



**Ali'i Diplomatic Missions  
and Other Business Travel  
to Washington, D.C.  
Research Phase 1**



**Compiled by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Washington, D.C. Bureau  
In partnership with  
Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club**



**STATE OF HAWAI'I**  
**OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS**  
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**May 2006**

Aloha nui kākou e nā `ōiwi `ōlino, nā pulapula a Hāloa, mai Hawai'i a Ni`ihau a puni ke ao mālamalama:

I am very pleased that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club (KAMHCC) joined together as partners to produce *Ali'i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase I*. OHA deeply appreciates this partnership with KAMHCC, and acknowledges the leadership, research, commitment and time of all the individual volunteers, KAMHCC members and OHA D.C. Bureau "team" that worked together to produce this booklet for all of us. Please see the *Acknowledgements* for more information and photos. On behalf of the OHA Trustees and Administrator, mahalo nui.

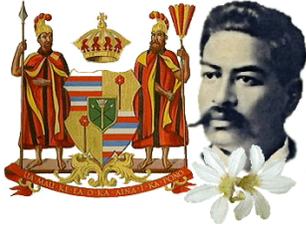
The *Ali'i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase I* contributes to our understanding of the kuleana of the Ali'i and their appointed representatives participating in the world community as leaders of a sovereign nation. This is not intended to be a definitive work, but a place to start. Through this research compilation, we focus our attention on the government-to-government diplomatic relationship between two sovereign nations, Hawai'i and the United States. For the missions included in Research Phase I, spanning 1842 – 1922, we gain a better understanding of the purposes of these diplomatic missions and other official business, who led and accompanied, where did they stay, whom and where did they visit and what length of time did they conduct official business in Washington, D.C. We are reminded of the difference between traveling and conducting such business then and now.

For those interested in re-tracing the steps of these historic missions, the researchers have reviewed official itinerary to identify addresses of lodging, meetings and introductions as well as other sites where formal business was conducted during official travel. If the named building no longer exists, or has been replaced with a new building or different name, this information is provided to the reader. When possible, the reader is provided with an address, or a geographic location, and information about how the current site compares to the original found in the itinerary.

The partnership between OHA and KAMHCC will continue with *Ali'i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase II*. Phase II is intended to identify any Ali'i diplomatic missions and other business travel to Washington, D.C. from 1800 – 1840, compile additional information on missions and business travel from 1861 – 1922 and present initial information on how the missions of Ali'i, and the indigenous sovereign Hawai'i continues through the present.

No nā `ōiwi `ōlino,

  
 Haunani Apoliona, MSW  
 Chairperson, Board of Trustees  
 Office of Hawaiian Affairs



## Ke Ali`i Maka`āinana Hawaiian Civic Club

Aloha Kākou,

May 2006

Ke Ali`i Maka`āinana Hawaiian Civic Club (KAMHCC) and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) partnered on an extraordinary project entitled, *Ali`i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase I*. When OHA proposed this collaboration, KAMHCC officers and members immediately responded with an overwhelming “ae” to serve as project researchers. The pride and deepened sense of connectivity to Hawai`i Nei brought researchers closer to each other and their respective subjects: our Ali`i and the work they conducted with all of us in mind. The concepts of an indigenous sovereign nation, government-to-government relationships and inherent self-determination came to life, for us, through this work.

One passage stands out in my mind. After exhausting the U.S. Library of Congress E-Search tools and staff members I was overjoyed to receive information from a Center for Legislative Archives staffer in the Library of Congress, “I looked at House Document 235 (61st Congress, 2nd session) for 1909 [and] found [this] in Congressional Serial Set volume 5831. ‘Each month the Clerk issued to Delegate Kalanianaʻole a check for \$125 for allowance for staff payment.’ Unfortunately, the extant information doesn’t give the name of the staff member to whom Delegate Kalanianaʻole in turn made the payment.” Each piece of information, no matter how small, is significant.

KAMHCC members have taken every opportunity to share the excitement of this project’s progression with Pacific Islander communities in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia. Discussions often end with requests for copies of current findings and drafts, suggestions of additional sources and even volunteers to expand our research team. We are careful to point out that the ultimate publication is not intended to be a document answering all questions about Ali`i diplomatic missions to Washington, D.C. But, it is a start. During the March 2006 Mainland Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs’ meeting, an Ali`i Missions Project brief generated numerous inquiries about past and future research on Ali`i visits to other U.S. cities. One kupuna suggested the inclusion of photos/drawings of minted coins and postal stamps depicting the sovereign actions.

The KAMHCC Board has voted to continue the partnership with OHA and the *Ali`i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase II*. We will review OHA’s draft power point presentation on Research Phase I to provide input and suggestions, and to discuss research assignments for Phase II. We are motivated and take up this ongoing commitment with vigor and focus, viewing the venues of Washington, D.C. with new interest.

Darlene Kehaulani Butts, President, KAMHCC

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Introduction to Ali'i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel Research Phase 1

*Prepared by Martha Ross, Bureau Chief, OHA Washington, D.C. Bureau*

Aloha kakou. We, Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club (KAMHCC) and other individuals worked together on this research to learn more about the nation-to-nation diplomatic missions to Washington, D.C. conducted by the leaders of the indigenous sovereign nation of Hawai'i, and to share the information with others. The inspiration for initiating this research were the leaders of the Royal Order of Kamehameha 1, 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu, Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i and Māmakakaua – Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors who traveled together to Washington, D.C., the week of September 13, 2003, to walk the halls of Congress and speak with U.S. Senators. These representatives of the Native Hawaiian Royal Societies sought support for the establishment of a process of federal recognition for Native Hawaiians as a step in the process of reconciliation between the United States and Native Hawaiians, to reaffirm the legal and political legal status as indigenous sovereigns, protect existing rights and resources from erosion and assure perpetuation of the distinct indigenous Hawaiian culture through self-determination.

As you read Research Phase I, please be aware that our research is on-going, not all Ali'i diplomatic missions and business in Washington, D.C. are included, and not all itineraries and locations, then and now, have been identified at this time. Our intention in producing this Research Phase I document is to provide the purpose of the included missions and some additional facts, as a place to start for those interested in visiting sites where Ali'i and their representatives conducted business and lodged while in Washington, D.C. There is much more research to be completed in Research Phase II. We hope readers find this Research Phase I compilation useful. We have included our sources and worked carefully to be accurate, however, we apologize for any errors, and if the information you seek is not included in Phase I. **Please contact us at [marthaross@ohadc.org](mailto:marthaross@ohadc.org) should you have questions, information to share, corrections or want to assist with Phase II.**

### Background

The OHA Washington, D.C. Bureau is frequently asked about Ali'i diplomatic missions to Washington, D.C. Ali'i (Native Hawaiian chiefs, kings, queens), the leaders of indigenous sovereign Hawai'i, conducted or directed diplomatic business throughout the world community, including numerous nation-to-nation missions to Washington, D.C. These missions to D.C. continued after the illegal overthrow of the kingdom of Hawai'i in 1893, as the Ali'i advocated for restoration of the indigenous sovereign government, sought reconciliation and the rights of the indigenous people of Hawai'i, consistent with their inherent sovereign rights, culture, values and priorities. Visitors ask questions about the purpose of the Ali'i diplomatic missions and, in addition, inquiries are focused on places. Where did the Ali'i and their official representatives lodge and conduct the business meetings and introductions identified in their itineraries? Many express a desire to visit these places of historic importance.

OHA deeply appreciates the volunteer project coordination by Bryce Mendez, the partnership with Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club (KAMHCC), all the volunteer researchers and the OHA Washington, D.C. Bureau team.



# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Acknowledgements

*Ali'i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase 1* is available because of the following:

### Project Inspiration

Royal Order of Kamehameha 1, 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu , Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i and Māmakakaua – Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors, who traveled to Washington, D.C. the week of September 13, 2003 to speak with U.S. Senators: (Titles at that time)



Mr. Gabriel Makuakane, Royal Order of Kamehameha 1, Ali'i Nui  
Mr. Edward Akana, Royal Order of Kamehameha 1, Ali'i Nui Moku  
Mr. William Souza, Royal Order of Kamehameha 1, Ali'i - Kahuna Kuhikuhi Puuone  
Ms. Margaret Kula Stafford, 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu, Pelekikena  
Mr. Hailama Farden, Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i, Iku Ha'i Nui & Māmakakaua, Ilamaku  
Ms. Marguerite Kealanahale, Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i, Iku Naha Lani  
Ms. June Mikala Kalepa, Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i, Mamo Hanohano  
Ms. EiRayna Kaleipolihale Adams, Māmakakaua – Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors, Kuhina Nui  
Ms. Elsie Sarah Kawaonahaleopa'i'i Durante, Māmakakaua – Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors, Hope Kuhina Nui

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*Time Frame: 1921 – 1940*

Ms. Dreana Kalili, KAMHCC  
*Time Frame: 1881 – 1900*

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*Time Frame: 1900 – 1920*

Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler, Curator  
Smithsonian National Museum of  
Natural History  
*Contributed information on Queen  
Kapi'olani's gift of canoe to  
National Museum*

*Continued...*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

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Ms. Haunani Yap  
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*Researcher*

*See photos of OHA Staff and  
KAMHCC Members on next page.*

*Note: at time of publishing, we did  
not have pictures available for  
Kealani Kimball, Raymond Carreira  
III or Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler.*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Photos of Volunteer Researchers and Office of Hawaiian Affairs Staff



Martha Ross  
OHA DC Bureau Chief



Julie Coleson  
OHA DC Bureau Assistant



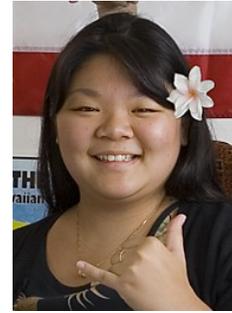
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At Left: Members of the Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club, including volunteer researchers Tim Johnson (standing, far right) and Darlene Butts (front row, second from left).

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

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  - Full Trip Duration: April 12, 1887 – July 26, 1887
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  - Full Trip Duration: February 1, 1893 – April 7, 1893
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  - Full Trip Duration: December 5, 1896 – August 2, 1898

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter VI 1901 – 1922

Section 1: Pages 32-33

Robert William Kalanihiapo Wilcox served as Congressional Delegate for Territory of Hawai'i

- Dates in Washington, D.C.: December 15, 1900 – March 1903 (further research in progress)
- Full Duration of Trip: November 6, 1900 – March 1903; (further research in progress)

## Chapter VI 1901 – 1922

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Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole served as Congressional Delegate for the Territory of Hawai'i

- Dates in Washington, D.C.: March 1903 – January 1922 (further research in progress)
- Full Trip Duration: 1903 – 1922 (further research in progress)

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# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chronological List of Hawaiian Ali'i & Congressional Delegates

| <u>Name of Ali'i:</u>   | <u>Term:</u>   |
|---|--|
| Kamehameha I  | All but Kaua'i 1795 <sup>1</sup> – 1810 <sup>2</sup><br>All Islands 1810 – 1819 <sup>3</sup> |
| Kamehameha II (Liholiho)<br>Queen Victoria Kamāmalu   | May 1819 – July 1824 <sup>4</sup>  |
| Queen Ka'ahumanu (Kuhina Nui)   | May 1819 – July 1832 <sup>5</sup>  |
| Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli)  | June 1825 <sup>6</sup> – December 1854 <sup>7</sup>  |
| Kinau (Kuhina Nui)  | July 1832 <sup>8</sup> – April 1839 <sup>9</sup>   |
| Kamehameha IV (Alexander Liholiho)<br>Queen Emma Rooke  | December 1854 – November 1863 <sup>10</sup>  |
| Kamehameha V (Lot Kapuaiwa)   | November 1863 – December 1872 <sup>11</sup>  |
| William Charles Lunalilo  | January 1873 – February 1874 <sup>12</sup>   |
| David La'amea Kalākaua<br>Queen Julia Kapi'olani  | February 1874 <sup>13</sup> – January 1891 <sup>14</sup>                                     |
| Lydia Lili'uokalani   | January 1891 <sup>15</sup> – January 1893 <sup>16</sup>                                      |
| <b><u>Other Ali'i or Ali'i Heirs:</u></b>   |  |
| Victoria Ka'iulani Cleghorn   | Princess, successor to Queen Lili'uokalani <sup>17</sup>                                     |
| David Kawānanakoa   | Prince, named 3 <sup>rd</sup> in line to the Throne by Queen Lili'uokalani <sup>18</sup>     |
| Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole   | Prince, named 4 <sup>th</sup> in line to the Throne by Queen Lili'uokalani <sup>19</sup>     |
| <b><u>Congressional Delegates:</u></b> (Source: <i>Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774 – 2005</i> . U.S. Government Printing Office, 2005) |  |
| Robert William Wilcox   | Lincoln Roy McCandless   |
| Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole   | Samuel Wilder King   |
| Henry Alexander Baldwin   | Joseph Rider Farrington  |
| William Paul Jarrett  | Mary E. Pruett Farrington  |
| Victor Stewart Kaleoaloha Houston   | John Anthony Burns   |

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter III 1841 – 1860

### Section 1:

Diplomatic travel undertaken by Timothy Ha'alilio, a chief, at the request of King Kamehameha III

#### Approximate Dates of Travel

Dates Spent in Washington, D.C.: December 5-Unknown, 1842  
(Further research in progress)

Full Trip Duration: July 8, 1842 – early 1845

(Ha'alilio passed away in the latter part of his mission.)<sup>20</sup>



#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian Leader or Representative:

Timothy Ha'alilio, private secretary and Minister Plenipotentiary<sup>21</sup>

(a diplomatic representative ranking below an ambassador but having full governmental power and authority) to Kamehameha III

#### Organization / Affiliation:

Kingdom of Hawai'i, private secretary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli)

*Note: S.M. Kamakau's Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii describes Ha'alilio as a chief.*

#### Purpose of Mission:

To secure recognition of the Hawaiian Kingdom as sovereign and independent by the United States of America.

#### Accompaniment:

Rev. William Richards

Sir George Simpson

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- July 18, 1842: Departed Hawai'i for Mazatlan, Mexico, aboard the *Shaw*.<sup>22</sup> From Mazatlan, they traveled to Vera Cruz, and from there to New Orleans.<sup>23</sup>
- They arrived in Washington on December 5<sup>24</sup> and "had several interviews with Secretary of State Daniel Webster..."<sup>25</sup>

*"Richards and Ha'alilio sailed from Lahaina on July 18, 1842, and arrived in Washington on the 5th of December. Richards was not an entire stranger in that city, and had some friends there on whom he could rely for advice and for introduction to officials. The Hawaiian envoys were introduced to various senates and representatives, and through Representative Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts obtained their first interview with Secretary of State Webster on December 7th. In his journal, Richards said of this interview: 'We introduced our subject, and he appeared to know little about the islands or Mr. Brinsmade but said he would have the correspondence looked up and would allow me to see the whole, directing us to call again in two days.' On the 9th, Richards called again to see Secretary Webster, who 'was busy and sent his apology,' but in the evening of that day he had a 'pleasant visit and free talk' with the secretary." Webster requested that the delegation write him a letter articulating the wants of the Hawaiian Kingdom.<sup>26</sup>*

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- December 8: Met with former president and then-Congressman John Quincy Adams.<sup>27</sup>
- December 14, 1842: Correspondence delivered to U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster.<sup>28</sup>
- December 19, 1842: Secretary Webster responds, communicating President Tyler's recognition of the Hawaiian Kingdom.<sup>29</sup>
- December 23: the delegation finds that their letter has not been "read with care." Richards meets a friend in Congress and expresses the willingness of the Hawai'i delegation to request protectorate status from Great Britain.<sup>30</sup>
- December 27: Accompanied by Secretary Webster's son, they met the President and Cabinet members at the White House.<sup>31</sup>
- December 29: Richards and Ha'alilio carry rewritten letter to Secretary Webster, and listen to the Secretary's reply, which was sent to them on December 30th.<sup>32</sup>

### Itinerary (Current):

- Secretary Webster's house was demolished and the site is now the Washington, D.C. headquarters for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.  
*"The rich history of the U.S. Chamber building traces itself back to one of the 19th century's greatest thinkers, Daniel Webster. In 1841, friends of Webster purchased a three-and-a-half story home on the ground now occupied by the U.S. Chamber building. Webster's home was the site of a number of historic events, including final negotiations with Great Britain over Maine's boundaries that resulted in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. In 1849, Webster sold his house to the prominent Washingtonian W.W. Corcoran, whose art collection today remains close by. Several other dignitaries lived in Webster's former home over the years before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce ultimately purchased the land. It broke ground in 1922, having selected Cass Gilbert, designer of the Supreme Court Building and the Treasury Annex in Washington, D.C., and one of the most renowned architects of the day, to design a building to reflect the organization's prestigious mission."*<sup>33</sup>  
Current address is US Chamber of Commerce, 1615 H Street NW, Washington DC.
- The Department of State building was demolished in 1866 to make possible the expansion of the Department of the Treasury Building. Today the north wing of the Treasury stands where Richards, Ha'alilio and Secretary Webster once met.<sup>34</sup>  
The U.S. Treasury's address is 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
- The White House continues to reside at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

**Lodging (Historical):** Further research in progress.

**Lodging (Current):** Further research in progress.

**Other details:** Further research in progress.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter IV 1861 – 1880

### Section 1:

Diplomatic travel by Queen Consort Emma Rooke to meet with President Andrew Johnson

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: August 13 – 20, 1866

Full Trip Duration: May 6 – October 22, 1866

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Queen Consort Emma Rooke<sup>35</sup>

#### Organization / Affiliation:

Hawaiian Ali'i, Queen Consort of Hawai'i, wife of Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV

#### Purpose of Mission:

Queen Emma met with President Andrew Johnson.

#### Accompaniment:

Charles Hopkins, Hawaiian Minister of the Interior, to be the Queen's secretary & aide

John Welsh: the Queen's manservant

Chevalier: a Swiss maid who joined Emma's accompaniment in England

Miss Torbert & Miss Spurgeon

*Note: this is a list of the Queen's accompaniment during the U.S. leg of her tour. This list does not include members of her entourage who traveled with her to Europe, but did not join her in the United States.*<sup>36</sup>

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- May 6: Queen Emma left Honolulu harbor for England.<sup>37</sup>
- August 8: Queen Emma arrived in New York aboard the *Java*, after leaving Queenstown Ireland nine days earlier.<sup>38</sup>
- Queen Emma traveled from New York to Washington, D.C. aboard a special train provided by the U.S. Government on August 13. The Queen was received that evening by the President in the Red Room of the White House.<sup>39</sup> This was the first White House State Dinner held in honor of a visiting monarch.<sup>40</sup> (See Illustrations Section page 38 for historical photos of the White House. See page 39 of the Illustrations Section for photos of the Red Room and the White House State Dining Room.)
- Queen Emma attended a state dinner in her honor, where she dined with the first lady, Eliza Johnson.

*"In her triumph, Eliza began to attend more White House events. The first state dinner in honor of visiting royalty was for Queen Emma of Hawai'i. Eliza greeted the queen standing, but had to be seated in a chair as she greeted the rest of the guests that night."*<sup>41</sup>



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- August 20: After her visit to the White House, Queen Emma left to see Niagara Falls and Montreal. She returned to Honolulu on October 22, 1866.<sup>42</sup>

## *Itinerary (Current):*

The White House continues to reside at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

*Lodging (Historical):* Further research in progress.

*Lodging (Current):* Further research in progress.

*Other details:* Further research in progress.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter IV 1861 – 1880

### Section 2:

Diplomatic Mission led by King David Kalākaua  
(Picture with President Grant in 1874)



### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: December 12-23, 1874

Full Trip Duration: November 17, 1874 – February 20, 1875

### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

King David Kalākaua

### Organization / Affiliation:

Hawaiian Ali'i, King of Hawai'i

### Purpose of Mission:

King Kalākaua visited Washington, D.C. to aid in the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

### Accompaniment:

John O. Dominis, Governor of O'ahu

J.M. Kapena, Governor of Maui

H.A. Pierce, U.S. Minister Resident at the Hawaiian Islands

Colonel W.M. Wharry, U.S. Aide to General Schofield

Lieutenant Commander W.H. Whiting

Colonel Hubbard, Aide to Governor Booth

Mr. Irving, American Press Association – San Francisco

T.H. Goodman

Chief Justice Elisha Hunt Allen, Hawai'i Supreme Court

Commissioner Carter, Merchant – C. Brewer & Co.

### Itinerary (Historical):

- “In Hawaii, Kalakaua’s birthday, November 16, had been declared a day of public thanksgiving and prayer. At a service in Kawaiahao Church, the king gave a farewell address preceding his departure for the United States. He declared that he was making this journey ‘in the endeavor to forward the best interest of you, my people’; he referred to the need of a reciprocity treaty ‘to ensure our material prosperity, and I believe that if such a Treaty can be secured, the beneficial effects will be soon apparent to all classes, and our nation, under its reviving influences, will grow again.’”<sup>43</sup>
- “On the following day, Kalakaua went on board the *U.S.S. Benicia*, and for the next three months he and his suite were guests of the American government and people. With him were Governor John O. Dominis of Oahu, Governor John M. Kapena of Maui, and United States Minister Pierce, invited by the king to accompany him. This was the first king to visit the United States and he received all the honors and courtesies that a friendly and democratic people could bestow. At San Francisco the royal party was ceremoniously received with

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

salutes from the forts and vessels of war, and with a demonstration of high honor. Kalakaua was greeted by General John M. Schofield on behalf of the American government and by Mayor James Otis on behalf of the city. For a week the king enjoyed the hospitality of the California metropolis, then continued his journey by railroad, arriving at Washington on December 12.”<sup>44</sup>

- The King and his entourage came in via train, Engine No. 9, from Pittsburgh and Baltimore. At Baltimore, some of the U.S. officials and military joined the party as they made their way into Washington. “An official welcoming party, consisting of the secretaries of state, war, and navy, and Minister Allen, met the train ten miles out of Washington and accompanied the king into the capital.”<sup>45</sup>
- They arrived in Washington, D.C. at 11:28 am and a procession was held along B Street, 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Pennsylvania Avenue en route to The Arlington Hotel. *(See Illustrations Section page 42 for photos of the old Arlington Hotel.)*
- “The next ten days were filled with a round of official entertainment, highlighted by a state dinner divine by President Grant in the king’s honor, a presidential reception that was ‘conceded to have been the most brilliant state reception that has ever taken place in Washington,’ and a reception by the Congress in joint session.”<sup>46</sup> *(See Illustrations Section page 40 for a historical rendering of Kalākaua meeting President Grant in the Blue Room of the White House, from “Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Almanac”.)*
- The reception held in honor of King Kalākaua by President Ulysses S. Grant at the Executive Mansion (the White House) was attended by members of the U.S. Executive Cabinet, U.S. Supreme Court Justices, foreign ministers, officers of the army and navy, members of Congress, and other distinguished citizens. There were a total of 36 guests present.
- King Kalākaua departed Washington DC on December 23.<sup>47</sup>

### Itinerary (Current):

The White House is still located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

### Lodging (Historical):

First floor of The Arlington Hotel – Lafayette Square, across from the White House.  
*(See Illustrations Section page 42 for historical photos of the old Arlington Hotel)*

### Lodging (Current):

Veterans’ Affairs Headquarters – “VA’s Headquarters Building site across Lafayette Square from the White House in Washington, D.C. came with a great history. Prior to 1869, the grand town homes of high government officials and Presidents James Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison were located there. In 1869, following the razing of some of the homes, the **Arlington Hotel** was erected. One of the most celebrated and exclusive hotels in the country, it catered to the rich, the congressional, and the diplomatic sets. Every President from Grant to McKinley stayed there awaiting their inauguration. When it was torn down in 1912 to make way for an even grander hotel project that bankrupted, the site remained an unsightly mud hole for six years. In 1918, a speculative office building was built, and the Treasury Department finally bought it for their veterans’ programs that eventually became the VA.”<sup>48</sup>

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Other Details:

During the visit to Washington, the King, before meeting with President Grant, lamented the fact that he had contracted a cold while traveling.

On the US Department of State website, the page detailing "Visits to the U.S. by Foreign Heads of State and Government -- 1874-1939" describes King David Kalākaua's visit as the "First visit by a foreign Chief of State or Head of Government."

(See: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/34912.htm>)

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter V 1881 – 1900

### Section 1:

Diplomatic mission led by Dr. John Mott-Smith, appointed by King David Kalākaua

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: 1882; (Further research in progress)  
Full Trip Duration: October 1882 – May 1883 (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead 1989)

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Doctor John Mott-Smith



#### Organization/ Affiliation:

August 26, 1882 - King David Kalākaua appointed Dr. Mott-Smith to travel to Washington DC to assist Elisha Hunt Allen with the Reciprocity Treaty (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead 1989).

#### Purpose of Mission:

Mott-Smith was sent to assist Elisha Hunt Allen and the Hawaii Legation with work on the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1882 (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989).

#### Accompaniment:

Further research in progress.

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- According to Kuykendall, on his way to Washington, D.C. Dr. Mott-Smith spent time in San Francisco, Portland and St. Louis, working on behalf of the Reciprocity Treaty (Kuykendall, 1967).
- Immediately after his arrival, Dr. Mott-Smith attended a reception where he met with Elisha Hunt Allen (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989). After considering the political climate in Washington and the prospects for renewing the Reciprocity Treaty, it was decided by Allen and Mott-Smith that nothing would be done with regard to the treaty until Congress reconvened after the holidays (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989).
- While attending a reception at the White House on January 1, 1883, Allen suffered a heart attack and died in the cloak room (Krout, 1908). Henry Augustus Pierce Carter was sent to replace Allen and arrived in Washington, D.C. in March 1883 (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989).
- When Congress reconvened in 1883, several Senators adamantly spoke out against the Reciprocity Treaty, including Senator Morrill of Vermont who authored a joint resolution to terminate the treaty. After numerous “closed-door” meetings with senators, lobbyists and other sugar-growers, Mott-Smith and Carter were successful in renewing the treaty. Facing the 1884 elections, both representatives saw an opportunity to solidify the treaty with the existing administration before a potentially new “anti-treaty” president took office. Mott-Smith and Carter met with President Chester Arthur who agreed to propose an extension of

## **Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1**

the treaty. The proposal was made on the condition that Pearl Harbor would be made completely available to the U.S. Navy (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989).

- The Reciprocity Treaty, without a clause granting exclusive use of Pearl Harbor only to the United States, was renewed in December of 1884. In 1887, the United States amended the treaty to include the clause of exclusive use of Pearl Harbor to the United States, to propose to the Kingdom of Hawaii. (LeCroix & Grandy, 1997)
- As the negotiations concluded, Mott-Smith was called to San Francisco by Charles Reed Bishop to attend his wife, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who underwent surgery there. After the surgery, Mott-Smith returned to Honolulu to report the events in Washington to the King. (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989)
- The Bishops returned from San Francisco to Honolulu the first week of June, 1884, and Princess Pauahi Bishop died in October of 1884 (Krout, 1908).

**Itinerary (Current):** Further research in progress.

### **Lodging (Historical):**

Dr. Mott-Smith's residence was located at 1820 Eye Street, NW (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989).

### **Lodging (Current):**

No listing was found for a business at 1820 Eye Street NW, but it is near the Farragut West Metro Station, and across the street from the International Center located at 1825 Eye Street, NW.

### **Other Details:**

Elisha Hunt Allen was first sent to Washington, D.C. by Kamehameha III in 1851 to explore the possibility of annexation with U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster. He was sent to Washington, D.C. again in 1864 and in 1874. Allen was officially appointed as a Minister Plenipotentiary (a diplomatic representative ranking below an ambassador but having full governmental power and authority) of Hawai'i in 1877. (Day, 1984; Gibson & Lawhead, 1989)

*Citation Note: Unless otherwise noted, information for this section was obtained primarily from sources listed as endnotes # 49 and # 50.*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter V 1881 – 1900

### Section 2:

Diplomatic travel led by Queen Julia Kapi'olani to attend Queen Victoria's Jubilee in England

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: May 3 - May 7, 1887

Full Trip Duration: April 12, 1887 – July 26, 1887

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Queen Consort Julia Kapi'olani



#### Organization / Affiliation:

Hawaiian Ali'i, Queen Consort of Hawai'i, wife of King David Kalākaua

#### Purpose of Mission:

Queen Kapi'olani led the journey to Great Britain to celebrate the 50-year reign of Queen Victoria. On their way to England, the entourage made several stops in the United States before departing across the Atlantic to Great Britain. While in Washington, they visited and dined with President Grover Cleveland and the First Lady, went sightseeing and visited the residence of George Washington at Mount Vernon.<sup>51</sup>

#### Accompaniment:

Princess Lydia Lili'uokalani

Lieutenant-General John O. Dominis, Governor of O'ahu

Colonel C.P. Iaukea

Colonel J.H. Boyd

Attendants

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- April 12 1887 – Departed Honolulu on the steamship *Australia* bound for San Francisco.<sup>52</sup>
- Queen Kapi'olani traveled from San Francisco to Baltimore by train, and in Baltimore met Hawaiian Minister Carter and representatives from the U.S. government.
- “Queen Kapiolani, of the Hawaiian Islands, and her party arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot by the train from the West at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. According to the program announced in the Washington Post, a reception committee, composed of Mr. Carter, Hawaiian Minister, Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department, and Lieut. Rogers, of the Navy, went to Baltimore to meet the royal visitors.”<sup>53</sup>
- Queen Kapi'olani arrived in Washington on May 3.<sup>54</sup> Once the Queen arrived at the Arlington Hotel, she was greeted by Mr. Preston, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.
- Also on that day, Queen Kapi'olani called on President Cleveland, visited the Deaf and Dumb College (*presently Gallaudet University in Washington DC*) and spent time meeting with the student body.<sup>55</sup>

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

- On May 4, Queen Kapi'olani was met by Chief Clerk Brown from the Department of State, Captain Taylor of the army, and Lieutenant Rodgers of the navy, who escorted her, via carriage, to the White House. She was met at the steps of the White House by the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, who escorted her inside. There she met President Cleveland and the First Lady in the Blue Room, where others soon joined them. They walked to the White House balcony facing the south grounds, making conversation about numerous subjects, including the flowers on the grounds. Princess Lili'uokalani and Curtis Iaukea served as interpreters for the President and the Queen. After their meeting, which lasted about fifteen minutes, the Queen and her party departed for Arlington Hotel. After lunch, Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the hotel to invite the Queen to dine at the White House that Friday.<sup>56</sup>
- Around 3pm the Queen and her party went on a drive to see the Washington sights, including the Washington Monument and the Capitol. The drive ended at the Hawaiian Legation, located on 1330 L Street NW, where they attended a dinner hosted by Minister Carter. At midnight the Queen and her party were driven back to the Arlington Hotel.<sup>57</sup>
- The State Dinner later that week at the White House was hosted by President Cleveland and the First Lady, and included U.S. Secretary of State Endicott, the Hawaiian Minister to the U.S., Henry A.P. Carter, General Albert Pike and thirteen members of the Supreme Council, 33<sup>rd</sup> degree, Scottish Rite.
- May 6: The Queen visited the residence of George and Martha Washington, at Mt. Vernon and spent the evening at dinner with the President & members of the Cabinet.
- On May 7, the Queen surveyed the Treasury Department, walking through the building with Hawaiian and U.S. government officials. At 2:00 pm that same day, she departed Washington, D.C. for Boston and New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad.<sup>58</sup>
- Queen Kapiolani returned to Hawai'i on July 26, 1887.<sup>59</sup>

### Itinerary (Current):

- The White House is still located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.
- The residence of George Washington still exists at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

### Lodging (Historical):

The Arlington Hotel – Lafayette Square, across from the White House. (See *Illustrations Section* page 42 for historical photos of the old Arlington Hotel.)

### Lodging (Current):

Veterans' Affairs Headquarters – "VA's Headquarters Building site across Lafayette Square from the White House in Washington, D.C. came with a great history. Prior to 1869, the grand town homes of high government officials and Presidents James Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison were located there. In 1869, following the razing of some of the homes, the **Arlington Hotel** was erected. One of the most celebrated and exclusive hotels in the country, it catered to the rich, the congressional, and the diplomatic sets. Every President from Grant to McKinley stayed there awaiting their inauguration. When it was torn down in 1912 to make way for an even grander hotel project that bankrupted, the site remained an unsightly mud hole for six years. In 1918, a speculative office building was built, and the Treasury Department finally bought it for their veterans' programs that eventually became the VA."<sup>60</sup>

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

### Other details:

Upon their return from Europe, Queen Kapi'olani and her entourage stopped again in Washington, D.C. At that time, they toured the National Museum, later to become the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History. As a result of that visit, Queen Kapi'olani gifted the museum with a Hawaiian outrigger canoe to add to their collection.

According to a newspaper article written some years later (a Washington Post newspaper article, written in 1897), "ex-Queen Liliuokalani was asked yesterday if she remembered this craft of her royal sister-in-law and answered that she did most distinctly; and even related the circumstances which lead to the boat being given to the museum.

'I accompanied Queen Kapiolani on her visit to England in 1887,' said the ex-Queen, 'and on our return we stopped for some time in this city. One day I accompanied the Queen and her party, consisting of Col. Boyd, Col. Tankea, and General Dominis to the museum. After looking around the different apartments, the curator showed us a boat, something like a canoe, with a man at the bow, and asked the Queen if our canoes were like that in Hawaii. The Queen said yes, and that she would be pleased to contribute one to the museum on her return to her own country.'"

The article describes the canoe as follows: "The royal yacht of Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii is in the National Museum and may be passed and re-passed without attracting the notice of the sight-seeker. High against the eastern wall it was placed and from the floor little can be seen except the small sail of straw. This royal boat was once a log, and with rude instruments was hollowed into the semblance of a canoe, making a craft eighteen feet long and but eighteen inches wide. It is in such a boat that the Hawaiians sailed from the western islands in the Pacific to their new home on the Samoan Islands.

The little craft is what is known as an outrigger canoe, and has a small float extended on arms from either side of the canoe. This plan renders it impossible for the boat to be upset. The sail is of the rudest kind, made of plaited straw, supported on rudely hewn masts. In the boat is a gourd to be used for bailing out the water and also a net with which to catch fish." <sup>61</sup> (See the *Illustrations Section page 41 for the original article, reprinted from the Washington Post archives.*)

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter V 1881 – 1900

### Section 3:

Diplomatic travel of Princess Lydia Lili'uokalani while accompanying Queen Julia Kapi'olani (see Section 2)

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: May 3 - May 7, 1887

Full Trip Duration: April 12, 1887 - July 26, 1887<sup>62</sup>

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Princess Lydia Lili'uokalani

#### Organization / Affiliation:

Heir to the throne of Hawai'i and wife of General John Dominis.  
Sister of King David Kalākaua<sup>63</sup>

#### Purpose of Mission:

To attend the Queen Victoria of England's Jubilee Celebration.<sup>64</sup>

#### Accompaniment:

Her husband, Lieutenant General John O. Dominis, Governor of the Island of O'ahu  
Queen Kap'iolani, wife of Kalākaua the reigning King  
Queen Kapi'olani's four attendants  
Colonel C. P. Iaukea, attendants / valets  
Colonel J. H. Boyd, attendants / valets.

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- They departed on the steamship *Australia*.<sup>65</sup> They stopped off in San Francisco for a week where Lili'uokalani tended her sick husband and became acquainted with Princess Meotia and Princess Ari'i Manihinihi of Tahiti. They passed through Sacramento where most of them experienced snow for the first time. By train, they headed for the Great Salt Lake in Utah where they met with prominent elders of the Mormon Church. They passed through both Chicago and Pennsylvania and arrived at Washington, D.C.
- In Washington, D.C. they met with President Cleveland and his wife. They attended different social events and were introduced to prominent U.S. Government officials, including General Albert Pike of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Degree of the Scottish Rite. The Queen and her entourage returned to Chicago, then traveled to New York to depart for England, where they attended the Queen's Jubilee.<sup>66</sup>
- As previously noted, Lili'uokalani's Washington DC travel dates were May 3 – May 7, 1887.<sup>67, 68</sup>

#### Itinerary (Current):

The White House continues to reside at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.



# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Lodging (Historical):

Lili'uokalani and her entourage lodged at the Arlington Hotel <sup>69</sup> while in Washington, D.C. (*See Illustrations Section page 42 for photos of the old Arlington Hotel.*)

## Lodging (Current):

Veterans' Affairs Headquarters – “VA’s Headquarters Building site across Lafayette Square from the White House in Washington, D.C. came with a great history. Prior to 1869, the grand town homes of high government officials and Presidents James Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison were located there. In 1869, following the razing of some of the homes, the **Arlington Hotel** was erected. One of the most celebrated and exclusive hotels in the country, it catered to the rich, the congressional, and the diplomatic sets. Every President from Grant to McKinley stayed there awaiting their inauguration. When it was torn down in 1912 to make way for an even grander hotel project that bankrupted, the site remained an unsightly mud hole for six years. In 1918, a speculative office building was built, and the Treasury Department finally bought it for their veterans programs that eventually became VA.” <sup>70</sup>

*Other Details:* Further research in progress.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter V 1881 – 1900

### Section 4:

Diplomatic mission led by Prince David Kawānanakoa, appointed by Queen Lili'uokalani

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: February 17 – Unknown, 1893  
(Further research in progress)

Full Trip Duration: February 1, 1893 – April 7, 1893

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Prince David Kawānanakoa



#### Organization / Affiliation:

Hawaiian Ali'i; Kawānanakoa is the son of Princess Kekaulike, and nephew of Queen Kapi'olani, who was the wife of King David Kalākaua.

#### Purpose of Mission:

Queen Lili'uokalani commissioned Paul Neumann and Prince David Kawānanakoa to Washington to negotiate the withdrawal of the proposed Annexation Treaty. Lorrin Thurston, William Castle, William Wilder, Charles Carter and Joseph Marsden were also in Washington to urge President-elect Cleveland to annex Hawai'i. Mr. Neumann was also to deliver a letter from the Queen to the President in which she asked for his "friendly assistance in gathering redress for a wrong which we claim has been done to us, under color of the assistance of the naval forces of the United States in a friendly port." <sup>71</sup>

#### Accompaniment: <sup>72, 73</sup>

The Honorable Paul Neumann

(former Attorney General, personal attorney for Queen Lili'uokalani)

E.C. MacFarlane

Ned MacFarlane (brother of E.C. MacFarlane, met party in Washington)

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- February 1 - the party left Honolulu for San Francisco on the *S.S. Australia*. The day before, Neumann was granted power of attorney by Lili'uokalani. <sup>74</sup>
- February 17 – the party arrived in Washington and immediately learned that the five commissioners from the Provisional Government had already signed a treaty of annexation. The same treaty had already been approved by Secretary of State John W. Foster, and outgoing President Harrison had transmitted the treaty to the Senate for approval. Neumann and Kawānanakoa immediately set out for New York to meet with Mr. O'Brien, the personal secretary of President-elect Cleveland, to present the Queen's cause. <sup>75</sup>
- February 21 – Neumann met with Secretary Foster.

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

- March 8 - Princess Ka'iulani, cousin of Prince Kawānanakoa, traveled from England (where she attended school) to Washington, D.C.
- March 9 – President Cleveland withdrew the treaty for annexation. The President sent a telegraph to James H. Blount requesting him to travel to Hawai'i to observe the political situation in Honolulu.<sup>76</sup>
- March 11 – Ned MacFarlane met his brother, Neumann and Kawānanakoa in Washington.<sup>77</sup>
- April 7 – Neumann, Kawānanakoa, and MacFarlane arrive in Honolulu. (*Iaukea, Curtis P., 1988 and Lili'uokalani, Diary (Jan. 1, 1893 – Dec. 31, 1893)*)

**Itinerary (Current):** Further research in progress.

**Lodging (Historical):** Further research in progress.

**Lodging (Current):** Further research in progress.

### **Other Details:**

On February 10, Lili'uokalani wrote that the ship *Mariposa* had arrived in Honolulu and brought news that President Cleveland had received communications from the Queen and decided against entertaining any audiences with the “missionary” commissioners from Honolulu. Upon receiving the letter from the Queen, President Cleveland decided to hear from Neumann and Kawānanakoa before making a decision on the treaty. (*Iaukea, Curtis P., 1988 and Lili'uokalani, Diary (Jan. 1, 1893 – Dec. 31, 1893)*)

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter V 1881 – 1900

### Section 5:

Diplomatic mission led by Princess Victoria Kawēkiu Lunalilo  
Kalaninuiahilapalapa Ka'ulani Cleghorn

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: March 8 – 18, 1893 <sup>78, 79</sup>

Full Trip Duration: February 1893 – late March / early April, 1893

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Princess Victoria Kawēkiu Lunalilo Kalaninuiahilapalapa  
Ka'ulani Cleghorn

#### Organization/ Affiliation:

Heir-apparent to the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom  
(Named by Queen Lili'uokalani on March 9, 1891) <sup>80</sup>

#### Purpose of Mission:

Following the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani, members of Hawai'i's provisional government presented a treaty to President Benjamin Harrison proposing the annexation of Hawai'i. The representatives of the provisional government sought to take advantage of President Harrison's annexationist inclination in the last days of his administration.

Upon learning of this, Princess Ka'ulani (with the support of her guardian, Theo Davies) traveled to Washington, D.C. in February of 1893 from England, where she had been attending school, to prevent the passage of the Annexation Treaty. In a statement released to the London press prior to her departure, the Princess outlined her purpose: "to plead for my throne, my nation and my flag". <sup>81</sup> Paul Neumann (attorney for Queen Lili'uokalani), accompanied by Prince David Kawānanakoa, also traveled to Washington on behalf of the Queen to try to achieve the same objective.

Ultimately, the treaty was withdrawn by President Grover Cleveland (on the fifth day after his inauguration) and former Congressman James H. Blount was dispatched to Hawai'i on a mission to investigate the overthrow and general situation in Honolulu. <sup>82</sup>

#### Accompaniment:

Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus H. Davies (guardians & chaperones) <sup>83</sup>

Alice Davies (daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Davies)

Miss Whartoff (a companion/maid)

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- March 8 – Princess Ka'ulani arrived in Washington, D.C. via train from New York and checked into the Arlington Hotel.
- March 9 – President Cleveland sent a message to Congress withdrawing the Annexation Treaty.



## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

- March 10 – Princess Ka'iulani met with World's Fair Commission representatives
- March 13 – In the Blue Room of the White House; Princess Ka'iulani and the Davies were received by President Grover Cleveland & Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland.<sup>84, 85</sup> Upon her return to the Arlington Hotel, Princess Ka'iulani spoke with reporters.<sup>86</sup>
- March 14 – Aboard the *Dale*; a luncheon and entertainment for Princess Ka'iulani and her traveling party.<sup>87</sup>
- March 15 – The National Geographic Society hosted a gala in honor of Princess Ka'iulani.<sup>88</sup>
- Before departing from Washington DC, Princess Ka'iulani met with senators and the French Ambassador, and was the guest of honor at a benefit hosted by a Women's Suffrage Association.<sup>89, 90</sup>

### Itinerary (Current):

1. The White House – same historic location, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
2. The *Dale*, a receiving ship, was docked at the Washington Navy Yard in SE.
3. The National Geographic Society was then housed near The White House, however, the gala was held in a reception room at the Arlington Hotel (see *Lodging (Current)*).
4. Event held at Wimodaughsis Club. ("In 1890, [Emma] Gillett founded the Wimodaughsis, an all-women's club committed to 'helping younger working women further their education.'")<sup>91</sup>

### Lodging (Historical):

The Arlington Hotel – Lafayette Square, across from The White House.<sup>92</sup> She stayed on the southeastern front corner of the second floor, in a room upholstered in dark green. The drawing room of her suite overlooked Vermont Avenue and H Street.<sup>93</sup> (The suite had previously been occupied by French actress Madame Sarah Bernhardt).<sup>94</sup> (See *Illustrations Section page 42 for photos of the old Arlington Hotel.*)

### Lodging (Current):

Veterans' Affairs Headquarters – "VA's Headquarters Building site across Lafayette Square from the White House in Washington, D.C. came with a great history. Prior to 1869, the grand town homes of high government officials and Presidents James Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison were located there. In 1869, following the razing of some of the homes, the **Arlington Hotel** was erected. One of the most celebrated and exclusive hotels in the country, it catered to the rich, the congressional, and the diplomatic sets. Every President from Grant to McKinley stayed there awaiting their inauguration. When it was torn down in 1912 to make way for an even grander hotel project that bankrupted, the site remained an unsightly mud hole for six years. In 1918, a speculative office building was built, and the Treasury Department finally bought it for their veterans' programs that eventually became the VA."<sup>95</sup>

### Other Details:

Princess Ka'iulani and her father, Archibald S. Cleghorn, traveled from England to Hawai'i in October 1897 and stopped briefly in Washington, D.C. to visit Queen Lili'uokalani.<sup>96</sup>

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter V 1881 – 1900

### Section 6:

Diplomatic mission led by Queen Lili'uokalani

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: January 22, 1897<sup>97</sup> – July 21, 1898<sup>98</sup>

Full Trip Duration: December 5, 1896<sup>99</sup> – August 2, 1898<sup>100</sup>

#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Queen Lydia K. Lili'uokalani

#### Organization / Affiliation:

Hawaiian Ali'i; Queen of Hawaii. Wife of General John Dominis.  
Sister of King David Kalākaua.<sup>101</sup>



#### Purpose of Mission:

Queen Lili'uokalani wanted a change in scene and decided to visit family in Boston. While in Boston she received documents and petitions that had been sent by patriotic leagues back in Hawai'i. Her purpose was to present President McKinley with those documents and petitions.<sup>102</sup>

#### Accompaniment:

Mr. Joseph Heleluhe

Captain Palmer

Mrs. Kia Naha'olelua

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- The Queen and her party departed Hawai'i on the steamship *China*.<sup>103</sup> They stopped in San Francisco where they met up with many friends. The Queen continued her journey with Mrs. Kaikilani Graham who happened to be in California at the time, traveling east. They traveled together on the *Sunset Limited* until they reached Washington, D.C., where they parted.
- The Queen went on to Boston, where she stayed with family at the Sterlingworth Cottage. While in Boston the Queen enjoyed the snow, attended All Saints Church, and other social events. After four weeks, on January 22, 1897, the Queen made her way back to Washington, D.C.
- On January 25, the Queen met with President Cleveland at 3:00 pm in the "little Red Reception Room"<sup>104</sup> (on the first floor of the White House<sup>105</sup>) where she personally presented him with documents sent by the Hawai'i Patriotic League. (See *Illustrations Section page 39 for a photo of the Red Room of the White House*.) These documents asked the President to restore Hawai'i's independence. The Queen befriended Senator George C. Perkins and Representative Samuel G. Hilborn. The Queen attended the inauguration of President McKinley and also handed him (McKinley) the documents prepared by the Hawai'i Patriotic League.

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

- The Queen performed many literacy labors while in Washington, and later, on June 17, 1897, officially filed a protest with the State Department in regards to the treaty that ceded Hawaiian lands to the dominion of the United States.<sup>106</sup>
- On July 10, after 6 months, the Queen left for New York where she enjoyed the opera and visited friends. She soon returned to Washington on July 24. On the 26th, she “sent the papers to President McKinley, by the hands of Mr. Joseph Heleluhe, and Captain Palmer, who accompanied him.”<sup>107</sup> On that same day (it appears), she also went to the White House and met with the President in the East Room.<sup>108</sup> After doing so, she returned to Hawai'i on the steamship *S.S. Gaelic*.<sup>109</sup>

### Itinerary (Current):

- The State Department Building of 1897 is now the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.<sup>110</sup>
- The White House is still home to the president of the United States. Social events are still held to honor dignitaries from different countries.

### Lodging (Historical):

- The Queen and her suite lodged at the Shoreham<sup>111</sup> at H & 15<sup>th</sup> Streets NW,<sup>112</sup> for a week in January of 1897, and later lodged with a Mrs. Milmore. (*See Illustrations Section page 43 for a photo of the old Shoreham Hotel*).
- On February 14, the Queen and her suite moved into The Cairo, a large thirteen-story hotel on Q Street NW, staying on the southwest corner of the 10<sup>th</sup> floor.<sup>113</sup> (*See Illustrations Section page 44 for old photos of the Cairo Hotel*). During this time, she attended an Episcopal parish, that of Rev. J.H. Perry (the rector of St. Andrews), which was located on Fourteenth Street.<sup>114</sup> She stayed in Washington, D.C. until July 9, 1897 at which point she left for New York.
- Upon her return to Washington, D.C. from New York on July 24, the Queen was lodged at the Ebbitt House Hotel<sup>115</sup>, which later became Washington's first known saloon.<sup>116</sup> (*See Illustrations Section page 46 for a photo of the old Ebbitt House Hotel*).

### Lodging (Current):

The site of the old **Shoreham Hotel** (H & 15<sup>th</sup> Streets NW) is now occupied by the Hotel Sofitel just off Lafayette Square in NW Washington, D.C. The original Shoreham was built in 1887 and razed in 1929. It was described as “an apartment hotel” utilized by members of Congress from New York and New England.<sup>117</sup>

**The Cairo** (1615 Q Street NW) was constructed in 1894, by Thomas Franklin Schneider. Around the turn of the century, it became known as “The Cairo Hotel”. The centerpiece of the hotel was a marble staircase that curled from the lobby to the building's top level, “so that one could look down through the middle and see straight to the lobby floor from a vertigo-inducing twelve stories.” Originally the hotel had a ballroom, a bowling alley, a billiard room, a coffee shop and a rooftop garden. It received its water supply from an underground spring. The rooftop garden was closed after just three years because people would drop pebbles from the roof's edge down to the street below to frighten carriage horses (and the passengers they were carrying).

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

The building was controversial for a number of reasons, but mostly because of its height (it is still the tallest residential building in Washington, D.C). Neighbors complained that it blocked their light, demanded a “wind test” to assure them that it would not be blown over, and were also very afraid the building was a fire hazard, since it was so high that no fire ladder of the time could reach the top. The building’s height led to the ordinance that has kept much of Washington’s skyline low to this day. Additionally, “one resident reported that the last Queen of Hawaii lived in the Cairo while lobbying the U.S. to reclaim her throne.”<sup>118</sup>

By the 1960’s the hotel was a notorious, run-down brothel. “...wild dogs roamed the hallways, defecating and terrorizing those that dared to remain. The once glamorous address was inhabited by drifters, hookers and junkies, all living among herds of rats, caving floors and desiccated opulence.”<sup>119</sup>

In 1974, the building was purchased and slated for conversion into condominium units. After renovation, it became known as The Cairo Condominiums. While the exterior remained virtually intact through the renovation, the interior was so deteriorated that it had to be gutted to the walls and completely replaced. The building still stands at 1615 Q Street, NW, and the top of the building can be seen from the western side of Dupont Circle, NW. There are apparently many photographs of the original Cairo Hotel in the current condominium’s lobby.

**The Ebbitt House** was built in 1872 and razed in 1926. It was located at 14<sup>th</sup> & F Streets NW. It was elaborately decorated inside and out, and boasted a 25 foot high marble-encrusted lobby and a famous intricately paneled bar.<sup>120</sup>

“The Ebbitt House found its way to what is now the National Press Building at 14th and F Streets, NW. Two saloons co-existed in the Press Building at the time, a Dutch room and an Old English room. During the 1920s, when the Ebbitt moved to a converted haberdashery at 1427 F Street, NW, the legacies of these Dutch and English bars were combined into a single Old Ebbitt Grill.”<sup>121</sup>

### **Other Details:**

What was once St. Andrews Episcopal Church (at 1615 14<sup>th</sup> Street) in northwest Washington, D.C. is presently the John Wesley AME Zion Church, located at the same address.<sup>122</sup> (*See Illustrations Section page 45 for photos of the exterior and interior.*)

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter VI 1901 – 1922

### Section 1:

Robert William Kalanihiapo Wilcox served as Congressional Delegate for Territory of Hawai'i

#### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: December 15, 1900 – March 1903

Full Duration of Trip: November 1900 – March, 1903

Further research in progress.



#### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian leader or representative:

Robert William Kalanihiapo Wilcox

#### Organization / Affiliation:

Delegate, Territory of Hawai'i. Wilcox's mother, Kalua Makoleokalani, was a distant relative of Kaulahea, a king of Maui before the time of Kamehameha.<sup>123</sup> According to another source, Wilcox is directly related to Lonohonuakini, once mō'ī of Maui.<sup>124</sup>

#### Purpose of Mission:

Represented the people of the Territory as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives during the Fifty-sixth Congress and Fifty-seventh Congress.

#### Accompaniment:

Theresa Owana Wilcox (wife)<sup>125</sup>, and their two children  
David Kalauokalani (personal secretary)

#### Itinerary (Historical):

- Wilcox arrived in Washington, D.C. on the morning of December 15th, 1900. He stayed at the Normandie Hotel, located at the corner of 15<sup>th</sup> and I Streets, NW.<sup>126</sup>
- As Hawai'i's congressional delegate, Wilcox served on the following two committees: Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and Private Land Claims.<sup>127</sup> Coinage, Weights and Measures ceased to operate in 1947, due to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.<sup>128</sup> The Committee on Private Land Claims ceased operating in 1911, along with several other committees whose activity had declined over time.<sup>129</sup> Delegate Wilcox's committees met on the Gallery Floor of the Capitol, in rooms numbered 42 and 43.<sup>130</sup> (See Illustrations Section page 47 for a floor plan.)
- In the House of Representatives, Wilcox sat on the side closest to the Eastern Door, in the fourth row from the front, in the third seat from the south. This seat was numbered as "66".<sup>131</sup> (See Illustrations Section page 47 for a U.S. House of Representatives seating chart.)
- Robert Wilcox served as a Territorial Delegate in Washington DC until the end of the fifty-seventh Congress, March 3, 1903.<sup>132</sup>

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

**Itinerary (Current):** Further research in progress.

**Lodging (Historical):**

As noted above, Wilcox stayed at the Normandie Hotel upon his arrival in Washington, D.C. After that, his place of residence was listed as 1807 H Street, NW.<sup>133</sup>

**Lodging (Current):**

The Washington, D.C. offices of the International Wildlife Coalition are presently located at 1807 H Street, NW.

**Other details:** Further research in progress.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Chapter VI 1901 – 1922

### Section 2:

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole served as Congressional Delegate for the Territory of Hawai'i



### Approximate Dates Traveled:

Dates in Washington, D.C.: March 1903 – January 1922  
(Further research in progress)

Full Trip Duration: March 1903 – January 1922 (Further research in progress)

### Name of Ali'i / Native Hawaiian Leader or Representative:

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole

### Organization / Affiliation:

Delegate, Territory of Hawai'i. Queen Lili'uokalani named Kūhiō fourth in line to the throne.<sup>134</sup> He was the youngest son of Kekaulike Kinoiki II and High Chief David Kahalepouli Pi'ikoi. His mother died after he was born, after which he was adopted by Kalākaua's wife, Kapi'olani, (his aunt). When Kalākaua became king in 1874, he gave Kūhiō the title of prince.<sup>135</sup>

### Purpose of Mission:

Represented the people of the Territory as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

### Accompaniment:

Prince Kūhiō's wife

Mrs. Kūhiō's maid

Mr. Morris Keohahalole (Kūhiō's private secretary)<sup>136</sup>

### Itinerary (Historical):

Prince Kūhiō served as a delegate to the US House of Representatives from 1904 until his death in 1922.<sup>137</sup> Throughout the years he frequented many different hotels and residences when Congress was in session. Attached is a spreadsheet recording his days in the Congress. The information on the spreadsheet was obtained from the Congressional Directory from the years 1904-1922. Fortunately the Congressional Directory included the exact addresses of the hotels and places of residence for each of the delegates.

The Clerk of the House published annual lists of expenditures as House Documents within the Congressional Serial Set. One such example used in this research was House Document 235 (61st Congress, 2nd session) for 1909 as found in Congressional Serial Set volume 5831.<sup>138</sup>

Further research done in the US Library of Congress indicates that each month the Clerk of the House issued a check for \$125.00 to Delegate Kalaniana'ole as an allowance for staff payment. Unfortunately, the existing information doesn't give the name of the staff member or members to whom Delegate Kalaniana'ole in turn made the payment.<sup>139</sup>

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

Prince Kūhiō resided in a variety of hotels and residences. Each of the hotels he did stay in is noted for its luxury and extravagance. Many of the hotels are still in existence today, however many others have either been restored, renamed, or totally remodeled. Some of the hotels and other places of interest no longer remain. See following page for a partial listing of this information:

| Place of Residence Then  | Location Now  |
|--|---|
| 1522 K Street, NW  | Pek Consulting LLC.   |
| The Dewey, located at 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW near Thomas Circle.   | Was used in the late 1920's as part of the Salvation Army residence to house over 200 girls. <sup>140</sup> Now the Thomas House Continuing Care Retirement Community. <sup>141</sup>   |
| 1410 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  | Empty Lot in Logan Circle   |
| The Arlington Hotel, Vermont Avenue & I Street; built 1869 – razed 1912. <i>(See Illustrations Section page 42 for photos of the old Arlington Hotel.)</i>   | The site is presently occupied by the Headquarters of the US Veteran's Affairs Office, still on Lafayette Square, just north of the White House.  |
| Congress Hall Hotel; west side of 200 block of New Jersey Avenue SE, <sup>142</sup> close to intersection of New Jersey Avenue & K Street. <i>(See Illustrations Section page 46 for a picture of the Congress Hall Hotel).</i>  | Research indicates that the site of the old hotel may currently be included in the present construction of a Marriott Courtyard Hotel at New Jersey Avenue & K Street. This construction began June 2005.   |
| The Willard Hotel. The hotel was originally The City Hotel at 14 <sup>th</sup> Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, taken over by Henry Willard in the 1850's. The term "lobbyists" was coined by President Grant to refer to power brokers who continually courted him the Willard's lobby. <sup>143</sup> | Today it is the Willard Inter-Continental. The Willard was continually open for business until it was closed down in 1968. It was re-opened in 1986 after extensive renovation. <sup>144</sup> <i>(See Illustrations Section page 49 for photos of the Willard Hotel).</i>      |
| The Shoreham, originally at H & 15 <sup>th</sup> Streets, NW. <sup>145</sup> <i>(See Illustrations Section page 43 for a photo of the original Shoreham Hotel.)</i>  | Hotel Sofitel, still at H and 15 <sup>th</sup> Streets NW, in Washington, D.C.  |
| The Occidental, 515 14 <sup>th</sup> Street NW, east side of the block, apparently also close to the original Ebbitt House Hotel at 14 <sup>th</sup> & F Streets. <sup>146</sup> <i>(See Illustrations Section page 48 for a photo of the Occidental Hotel.)</i>                                     | The hotel itself no longer exists but the Occidental Grill Restaurant is still in business. It was originally the Occidental Restaurant, located in the old Willard Hotel (starting in 1906) which was located at 14 <sup>th</sup> Street & Pennsylvania Avenue. <sup>147</sup> |

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Prince Kuhio Congressional Directory Information, 1903 to 1922

| Year   | Congress / Session | Committees   | Office Address | Office Phone No. | Washington Address     | Washington Location                | Washington Phone No. | Accompany?            |
|--------|--------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Apr-04 | 58th 2nd           | Post-Office & Post-Roads, Territories  | N/A            | N/A              | 1522 K Street          | 1522 K Street                      | N/A                  | Wife                  |
| Jan-05 | 58th 3rd           | Post-Office & Post-Roads, Territories  | N/A            | N/A              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | N/A                  | Wife                  |
| Apr-06 | 59th 1st           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Private Land Claims, Territories                   | N/A            | N/A              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | N/A                  | Alone                 |
| Jan-07 | 59th 2nd           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Private Land Claims, Territories                   | N/A            | N/A              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | Main 2093            | Alone                 |
| Apr-08 | 60th 1st           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Private Land Claims, Territories                   | N/A            | N/A              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | Main 2093            | Wife                  |
| Jan-09 | 60th 2nd           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Private Land Claims                                | N/A            | N/A              | 1410 Massachusetts Ave | 1410 Massachusetts Ave             | N/A                  | Wife and another Lady |
| Mar-09 | 61st 1st           | N/A  | N/A            | N/A              | 1410 Massachusetts     | 1410 Massachusetts                 | N/A                  | Wife                  |
| Apr-10 | 61st 2nd           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Private Land Claims, Territories                   | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | Arlington Hotel        | Vermont and H St.                  | Main 2550            | Wife                  |
| Jan-11 | 61st 3rd           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Private Land Claims, Territories                   | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | Congress Hall          | New Jersey Ave b/w B & C Street SE | Lincoln 2000         | Alone                 |
| May-11 | 62nd 1st           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Territories  | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | Main 5055            | Alone                 |
| Dec-11 | 62nd 2nd           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Territories  | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | Main 5055            | Alone                 |
| Jan-13 | 62nd 3rd           | Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Territories  | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | N/A                    | N/A                                | N/A                  | Another Lady          |
| Apr-13 | 63rd 1st           | N/A  | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Dewey              | 1330 L St. b/w 13th and 14th       | Main 5055            | Wife                  |
| May-14 | 63rd 2nd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Post-Office & Post-Roads, Territories | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | New Willard            | Pennsylvania Ave and 14th Street   | Main 4402            | Alone                 |
| Jan-15 | 63rd 3rd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Post-Office & Post-Roads, Territories | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Shoreham           | Fifteenth and H Streets            | Main 8460            | Alone                 |
| May-16 | 64th 1st           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Post-Office & Post-Roads, Territories | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Shoreham           | Fifteenth and H Streets            | Main 8460            | Alone                 |
| Jan-17 | 64th 2nd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Post-Office & Post-Roads, Territories | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | N/A                    | N/A                                | N/A                  | Alone                 |
| Apr-17 | 65th 1st           | N/A  | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Occidental         | 1411 Pennsylvania                  | Main 6467            | Alone                 |
| Apr-18 | 65th 2nd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Military Affairs, Territories         | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Occidental         | 1411 Pennsylvania Ave              | Main 6467            | Alone                 |
| Jan-19 | 65th 3rd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Military Affairs, Territories         | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Occidental         | 1411 Pennsylvania Ave              | Main 6467            | Alone                 |
| Jul-19 | 66th 1st           | N/A  | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Occidental         | 1411 Pennsylvania Ave              | Main 6467            | Alone                 |
| May-20 | 66th 2nd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Military Affairs, Territories         | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | The Occidental         | 1411 Pennsylvania Ave              | Main 6467            | Alone                 |
| Jan-21 | 66th 3rd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Military Affairs, Territories         | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | Arlington Hotel        | 1205 Vermont Ave                   | N/A                  | Wife                  |
| May-21 | 67th 1st           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Military Affairs, Territories         | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | Arlington Hotel        | 1205 Vermont Ave                   | N/A                  | Wife                  |
| Dec-21 | 67th 2nd           | Agriculture, Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Military Affairs, Territories         | Ofc Bldg 283   | 595              | Arlington Hotel        | 1205 Vermont Ave                   | N/A                  | Wife                  |

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS / ILLUSTRATIONS

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| A 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Engraving from <u>Harper's New Monthly</u><br>The White House North Portico with Carriages<br>A stereo optic slide of the Red Room "about 1895"<br>The White House State Dining Room, circa 1900               |            |
| An engraving of King David Kalākaua meeting President Grant<br>in the Blue Room of the White House, 1874, from<br>"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac"  | Page 40    |
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| The Arlington Hotel (1869), and the parlor of the Arlington<br>Hotel, circa 1900  | Page 42    |
| The original Shoreham Hotel, circa 1890   | Page 43    |
| The Cairo Hotel entryway, lobby and a typical room,<br>all in the early 1900's  | Page 44    |
| St. Andrews Episcopal Church, where Queen Lili'uokalani<br>worshipped while lodging at the Cairo Hotel (now the James<br>Wesley AME Zion Church), and a photograph of the Chancel<br>of St. Andrews Episcopal Church in the early 1900's. | Page 45    |
| The original Ebbitt House Hotel   | Page 46    |
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| Schematics of the U.S. Capitol, showing the committee rooms<br>used by Territorial Delegate Robert Wilcox, and the location<br>of his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives Chamber   | Page 47    |
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# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The White House: Exterior Views

**Below:** A 19<sup>th</sup> Century engraving of The White House from "Harper's New Monthly".  
*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*



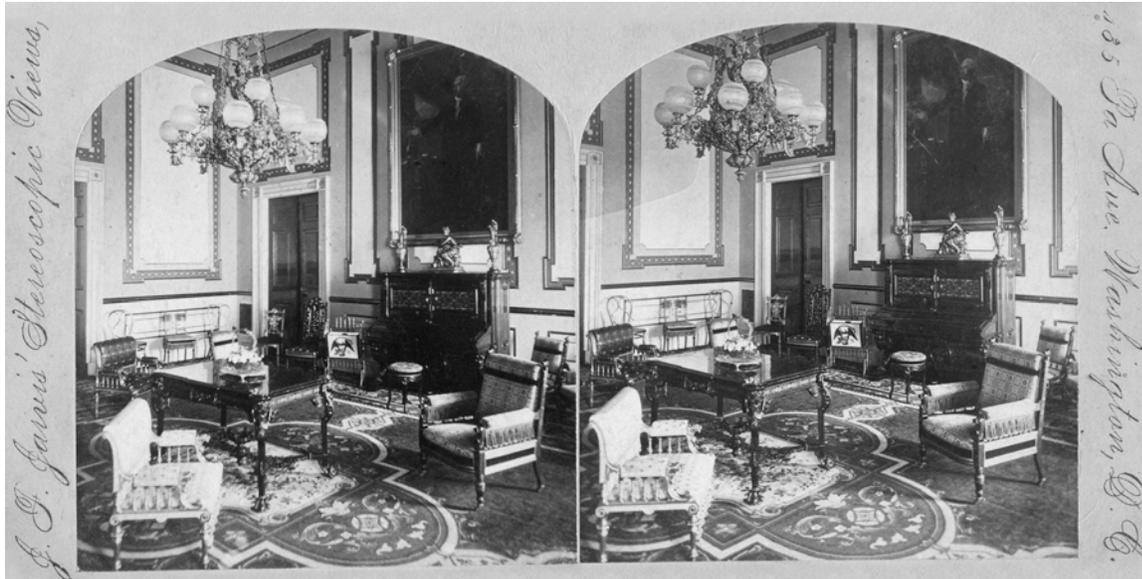
**Below:** The north Portico of the White House in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century.  
*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC*



# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The White House: Interior Views

**Below:** A “stereoscopic” slide, depicting the Red Room of the White House “about 1895”.  
*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*



“The elegance of the Red Room furniture derives from a combination of richly carved and finished woods in characteristic designs such as dolphins, acanthus leaves, lion's heads, and sphinxes. The furniture displays many motifs similar to those of the French pieces now in the Blue Room. Egyptian motifs were extensively used in French Empire furnishings following Napoleon's 1798-99 campaign in Egypt, and many of these same designs were adopted by cabinetmakers working in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The carpet of beige, red and gold is a reproduction of an early 19th-century French Savonnerie carpet in the White House collection; it was made for the room in 1997. The 36-light French Empire chandelier was fashioned from carved and gilded wood in 1805.”

From: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/whtour/red.html>



**At Left:** A rendering of the White House State Dining Room, as it would have been set for a state dinner, in the late 1800's.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Diplomatic Mission of King David Kalākaua, 1874



**Above:** An engraving of King David Kalākaua meeting President Grant in the Blue Room of the White House in 1874, from “Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Almanac”.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*

**Note:** At the top edge of the picture are three captions referencing additional illustrations of the King’s travels. These missing illustrations are yet to be located.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

Re-Print of a Washington Post Archive article:  
"Kapiolani's Odd Craft", published July 1, 1897

KAPIOLANI'S ODD CRAFT  
*The Washington Post, Jul 1, 1897; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1990)*  
pg. 11

## KAPIOLANI'S ODD CRAFT

Donated to National Museum  
by Hawaii's Queen.

SAILED UNDER THE UNION JACK

**Kapiolani and Liliuokalani Both Attended Victoria's Jubilee in 1887 and Stopped Here on Their Return—They Visited the Museum and Kapiolani Donated Her Royal Pleasure Boat—Hawaii-ans at Home in Water, Says Mr. Palmer.**

England and Hawaii are two countries which have monopolized their full share of public attention recently. An article in the National Museum brings to memory the fact that on the occasion of Victoria's jubilee in 1887, Queen Kapiolani, of Hawaii, was the guest of the Queen of England. And each of these Queens, in her own country and in her own private boat, sailed under the same flag, the Union Jack of England. When England's Queen enters her yacht for a sail nothing could be more magnificent. The royal boat is a floating palace, manned by scores of loyal sailors and servants.

The royal yacht of Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii is in the National Museum, and may be passed and re-passed without attracting the notice of the sight-seeker. High against the eastern wall it is placed, and from the floor little can be seen except the small sail of straw. This royal boat was once a log, and with rude instruments was hollowed into the semblance of a canoe, making a craft eighteen feet long and but eighteen inches wide. It is such a boat as the Hawaiians used long before Columbus sailed on his voyage to a new country, and it was in such a boat that the Hawaiians sailed from the western islands in the Pacific to their new home on the Samoan Islands.

**Under England's Union Jack.**

The little craft is what is known as an outrigger canoe, and has a small float extended on arms from either side of the canoe. This plan renders it impossible for the boat to be upset. The sail is of the rudest kind, made of platted straw, supported on rudely hewn masts. In the boat is a gourd to be used for bailing out the water and also a net with which to catch fish. In such a boat the proud Queen of the Hawaiians went forth on the waters of her country to woo the cool breezes of the ocean. In the bottom of the boat is found the strangest thing of all, a small English flag of the commonest type, which the Queen was wont to place in the stern of her pleasure boat.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was asked yesterday if she remembered this craft of her royal sister-in-law and answered that she did most distinctly, and even related the circumstance which led to the boat being given to the museum.

"I accompanied Queen Kapiolani on her visit to England in 1887," said the ex-Queen, "and on our return we stopped for some time in this city. One day I accompanied the Queen and her party, consisting of Col. Boyd, Col. Tanaka, and Gen. Doniphan, to the museum. After looking around the different apartments the curator showed us a boat, something like a canoe, with a man at the bow, and asked the Queen if our canoes were like that in Hawaii. The Queen said yes, and that she would be pleased to contribute one to the museum on her return to her own country."

**Skilled in Aquatics.**

Mr. Palmer, of Liliuokalani's suite, said that Kapiolani was noted among her people for the sweetness and amiability of her disposition. "Since the death of her husband, King Kalakaua," said Mr. Palmer, "the Queen Dowager has gone into retirement and as she is in the sixty-fourth year of her age she scarcely spends her time now in canoeing. It is nothing odd for a Hawaiian woman to be a canoeist; from their earliest age they are taught aquatic sports and are as much at home on the water as on the land.

"Queen Liliuokalani, herself, is very proficient in aquatic sports, and as her home is on the sea shore she takes her morning dip just as our own American ladies do at Cape May or Long Branch. "Some of the dancing pavilions also are built over the water, and the dancers take a plunge in the waves between the dances. It is the most natural thing in the world for them to do so. What could be more pleasing when one is warm from dancing than to take a plunge in the cool waters?"

"There is practically no limit to the endurance of a Hawaiian while in the water, and one never hears of a native being drowned. Often have I stood on the deck of a steamer in the bay and dropped pencils for the urchins in the water. The water is not at all clear, but they always come up with the pencil in their mouth."

**Battle with the Sharks.**

"Surf riding is one of the principal sports. The rider swims out with a log, diving under the rollers until he reaches the line beyond the breakers. Then he mounts his log and rides in at a break-neck speed on the crest of some towering roller. It requires the greatest of skill, and a few foreigners have ever acquired the knack.

"The waters are full of sharks, but the native Hawaiian is scarcely afraid of them. On the contrary, one of his greatest sports is hunting the big fish. He goes forth into the water armed only with a knife, and meets his foe on his own footing. A sudden dive, and the hunter plunges his knife into the side of his victim. The shark floats up to the surface of the water, dyeing it all around with his life's blood. The hunter calmly waits for the death struggles of his game to cease, then floats it to the shore.

"The Hawaiian people are not as they were when I first saw them. They are not as free in their manners, and one seldom sees the women riding around the country as in the days gone by. Then it was a common sight to see a party of women on horseback racing over the country, urging their horses to their greatest efforts so that the bright colors worn by the riders would stream in the wind."

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# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The Arlington Hotel

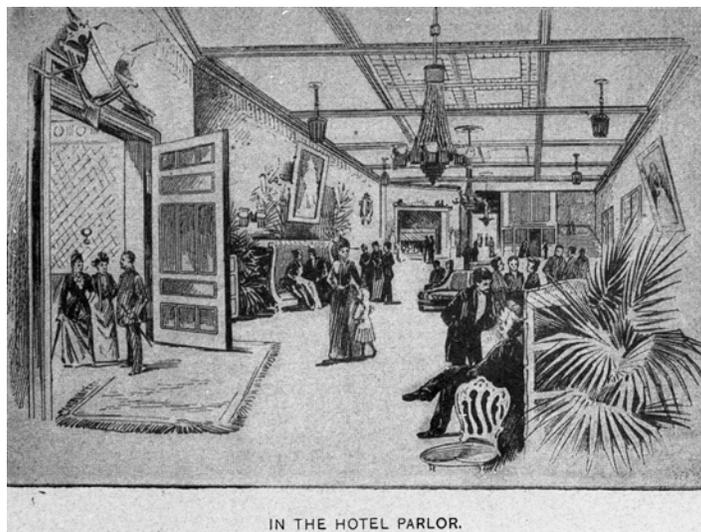
**Below:** The Arlington Hotel, at Vermont and I Streets, NW. Built in 1869 by William Corcoran, it was Washington's most luxurious hotel, catering to royalty, ambassadors and many other dignitaries. The site is now occupied by the headquarters of the US Dept. of Veterans' Affairs.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*



**At Right:** An illustration of the parlor of the Arlington Hotel, circa 1900.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*



IN THE HOTEL PARLOR.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The Shoreham Hotel



**Above:** The original Shoreham Hotel at H and 15<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW. It was built in 1887 and razed in 1929. The site is currently occupied by the Hotel Sofitel.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The Cairo Hotel



**Above:** Entryway to the Cairo Hotel, now the Cairo Condominiums, located at 1615 Q Street NW.



**At Left:**  
Lobby of the old Cairo Hotel;  
Early 1900's.



**At Left:**  
A typical room in the old  
Cairo Hotel; early 1900's.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

**Below:** The John Wesley AME Zion Church, located at 1615 14<sup>th</sup> Street NW, was once the St. Andrews Episcopal Church, where Queen Lili'uokalani worshipped while residing in the nearby Cairo Hotel. *Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.*



**At Right:** The chancel of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in the early 1900's.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.*



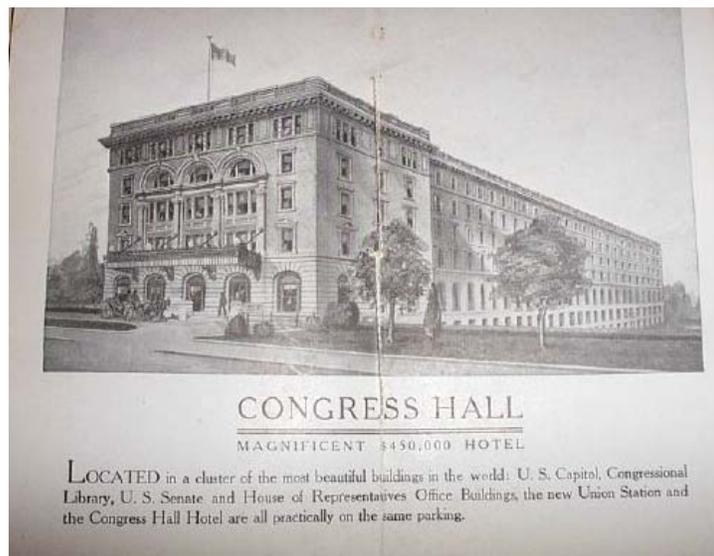
# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The Ebbitt House Hotel



**Above:** The original Ebbitt House Hotel, located at F and Fourteenth Streets, NW. The site is currently occupied by the National Press Club. *Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.*

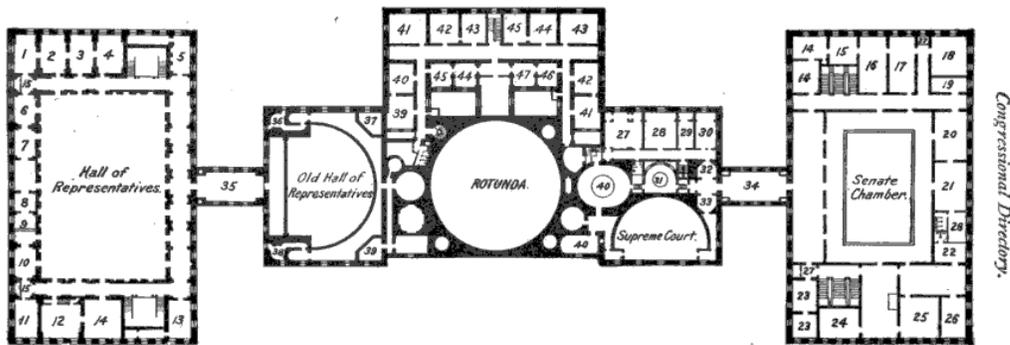
## The Congress Hall Hotel: 200 block of New Jersey Avenue SE.



# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Committee Offices and House Floor seat of Territorial Delegate Robert Wilcox in the U.S. Capitol

**Below:** Schematic of the Gallery Floor of the United States Capitol, showing the rooms where Territory of Hawai'i Delegate Robert Wilcox' congressional committees met to do business. (Rooms numbered 42 and 43 – located at the rear center of the building, behind the Rotunda).



GALLERY FLOOR.

**Below:** Floor plan of the U.S. House of Representatives, circa 1900. Territory of Hawai'i Delegate Robert Wilcox sat in seat # 66 at the bottom right hand corner of the room.

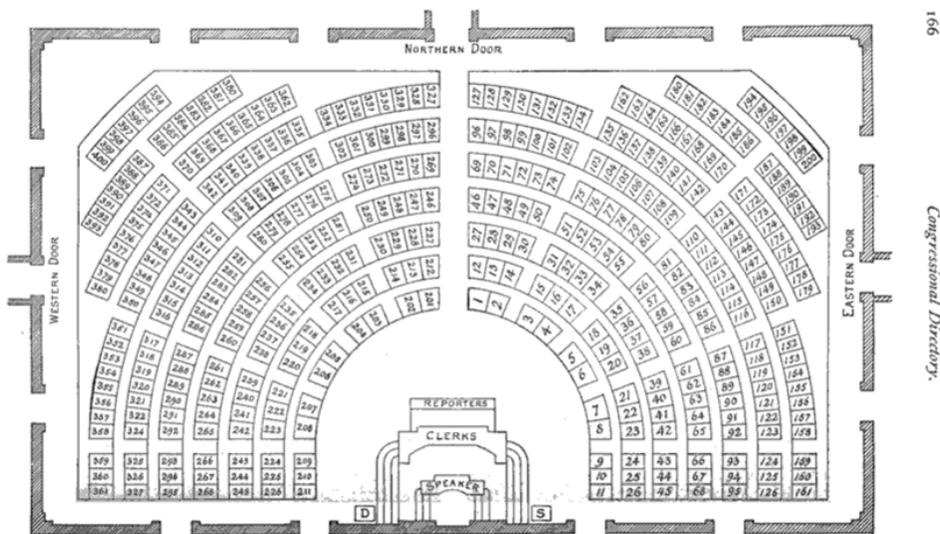


DIAGRAM OF SEATS OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The Occidental Hotel



**Above:** The Occidental Hotel, originally located at 515 14<sup>th</sup> Street NW.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## The Willard Hotel



**At Left:**

The Willard Hotel, located at 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, circa 1888.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington DC.*



**At Left:** The Willard Hotel as it appeared after renovation in the early 1900's.

*Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.*

**At Right:** The current lobby of the Willard Hotel. *Photo from the hotel's website.*



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**Research Data Collection  
Tools Section**

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Instructions for Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C.

Aloha and Mahalo for taking on part of this great project for Hawaiian history. Just to give you a little background, in December 2004, Martha Ross proposed a research project to document Native Hawaiian diplomatic missions to Washington, D.C. during the period January 1, 1840 to December 31, 1960. This project would include specific details regarding these missions including travel dates, the purpose for the travel, any accompanying entourage, and lodging locations.

The project was well received by Haunani Apoliona, OHA Chairperson, and Clyde Nāmu'o, OHA Administrator. From December 2004 to May 2005, volunteers were able to focus only on more travel undertaken by the prominent Ali'i. Further research and documentation is still needed for less prominent Hawai'i diplomats such as Hawai'i's foreign ministers and others.

### **Preparations:**

1. Get a Reader's Card from the Library of Congress.  
You can get the Reader's Card from the Madison Building, adjacent to the Cannon House Office Building. All you need is your personal ID.
2. Get a Researcher's Card from the National Archives.  
You can get your card at the D.C. or College Park Archives. All you need is your personal ID.

### **To Do:**

Research the names of less prominent officials of the Kingdom of Hawai'i / Territory of Hawai'i such as the Hawai'i's foreign ministers and other representatives who traveled to Washington, D.C. for diplomatic purposes. These individuals will be harder to find information on. Recommendation: find the names first, then you'll have an easier time finding information. The Library of Congress has some published materials by these Hawai'i's foreign ministers/diplomats/officials, while the National Archives has microfilm reproductions of letters addressed to and from these individuals.

You can review the finished Data Collection tools in the "blue" folder to see how detailed the information we documented is and the format for citations we used.

If you find that individuals stayed at hotels or residences in the D.C. area which are no longer in existence, you can go to the City Museum of Washington, D.C. website, and search there for information or photographs.

If you need to review materials at the Library of Congress, you can email Tim Johnson, a Fellow in Congressman Eni Faleomavaega's office, and he will make the request for library materials. You can follow up with him to set up a time to review those materials.

## Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

If you need information from the National Archives, you'll most likely need to go to the College Park facilities. A free shuttle departs from the D.C. Archives, Monday through Friday, on the hour. On Saturdays, you can take the Metro to Prince George's Plaza, and shuttle service runs from that Metro stop to the College Park Archives. (Note: pulling of files is not available on Saturdays).

You can find the electronic files of the project on the disk.

You can utilize the OHA email on the OHADC server for this project:

Intern@ohadc.org                      Martha can show you how to use it.

Here are some names that you can begin your research with:

Henry A.P. Carter  
Joseph Heleluhe  
R.C. Wyllie  
Prince / U.S. Delegate Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole  
John O. Dominis  
Sanford Ballard Dole  
Queen Julia Kapi'olani  
Daniel Inouye

If you should have any other questions, feel free to contact me:

Bryce Mendez  
(808) 281-4573 cell  
or Bryce@gwu.edu

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Research Data Collection Tool Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C.

This form is to assist you in collecting information on your respective time period. Please provide as many details as possible and be sure to properly cite where you got your information.

Good luck!!!

*Assigned Time Period:*

*Approximate Dates Traveled:*

*Name of Ali'i/Native Hawaiian leader or representative:*

*Organization/ Affiliation:*

*Purpose of Mission:*

*Accompaniment:*

*Itinerary (Historical):*

*Itinerary (Current):*

*Lodging (Historical):*

*Lodging (Current):*

*Other details:*

*Sources:*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Research of Native Hawaiian Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C.

(as of January 21, 2005)

### ACTION PLAN

- Purpose:** To track and document all Native Hawaiian diplomatic missions to Washington, D.C. between the time period of January 1, 1840 through December 31, 1960.
- Duties:** Each member will be assigned a 20 year time period to research the dates traveled, who was leading the mission, any accompanying entourage, affiliation with the Hawaiian government, their purpose, and other pertinent information via various outlets of historical information.
- Timeline:**
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| November 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Clarify specifics and details of the research project.</li><li>* Find at least six volunteers to assist in historical research.</li></ul>  |
| December 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Begin contacting historical sources to introduce research project and possibly gain assistance from historical organizations (i.e. Library of Congress, National Archives, Washington Post, NY Times, other newspapers, Bishop Museum, University of Hawai'i, Hawaiian Historical Society, etc.)</li></ul> |
| January 2005  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Continue research of assigned time period. Be sure to appropriately cite sources of your information.</li></ul>  |
| February 2005 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Submit any research to Bryce by Feb. 17, 2005 to create a rough draft.</li><li>* Continue research, verify all information and cross reference if possible.</li></ul>  |
| April 2005    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Review final draft and complete verification of all information.</li></ul>   |
| May 5, 2005   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Publication.</li><li>* Pau for Phase 1</li></ul>   |

If you should have any questions, feel free call:

OHA Washington D.C. Bureau at 202-454-0920

You can email me at [Bryce@gwu.edu](mailto:Bryce@gwu.edu) or call my cell phone (808) 281-4573

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

*Sample Letter Requesting Assistance:*

February 1, 2005

Aloha mai e \_\_\_\_\_,

My name is Bryce Mendez and I am a volunteer at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Washington, D.C. Bureau. Currently, I am directing a research project of all ali'i, royalties, and Native Hawaiian leaders or representatives who traveled to Washington, D.C. for diplomatic purposes from January 1, 1840 to December 31, 1960.

As a director of the \_\_\_\_\_, you would be a great resource to the research team and would aid us in our search to document the Native Hawaiian presence in the United States capitol.

I have attached a copy of my tentative action plan that has been distributed to volunteers of the Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club and other interested persons. I hope that you, your colleagues, or perhaps your students will find in this of interest.

Please feel free to contact me at anytime.

Mahalo,

Bryce Mendez  
Bryce@gwu.edu  
Cel: (808) 281-4573

Office of Hawaiian Affairs – Washington, D.C. Bureau  
50 F Street NW, Suite 3300  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 454-0920

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Potential Sources to Contact

- Organizations:** The National Archives  
Library of Congress  
Hawaiian Civic Clubs  
University of Hawai'i – Center for Hawaiian Studies  
Hawaiian Historical Society  
Bishop Museum  
Kamehameha Schools  
Royal Societies  
Statewide Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations
- Media/Literature:** [www.Ulukau.org](http://www.Ulukau.org)  
Honolulu Advertiser  
Honolulu Star-Bulletin  
Maui News  
The Garden Island News  
Hawai'i Tribune-Herald  
Washington Post  
Washington Times  
New York Times  
Chicago Tribune  
Boston Herald  
Los Angeles Times  
USA Today  
San Francisco Chronicle  
Nation Within by Tom Coffman
- People:** Haunani Apoliona, Chair – Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
Kupuna  
James Magee, Washington D.C.  
Pikaki Pelekai, Statewide Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations  
Noe Kalipi, Office of Senator Daniel K. Akaka  
Esther Kia`aina, Office of Congressman Ed Case  
Dr. Bob Stauffer, Historian  
Community leaders / resources (i.e. Claire Pruet, Winona Rubin, etc.)  
Malia Craver and Cuddles  
Ali'i or Native Hawaiian diplomat descendants

\*\*\* You are not limited to these resources listed, feel free to expand \*\*\*

# Ali'i Diplomatic Missions to Washington, D.C. Phase 1

## Partnership

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| Martha Ross             | Kalaimoku              |

## May 2006

This *Ali'i Diplomatic Missions and Other Business Travel to Washington, D.C. Research Phase I* booklet is provided compliments of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).

Research was conducted by OHA in partnership with Ke Ali'i Maka'āinana Hawaiian Civic Club (KAMHCC). Photos have been reprinted with permission from sources. OHA initiated, directed and coordinated the project. OHA Interns/Fellows, volunteers and assistants, KAMHCC members and other volunteers received research assignments from OHA, and researched and collected information in OHA's requested format.

Completed research assignments were forwarded to the respective OHA coordinator. OHA compiled the research, assured format consistency and integrated all into the booklet format. OHA researched and added graphics, drawings and photos. OHA obtained permission to use the photo's, most obtained from City Museum of Washington, D.C.

A limited number of booklets were printed May 2006 and again in November of 2007.

**Please contact the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Washington, D.C. Bureau at [marthaross@ohadc.org](mailto:marthaross@ohadc.org) or call 202-454-0911, to inquire about obtaining copies.**

**THE QUEEN'S QUOTE FOUND ON EPILOGUE  
PAGE OF THE BOOK  
"THE BETRAYAL OF LILI'UOKALANI"  
BY HELENA G. ALLEN**

**In 1917, after Queen Lili'uokalani had seen the end of the Hawaiian monarchy, she said to her hanai daughter, Lydia K. Aholo,**

**"I could not turn back the time for political change, but there is still time to save our heritage. You must remember never to cease to act because you fear you may fail.**

**The way to lose any earthly kingdom is to be inflexible, intolerant, and prejudicial. Another way is to be too flexible, tolerant of too many wrongs, and without judgment at all.**

**It is a razor's edge. It is the width of a blade of pili grass.**

**To gain the kingdom of heaven is to hear what is not said, to see what cannot be seen, and to know the unknowable---that is Aloha.**

**All things in this world are two: in heaven there is but One."**

**Queen Lili'uokalani (1917)**

