



ROYAL ORDER OF KAMEHAMEHA I

Moku O Hawai'i, Helu 'Ekahi • P.O. Box 23122 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96823

August 2007

CALENDAR

| AUGUST | | | | SEPTEMBER | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Thurs | 7:00 p.m. | Hawai'i Chapter Reg Mtg | 2 | Sun | 9:45 a.m. | QLCC Tribute (<i>Mauna 'Ala</i>) |
| 17 | Fri | | Statehood Day | 3 | Mon | | Labor Day |
| 20 | Mon | 6:00 p.m. | Hawai'i Chapter 'Aha Kūkā | 7 | Thurs | 7:00 p.m. | Hawai'i Chapter Reg Mtg – Wahine Election |
| 26 | Sun | 8:15 a.m. | Ali'i Sunday – Queen Lili'uokalani (<i>Kawaiaha'o Church</i>) | 17 | Mon | 6:00 p.m. | Hawai'i Chapter 'Aha Kūkā |
| 30 | Thurs | 7:00 p.m. | Hui Pu – Hawai'i Chapter (Men & Women) | 20 | Thurs | 7:00 p.m. | Nā Mea |

Significant dates in Hawai'i's history for the month of August:

- 1800 Aarona Keali'iahonui, son of Kaumuali'i, is born August 17. He was of very high Kaua'i lineage and during his time was considered to be one of the handsomest of the *ali'i*.
- 1819 Louis de Freycinet, commander of the the French corvette *Uranie*, and leader of an exploration and scientific expedition, visits Hawai'i on August 8.
- 1829 Boki, governor of O'ahu, departs December 2 on a sandalwood expedition to the South Pacific with two ships and nearly six hundred people. One ship returns in August 1830 with only twelve natives and eight foreigners on board. More than four hundred men perished, including Boki.
- 1855 Lava from a great eruption of Mauna Loa threatens Hilo August 11.
- 1864 Kamehameha V on August 20 decrees a new constitution that is meant to strengthen his rule.
- 1876 The U.S. Senate ratifies the Reciprocity Treaty on August 15, allowing sugar and other products to enter the United States from Hawai'i without customs duties.
- 1898 Hawai'i's sovereignty is transferred to the United States on August 12.
- 1915 Talking pictures are shown for the first time in Hawai'i at the Bijou in Honolulu on August 5.
- 1919 The Pearl Harbor drydock is formally dedicated by U.S. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on August 21.
- 1959 August 21 Governor Quinn takes office. Later, the third Friday in August is designated Admission Day.
- 1961 The Pali tunnels officially open to two-way traffic August 1.



Governor Boki & his wife Liliha

SOURCE: The Hawaiian Historical Society website (<http://www.Hawaiianhistory.org/ref/chron.html>).



"A Canoe of the Sandwich Islands, the Rowers Masked." From [Atlas to Accompany A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, 1st Ed. London, 1784]. Plate 65.

In 1776, John Webber (1752-1793) was appointed topographical artist on the Resolution and sailed with James Cook on the third voyage, 1776-1780. Cook's first voyage sailed 1768-1771 and his second voyage from 1772-1775

Kingdom of Hawai`i Constitution of 1864 (excerpts)

GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA V, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ON THE TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1864.

Article 1.

God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and the right of acquiring, possessing, and protection property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Article 2.

All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness, of practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Kingdom.

Article 3.

All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press, except such laws as may be necessary for the protection of His majesty the King and the Royal Family.

Article 4.

All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the King or Legislative Assembly for redress of grievances.

Article 5.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the King, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

Article 6.

No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a Court having jurisdiction of the case.

Article 7.

No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a Police or District Justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt), unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense, and he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be fully heard in his defense. In all cases in which the right of trial by Jury has been heretofore used, it shall be held inviolable forever, except in actions of debt or, assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than Fifty Dollars.

Article 8.

No person shall be required to answer again for an offense, of which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted upon a good and sufficient indictment.

Article 9.

No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, of property without due process of law.

Article 10.

No person shall sit as a judge or juror, in any case in which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror, may have, either directly or through a relative, any pecuniary interest.

Article 11.

Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Kingdom; whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian Territory, he shall be free.

Article 12.

Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and effects; and no warrants shall issue but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article 13.

The King conducts His Government for the common good; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men among His subjects.

Article 14.

Each member of society has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to law; and, therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportional share to the expenses of this protection, and to give his personal services, or an equivalent when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or the enactment of the Legislative Assembly, except the same shall be necessary for the military operation of the Kingdom in time of war or insurrection; and whenever the public exigencies may require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefore.

Article 15.

No subsidy, duty or tax of any description shall be established or levied, without the consent of the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any money be drawn from the Public Treasury without such consent, except when between the session of the Legislative Assembly the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the Cabinet, and of a majority of the whole Privy Council; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislative Assembly.

The remainder of this document may be viewed online at:

<http://hawaii-nation.org/constitution-1864.html>