wounded officer is all right.

In town business is almost entirely suspended. The only spectators on the streets are a few white royalists and non-participants, and a very few kanakas. Every effort will be made to break the backbone of the rebellion by tonight. Hostilities may not cease for a day

or so. Certain it is, however, that the Republic will win, and order will be restored and maintained.

The town is under martial law, and every man whose sympathies are strong enough, is armed. It is expected that a great many arrests will be made. Quite a number of foreigners have gone to the representatives of their countries for protection. The diplomats are watching events very closely.

Reports are brought from the front every few minutes by couriers; besides this men are on the high towers with field glasses, and the headquarters are thus able to keep well informed on the movements of the enemy.

Quite a number of ladies have volunteered to act as nurses and all of them are behaving with wonderful bravery.

2:45 p. m.

The Tug [Eleu?] with an artillery detail in command of Pratt leaves to shell and capture A. Rosa's place around Diamond Head, Kaalaa. Geo. Ross, ex-auditor general, said he saw more than 100 stands of arms there. Mr. Ross was captured Sunday morning by rebels near Waialae and held til this afternoon.

3:10 p. m.

The rebels have been routed from Moiliili.

3:30—About twenty so called Royalists are being arrested by martial law forces. About all the men suspected of complicity in this uprising will be in jail before night. John Bowler is one of the number.

3:30 p. m.

Washington Place was raided. Fourteen guns and seven swords. Charles Clark was captured with the munitions.

3:40 p. m.

John Bowler, A. J. Testa, F. H. Redward, A. P. Peterson, E. Norrie, E. B. Thomas, Harry Von Werthern, Henry Derie and George Markham have been arrested and lodged in Oahu prison for complicity in last night's rebellion.

REBELS IN CAPTIVITY

Thirty-six of Them Arrested Last Evening

Early during last evening the police station presented a very lively appearance. Specials were going and coming in all directions, and the officers had their hands full in issuing details and instructions. But few people were to be seen on the streets, however, though small knots of citizens could be noticed on some of the more public corners. The hackmen, many of whom had been on the go since the inception of the trouble, put up their tired teams early in the evening, though there were sufficient around to supply the demand.

At 6:40 p.m. a batch of twenty-nine natives were brought in. Many of these had been employed heretofore on the docks. They were mostly in their shirt sleeves, and presented a somewhat dilapidated appearance. These surrendered to the specials out Moiliili way. Seventeen new repeating rifles and twenty-five belts of cartridges, together with some loose ammunition, was taken from the prisoners. Some of the natives had two belts on, and these were new and of the latest pattern. The prisoners did

not feel inclined to give much information about the movement and strength of their associates. Shortly after their arrival at the police station they were marched over to the reef.

At 7:25 six more natives and a Greek arrived at police headquarters under guard of special officers. These threw down their arms on the mauka side of Diamond Head, and walked down and gave themselves up. Some of the natives declared there were over three hundred more out at Antone Rosa's place makai of Diamond Head, under the command of Robert Wilcox and Sam L. Nowlein. Replying to a question they stated that the revolutionists had plenty of food and an abundance of ammunition. The Greek is known as John Correan, and was usually employed about Camorinos' fruit market.

Thos. Lindsay, the jeweler, and Arthur McDowell, of Miowera fame, were arrested early in the evening on suspicion. Lindsay was released after a careful and thorough examination, but McDowell was sent over to the reef.

The arrests of Charles Creighton and Oliver Stillman were added to the suspect list later. More arrests will be made today. It is said the Government has sufficient evidence to justify the arrests so far.

LILIUOKALANI,

The Ex-Queen of Hawaii Now a Prisoner.

**SHE WAS ARRESTED THIS
MORNING AT WASHINGTON PLACE.**

CONFINED IN ROOMS AT THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

The Former Ruler of the Islands
Submitted Readily and
Quietly

**MRS. CLARK, LADY IN WAITING,
CAME ALONG WITH HER**

Deputy Marshall Brown and Capt. Bob Parker Made the Call-The Woman Said At Once, "All Right, I Will Go"—She Had Reached the Conclusion That She Was Utterly Beaten.

"SHE" IS TAKEN.

Liliuokalani Dominis is a prisoner.

She is confined in what has been the auditor-general's office, at the Executive Building.

A corporal's guard stands watch over the former queen of Hawaii. The woman who has caused all the trouble of the past three years is wholly within the power of the Government.

The arrest was made very quietly at 10 o'clock this morning by Deputy Brown and Captain Parker. This movement was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday evening.

An order was sent at 9:30 o'clock this day from the office of Adjutant-General Soper to Marshal Hitchcock. It was to arrest Liliuokalani

Dominis "forthwith and deliver her to Lieut. Col. Fisher, commanding the military, at the Executive building, immediately."

Deputy Brown and Capt. Parker reported in a few minutes to a cabinet meeting then in progress to ask if there were any special instructions. None were given. They left at once for Washington place with two hacks. There were a number of native guards around the Dominis house. These did not even challenge the police. The mistress of the house had no visitors inside.

Liliuokalani was lying down in her bed chamber. She came into a larger room to meet the officers.

Capt. Parker spoke to the ex-queen, saying that he had an order for her arrest.

Mrs. Dominis has always been rated a strong woman. It was more than half expected she would resist.

She did not faint, or cry, or start back, or give any evidence of weakness.

The woman who has made Hawaii politically what it is today, merely said:

"All right; I will go."

In a very few minutes Liliuokalani had made her toilet. She was dressed entirely in black. She was seated beside Deputy Brown with Captain Parker in front with the driver.

Mrs. Chas. Clark, who has been a lady in waiting all the time, took the second cab, occupying it alone. She had a hand satchel. Mrs. Dominis brought no baggage at all.

Only a very few people knew what was going on. The native guards were thoroughly frightened and in trembling silence looked on, dismayed.

When the party passed Central Union Church and the Hawaiian Hotel a few at either place (*sic*) aught (*sic*) a glimpse of the woman who has worn the purple, but could scarcely believe that Liliuokalani was actually a prisoner charged with conspiracy.

Officers and the prisoner and Mrs. Clark were driven rapidly to the Richards street entrance. The final stop was made at the mauka steps to the Executive building.

Mrs. Dominis, escorted by Deputy Brown and Captain Parker walked slowly up the iron stairway, along the hall, then up the carpeted koa staircase.

In the hall on the second floor there was a brief pause. Strangely enough, it was directly beneath a magnificent life-size oil painting of the prisoner. Members of the Cabinet and oth-

ers attending the meeting came to the doorways across the hall.

Mrs. Dominis had in one hand a white linen handkerchief. She was not weeping, but did wipe a few tears from her eyes.

There she disappeared in her prison. Everybody about the Executive building breathed a sigh of relief. They felt in the air the beginning of the end.

Down town the news of the arrest was scarcely credited at all at first. When reports were confirmed there was considerable excitement. Supporters of the Government endorsed the act unanimously. Some nervously expressed fears that a rescue might be attempted. There was not the slightest disposition in the direction shown. The loyal natives are pleased. They have had a wholesome fear of the ex-queen. She has made them believe that she was still a power in the land, with prospects of resuming entire sway again. All this now vanishes into thin air.

Ten minutes after Liliuokalani was imprisoned a messenger came with word, that she offered last night to surrender. It was too late to consider anything of the sort. She had waited too long and failed to send her communication direct.

Mrs. Dominis is quite dark. But she looked pale as she walked slowly along that upper hallway this morning with her gaze straight ahead. Her hair has become much grayer since she left the throne twenty-four months ago tomorrow. All the queenly bearing is gone now.

It was a first proposed to detain Mrs. Dominis in the bungalow. This was found to be impracticable for several reasons. The place is too close to the street, and the officers mess there.

The rooms now occupied by the ex-queen and Mrs. Clark were in the monarchical days the apartments of Prince David, her nephew. He is in Oahu jail.

Honolulu 30 Jan 1895

Dear George

The Australia brought your good letter and the quarterly account for which my thanks. When you wrote of course you had received no news of our local disturbance. I sent you by the first mail pile on a copy of the Star which contained a rather better report of the affair than that in the Hawaiian Gazette; Mr. Towse, the editor of the Star being an officer of the military and being at the different scenes of hostilities a good deal, had good opportunities for reporting. The papers which go on today contain such full accounts of everything that I need not fill up my letter with general news. The trials of the rebels by military Commission is proceeding rapidly. The question of fixing the punishment is a serious one and is one of the most responsible matters of the whole affair. Mrs. Dominis will probably be tried in a day or two.

It was very pleasant to have your offer to

come down and protect me and I heartily thank you for it, but it is not at all necessary. There are many here who are ready to do the same service, and during the first few days of the insurrection I had over a guard. Honolulu is very quiet under martial law, and matters appear quiet all over the Islands. I should be very glad to have a visit from you and hope to some time.

We attended Gertrude Beverance's wedding last night which took place at Mrs. Parker's house.

Please let me know how much money I am to send for the fertilizer which you have put on my land; also when the \$10. for budling the seedlings with grape fruit, is due.

I had letters from Marion and Charlie by the Australia and had a letter from Clara by the Arawa.

We had electric lights put in our house last week and like them.

I am sorry for the Florida orange growers: - their calamity will be your gain, if you have no

set back. I understand that in Southern California growers are getting out of conceit with seedling orange trees.

I suppose it will appear strange to almost every one that in our fights with the insurgents, there were so few casualties. At the beginning of hostilities, at Ben. Ulmann's house the firing was at close quarters and it was remarkable that more of our men were not hit and that some of the enemy were not hit, but it was dark and our men were more exposed than they. Carter was hit two or three times and Koli was shot through the body but is recovering. At the fight near the old telegraph station at Kapahulu a good deal of it was at long range, and as soon as our men got within a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards of the insurgents they surrendered or ran away. The fight at Maunaloa was at long range and one rebel was killed; they would not wait for our men to get near them.

We are well. Give my love to all the family
Stanford

Honolulu 30 Jan 1895

Dear George

The Australia brought your good letter and the quarterly account for which my thanks. When you wrote of course you had received no news of our local disturbance. I sent you by the first mail files or a copy of the Star which contained a rather better report of the affairs than that in the Hawaiian Gazette; Mr. Towse, the editor of the Star being an officer of the military and being at the different scenes of hostilities a good deal, had good opportunities for reporting. The papers which go on today contain such full accounts of everything that I need not fill up my letter with general news. The trials of the rebels by military Commission is proceeding rapidly. The question of fixing the punishment is a serious one and is one of the most responsible matters of the whole affair. Mrs. Dominis will probably be tried in a day or two.

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We attended Gertrude Severance's wedding last night which took place at Mrs. Park's house.

Please let me know how much money I am to send for the fertilizer which you have put on my land; also when the \$10. for budding the seedlings with grapefruit, is due.

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I suppose it will appear strange to almost everyone that in our fights with the insurgents, their (sic) were so few casualties. At the beginning of hostilities, at Bertleman's house the firing was at close quarters and it was remarkable that more of our men were not hit and that some of the enemy were not hit, but it was dark and our men were more exposed than they. Carter was hit two or three times and Holi was shot through the body but is recovering. At the fight near the old telegraph station at Kapahulu a good deal of it was at long range, and as soon as our men got within a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards of the insurgents they surrendered or ran away. The fight at Manoa was at long range and one rebel was killed; they would not wait for our men to get near them.

We are well. Give my love to all the family.

Sanford