

= Charles Kanaʻina =

Charles Kanaʻina , officially referred to as His Honour and his Highness , (Kanaʻina II) (c . 1801 ? March 13 , 1877) was an aliʻi (hereditary noble) of the Kingdom of Hawaii and father of William Charles Lunalilo , the 6th monarch of the Kingdom of Hawaii . Kanaʻina was a descendant of notable figures from ancient Hawaiian history , including Liloa , Hakau and Umi @-@ a @-@ Liloa of Hawaiʻi Island as well as Piilani of Maui . He served on both the Privy Counsel and in the House of Nobles . He was named after his uncle Kanaʻina , a name that means " The conquering " in the Hawaiian Language . This uncle greeted Captain James Cook in 1778 and confronted the navigator before he was killed .

His wife Miriam Auhea Kekʻuluohi was a widow and niece of Kamehameha I. She was also Married to Kamehameha II before he converted to Christianity and gave up all but one wife . Kanaʻina and Kekʻuluohi lived in a traditional aliʻi style home in a sacred neighborhood in Honolulu , Oahu , Hawaii called Pohukaina near Kekʻanʻoa , Kaʻahumanu and their offspring . The compound would eventually become the official Royal Residence of the Hawaiian Royal Family when Kekʻanʻoa would build Hale Aliʻi in the center of the families estates as a gift to his daughter Victoria Kamʻamalu . The site would become the Iolani Palace and Palace Walk . Kanaʻina kept his property at the palace until his death and would be the only original owner to do so while the Palace was in use , living there from Kamehameha II up to Kalakaua .

Kanaʻina 's son , William Charles Lunalilo , was named by Kamehameha III as an heir to the throne of the kingdom and ascended in 1873 while his father still lived . Lunalilo died only a year later , three years before his father 's death . Kanaʻina died on March 13 , 1877 . He had not re @-@ written his will and when produced still left everything to his son Lunalilo . Having died intestate , probate hearings proceeded for 5 years . Final adjudication went to several of Kanaʻina 's cousins including Ruth Keelikʻlani and Bernice Pauahi Bishop .

= = Birth , early life and marriage = =

Charles Kanaʻina was born Charles Kanaʻina Eia , circa 1801 at Napoʻopoʻo , Hawaii to [Eia] Ka @-@ makakaulii (father) and Kauwa Palila (mother) . His maternal great grandmother was High Chiefess ʻIliki @-@ a @-@ Moana , the granddaughter of King Keakealanikane and Kaleiheana . His great grandfather , Kauhihaki (Kauhiapiiao) and ʻIliki @-@ a @-@ Moana were cousins , both being descendants of King Piʻilani of Maui . From Keakealanikane , Kanaʻina is descended from Liloa through the ancient rulers son Umi @-@ a @-@ Liloa . He is also descended from Liloa 's son Hakau through his great , great , great grandmother Kaleiheana . His paternal grandparents were Makakaulii and Kapulaoa .

He was named Kanaʻina , after the nickname of his uncle Kalaimanokahoowaha , the chief who was drawn by artist John Webber and who later is reputed to have first struck Captain James Cook before he was killed at Kealahou Bay . In the Hawaiian language , ka naʻina means " the conquering " .

Kanaʻina married Miriam Auhea Kekʻuluohi in 1821 when Kamehameha II converted to Christianity and gave up all but one wife . Kekʻuluohi was free to marry the monarch 's friend Kanaʻina on Kauaʻi . Kekʻuluohi had been one of several wives of both Kamehameha I and Kamehameha II . However , under the influence of Christian missionaries , Kamehameha II renounced all his other wives except one . Kekʻuluohi was then free to marry Kanaʻina after they both took Christian first names .

= = = Residence = = =

The couple lived near their family members . Kekʻanʻoa had his home just west of Kanaʻina 's called Haliimaile . Kekʻuluohi and Kanaʻina had their home in the area called Pohukaina . This area was a sacred burial site for aliʻi nobles . The aliʻi style home was similar to that of the other estates in the neighborhood consisting of small buildings used for different purposes . The sitting and

sleeping area had a folding door entrance of green painted wood under glass upper panels . The house had two rooms separated by a festooned tent door of chintz fabric and was carpeted with hand crafted makaloa mats . In the front was a lounge area opposite a sideboard and mirror . In the middle they placed a semi circle of armchairs with a center table where the couple would write . Four matching cabinet @-@ bookshelves with glass doors were set in each corner of the room with silk scarves hanging from each . In his book , A visit to the South Seas , in the U.S. Ship Vincennes : during the years 1829 and 1830 , Charles Samuel Stewart states :

They both write with great readiness ; and the husband with a freedom and command of hand that would class him among good penman anywhere . Both are among the most studious and improving of their compeers .

Next to their home was an old estate that had been demolished called Hanailoia . This was the spot of an ancient heiau called Kaahaimauli . In July 1844 Kek?an?oa began building a large home here as a gift to his daughter Victoria Kam?malu . Instead , Kamehameha III would buy the estate and use as his Royal Residence after moving the capitol of the kingdom to Honolulu . It would become the Iolani Palace . As older ali?i died , the lands were passed down and concentrated into fewer hands . Kek?uluohi 's lands were passed down to her from the Kamehameha family . When she died , she left her accumulated lands and wealth to her son , not her husband Kana?ina . In 1865 Kamehameha V moved the bodies of the royal family to a new royal mausoleum however , he refused to allow the remains of Kek?uluohi to be moved with the rest of the Kamehamehas . When Lunalilo made out his will he made provisions for a royal tomb to be built across the street from the palace at Kawaiahao Church where he , his mother and Kana?ina would be buried .

Kana?ina served as a member of the House of Nobles of Kamehameha III from 1841 to 1876 , on the Privy Council from July 29 , 1845 , to 1855 , and on the Supreme Court from when it was first founded on May 10 , 1842 . In the tradition of European royalty , he was granted the style (manner of address) of " His Highness " .

= = Children = =

Kana?ina and Kek?uluohi had two sons . Their first son Davida , died young . They had two h?nai (informal adoption to other family members) children , Kalama , the wife of Kamehameha III and later Kalama 's second son Keaweaweulaokalani II . Their surviving natural son , William Charles Lunalilo was born on January 31 , 1835 , at Pohukaina . He was considered the grandnephew of Kamehameha I , and second cousin to King Kamehameha V , King Kamehameha IV , and Princess Victoria Kam?malu , through his mother , Kek?uluohi , who was the cousin of Elizabeth K?na?u (later called Ka?ahumanu II) . He was declared eligible to succeed by the royal decree of King Kamehameha III and sent to the Chief 's Children 's School (later called the Royal School) when it was founded by missionaries Amos Starr Cooke and Juliette Montague Cooke .

= = = Lunalilo Trust = = =

Kana?ina acted as trustee of the royal lands that had been inherited by his wife while his son was a minor , and after his son 's death . When Kana?ina died , the court appointed nine trustees , six of which would take part in the militia that overthrew the monarchy and also take part in the new provisional government . Dole himself had been on the record as supporting the break up of crown lands to promote American style farming in his newspaper in 1872 . Various lawsuits ensued over the property including a suit questioning the validity of the will due to Lunalilo being under the guardianship of his father when he made it out . Lunalilo had requested in his will to use the estate to fund a charity . The trustees favored splitting up the estate by selling it off , while others claimed the value of land was underestimated , and an endowment to run the charity could have been funded by lease income . For example , Kana?ina leased (and later his heirs would sell) thousands of acres of land on the island of Hawaii to businessman (and son of missionaries) William Herbert Shipman .

= = Death and legacy = =

Kanaʻina died on March 13, 1877, in Honolulu, Oahu, and was buried at Kawaiahaʻo Church in the Lunalilo Mausoleum, next to his son who had died before him. While Kanaʻina had made out a will, he had left everything to his son, and so had died intestate. Petitions to administer the estate began the following day. Probate proceedings were litigated for four years, between 1877 and 1881, and re @-@ affirmed in 1886.

Attorney General Alfred S. Hartwell applied for the appointment of trustees shortly after Kanaʻina's death under the articles of Lunalilo's will. Article three of that will bequeathed the entirety of his estate to three trustees appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The property was to be sold and invested until the sum of \$ 25 @, @ 000 @. @ 00 was raised to fund a home for the poor and destitute. Chief Justice Charles Coffin Harris ordered a hearing for April 5, 1877, to hear the petition pertaining to the estate of the late Charles Kanaʻina and anyone who could show reason not to grant it.

= = = Estate probate = = =

A petition was filed by King David Kalakaua and his sisters and brother @-@ in @-@ law, Lydia K. Dominis, Miriam K. Cleghorn and Archibald Scott Cleghorn, with a hearing set by Justice Lawrence McCully. In July 1878, Justices Harris, Judd and McCully heard Kalakaua's appeal. While the Justices felt that the claim of Kalakaua and his sisters had not been proven, they were impressed with that of Kilinahe (Kanaʻina's first cousin) and other claimants based on testimony and witnesses. The court decreed that the estate be split into four equal shares: one quarter to go to Haalilio (k), Haalelea (k) and Kahukaiola (k); one quarter each to Pahu (w) and Kaahua (k); and one quarter to the widow and children of Kilinahe, who had died before the adjudication of his claim.

Claimants from the line of Moana Wahine made petitions to the court under the act of 1874 to quiet land titles. The act was later deemed unconstitutional and a new decree of heirship was made. By December 1879 disbursement of land in trust with William Cooper Parke, (Marshal of Hawaii from 1853 to 1884) and owned by heirs, could not be agreed upon for settlement. Most supported the sale of the lands, so an order was made and all land sold at auction.

= = = Heirs and legacy = = =

Final adjudication of probate found a total of eight parties or groups of relatives, most of whom were descended from Moana and her four husbands, as heirs to the Kanaʻina estate splitting a total of 9 shares, with 2 shares going to one party. The probate records include a great deal of information from the four years of litigation. A great number of people petitioned the courts to claim title as heirs after the initial 1878 judgement. In the final adjudication, Bernice Pauahi Bishop received two of the nine shares. The remaining seven of the nine shares were divided equally in 1 / 9th and distributed to Ruth Keelikʻiʻani, Haalilio and Haalelea (namesakes of the historic figures), Kilinahe (Who's grandmother was the older sister of Kanaʻina's mother) and 5 other parties. The first three trustees included John Mott @-@ Smith and Sanford B. Dole.

The Hawaii public archives building, built in 1906 on the ʻIolani Palace grounds, in a section that was formerly the Kanaʻina's estate, was dedicated as the Kanaʻina building. It held state offices in the 1950s, added as a contributing property of the Hawaii Capital Historic District and then restored for the Friends of ʻIolani Palace in 1990.

= = Family tree = =