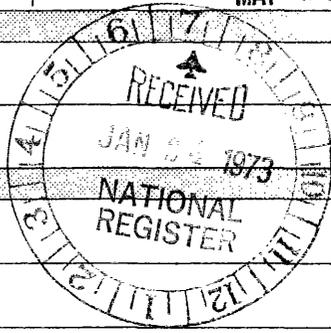


PH0055930

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Hawaii	
COUNTY: Hawaii	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 23 1973



1. NAME
COMMON:
Hulihee Palace
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
Alii Drive
CITY OR TOWN:
Kailua-Kona
STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15 COUNTY: Hawaii CODE: 01

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
State of Hawaii
(Leased to The Daughters of Hawaii)
STREET AND NUMBER:
2913 Pali Highway
CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Bureau of Conveyances
STREET AND NUMBER:
Tax Office Annex
P.O.Box 2867
CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1967 Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
Washington STATE: D.C. CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Hawaii
COUNTY: Hawaii
ENTRY NUMBER: PH 25 930
DATE: MAY 25 1973
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hulihee Palace is a simple rectangular building containing a basement, two stories, and an unfloored attic. It is constructed of rubble lava rock and is approximately 62'x32' with a 13' lanai extending from the rear. It is of mixed architectural style, but is most influenced by New England architecture adapted to Hawaii's warm climate.

The lava rock walls and foundation are no longer visible due to the extensive renovations undertaken by King Kalakaua when he turned Hulihee into his summer residence. The exterior walls are now finished with dashed cement and Victorian decoration has been added to doorways, windows and eaves. Three bays are expressed on the east front by the decorative axial doorway and the two windows on each side, representing the three rooms across the front. In addition to the rear lanai, there are small entrance porches on the east and south and a stoop on the north.

The floor plan of the house is very simple. There are three rooms on each floor, the center one on each floor serving as an entranceway and hall. The staircase is located in the central room and is made of native koa wood. Doorways, doors, paneling and decorative trim are likewise of native koa wood.

The building and grounds occupy a magnificent site in Kailua-Kona between Alii Drive and Kailua Bay. There are several insignificant out-buildings on the grounds and many native Hawaiian trees and shrubs.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

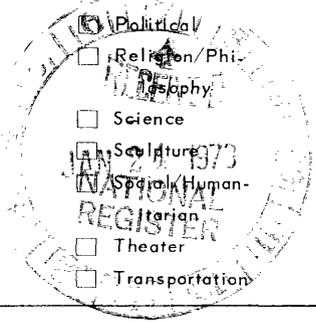
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1838

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Vestiges of Royalty</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hulihee Palace was built in 1838 by John Adams Kuakini using native labor and local materials, lava rock, coral mortar, ohia for structure and rich native koa wood for interiors.

Kuakini, one of the early governors of the island of Hawaii, was the brother-in-law of King Kamehameha I. He seems to have encouraged the work of the early missionaries in the educational as well as the religious field, having at one time conducted a school in his own yard. He was also instrumental in the building of Mokuaikaua Church in 1836, still standing across Alii Drive from the Palace.

Upon his death in 1844, the property passed to his adopted son, the husband of Princess Ruth Keelikolani, and eventually to the Princess. She was the great granddaughter of Kamehameha I and later became governor of the island for fourteen years. The heir to her extensive land holdings, Princess Bernice Pauahi (Mrs. Charles) Bishop, established the Bishop Estate and Kamehameha School, both well-known names in modern Hawaii.

After the death of Princess Ruth, the property was acquired in 1884 by King Kalakaua who made Hulihee his summer residence, the scene of a festive social life. Modernization by Kalakaua included stuccoing the exterior, plastering the interior, relocating the one-story kitchen wing which was attached on the north and widening the gallery (lanai). A photograph of the exterior of the Palace taken prior to 1884 is on view in the present entrance hall and also in the State Archives files. It shows the raw lava rock exterior walls, the kitchen wing and an entirely different lanai on the west (makai) facing the sea.

Through various successions and purchase, the property was acquired by the Territory of Hawaii in 1925 and placed under the care of the Daughters of Hawaii for a Hawaiian Museum by Executive Order 299, dated 27 October 1927

Time and a period of neglect and dis-use in the early twentieth century left the Palace in a general state of dis-repair, corrected through the efforts of the Daughters of

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

None

HA
NO
47M

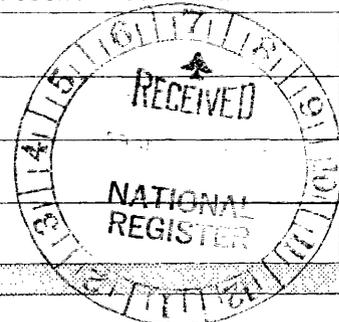
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		19° 38' 32"	155° 59' 51"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.0

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Dorothy Riconda, Historian and Robert M. Fox, Architect

ORGANIZATION: State of Hawaii, Division of State Parks
Hawaii Register of Historic Places

DATE: Sept. 28, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 621

CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu

STATE: Hawaii 96803

CODE: 15

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: SUNAO KIDO
 Title: Chairman, Board of Land & Natural Resources
 Date: January 12, 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 5/25/73

ATTEST: [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 5 23 73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Hawaii	
COUNTY	
Hawaii	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 25 1973

(Number all entries)

8.

Hawaii. The extent of damage is described in the October 18, 1927 report by Rothwell, Kangeter and Lester, Architects, who were engaged to rehabilitate the Palace.

The next major restoration seems to have occurred in 1953. This was carried out by the Department of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii. Drawings for this work are on file today in the Public Works Office (Job #5653). This work included new structural framing, including the roof trusses, and the replacement of deteriorated woodwork and trim.

As one of few remaining buildings in Hawaii connected with the royal families, Hulihee deserves recognition. Its age and location add greatly to its significance. Together with Mokuaikaua Church, Hulihee forms the nucleus of the historical town of Kailua-Kona and they mark the startling changes in the Hawaiian way of life in the less than 20 years between 1820 and 1840.

Hulihee is also of great importance as an early example of Hawaiian monarchy architecture reflecting European and American influences. Although the building has undergone extensive repair and some modification the principal character and structure of the original building has not been significantly altered.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

HULIHEE PALACE
Hawaii, Hawaii County

73000653

ACCEPT ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION



Keeper of the National Register

4/13/2007
Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

Amendment to the existing nomination to elevate the level of significance to National Significance.

Hulihe'e Palace is significant under Criterion A for its association with American Expansionism and Colonization. Since the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783 formally ended the American Revolutionary War, America has set out to expand its borders. America originally wished to encompass all of North America, but after reaching the Pacific Ocean, they sought to explore the islands of the Pacific as well.

By the mid-1840's America had made a great deal of progress on their westward expansion, and coined the phrase "Manifest Destiny." The term was coined by a newspaper columnist named John L. O'Sullivan and it came to represent the idea that America was destined by a higher power to expand westward. O'Sullivan believed that it was the United States mission to spread democracy throughout North America. Manifest Destiny rested on the idea that the American people and their institutions were virtuous and that it was their mission to spread these institutions throughout the world, thereby remaking the world in the image of the United States. They felt that they were destined by God to accomplish these goals.¹

When Hulihe'e Palace was constructed in 1838 the Hawaiians were very aware of America's westward movements, and of the need to make sure that their nation did not fall victim to America's desire to expand. Hulihe'e Palace was a source of great pride for its builder, John Adams Kuakini, and he would regularly show the palace off to foreign visitors to the island. It was important to the Hawaiian ali'i (royalty) at this time to show both the United States and European countries that they were a strong and independent society that would not be overtaken. One of the ways that they did this was to build structures comparable to those being built in the United States and Europe during this period. Hulihe'e Palace is a structure that exemplified Hawai'i's ability to build modern structures; it is a two-story stone structure with a symmetrical floor plan that has strong similarities to a New England style house. These similarities were readily apparent to foreign visitors. The palace not only served as an important symbol of Hawai'i's desire to be accepted by western societies and avoid falling victim to expansionism, but as a symbol of the final days of Hawaiian independence and as an example of one of the only royal palaces in the country.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

The Hawaiian ali'i adopted certain aspects of western culture, such as building techniques, Christianity, and western methods of education. They adopted western ideals because they felt it would make them look more powerful in the eyes of the westerners. It did to an extent, but in adopting aspects of western culture they began to lose power to the western countries that gave them these ideals. They eventually lost hold on the monarchy and became a territory of the United States in 1893.

Foreign influence in Hawai'i began early in its history and led to Hawai'i becoming a territory of the United States and eventually a state in 1959. Human habitation of the Hawaiian Islands began as early as 400 A.D. The prevailing theory regarding human inhabitation of the islands is that early Polynesians slowly migrated from mainland Asia down to Indonesia, through the Marquesas, and eventually to the Hawaiian Islands.² By 900 A.D. humans occupied all eight of the main Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people did not have contact with Europeans until Captain James Cook arrived in the islands on January 18, 1778.

Captain Cook landed on both Kauai and Oahu on his first visit to the islands and upon his return a year later on February 13, 1779 he arrived on Hawai'i Island at Kealakekua Bay, home of King Kamehameha I and where Hulihe'e Palace now stands. Captain Cook and his crew brought European diseases such as small pox and malaria to Hawai'i. These diseases decimated the Hawaiian population in the late 1700's. The explorers also brought weapons, such as guns, cannons, and gun powder, which Kamehameha I employed in his battles with neighboring islands. Kamehameha's use of these weapons gave him an advantage over the other Hawaiian Islands and helped him to unify the islands.

Kamehameha I became ruler of the Big Island in 1782 and in 1792 he conquered Maui, Lanai, Molokai, and Oahu. He believed that he was destined through a prophecy to unify the islands, and he did so in 1810 with the help of western weapons. Kamehameha saw the islands as being under British protection, and the British flag flew at Kealakekua Bay until 1816. At this time the monarchy adopted a flag similar to the current state flag. This flag has the British flag in the canton and has eight alternating red, white and blue stripes

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

representing the eight major Hawaiian Islands. Kamehameha heavily promoted trade with foreign countries, especially the U.S. and Europe. He was adamant, however, that non-Hawaiians not be allowed to own land in his kingdom, as many Pacific Island nations had fallen victim to colonization by allowing this to happen. Kamehameha died in 1819 and Kamehameha II ascended the throne.

Kamehameha II was under heavy influence from his stepmother Ka'ahumanu, who was a powerful chiefess from Maui. Because he was a young king (taking the throne at the age of 22), she was appointed as Regent. Under her influence, he abolished the traditional Hawaiian religious system. Historians do not completely understand why Kamehameha II did this but did not adopt a new religion in its place. This event is called Ai' Noa, which translates to mean "free eating." The traditional kapus (taboos) were lifted, and among other things, women were allowed to eat pork and bananas, and men and women were allowed to eat together (these activities were kapu under the old system). Also, the king called for the destruction of all heiaus (Hawaiian religious temples) and idols.

For a year there was no organized religion, until a New England Congregationalist missionary group arrived in the islands, and within a year of their arrival most of the highest ranking chiefs had converted to Christianity, including Ka'ahumanu. Kamehameha II was interested in working with other Christian leaders to show that the Hawaiian Kingdom was a strong and independent nation and that he was equal to the high ranking political officials from western countries. He did not have a chance to prove his abilities, as he died of the measles during a long and tenuous voyage to meet with King George IV in England in 1824.

At this time, his younger brother, Kamehameha III, took the throne at the age of eighteen. Like his brother he was a young king, thus Ka'ahumanu continued in her role as regent. It was during the reign of Kamehameha III that U.S. President John Tyler officially recognized the Kingdom of Hawai'i. It was important at the time for the Hawaiian Kingdom to have its independence recognized by nations such as France, Great Britain, and the United States. Many other Pacific nations during this period were being colonized by these countries, therefore having their independence officially recognized was vital in order to retain control of the monarchy. In the fall of 1840 the United States Exploring Expedition arrived and spent six months in the islands. In that same year, Great Britain annexed New Zealand, and France had several warships in the South Pacific. By mid-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

1842 France seized the Marquesas Islands and several months later established a protectorate in Tahiti.

Kamehameha III worried that cession was inevitable, and on January 25, 1843 there was a formal ceremony of provisional cession to Great Britain. In a strategic move, Hawai'i ceded to Great Britain, as they felt Great Britain was a "friend" and that if they did not do this the United States or France would gain control of their country. When the power changed to British hands Admiral Paulet of the British army gave a speech in which he declared that they would take every possible step to restore Hawai'i's independence. Five months later Rear Admiral Thomas arrived in Hawai'i and, remaining true to their word, returned power to the monarchy.³

This was obviously a tumultuous time for Hawai'i, as it was also during Kamehameha III's reign that Hawai'i converted to a more western system of land ownership. This event is known as "The Great Mahele," which converted traditional Hawaiian land parcels (ahupua'a) to fee simple titles. It was signed into law by the King on March 7, 1848. This meant that foreigners were allowed to purchase land, which is what Kamehameha I feared would lead to colonization. Kamehameha's fears came to fruition forty-five years after "The Great Mahele." By the time of the overthrow in 1893 foreigners controlled 90% of Hawai'i's lands.

U.S. President John Tyler's official recognition of the Kingdom of Hawai'i came just after the construction of Hulihe'e Palace on Kealakekua Bay. The western style of the palace was indicative of the desire of the monarchy to gain political recognition from the governments of the United States and Europe. This recognition gave them assurance that, for the time being, that these countries were not going to attempt to gain control of their government. The Palace is constructed in a distinctively western style that was heavily influenced by the missionary presence in the islands and by a desire to be recognized by western nations.

John Adams Kuakini, the first governor of the Island of Hawai'i, built Hulihe'e. He was of Hawaiian descent and brother-in-law to Kamehameha I. Like many Hawaiians during the missionary period, Kuakini took a western first name. Kuakini became a strong Christian after the arrival of the missionaries, and even translated the English bible to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

Hawaiian. He was a great believer in education, and thought that this was the greatest gift that the missionaries brought to the islands.

Kuakini worked with the missionaries to establish schools and encouraged the construction of new Christian churches to replace the existing grass churches. He helped with the construction of the Mokuaikaua Church, which still stands today directly across the street from Hulihe'e.⁴ Kuakini died in 1844 at the age of 54, and according to the journal of missionary Mrs. Lucy Thurston, "after Kamehameha I's death, he [Kuakini] was certainly the most powerful man on this [Hawai'i] island."⁵

The palace is reminiscent of a New England style house of the period. It is a symmetrical structure with a central hall and one room on either side with the same pattern on the second floor. The palace was constructed out of coral mortar, lava rock, and ohia and koa wood. The original lava rock exterior was similar to that of the stone houses of New England. In 1838 a visitor who witnessed the palace under construction wrote:

"...It is of stone and as handsome a building as I have seen in the islands except one of the chiefs at Honolulu. It is two story, has three rooms above and below, a lanai in front the whole length and a piazza back, the lower part painted marble color and the upper green. He has much of the Koa in it which is almost as nice as mahogany. The Gov. said it took a great many boards, and I have been told that the carpenter work (which is not very high here) was \$2,000 dollars."⁶

Foreign visitors recognized the similarity to styles that they had seen at home, and it was obvious that the design was influenced by the missionaries on the island as well as by the ali'i's travels abroad. Hulihe'e was built during the period when the United States officially recognized the Kingdom of Hawai'i, and both Kamehameha III and Kuakini felt that it was important to reinforce to the United States and Europe that Hawai'i is a strong and legitimate Kingdom. They did this by showing that they had the means to build large, beautiful, well-built structures such as Hulihe'e Palace. Kuakini and the ali'i would show off the palace to foreign visitors throughout the monarchy period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

After Kuakini's death, in 1846 Amos Starr Cooke, an American missionary who Kamehameha III asked to build and run a boarding school for the children of the chiefs, took his charges on a tour of the islands. Dr. Rooke, the school physician, and his wife accompanied the party, and the King gave them use of his best schooner for the trip. They arrived July 11, 1846 at which time Mr. Cooke wrote:

“We were escorted to the large stone house built by John Adams. It had been cleaned of its furniture, but mats were plentiful and we occupied them for beds... The house had three large rooms above and below. The boys took one end room above and the girls the other. The room under the girls was used as a dining hall. It was a large and commodious house and must have cost \$10,000.”⁷

After Kuakini passed away, Leleiohoku, the husband of Princess Ruth Ke'elikolani, inherited the palace. Princess Ruth eventually came into possession of the palace after Leleiohoku died during a measles epidemic four years later. Princess Ruth loved the palace and encouraged her royal family to vacation there. Princess Ruth also welcomed foreign guests to the palace. In May, 1861 Lady Jane Franklin, widow of a famed explorer, visited the palace. Lady Franklin describes Hulihe'e as “a huge house, with excellent rooms, standing within a grassy enclosure close upon the shore and faced to the sea by a wall of lava blocks. We have the great house all to ourselves, every door and window open, scanty furniture (only a bed, a sofa, tables and chairs).” The future king and future owner of the palace, David Kalakaua, accompanied Lady Franklin on the trip.⁸

Kamehameha IV ascended the throne in 1854, about seven years before Lady Franklin's visit to the palace. He was educated by Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cooke, who visited the palace in 1846, at the Royal School in Honolulu. He traveled extensively to the United States and Europe prior to becoming King. He and his brother, under the guardianship of Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, sailed to San Francisco in September 1849. They then continued to Panama, Jamaica, New York, and Washington D.C. They toured numerous countries in Europe and met with various heads of state. They left Europe in May 1850, stopping in the United States again for a few months on their return to Hawai'i.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

After his first year as king, Kamehameha IV married Emma Rooke, the adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Rooke, the school physician and his wife who visited Hulihe'e with Mr. and Mrs. Cooke. She was also the grand-niece of Kamehameha I. Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma, particularly enjoyed their time vacationing at Hulihe'e, and visited the palace many times with their son, Prince Albert. Queen Emma enjoyed the palace so much that she had her husband ship furnishings for the then sparsely decorated palace from Honolulu, and they stayed in the palace that entire year enjoying the beauty of the royal palace. During this time the King was particularly concerned that the United States would make a move to conquer the islands, as the local American population continued to grow and exert a great deal of economic and political pressure on Hawai'i. He began a campaign to limit Hawai'i's dependence on American trade and commerce; however, he did not reign long enough to make a difference on this front, as he died of chronic asthma in 1863.

His brother ascended the throne upon his death, and ruled as Kamehameha V until he died on his 42nd birthday nine years later. Like his brother he was trying to bring more power back to the crown, he did this by proposing a new constitution that increased the powers and privileges of the king and strengthened the administrative powers of his cabinet, thereby restoring a great deal of power to the monarchy. This new constitution was signed on August 20, 1864.

Kamehameha V felt that it was important to build more ambitious structures that would "present a credible and pleasing face to the governments of the world whose representatives continually visited his kingdom." He commissioned a number of construction projects that joined Hulihe'e as exemplary sites that showed visitors that Hawai'i was a modern nation. These include the Hawaiian Hotel, the first hotel in Hawai'i, Ali'iolani Hale (now the state judiciary building), as well as Iolani Barracks-to house the Royal Household Guards, a new prison, the Royal Mausoleum, new school houses and warehouses, an insane asylum, a quarantine building (to process the flood of immigrants brought to Hawai'i by the sugar planters), and other government structures.⁹ This mass construction to impress foreign nations put a tremendous strain on Hawai'i's economy; the money for these projects was borrowed at high interest rates resulting in a national debt of \$350,000 in 1874.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

Kamehameha V was a bachelor and therefore did not have any direct heirs to the throne, thus marking the end of the Kamehameha dynasty. Before he died he tried to name High Chief Bernice Pauahi as an heir, but she refused. He then recommended Princess Ruth and then Queen Emma, but he never officially named an heir. It fell to the legislature to name a new king and the first election for this position was held. It was between Lunalilo and David Kalakaua. Lunalilo, Kamehameha V's cousin, won the election.

Shortly after being elected King in 1873 Lunalilo became ill, and at the urging of Princess Ruth and Queen Emma went to Hulihe'e to recover. Lunalilo brought the famous Henry Berger and the Royal Hawaiian Band to the palace throughout Christmas and the New Year to entertain the royalty during the holiday season. Lunalilo never recovered from his illness and died shortly after returning to Honolulu. In 1883 Princess Ruth became ill and Queen Emma went to Hulihe'e to be with her. Princess Ruth succumbed to her illness, and passed away in the palace she loved so dearly.

After the death of Princess Ruth, the palace went to Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who died within a year of inheriting the palace. The palace had become a sort of refuge for the ali'i seeking to escape the pressures of leading their kingdom during this tumultuous time for the monarchy, but it was also a structure that they continued to show off to American and other foreign dignitaries to show that they were capable of running their kingdom efficiently.

After Lunalilo's death, David Kalakaua was elected as King and he named an heir to the throne, this put an end to the election of Kings. Just after being elected Kalakaua tried to negotiate a deal with the United States to put an end to the ongoing depression in Hawai'i. A treaty was signed by Kalakaua and United States President Ulysses S. Grant to allow certain Hawaiian goods, mainly sugar and rice, to be admitted into the United States tax-free. Unlike Lunalilo who tried to convert Hawai'i to a more democratic system of government, Kalakaua believed in the right of the ali'i to rule, which drew criticism from the "Missionary Party" who wanted to reform the Hawaiian government based on the model of the United Kingdom's constitutional monarchy, which would take much of the power away from the King.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

In 1881 Kalakaua went on an around-the-world trip to see how other rulers ran their countries as well as to improve foreign relations. The King went to San Francisco, then to Japan to meet with the emperor. He continued through China, Siam, Burma, India, Egypt, Italy, Belgium, the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, the French Third Republic, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Ireland, and then back through the United States before returning to Hawai'i. During this time he met with other crowned heads-of-state including Pope Leo XIII, Umberto I of Italy, and Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. It was after this around-the-world journey that Kalakaua purchased and renovated Hulihe'e Palace.

When Kalakaua first returned from his voyage in 1882 he went to Honolulu and demolished the existing one-story, termite-eaten, Iolani Palace and rebuilt the current palace to be more in keeping with the style of houses and palaces of other leaders throughout the world. Kalakaua spent over \$350,000 on this project, which was an unfathomable amount of money for the time.

When he finished building the new palace in Honolulu, he purchased Hulihe'e from the princess' estate in 1885 and completed some major renovations so that the palace would more closely resemble the modern structures he saw during his travels. He stuccoed the entire lava rock exterior and plastered over the koa-paneled walls. He felt that the palace was outdated and that these renovations were necessary so that Hawai'i could portray itself to the world as a modern society. Other changes included enlarging the lanais, and hanging crystal chandeliers, like those he had seen in the United States and Europe, in the entry ways. The ceiling of the palace was given an ornamental cornice and gold leaf picture molding was added in some of the rooms. Kalakaua felt that these larger and more modern palaces were more comparable to those that he saw when he was abroad, and that they were better suited for the ali'i to live in than the old Iolani Palace and the outdated Hulihe'e Palace. During the renovation he also demolished Princess Ruth's grass house that still stood on the property and furnished the palace with rugs, paintings, photographs, Japanese teacups, satin cushions, Victorian ornaments and great quantities of china and glassware for entertaining.¹⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

On the political front, America's desire to overthrow the monarchy was readily apparent, as there was a drastic change to Hawai'i's constitution just after Kalakaua completed the renovations to Hulihe'e in 1887. It is commonly referred to as the "Bayonet Constitution" because Kalakaua signed it under threat of force. The Constitution, dated July 6, 1887 was written by Lorrin A. Thurston and was imposed on the King by an armed militia called the Honolulu Rifles and Politicians, who later formed the Reform Party of the Hawaiian Kingdom. This document took away the right of Asians to vote, based solely on race, and allowed only Hawaiian, American, and European males to vote provided that they met certain economic and literacy thresholds. This resulted in 75% of Hawaiians losing the right to vote and gave most of the voting power to wealthy foreigners. It also removed the King's power to appoint members to the House of Nobles (the upper house of Hawai'i's legislature). After the signing of this document, the future of the monarchy was precarious.

The King spent the majority of his time at Hulihe'e Palace after he signed the new constitution, as it stripped him of most of his power; therefore there was little need for him to spend all of his time in Honolulu. He was also trying to recoup some of the money that he spent making repairs to Hulihe'e and rebuilding Iolani Palace, and living was much cheaper in Kona. He continued to make improvements to Hulihe'e while living there and had a telephone line installed in the palace in 1888, which was one of the first telephones on the island of Hawai'i. He continued to entertain foreign visitors at the palace. In 1889 the Prince and Princess Henri de Bourbon, members of the Austrian royal family, visited the palace and were entertained by the King. Kalakaua died in 1891 and his wife, Queen Kapiolani inherited the palace. At this time, his sister, Queen Lili'uokalani took the throne as the last ruling monarch of Hawai'i.

Shortly after taking the throne the Queen tried to abolish the "Bayonet Constitution" and draft a new constitution to restore power to the monarchy. American and European subjects of the Kingdom said that the Queen was trying to subvert the constitution and organized to depose her. The Queen was deposed on January 17, 1893 and a provisional government was instituted. The administration of President Grover Cleveland commissioned a report called the Blount Report, which concluded that the overthrow was illegal and offered the throne back to the Queen if she would grant amnesty to all those who were responsible. She initially refused, but changed her mind on December 18,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

1893, however she never regained the throne and the Republic of Hawai'i was proclaimed on July 4, 1894. Sanford B. Dole, one of the first people to call for the monarchy to be abolished, became President. The Queen was arrested on January 16, 1895 and was imprisoned in an upstairs room of Iolani Palace for a year when she eventually abdicated her throne in return for the release of her jailed supporters. When she was finally released she went home to Washington Place, across the street from Iolani Palace, where she lived until her death in 1917.

Queen Kapiolani inherited Hulihe'e Palace upon her husband's death and resided there throughout the period of the overthrow. Upon her death in 1899, the property went to her nephews, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole and Prince David Kawananakoa. This was a time of transition for the ali'i living in the Republic of Hawai'i, and it was a time of great transition for the Palace as well. Throughout its history, the architecture of Hulihe'e was a representation of western, primarily American and Missionary, influence in Hawai'i, and the ali'i used this structure to show that they were as modern as these western societies. After the overthrow of the monarchy, the ali'i no longer had a real use for the palace, as Hawai'i had become part of the western nation to which they had been trying to assert their sovereignty.

Fifteen years after the Princes inherited the palace they sold it to a wealthy woman, Mrs. Bathsheba Allen, for \$8,600. She died just one month after the transaction was completed, and for years the property sat vacant and eventually fell into a state of disrepair. By 1925 the property had been empty for over twenty-five years and the palace had lost the glory that it possessed during the monarchy.

At this point, the future of Hulihe'e looked grim, the property was overgrown and the palace was in danger of being demolished. The Daughters of Hawai'i, a civic-minded group of daughters of Protestant Missionaries and citizens of the Hawaiian Kingdom, stepped in. They championed the introduction of a bill before the territorial legislature in 1925 that directed the commissioner of public lands to acquire Hulihe'e Palace. They urged the governor to turn the palace over to them so they could restore it and maintain it as a museum. In 1928, the Daughters brought their plan to fruition and opened the palace doors once again as a museum, housing a wide array of artifacts, many of which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
 Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

belonged to the ali'i. The museum now serves to honor the ali'i who once used the palace as a symbol of the strength and modernity of their kingdom.

Hulihe'e Palace is significant to the nation because of its direct relationship to American expansionism and colonization. Its design and existence was a deliberate attempt by Hawai'i to be accepted and respected by members of the western world, among them the United States. In trying to gain acceptance from them, Hawai'i gave up aspects of its own culture and adopted those of the west; they hoped that this would protect their sovereignty, but it actually made them more vulnerable to American expansionism.

Little by little Hawai'i lost power to the United States. They converted their traditional ahupua'a system of land ownership to fee simple titles, which, as Kamehameha I knew, had led to the downfall of many other Pacific nations. Future kings should have heeded Kamehameha I's wise advice, as allowing foreigners the right to own land resulted in non-Hawaiians owning ninety percent of Hawai'i's land by the time of the overthrow. The monarchs also abandoned traditional Hawaiian building techniques in favor of American and European ones. Kalakaua demolished Princess Ruth grass house that stood next to Hulihe'e and changed the rest of the palace to be more in keeping with current western styles. Kamehameha V put Hawai'i into serious debt in 1874 when he went on his massive building campaign in order to impress foreign visitors. With the exception of Kamehameha I, the Hawaiian monarchs thought that they could win power and respect by proving to the United States and Europe that they were like them, but this only brought trouble for the monarchy.

The monarchs' attempt to maintain their power by adopting aspects of western culture was unsuccessful. By doing this it became easier for America to broaden its sphere of influence over Hawai'i and ultimately gain control of the monarchy. In a twist of fate, Hulihe'e, which the Hawaiians built as a symbol of modernism and of their kingdom's power, was also a symbol of America's influence in Hawai'i and of America's expansion westward. Hawai'i's history as a royal monarchy is unique as is the fact that it is the only royal monarchy to be overthrown by the United States. Hulihe'e stands today as a visual reminder of this period in history, as it played an active role in the colonization of Hawai'i. Hulihe'e was almost forgotten as it sat covered in foliage for over twenty-five years. Fortunately, it was saved by the Daughters of Hawai'i and restored as a museum to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Hulihe'e Palace
Name of property
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i
County and State

honor the ali'i. It is important that the nation remembers this important part of its history by preserving the structures that tell this story.

¹ Weeks, William Earl. Building the Continental Empire: American Expansionism from the Revolution to the Civil War. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1996, 61.

² Barnes, Phillip. A Concise History of the Hawaiian Islands. Petroglyph Press, Ltd., Hilo, Hawai'i, 1999, 8.

³ Wisniewski, Richard A. Hawaiian Monarchs and their Palaces (A Pictorial History). Pacific Basin Enterprises, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 1987, 23.

⁴ Ann M. Hicks. "Hulihe'e Palace." Daughters of Hawai'i (pamphlet).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Swenson, J. Patricia Morgan. Treasures of the Hawaiian Kingdom: A Glimpse into Hawai'i's Royal History...Queen Emma Summer Palace, Honolulu Hulihe'e Palace, Kona. Tongg Publishing Co. Honolulu, Hawai'i, 1979, 10.

⁷ Ibid, 12.

⁸ Ibid, 13.

⁹ Wisniewski, Richard A. Hawaiian Monarchs and their Palaces (A Pictorial History). Pacific Basin Enterprises, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 1987, 43-44.

¹⁰ Swenson, J. Patricia Morgan. Treasures of the Hawaiian Kingdom: A Glimpse into Hawai'i's Royal History...Queen Emma Summer Palace, Honolulu Hulihe'e Palace, Kona. Tongg Publishing Co. Honolulu, Hawai'i, 1979, 17.