

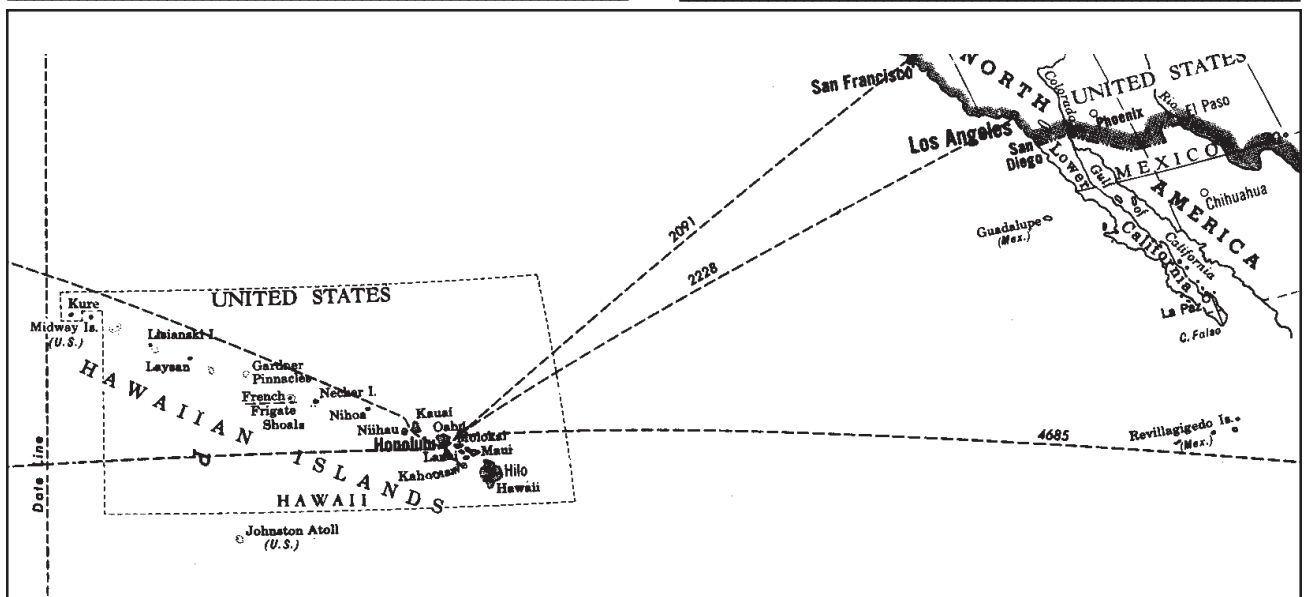
HAWAII



King Kalakaua I of Hawaii

FOOTNOTE: The Hawaiian dime is the only other country in addition to the original United States of America to carry the denomination of *one dime*. There is however a second denomination; *umi keneta*, in the native Hawaiian language. Another island, Danish West Indies, later to be purchased by the U.S. and now known as the Virgin Islands used two; *10 cents* and *50 bit* denominations.

FOOTNOTE: Sandwich Islands, named after the Fourth Earl of Sandwich by Captain Cook, forming the Kingdom of Hawaii, are a rich, beautiful and interesting chain eight in number, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, within 16 days by sailing vessels of San Francisco, 27 days from Vancouver's Island, 26 days from Kanagawa in Japan, and 67 days from Hong Kong. The Islands cannot be said to have been discovered till Cook visited them in 1778. The great navigator treated the simple and confiding natives with a cruelty and a hypocrisy which consort ill with his fame, and which were the direct causes of the brawl in which he met the death in Kealakeakua Bay, Hawaii, 1779. In early times, each island had a King; but under Kamehameha I, a man of shrewd sense, and of great bravery and resource, the Islands were formed into one Kingdom. This King, writing to George III, August 6, 1810, desired formally to acknowledge the King of England as his Sovereign, and to place the Islands under British protection - an offer which was accepted. After inaugurating the era of advancement, this King died in 1819, and was succeeded by Liholiho, who adopted, on his accession, the name of Kamehameha II. and in whose reign idolatry was abolished simultaneously throughout all the islands. The first missionaries that visited the islands came from America in 1820. On their arrival, the missionaries witnessed the singular phenomenon of a nation without a religion. The nation had voluntarily cast off the religion of their ancestors, and had not yet adopted - were not even acquainted with - any other system. The American missionaries who arrived in 1820 were well received, and the work of instruction was at once begun. Besides instructing them in Christianity, in less than 40 years they taught the whole Hawaiian people to read and write, to cipher and to sow. Kamehameha II, and his Queen visited England, and after a short residence in this country, both died in London, July 1824. Prior to the year 1838, the government was despotism; but in 1840, the King, Kamehameha III, granted a Constitution, consisting of King, Assembly of Nobles, and Representative Council, based on that of Great Britain. In 1843, the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom was formally declared by the French and English Governments. Kamehameha IV, acceded to the throne in 1854, and after a brief but unusual reign, died in November 1863, and was succeeded by his brother, Kamehameha V. Lunalilo was elected in 1873, and on his death, Kalakaua in 1874. The population in 1872 was 56,897 of whom 2,539 were Europeans. *Library of Universal Knowledge, N. Y., 1880.*





1883 - UNI KENETA - ONE DIME - OBV

HAWAII, KINGDOM of
SAN FRANCISCO MINT

ONE DIME/UMI KENETA 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1883	250,000	frozen date
1884	i/a	

^OV: Head of Kalakaua I, facing right KALAKAUA I KING OF HAWAII above, • 1883 • below.

▽RV: Crown / ONE / DIME within wreath of laurel ties with ribbon below, • UA MAU KE EAO KA AINA I KA PONO • (The life of the Land is Perpetuated in Righteousness) above around, UMI KENETA (ten cents) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = SAN FRANCISCO

DESIGNER: Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver,
U.S. Mint, Philadelphia

REFERENCE: Y-2, KM-3

Hawaiian Money Standard Catalog by Donald Metcalf
and Ronald Russell, Honolulu 1978.

POPULATION: Hawaii - 1890 - 89,991 including 4,436
Hawaiians and 6,186 part Hawaiians.

FOOTNOTE: The Hawaiian 10 cents coins with mintage of 250,000 were struck at San Francisco during 1883 and continued into 1884, but only the date of 1883 was used on the coin. The coinage dies were produced at the Philadelphia mint under the direction of Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber; the coins were struck at the San Francisco mint from silver furnished by the Hawaiian Government. There were 26 proof strikes from the Philadelphia mint. 79 of the original mintage were subsequently melted.



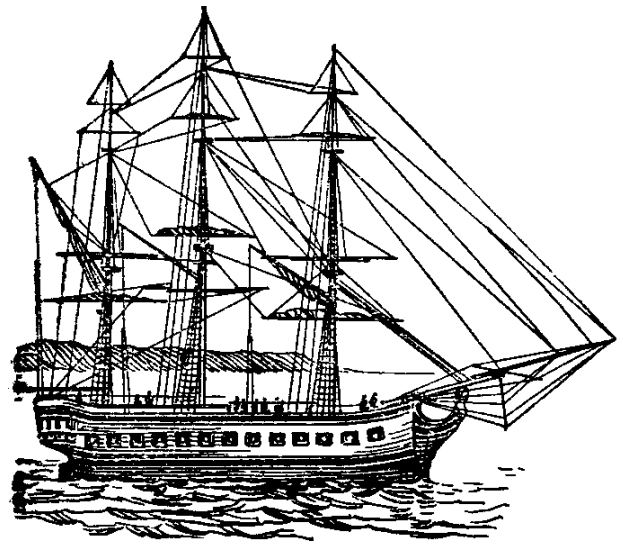
1883 - UNI KENETA - ONE DIME - REV

FOOTNOTE: King Lunalilo died on February 3, 1874, childless, and the Legislature proceeded for the second time to elect a King, and on February 12, 1874, chose David Kalakaua, though their action was violently opposed by Emma, the Queen Dowager. In the riot which broke out between her partisans and the Legislators, several persons were injured. The war-ships on the harbor under the British and American flags landed marines and sailors, order was restored, and the King began his reign. King Kalakaua I visited the United States in 1874. The King made a tour of the world in 1881. On January 20, 1891 he died in San Francisco. His sister Liliuokalani became Queen. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*



Charles E. Barber, Chief

FOOTNOTE: Hawaii - Ever since 1854 there was talk of annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Early in 1893 the new Queen Liliuokalani, a bitter enemy of the whites in the Islands, was deposed for attempting to overthrow the Constitution. A Provisional Government was protected by a detachment of troops landed from the cruiser "Boston". The Islands were declared a Protectorate of the United States, and the American Flag was raised over the government buildings. On February 15, 1893 a Treaty of Annexation was sent to the Senate, with the United States to assume the Hawaiian debt of \$142,000,000 and pay the deposed Queen a pension of \$20,000 per year. Before the treaty was ratified Congress expired and President Cleveland succeeded Harrison in the White House. The treaty was withdrawn and the flag ordered lowered from the state buildings with offer to put Queen Liliuokalani back on her throne provided she would pardon all the Americans involved in the revolution. She refused and the Provisional Government continued to maintain itself until the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress on July 7th 1898 and later made a organized Territory in April 1900 with United States citizenship. By this time the population had increased to 154,001. In the early days whaling ships frequently used the Hawaiian harbor of Honolulu to refit and replenish their supplies. In 1959 Hawaii became the 50th State in the Union.



Capt. Cook's ship



Captain Cook



Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands



Scene in Polynesia - 1880