PRINCE DARRICK BAKER AND THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KAMAKAHELEI: genealogical and historical links to the leading houses of Hawai‘i

Introduction
H.R.H. Prince Darrick Lane Hoapili Līloa Kamakahelei Baker is the Ali‘i Nui and Head of the House of Kamakahele and has since 2016 assumed the role of interim protector of the royal heritage of Hawai‘i, including the royal orders of the former Kingdom. Prince Darrick is related to both King Kalākaua and Queen Lili‘uokalani, and a descendant of ruling ali‘i from the various pre-unification Hawaiian island domains. In proud defence of this heritage, the House of Kamakahele sees its role as traditional leaders to serve the Hawaiian people. Central to this is educating people about the history of the Hawaiian Kingdom. In addition, the House of Kamakahele conducts fundraising for causes that advance of all Hawaiian people with respect to health and cultural vitality, particularly language. Further to this aim as custodians of the land, the House of Kamakahele seeks to defend and protect the oceans and environments of the Pacific region; and to develop a community of like-minded traditional indigenous leaders throughout our Oceania region.

Genealogy is central to the identity of Hawaiian people, and is preciously guarded with humility and only shared in order to protect the mana or spiritual potency of one’s ancestor and advance noble causes. The mo‘okū‘auhau genealogical record of Prince Darrick has been compiled by Doug Pooloa Tolentino, a professional genealogist who trained under the renowned Edith Mckinzie. Mr. Tolentino specializes in native Hawai‘ian histories, and he served for many years as the official genealogist for the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, a nonprofit law firm that provides legal assistance to Hawai‘i’s indigenous people. His genealogical compilations have been admitted as evidence in many court proceedings.

Shared ancestors of the Houses of Kamakahele and Kalākaua
One interesting aspect of the royal lineage of the House of Kamakahele is the proximity to the House of Kalākaua, which is illustrated on the following page. This tree demonstrates that both King David Kalākaua, the penultimate King of Hawai‘i and his close confidant, privy councillor and aide-de-camp Colonel Robert Hoapili Baker (3rd great grandfather of Prince Darrick) were descendants of the reigning families of Kaua‘i, tracing their lineage back to King Manokalanipō, 8th Ali‘i Aimoku of Kaua‘i. In Prince Darrick’s ancestry, this descent is through Queen Kamakahele, grandmother of Colonel Robert Hoapili Baker, in whose honour this royal house adopts its name. Kaua‘i is also known by the sobriquet Kaua‘i o Manokalanipō or Kaua‘i o Mano, in honor of this king who was largely responsible for elevating Kaua‘i’s ancient society to sophisticated heights of advancement and productivity. This lineage is peppered with many such ancient kings, and both of Queen Kamakahele’s grandfathers Pelei‘ōholani and Lonoikahaupu were descendants of the reigning kings of Kaua‘i such as Manokalanipō, as well as kings of Oahu and Maui, enhancing her mana and bringing prestige to her reign and heritage.
Diagram 1: Houses of Kamakahelei and Kalākaua and their descent from the Ali‘i Aimoku rulers of Kaua‘i

This diagram demonstrates that Robert Hoapili Baker III was cousin to King Kalākaua and Queen Lili‘uokalani through their common ancestor Lonoikahaupu and so His Royal Highness Prince Darrick Baker is a fifth cousin twice removed from the last two sovereigns to reign in the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. Further, His Royal Highness has direct descent from a number of pre-unification kings and queens of the islands that eventually came to comprise the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. For example, note in the ancestral line above for Darrick Baker that His Royal Highness has two Kings (also called Ali‘i Aimoku) of Kaua‘i and Oahu, one Queen of Kaua‘i, and one Prince of Kaua‘i.

Between polygamy and intermarriage in the islands that now compose Hawai‘i, there are often overlapping royal family lines. For example, His Royal Highness also descends from the Kings (also called Ali‘i Aimoku) of Hawai‘i through multiple lines. The House of Līloa ruled the island of Hawai‘i and were the progenitor house for all the regnant houses of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as seen in the diagram in Appendix 1. Prince Darrick descends from Līloa via at least 2 lines (Appendix 2 and 3).

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1 This chart is intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive, and so omits a number of branches to the tree for the sake of clarity.
Robert Hoapili Baker’s royal ancestry and mana affirmed in his lifetime

King Līloa was a legendary king (ali‘i aimoku) of the island of Hawai‘i, presumed to have lived in the fifteenth century. Līloa was to be the common progenitor of royal dynasties from whom many of the pre- and post-unification ruling ali‘i would derive their genealogy and mana: all of the kings and queens of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i could point to him as their ancestor and source of paramountcy. During the reign of King Kalākaua, Līloa’s royal sash or cordon would become part of the regalia associated with the crown jewels: the possession of this sash would lend legitimacy to the elected King, by way of association with the ancestor’s military prowess and divine power. "Kalākaua valued the sash as a symbol of his inherited kapu status and the legitimacy of his royal accession. The feather cordon was a rightful possession of the reigning king of Hawai‘i even in the late nineteenth century."2

Grandson to Queen Kamakahelei and nine-times great grandson of King Līloa through the house of Moana (see pedigree in Appendix 2) Ali‘i Colonel Robert Hoapili Baker, also known as Kekaipuka‘ala and Kahalelaukoa was an important courtesan in the administration of his third cousin, King Kalākaua. A central protagonist to the tale of the final years of the monarchy as well as the central ancestor to the modern members of the House of Kamakahelei, Robert was to become an important local military and political leader for the Kingdom and eventually loyal Aide-de-Camp to King Kalākaua, at his side until death (see obituary in Appendix 4).

An interesting episode in the life of Hoapili Baker was his role as a model for the now iconic statue of Kamehameha the Great in Honolulu commissioned by King Kalākaua as a statement about Hawaiian independence and ideals as well as tribute to his predecessor. It was deemed that Hoapili’s physique would well match that of the conquering king, and the whole artwork might inspire the Hawaiian people as well as link Kalākaua’s kingship with the mana and prestige of Kamehameha. In 1879, Hoapili and his step-brother John Timoteo Baker became the models for the Kamehameha Statues by American sculptor Thomas Ridgeway Gould. According to Walter M. Gibson, foreign minister for the Kingdom of Hawaii "[t]he artist has copied

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3 Liliuokalani, Queen. (1898). Hawaii’s story by Hawaii’s Queen. Lee and Shepard Publishing
closely the fine physique of [Robert] Hoapili [Baker]...and it presents a noble illustration and a correct type of superior Hawaiian manhood.”

To add to that mana and prestige displayed in the Kamekameha statue, Hoapili modelled for the artwork wearing the sacred kāʻei (royal feathered sash) of Līloa, once the personal attire of his ancestor the legendary King Līloa and now a prized component of the coronation regalia of Hawaii and a key icon in Kalākaua’s own quest for legitimacy in the pantheon of Hawaiian kings. So loved and admired was this ancient sash that Kalākaua commissioned in 1890 a dedicated portrait of just the kāʻei, an artwork by Ella Smith Corwine which Kalākaua titled “The Royal Feather Sash or Cordon of Līloa of Hawaii supposed to be 350 years old.” (see Appendix 5) The portrait as well as the original kāʻei are now in the collection at the Bishop Museum, where carbon dating of fallen feathers proved the sash to be over 400 years old. By selecting his cousin Robert Hoapili Baker for this task and entrusting him with wearing the kāʻei, King Kalākaua affirmed by acclamation the mana and legitimacy of Hoapili’s own ancient royal bloodline.

Much of what is published about the life story and genealogy of Robert Hoapili Baker comes from the glowing tributes published in obituaries at the time of his death. He was honored with a family relic, the feather cape or ‘ahuʻula of his grandmother, Queen Kamakahelei, which was displayed on his casket after his death while he publicly lay in state at Mililani Hall, before being honored with a funeral appropriate for his royal ancestry, as attested to in the article included in Appendix 6.

Before proceeding with addressing succession law, it may be useful to provide an explanatory note on the surname of Baker, which was held by Robert Hoapili Baker. Unlike western Europe, where surnames are generally passed from father to son, the customs of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i were more fluid. The parents of Robert Hoapili Baker, Ikekelei’aiku, Prince of Kaua‘i, and Ali‘i Maile Napuupahoehoe, were both native Hawai‘ian. Robert Hoapili Baker was given the name of Baker as a tribute to a close relative by marriage, Captain Adam Baker. But no direct blood connection links Robert Hoapili Baker and Adam Baker. This was affirmed by a contemporary source and iterated in the obituary found in Appendix 4.

**Succession laws of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i at the end of the Kingdom**

Now that the genealogy for His Royal Highness has been established, the next issue is to determine the succession law of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i when the kingdom was overthrown. In 1893, a draft Constitution was prepared to replace the Constitution of 1887, due to the 1887 Constitution signed by King Kalakaua under duress. However, the 1893 draft Constitution was not made law, so it is not the royal succession law in effect at the end of the kingdom.

In contrast, the Constitution of 1887 was the supreme law when the kingdom was overthrown in 1893. Article 22 of this Constitution outlined the royal succession:

> “The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kalakaua, and to the Heirs of His body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful Descendants in a

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The last confirmed heir apparent and successor to the throne of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i (to succeed Queen Liliʻuokalani) was her niece, Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Kawekiu Kaʻiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuiiahilapalapa, commonly known as Princess Kaʻiulani. This succession was proclaimed on March 9th, 1891 and the text of the Proclamation was published in the evening edition of the Daily Bulletin Newspaper. In his capacity as a privy councillor and senior aliʻi, Colonel Robert Hoapili Baker was present in the throne room of Iolani Palace with Queen Liliʻuokalani for this proclamation, which was to be the final formal act with respect to the succession laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Princess Kaʻiulani had been sent overseas for education in England and formation in preparation to one day be Queen. Tragically, Princess Kaʻiulani died at the age of 23 on March 6, 1899. Queen Liliʻuokalani outlived her successor and would live on until 1917. Queen Liliʻuokalani, the last sovereign, did not have children, so the law is clear that the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i should have assembled to elect by ballot the successor sovereign. But, given the dissolution of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i when it was overthrown by non-Hawaiians, the official Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i was never re-convened.

Therefore, Queen Liliʻuokalani was the last royal Stirps (basis of a family branch) per Article 22, and modern royal succession claims should be based on bloodline and genealogical proximity to her. Other senior aliʻi, namely the nephews and hanai adopted sons Queen Kapiʻolani, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole and Prince David Kawānanakoa were potential successors, but not proclaimed as the heir apparent following the mechanisms stipulated in the constitution, so any claim on behalf of their descendants would be as a potential “heir presumptive” incumbent on an election by a legislative assembly, wherein they would be candidates for election alongside other aliʻi as per Article 22 of the constitution. This line from the nephews of Queen Kapiʻolani continues in the person of Prince Quentin Kawānanakoa and the House of Kawānanakoa.

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Interim protector of the royal heritage in the absence of senior voices

Whilst he may genealogically be heir presumptive, Prince Quentin does not currently act publically in exercise of this dynastic royal prerogative, and in his silence other voices of junior ali‘i have risen not only to claim headship of the royal house *jus majestatis* but the right to *fons honorum*, which they deface with alterations made to the royal orders at their personal preference, misuse of titles and creation of new European style titles which are inconsistent with the history of the Hawaiian Kingdom. In light of this activity, Prince Darrick steps forward as an ali‘i nui to protect the royal orders and prerogative from the misuse and desecration of others. He claims not to be the head of the Royal House of Hawai‘i, but the House of Kamakahelei, a senior ali‘i and as such an interim protector of the royal heritage until such time as an election of an Ali‘i Moi or Head of the Royal Family of Hawaii would occur per the conditions of Article 22 of the Constitution. By the strength of his ancestry, Prince Darrick would be a candidate in such an election.

It is notable that, within Hawai‘ian traditions, the number of direct, ruling, royal ancestors a person has is given great weight in determining an Ali‘i. Therefore, per Mr. Tolentino, under Hawai‘ian customs, Prince Darrick Baker has a similar strength of royal claim to Prince Quentin Kawānanakoa as he descends directly in the male line from a number of preunification kings and regnant queens, even though Prince Quentin is genealogically closer to the last sovereign. If the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i convened in the modern era to vote on the royal succession, both Prince Quentin and Prince Darrick would likely be paramount amongst the Ali‘i candidates eligible for kingship given the strength of their respective genealogies. However Prince Darrick is, with respect to common descent from Kamakahelei and Lonoikahaupu, one generation higher as can be seen in the pedigree at Appendix 7. What effect this might have on asserting predominance is unclear.

His Royal Highness Prince Darrick did not begin making a public royal claim until 2016. He and his ancestors were aware of the strength of their genealogy and their familial connection to the last sovereign, but they had not taken actions to publicize it. Genealogy is a very private affair in the traditions of Hawai‘i, and it is considered distasteful for Ali‘i to share their genealogy beyond other Ali‘i. An informative Hawaiian proverb that discourages speaking openly about one’s ancestors states, “Mai kaulaʻi wale i nā ʻiwi kupuna” which means “Do not dry out the bones of the ancestors”

Exposing them for all to see. These sentiments guided the humble silence of Prince Darrick’s ancestors for many years after the annexation of the kingdom while they harbored an affinity for and loyalty to Hawaii’s royal traditions.

However, Prince Darrick saw more junior claimants who have a more distant connection to the last sovereign, proclaim themselves Heads of the royal family of Hawai‘i through awkward arguments about why their claim was superior. Knowing these other claims to be questionable, Prince Darrick has put forth his own genealogy and family name in headship of the Royal House of Kamakahelei, to preserve the integrity and dignity of the de jure Kingdom of Hawai‘i since the family branches senior to him are not taking meaningful public action.

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Superceded succession laws
Some researchers have argued that the Constitution of 1887, the so-called Bayonet Constitution, should not be used to determine royal succession as it was signed by King Kalākaua under duress. There is merit to the idea of disregarding the validity of an agreement signed under threat of bodily harm, so let us next examine the succession law that would have been in effect had the so-called Bayonet Constitution not been created. The Constitution in effect prior to the Constitution of 1887 was the Constitution of 1864, which was signed and granted by H.M. King Kamehameha V, who was then the sovereign. Article 22 of this document governed royal succession:

“Article 22. The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty, Kamehameha V, and to the Heirs of His body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful Descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kamamalu Kaahumanu, and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful descendants in a direct line. The Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body; failing a male child, the succession shall be to the senior female child, and to the heirs of her body. In case there is no heir as above provided, then the successor shall be the person whom the Sovereign shall appoint with the consent of the Nobles, and publicly proclaim as such during the King’s life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, and the Throne should become vacant, then the Cabinet Council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as Successor so elected shall become a new Stirps for a Royal Family; and the succession from the Sovereign thus elected, shall be regulated by the same law as the present Royal Family of Hawaii.”

This is substantially similar to the royal succession outlined in the Constitution of 1887. Thus, even discounting the so-called Bayonet Constitution, the law of the land was quite clear that in the event that specific members Kamehameha dynasty failed to have children, the Legislative assembly was required to vote for a new royal family from amongst the Ali‘i of the land. The new sovereign would then become a new Stirps for a succeeding dynasty. When the Kamehameha dynasty ended, subsequent sovereigns became enthroned, and the last of these subsequent sovereigns were King Kalākaua and Queen Lili‘uokalani. Queen Lili‘uokalani was therefore the last Stirps of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, and any successor claim to the throne must emanate from a familial connection to her.

At least one researcher has claimed that the Constitution of 1864 was itself invalid as it was not explicitly approved by the Legislative assembly as required by the prior constitution, the Constitution of 1852, in Article 105. This argument is spurious. While H.M. King Kamehameha V did become agitated at the lack of progress the Legislative assembly made, and he took matters into his own hands and created the Constitution of 1864 under his own authority as king without the consent of the Legislature, the Constitution of 1864 was quickly adopted as the law of the land.

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The Legislature accepted the Constitution of 1864 on a de facto basis, and it became de jure acceptance over time as no legislative challenge to the validity of the Constitution of 1864 ever arose. This acquiescence of the validity of the Constitution of 1864 is demonstrated in that the Legislature and courts embraced it as the supreme law of the land for the next 23 years. Further, no foreign government questioned the legitimacy of the sovereign of Hawai‘i after Kamehameha V acted unilaterally to issue the Constitution of 1864. Consider the following reigning royals who entered into diplomatic arrangements and accepted royal Orders of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i after 1864:

- Frederick II, (sovereign) Grand Duke of Baden
- Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Habsburg-Lorraine
- Ludwig II, King of Bavaria
- Karl I, King of Württemberg
- Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy
- Wilhelm I, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia
- Umberto I, King of Italy
- Meiji, Emperor of Japan
- Rama V, King of Siam
- Luis I, King of Portugal
- Guangxu, Emperor of China
- Alexander III, Emperor of Russia
- Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

The lack of contestation of the Constitution of 1864 within the Legislature and acceptance of the Orders of the sovereign of Hawai‘i in foreign lands demonstrates that King Kamehameha V’s unilateral issuance of the constitution did not undermine his legitimacy. Therefore, arguments that royal succession must instead come from Hawai‘ian constitutions originating before 1864 are misguided and unsound.

Conclusion
In conclusion, H.R.H. Prince Darrick has a few simple assertions. He is a senior male line descendant of the last Queen of Kaua‘i, Kamakahelei after whom this royal house is named. He is also a descendant of the ruling houses of Hawai‘i, including the House of Līloa, through a number of lines of descent, and as such is related to the Houses of Kamehameha and Kalākaua, the ruling houses of the Hawaiian Kingdom which are now extinct. His recent ancestors made significant contributions to the life of the royal court of the Hawaiian Kingdom and were recognised as senior ali‘i with prestigious appointments and the trust of the last King and Queen of Hawaii. As such, he is a senior ali‘i and seeks to use this ancestry to educate people on the royal heritage of Hawaii and to advance the cultural and physical wellbeing of the people and lands of Hawai‘i.

Some junior ali‘i are misusing the styles, titles, heraldry, and Orders of the historical kingdom, invoking legal arguments that are spurious and based on superceded law. These actions are not being contested by the most senior ali‘i. In light of their silence, Prince Darrick will continue to actively preserve the legacy and authenticity of the Royal House of Hawai‘i as an interim protector by maintaining its rich traditions and culture, and defending their integrity in the face of modern usurpers.
Appendix 1: Pedigree chart demonstrating the links between all regnant royal houses and the house of Kamakahelei, and their descent from the house of Līloa.¹⁰

¹⁰ This chart is intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive, and so omits a number of branches to the tree. Of note, the Kawānanakoa line also extends from Queen Kamakahelei via their ancestor Kaumuali‘i.
Appendix 2: Pedigree of descent from Līloa and the House of Moana to Prince Darrick Baker of the House of Kamakahele

11 As published with the mo'okuauhau (genealogies) of Hawaiian chiefs in the newspaper Ka Makaainana on 3 August 1896 and again in Hawai’ian Genealogies by Edith McKinzie.
Appendix 3: Additional pedigree of descent from King Keawe-nui-a-'Umi of Hawai‘i to H.R.H. Prince Darrick Baker through his two-times great grandmother Emma Kamakanoanoa Merseberg who married Ali‘i Colonel Robert Hoapili Baker

DEATH OF R. H. BAKER

Was an Heir of Island Sovereigns.

Once Maui's Governor

His Body Will Lie in State and the Funeral Will be a Royal Function.

The death of Robert Hoapili Baker, took place at his home in the city of Pauoa at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, removes a man of distinguished ancestry and considerable public service. Colonel Baker was a direct descendant of King Liloa of Hawaii, who ruled the island of the volcano until the coming of Kamehameha the Great. This great monarch, Lonoa, was chief of Maui, upon which island the deceased was born and of which he became in the last years of the Kalihiwanu dynasty, the Royal Governor. Robert Hoapili was the real name of this distinguished native. Baker being added in honor of the white man in whose family he was reared. His ancestry was as notable as any of the genealogical charts in these islands, with the one exception of the Kamehameha line. It is as follows:

1. Liloa (k) noho in Akakihoeo (w) loa o Umi (w).
2. Uma (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kapiolani (w).
3. Kamehameha I (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kamehameha II (w).
4. Kamehameha II (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
5. Keokukana (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kamehameha III (w).
6. Keokulani (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Maukeha (w).
7. Manu (k) noho in Wailua (w) loa o Hiloa (w).
8. Kamehameha III (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
9. Kamehameha IV (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
10. Kamehameha V (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
11. Kamehameha VI (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).

12. Liloa (k) noho in Akakihoeo (w) loa o Umi (w).
13. Uma (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kapiolani (w).
14. Kamehameha I (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kamehameha II (w).
15. Kamehameha II (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
16. Keokukana (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kamehameha III (w).
17. Keokulani (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Maukeha (w).
18. Manu (k) noho in Wailua (w) loa o Hiloa (w).
19. Kamehameha III (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
20. Kamehameha IV (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).
22. Kamehameha VI (k) noho in Kalihiwai (w) loa o Kaahumanu (w).

Honolulu. Under the Queen Colonel Baker held his governorship, relating from it and coming here when the Provisional Government abolished the government of the islands. His name was never, therefore, cited with the cabinet but he was considered as the chief of the Islands. Baker was a man of great ability and his obituary will be a great loss to the Islands. The death of Colonel Hoapili Baker was at the age of 73 years of age. He died at his home by heart disease. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Emma Baker, a son, Robert Hoapili Baker, Jr., Mrs. C. W. Little, and his brother and Mr. Baker and daughters and a grandson, Liliuokalani. The death of the dead Island of Hawaii is St. Lohns, Maui, and consists of town lots and town lands. It is part of his ancestral heritage. The body of Colonel Hoapili Baker will lie in state on Monday afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock at Millfield Hall, formerly known as Arion Hall. The funeral will be a Royal one and the funeral will take place in Kawashima Cemetery. Services will be conducted by the President of the latter day Saints.

NEW STEAM LAUNDRY

Has Chosen Officers and Will Build Steam Laundry at Once.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Steam Laundry Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the office of J. A. Magoun. In opening the meeting, the latter explained the object of the work to be done and the steps necessary to be taken for the incorporation of the company. The election of temporary officers was held, resulting as follows: President, Daniel Parker; vice-president, J. A. Magoun; treasurer, F. Wunder; secretary, J. Lightfoot; auditors, J. L. Burns, Henry; directors, Gen. Beecher, A. A. McCullough, A. F. Cooke, Dr. C. H. Cooper, C. L. Crooks and C. A. Kennedy.

The company will make application for a charter of incorporation at once, and the par value of the shares are placed at $10 each. Ten per cent of the capital stock is needed as a foundation for the necessary amount to take out incorporation papers. The company is on its way and will carry out the preliminary work of organization as fast as possible. The buildings and necessary apparatus will be erected within a very short time, on land back of the Honolulu Steam Laundry Company. The plant itself is to be erected in the interior of the old block, which, however, will be uninhabited and streets laid through, so that the plant will then be on its own street. The new streets are opened up and are to be improved and cutouts built along them.

We wish to inform our patrons that we will not be deterred from making forward as rapidly as possible the desired improvements upon Pacific Heights by reason of the troubles that have begun against former owners.

The development and sale of Pacific Heights lots will go on unabated, and parties seeking愁予 residences locations will find a perfect property with an absolutely perfect title. - BRUCE, WABING & CO.

There are lots of "AA" brands of whiskey, but only one Jesus Mona is the name of "AA," Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu, have it.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Douche’s Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any drugstore.
Appendix 5: “The Royal Feather Sash or Cordon of Liloa of Hawaii supposed to be 350 years old.” by Ella Smith Corwine, c. 1890 oil on canvas. Photograph from the original painting at the Bishop Museum. Image made available to the Public Domain under the Creative Commons CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication
Appendix 7: Relations between House of Kamakahelei and House of Kawananakoa

The House of Kawananakoa is peopled by descendants of the reigning houses of Kaua‘i, Maui, Oahu and in addition to being blood relatives of King Kalākaua and Queen Lili‘uokalani (Prince Quentin is the first cousin, four times removed from the last king and queen of Hawai‘i) their forebears Prince Jonah Kuhio and Prince David Kawananakoa were the adoptive sons of their childless aunt Queen Kapi‘olani, queen consort to King Kalākaua. However, despite intermittently using the style of Prince or Princess, the Kawananakoa dynasty do not currently seek to make full use of the royal prerogative by exercising their right of jus majestatis and jus honorum. Furthermore the legitimacy of modern claims, due to some behaviors by ancestors, would not be considered ‘pono’ or righteous by Hawaiian moral standards, such as disputed inheritance and scandalous crimes. However, this family remains in the mainstream Hawaiian consciousness as senior ali‘i and pretenders to the throne.
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Unpublished genealogies accessed by Mr Doug Tolentino in compilation of the genealogy of H.R.H. Prince Darrick Baker include:

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- Genealogies of Kalakaua and Kapiolani by Ali'i John Lane
- Peleiholani/Koolani genealogy of the ruling Chiefs concerning Ikekeleaiku and Maile Napuupahoehoe
- Copy of John Kahai Topolinski’s family genealogy on Baker and Merseberg families