

Lobbying at the White House on May 21, 1921. L-R C.F. Chillingworth, Prince Kūhiō, Albert Horner; and Walter Dillingham

foundation for Hawai‘i’s modern government structure. He was responsible for instituting the county system still in place today, and he sponsored the first bill for Hawai‘i’s statehood in 1919.

In an effort to further perpetuate and rehabilitate the Hawaiian people and their culture, Kūhiō helped form the first Hawaiian Civic club in 1918, a movement that now boasts over 50 distinct organizations across Hawai‘i and the United States. He also re-established the Royal Order of Kamehameha I in 1903 and served as Ali‘i ‘Ai Moku until his death.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Prince Kūhiō passed away on January 7, 1922 at his home in Waikīkī .

He is buried at Mauna ‘Ala, the Royal Mausoleum in Nu‘uanu, and was given the last State funeral held in Hawai‘i for an Ali‘i.

A few days before his passing, Kūhiō urged a friend to continue fighting for native Hawaiian rights.

Noted as some of his final words were “to stick together and try to agree to the best of your ability to meet the most important problem: the rehabilitation of our race.”

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
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PRINCE JONAH KŪHIŌ KALANIANA‘OLE

KE ALI‘I MAKĀĀINANA – THE CITIZEN PRINCE

MARCH 26, 1871 – JANUARY 7, 1922

PRINCE KŪHIŌ DAY

Prince Kūhiō Day is a state holiday observed in Hawai‘i on March 26. The day honors the life of Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana‘ole and his many accomplishments in service of his people and the Hawaiian Islands.



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HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT

On July 9, 1921, President Warren G. Harding signed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 as amended, an effort spearheaded by Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole and a group of advocates.

Through its passage, the United States set aside approximately 200,000 acres of land to establish a permanent homeland for native Hawaiians, who were identified as a landless and “dying” people as the result of disease, intermarriage, and loss of lands.

“After extensive investigation and survey on the part of various organizations organized to rehabilitate the Hawaiian race, it was found that the only method in which to rehabilitate the race was to place them back upon the soil,” Kūhiō wrote to U.S. Senators prior to the passage of the Act.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act intended to return native Hawaiians to the land while encouraging them to become self-sufficient farmers, ranchers, and homesteaders on leased parcels of reserve land.

KŪHIŌ’S EARLY LIFE

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole was born on March 26, 1871 in the Kōloa District of Kauaʻi to High Chief David Kahalepouli Piʻikoi and Princess Kinoiki Kekaulike, the youngest daughter of Kaumualiʻi, the last King of Kauaʻi. By the age of 13, he was named a Prince by royal proclamation of his Uncle King Kalākaua.

Kūhiō’s early education was in Honolulu at St. Alban’s College, known today as ʻIolani School, and Oʻahu College, now revered as Punahou School. He was a notable athlete competing in football, rowing, running, and bicycling. Kūhiō was also known as an avid horseman, an excellent marksman and was skilled in the Hawaiian martial art of “Lua.”



Kūhiō was nicknamed Prince Cupid while schooling in Honolulu

COLLEGE YEARS

Prince Kūhiō spent four years at St. Matthew’s Hall Military College in San Mateo, California, where he and his brothers were the first to introduce the sport of surfing in America. He later studied at the Royal Agricultural College in England and was greeted as an equal in royal courts across Europe. Kūhiō also spent time in Japan as a guest of the Japanese Government, where King Kalākaua hoped he would marry a Japanese royal in

order to solidify Hawaiian Kingdom ties with the nation. He returned to the Islands unmarried and served on the royal cabinet as the minister of the Kingdom’s Department of the Interior.

OVERTHROW AND EXILE

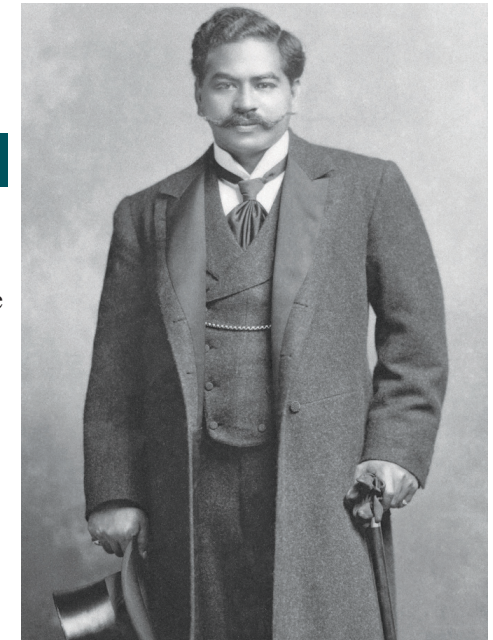
Following the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom Government in 1893, Prince Kūhiō joined the revolutionaries and attempted to restore the monarchy. The revolution was unsuccessful and Kūhiō was arrested, charged with treason, and imprisoned for a year. He was pardoned when Queen Liliʻuokalani agreed to sign a formal abdication of her throne in exchange for the pardon of her supporters who had led the revolt. Upon his release, Kūhiō married Chiefess Elizabeth Kahanu Kaʻauwai.

Along with his new wife, Kūhiō left the islands on a self-imposed exile, traveling extensively through Europe. The pair traveled to Africa, where Kūhiō hunted big game and took part in the Boer War on the side of the British.



Kūhiō and Princess Kahanu photographed in St. Louis, Missouri in 1903 as part of the Louisiana Purchase expedition

THE STATESMAN



Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole

Under urgent persuasion, Kūhiō returned to his island home in the Fall of 1901 and became the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress. He served as a non-voting delegate from Hawaiʻi to the House of Representatives in Congress from 1902 until his death in 1922.

A few of his major accomplishments include a \$27 million appropriation for dredging and construction of Pearl Harbor, the establishment of the Makapuʻu Point Lighthouse, building of the Territorial building, the Hilo wharf, the establishing of Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park, Kilauea National Park, and the building of a hospital at the Kalaupapa Settlement for lepers.

As a statesman, Kūhiō shaped the