

Timeline

John Papa ʻĪʻi's Positions, Responsibilities, Contributions, and Notable Life Events

- 1800 AUGUST 3—Ioane Kaneiakama Papa ʻĪʻi is born.
- 1810 ʻĪʻi enters the royal household of Kamehameha to begin his service as a kahu to Kamehameha's son and heir, Liholiho.
- 1820 Liholiho orders ʻĪʻi to learn from the American missionaries whom he has given permission to stay in the islands because he wants ʻĪʻi to weigh the value of their teachings. ʻĪʻi learns to read and write, and becomes a tutor to Liholiho.
- 1822 Liholiho, now Kamehameha II, makes ʻĪʻi the captain of the *Prince Regent*, a six-gun schooner, which was a gift from King George IV of Great Britain.
 ʻĪʻi takes Sarai Hiwauli as his wahine.
- 1824 Liholiho leaves on a voyage to London, leaving ʻĪʻi behind to be a kahu for his younger brother and heir, Kauikeaouli.
- 1825 ʻĪʻi's temporary duties to Kauikeaouli as his kahu become permanent

- when the news of Liholiho's death in London reaches the Hawaiian Islands. Kamehameha III.
- 1829 OCTOBER 7—Kauikeaouli appoints 'Ī'i to his ali'i council. The other council members were Ka'ahumanu, Boki, Kuakini, Manuia, Kekūanā'o'a, Hinau, 'Aikanaka, Pāki, Kina'u, Keoniana (John Young II), and Kahuhu.
- 1834 'Ī'i becomes Kina'u's (Kauikeaouli's half-sister, and kuhina nui) secretary after temporarily abandoning the mō'i because the mō'i has embarked on a destructive lifestyle that places the kingdom in peril and will not heed 'Ī'i's exhortations to change his ways.
- 1837 'Ī'i asks Kina'u if he can become the foster parent of her next child, and she agrees.
- 1838 Kina'u gives birth to a daughter (her only daughter), Victoria Kamāmalu, and 'Ī'i and Sarai become her foster parents.
- 1839 APRIL 4—Kina'u, for whom 'Ī'i had been a secretary, dies. He begins a series dedicated to her, published on May 22, 1839, but it was discontinued because the newspaper ceased publication.
- JULY 10—'Ī'i agrees to be a hostage (for \$20,000) for Captain Cyrille Pierre Théodore Laplace, who has arrived to Honolulu and threatens to initiate hostilities if his demands are not met.
- 1840 April–May—'Ī'i is appointed head kahu for the children of ali'i who will board at the Kula Ali'i (Chiefs' Children's School) and begins living there on May 18.
- OCTOBER 8—'Ī'i, along with the king and fourteen other ali'i, is immortalized in the Hawaiian Kingdom's first constitution—becomes a privy councilor and a member of the House of Nobles.
- 1841 MARCH 19—'Ī'i is appointed superintendent of schools on O'ahu.
- 1842 MAY 9—'Ī'i is appointed kingdom treasurer along with G. P. Judd and Timoteo Kamalalehua Ha'alilio.
- 1843 February 11–July 31: Lord George Paulet occupies the Hawaiian Kingdom for five months, and during this time 'Ī'i travels often to Maui to assist the mō'i. 'Ī'i is juggling several duties: husband, father, kahu to ali'i children at the Kula Ali'i, privy councilor, member of the House of Nobles, and superintendent of schools on O'ahu.
- During this occupation, 'Ī'i and Sarai adopt Mary Polly Pa'a'aina, the daughter of Kekela and Henry Coleman Lewis, in May and enroll her in the Kula Ali'i. During the last two months of the occupation, 'Ī'i spends most of his time on Maui.
- 1844 'Ī'i steps down as superintendent of schools on O'ahu by the end of the year.
- 1846 MARCH 26—As kingdom treasurer, 'Ī'i signed two eight-article treaties, one with France, and one with Great Britain, the first

- ratified treaties with other nations. Signing for France were French Consul Perrin, Hawaiian Kingdom Minister of Foreign Affairs R. C. Wyllie, and ʻĪʻi. Signing for Great Britain were British Consul William Miller, Wyllie, and ʻĪʻi.
- 1847 MARCH—ʻĪʻi and Minister R. C. Wyllie negotiate a treaty with Anthony Ten Eyck, which was never ratified.
SEPTEMBER 29—ʻĪʻi is appointed superior court judge along with Lorrin Andrews and William Little Lee (chief justice).
- 1848 FEBRUARY 9—ʻĪʻi becomes a quiet land title commissioner along with Attorney General John Ricord, William Richards, Zorobela Kaʻauwai, and James Young. Others would be appointed to this board in the next ten years, but ʻĪʻi was the only commissioner to sit on the board from its inception to its disbandment on March 10, 1855.
ʻĪʻi becomes John William Pitt Kīnaʻu's legal guardian. Kīnaʻu was the son of William Pitt Leleiōhoku and Ruth Keʻelikōlani; the former was the son of Kālimoku and Kiliwehi, while the latter was the daughter of Pauahi and Mataio Kekūānāʻa.
- 1850 Before he died, Aliʻi Gideon Laʻanui appointed ʻĪʻi his children's legal guardian. These children were Elizabeth Kekaʻanāuokalani Kalaninuiohilaukapu and Kailipalakiokīnaʻuheananui, the great-great grandchildren of Mōʻi Keōua. Their mother was Teresa Owana Kaheheimālie Rives.
- 1851 The House of Nobles appoints ʻĪʻi to a three-person committee to prepare a new constitution. The mōʻi appointed G. P. Judd, and the House of Representatives appointed Justice William Little Lee.
- 1852 MARCH 5—The Privy Council appoints ʻĪʻi to a Council Board of Finance (Commissioners to His Majesty's Privy Purse), along with R. C. Wyllie and Charles Gordon Hopkins, which was created to put the mōʻi's financial affairs in order. Kamehameha III's heir, Alexander Liholiho, would also join this committee.
After the ratification of the 1852 Constitution on December 13, ʻĪʻi is reappointed associate judge of the Supreme Court.
ʻĪʻi leaves his position as head kahu of the Kula Aliʻi.
- 1853 ʻĪʻi is appointed to a committee to investigate charges of misconduct against G. P. Judd and Richard Armstrong. The committee ruled in their favor, but the political backlash resulted in the mōʻi's removal of Judd from his cabinet. Armstrong retained his position in the Privy Council.
- 1854 DECEMBER 15—King Kamehameha III dies. Before his death, he appointed ʻĪʻi, Keoniana (John Young II), William Little Lee, and Kekūānāʻa executors of his will. Lee would resign, and Lot Kapuāiwa would replace him.

- 1855 JANUARY—Alexander Liholiho, now Kamehameha IV, appoints ‘Īi to his Privy Council.
After the legislative assembly of 1854, ‘Īi left his lifetime appointment to the House of Nobles to run successfully for election to the House of Representatives. For the legislative assembly for 1855, he is listed as a House representative but not as a Noble, indicating that he did not sit in both houses at the same time. Final voting results show that ‘Īi was elected for both Honolulu (O‘ahu) and Kohala (Hawai‘i), but chose to serve the latter. In any case, as stated in the 1852 Constitution, the appointment to the House of Nobles was a lifetime one, and he served only one year as representative before returning to the House of Nobles.
- 1856 AUGUST 29—Sarai Hiwauli, ‘Īi’s wife of thirty-four years, dies.
- 1857 ‘Īi marries a woman named Kamaka. Kamaka is somewhat of a mystery: no last name is given for her, or any other personal information. It is evident that sometime between July 1857 and July 1861, she passed away, because ‘Īi remarried. She was buried with Sarai.
- 1861 AUGUST 1—‘Īi marries Maleka Ka‘apa. She dies from consumption six weeks later on September 12.
- 1862 JANUARY 1—Three and a half months after his third wife’s death, ‘Īi marries Maraia Kamaunau‘ikea Kapuahi.
- 1863 The Privy Council appoints ‘Īi, Charles Gordon Hopkins, Caesar Kapa‘akea, and John Ko‘i‘i Unauna to sail to San Francisco to offer testimony on behalf of Harry Kaheleiki, a Kanaka Maoli mistakenly accused of murdering Captain Hussey, of the *William Penn*, in late 1852. They sailed for San Francisco on February 17. Kaheleiki was absolved because of their testimony.
King Kamehameha IV dies on November 30. Lot Kapuāiwa, now King Kamehameha V, does not appoint ‘Īi to his Privy Council. The last Privy Council meeting ‘Īi attends is that of December 21. He had been a privy councilor for twenty-six years. He continues to serve in the House of Nobles.
February 16: ‘Īi resigns as Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
- 1865 The Hawai‘i Missionary Board commissions ‘Īi to go to Nu‘uhiwa (Marquesas) in the hope that he would return with natives who would want to be educated. He sails on February 15 and returns two months later with twenty people. He offers his home to eleven of them.
- 1866 MAY 16—‘Īi’s hānai daughter and former kuhina nui, Princess Victoria Kihe‘ahe‘alani Kalohelani Kamāmaluhaeokalani Ka‘ahumanu, passes away. ‘Īi begins a series dedicated to her,

- published in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, consisting of seven installments, from June 2 to August 18, 1866.
- 1868 APRIL–MAY: ‘Ī‘i retires from government service. He had served his ali‘i from 1810 to 1868, well over half a century. Mataio Kekūanā‘o dies. ‘Ī‘i begins a series dedicated to him consisting of five installments, published in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* from December 5, 1868, to January 30, 1869.
- 1869 ‘Ī‘i’s series on Kekūanā‘o transitions into a memoir, titled “Na Hunahuna no ka Moolelo Hawaii” [Fragments of Hawaiian History], which consists of sixty installments and runs from February 2, 1869, to May 28, 1870 (two installments are published posthumously).
OCTOBER 1—‘Ī‘i becomes a father. Maleka gives birth to their daughter Airene [Irene] Ha‘alo‘u Kahalelaukoa.
- 1870: MAY 2—‘Ī‘i passes away from complications after contracting scarlet fever.

A NOTE TO READERS: Just before beginning my chronicle of these events in ‘Ī‘i’s life in Chapter 1, I offer an extended discussion (about nine pages) on his lineage and kinship connections to ali‘i who were members of the royal household in the section “‘Ī‘i’s Lineage and Connections to Members of the Royal Court.” (I discuss the importance of mo‘okū‘auhau (genealogy) in the Introduction.) I strongly encourage you to read this discussion carefully, because knowing these kinship connections will heighten your understanding and appreciation of the drama of ‘Ī‘i’s life.

