

SECTIONS	1839	1840	1852	1864	1887	Draft of 1893
Number	5	47	106	80	82	81
Language	Hawaiian & Aupuni Translation	Hawaiian & Aupuni Translation	Hawaiian & Aupuni Translation	Hawaiian & Aupuni Translation	Hawaiian and Aupuni translation	Based on English copy in the Blount Report
Relation to God	"God hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth in unity and blessedness. God has also bestowed certain rights alike on all men and all chiefs, and all people of all lands. (#1)	"God hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth in unity and blessedness. God has also bestowed certain rights alike on all men and all chiefs, and all people of all lands (#1)	Acknowledges God as creating all men free and equal and endowing inalienable rights – life, liberty, acquiring property, safety, happiness (#1)	Acknowledges God as endowing inalienable rights – life, liberty, acquiring property, safety and happiness (no reference to being free & equal) (#1)	same as 1864	same as 1887
Equality of the chiefs and the people	God "has given alike to every man and every chief, life, limb, liberty, the labor of his hands and the productions of his mind." (#2)	God "has given alike to every man and every chief of correct deportment; life, limb, liberty, freedom from oppression, the earnings of his hands and the productions of his mind, not however to those who act in violation of the laws." (#2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Government & Law	God "established government, and rule for the purpose of peace." (#3)	God "established government, and rule for the purpose of peace." (#3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Protection of Rulers, Chiefs & People Alike	"it is by no means proper to enact laws for the protection of the rulers only, without also providing protection for their subjects; neither is it proper to enact laws to enrich the chiefs only, without regard to enriching their subjects also." Nor	"it is by no means proper to enact laws for the protection of the rulers only, without also providing protection for their subjects; neither is it proper to enact laws to enrich the chiefs only, without regard to enriching their subjects also." Nor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	shall tax be assessed nor any service or labor required at variance with the above." (#3)	shall tax be assessed nor any service or labor required at variance with the above." (#3)				
Protection of all classes under the law	"the chiefs and people may enjoy the same protection, under one and the same law." (#4)	"the chiefs and people may enjoy the same protection, under one and the same law." (#4)	Laws shall protect the interest and welfare of the King, the chiefs, the rulers and the people alike (#14)	The King conducts his government for the common good; and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family or class of men (#13)	The government is conducted for the common good; same as 1864 (#13)	The government is conducted for the common good; same as 1864 & 1887 (#13)
Protection of the people	"Protection is hereby secured to the persons of all the people, together with their lands, their building lots and all their property except by express provision of the laws." Chiefs, governors, officers, land agents who violate this will be removed. (#5)	"Protection is hereby secured to the persons of all the people, together with their lands, their building lots and all their property, while they conform to the laws of the kingdom, and nothing whatever shall be taken from any individual except b express provision of the laws." Chiefs, governors, officers, land agents who violate this will be removed. (#5)	everyone has right of protection in enjoyment of his life, liberty & property, shall contribute proportional share to the expense of protection, but no part of individual property can be taken for public uses without consent and just compensation.(#15)	same as 1852 (#14)	same as 1852 & 1864 (#14)	same as 1852 & 1864 & 1887 (#14)
Jehovah's Law		"No law shall be enacted which is at variance with the word of the Lord Jehovah."(#9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rights		"All men of every religion shall be protected in worshipping Jehovah, and serving Him, according to their own understanding." (#10)	free to worship (#2) to freely speak, write and publish their sentiment on all subjects, liberty of speech and of the press (#3) right to assemble in orderly and peaceable manner without arms, to consult on common good give instructions	free to worship - same as 1852 (#2) to freely speak, write and publish their sentiment on all subjects; no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech and of the press except such laws as may be necessary for	free to worship - same as 1852 & 1864(#2); freely speak, write and publish their sentiment on all subjects; no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech and of the press (#3) right to assemble same as 1852 & 1864 (#4)	free to worship - same as 1852 & 1864 & 1887 (#2); freely speak, write and publish their sentiment on all subjects; no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech and of the press except such laws as

			to Representatives and petition the King or the Legislature for redress (#4) writ of habeas corpus (#5)	the protection of His Majesty the King and the royal family. (#3) right to assemble same as 1852 (#4) writ of habeas corpus - same as 1852(#5)	writ of habeas corpus same as 1852 & 1864 (#5)	may be necessary for the protection of Her Majesty, the Queen, & the royal family- see 1864 (#3) right to assemble same as 1852, 1864 & 1887 (#4) write of habeas corpus same as 1852, 1864 & 1887
Protection under the law		due process #11, #12, #13	right to trial by jury (#6) right to due process of law (#7, #8, #9, #10, #11) no unreasonable search or seizure of person, houses, papers, effects (#13)	right to due process of law (#6#7, #8, #9, #10) no unreasonable search or seizure of person, houses, papers, effects - same as 1852 (#12)	right to due process of law - same as 1864 (#6#7, #8, #9, #10) no unreasonable search or seizure of person, houses, papers, effects -same as 1852 & 1864 (#12)	right to due process of law - same as 1864 & 1887 (#6#7, #8, #9, #10) no unreasonable search or seizure of person, houses, papers, effects -same as 1852 & 1864 & 1887 (#12)
Power of the King		King is the sovereign of the people and chiefs; director of the army and implements of war; direction of government property, poll tax, land tax, 3 days monthly labor; retain his own private lands; chief judge; execute the laws; form treaties with other rulers; execute treaties; make war; in chief #17, #18, #19, #20	Supreme executive magistrate (#24) (#36) confirmed to His Majesty Kamehameha III during his life and to his successors (#25) Ineligible if convicted of infamous crime or insane or an idiot. Cannot "succeed to the crown, unless he be a descendant of the aboriginal stock of ali'is." (#26) Commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all other military forces of the kingdom by sea and land. He shall never proclaim war without the consent of Privy Council. (#27)#28, #29 Power with advice of Privy Council, to make treaties and appoint ambassadors, public ministers and consuls. (#30)	Ineligible if convicted of infamous crime or insane or an idiot. (#25) Commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all other military forces of the kingdom by sea and land. He shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislative Assembly (#26) #27, #28, The King has the power to make treaties. Treaties involving changes in the tariff or in any other law of the kingdom, shall be referred for approval to the Legislative Assembly. (#29) The King 's prerogative to receive & acknowledge public ministers, inform the Legislative Assembly of the state of the kingdom and to recommend measures for its consideration (#30), The person	Ineligible if convicted of infamous crime or insane or an idiot - same as 1864 (#25) Commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all other military forces of the kingdom by sea and land. He shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislative Assembly; and no military naval force shall be organized except by the authority of the Legislature (#26) #27, #28, The King has the power to make treaties. - same as 1864 (#29) The King 's prerogative to receive & acknowledge public ministers, same as 1864 (#30), The person of the King is inviolable & sacred. His ministers are responsible. To	Ineligible if convicted of infamous crime or insane or an idiot - same as 1864 & 1887 (#25) Commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all other military forces of the kingdom by sea and land. He shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislative Assembly - same as 1864 (#26) same as 1864 & 1887 (#27) (#28) The King has the power to make treaties. -same as 1864 & 1887 (#29) The King 's prerogative to receive & acknowledge public ministers, same as 1864 & 1887 (#30) The person of the Queen is inviolable & sacred. Her

			<p>Prerogative to receive and acknowledge ambassadors & public ministers (#31) With advice of his Cabinet & approval of Privy Council appoint and remove heads of executive departments (#32) See that treaties and laws are observed & executed (#33) Assemble Cabinet or Privy Council for advice (#34) Laws passed by both houses shall be signed by His Majesty & Kuhina Nui. Official acts shall be approved by the Privy Council and countersigned by the Kuhina Nui & Minister of the department such act may belong (#35) #36, #37 Coins money and regulates currency by law (#38) Can place kingdom under martial law (#39) Same standard & national ensign (#40) The King's private lands and property are inviolable (#41) King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the realm (#42)</p>	<p>of the King is inviolable & sacred. His ministers are responsible. To the King belongs the executive power. Laws that pass the Leg Assembly require His signature to confirm validity (#31) The King is Sovereign of all the chiefs and of all the people; the kingdom is his. (#34) All titles, honors and distinctions emanate from the King (#35) Coins money, regulate currency (#36) In case of invasion or rebellion, can declare martial law (#37)) Same standard & national ensign (#38) King's private lands & property are inviolable - same as 1852 (#39) King cannot be sued - same as 1852 (#40) King's Privy Council to advise the King, appointed by the King (#41) The King appoints the justices of the Supreme Court & all other judges of courts of record (#71)</p>	<p>the King and the Cabinet belongs the executive power. Laws that pass the Leg Assembly require His signature to confirm validity , except as provided in Article #48 see below (#31) The King is Sovereign of all the chiefs and of all the people; the kingdom is his. (#34) All titles, honors and distinctions emanate from the King (#35) Coins money and regulates currency by law (#36) Can place kingdom under martial law (#37) Same standard & national ensign (#38) King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the realm (#39) 35 - 39 same as 1864 The King appoints the justices of the Supreme Court & all other judges of courts of record -same as 1864(#71)</p>	<p>ministers are responsible. To the Queen belongs the executive power. Laws that pass the Leg Assembly require Her signature to confirm validity - same as 1864 (#31) The King is Sovereign of all the chiefs and of all the people; the kingdom is Her. (#34) All titles, honors and distinctions emanate from the King (#35) Coins money and regulates currency by law (#36) Can place kingdom under martial law (#37) Same standard & national ensign (#38) King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the realm (#39) 35-38 same as 1852, 1864 & 1887 Queen's private lands & property are inviolable - same as 1864 (#39) King cannot be sued - same as 1852, 1864 & 1887 (#40)</p>
Kuhina Nui/Premier		Appointed by the King; business same as Ka'ahumanu I and Ka'ahumanu II; power of life and death, condemnation and acquittal; conduct business connected with the special interests of	Appointed by King (#43), #44, #45, #46, #47, #48,	n/a - this position is abolished under this constitution	n/a	n/a

		the kingdom; All government property reported; special counsellor to the King; King shall not act without the knowledge of the Premier, nor Premier act without the knowledge of the King #21, #22, #22a, #22b				
Island Governors		4 Governors: Hawai'i Island; Maui & adjacent islands; O'ahu and Kaua'i & adjacent islands subject to the king (#23) Direct & support tax gatherers; appoint & preside over judges (#24) also subject to Kuhina Nui (#25) When governor decease, chiefs shall gather to nominate successor who shall be approved and appointed by the king. (#26)	The King, by and with the advice of his Privy Council appoints island governors who hold office for terms of 4 years, subject to impeachment (#56) The King with the consent of the governor can appoint a lieutenant governor. (#57) #58, Subject to the King, shall have the executive control of their respective islands. Shall have command of the military forces of their respective islands. (#59)	n/a	n/a	n/a
House of Nobles		Includes Kamehameha III, Kekāuluohi, Hoapiliwahine, Kuakini, Keku'ōnohi, Kahekili, Pākī, Konia, Keohokālole, Leleiohoku, Kekūanāo'a, Keali'iahonui, Kana'ina, eoni I'i, Keoni ana and Ha'alilio. Should any other person be received into the council, it shall be made known by aw. No law shall be passed without	King appoints, hold for life, Number of members shall not exceed 30 (#72)	King appoints for life, shall not exceed 20 (#57) Serve as a court regarding impeachments (#59)	24 Nobles shall be elected: 6 from Hawai'i; 6 from Maui Nui; 9 from O'ahu; 3 from Kaua'i & Ni'ihau. Initially shall serve until 1890. Then 1/3 for 2 years; 1/3 for 4 years and 1/3 for 6 years. .Subsequent terms shall be for 6 years. (#58) Nobles serve as court for impeachments made by the Representatives against	Not exceed 24; appointed by Queen during, hold appointments during life (#57) Nobles serve as court for impeachments made by the Representatives against officers of the kingdom - same as 1864 & 1887 (#59)

		<p>assent of the Nobles. (#27) Shall meet annually in April to seek the welfare of the nation & establish laws. (#28) King shall consult the Nobles respecting al great concerns of the kingdom and to promote unanimity & secure the greatest good. (#29) They shall retain their own appropriate lands and conduct business on their lands not at variance with the law. (#30)</p>			officers of the kingdom - same as 1864 (#57)	
Representative Body		<p>Certain persons shall be annually chosen by the people from Hawai'i, Maui, O'ahu and Kaua'i to sit in council with the nobles and establish laws for the nation. The law shall decide the form of choosing them and the number. This body will have voice in the business of the Kingdom. No law shall be passed without majority approval of the representatives. (#31)</p>	<p>Not less than 24 members or more than 40 members elected annually (#75) (#76). Bills for raising revenue or for expenditure of public money originate in the House of Representatives, but the House of Nobles may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills (#79)(#80)</p>	<p>Shall be compensated, but not take effect in the year passed or exceed \$150 (#56) Representation shall be apportioned by the Legislature, but not less than 24 nor more than forty, elected biennially (#60)</p>	<p>Shall be compensated, but not take effect in the year passed or exceed \$250 for each biennial term. (#55) 24 Representatives elected biennially. Shall be apportioned by the Legislature according to the population to be ascertained by the official census. Until apportionment, current apportionment effective, except shall have 2 for Hilo & Puna, 1 for Lahaina and Ka'anapali and 1 for Ko'olau Loa and Waialua, O'ahu. (#60)</p>	<p>Shall be compensated, but not take effect in the year passed or exceed \$500 for each biennial term. (#56) apportioned on principle of equality by Legislature, not less than 24 or more than 48 elected biennially. (#60)</p>
Legislature		<p>Annual meetings & as needed (#32) Bodies meet separately, but can consult together and</p>	<p>Legislative powers vested in the King, the House of Nobles & the House of Representatives each of whom has a negative on</p>	<p>Legislative powers vested in the King, the House of Nobles & the House of Representatives, sitting together (#45)</p>	<p>Legislative powers vested in the King, the House of Nobles & the House of Representatives, sitting</p>	<p>Legislative powers vested in the King, the House of Nobles & the House of Representatives - same as</p>

		<p>unite. (#33) Each body shall appoint a secretary; all decisions shall be recorded in a book of records which shall be preserved so that no decree affecting the interests of the Kingdom may be lost (#34, 34a)</p> <p>When any act is agreed upon, it shall be presented to the King and the Kuhina Nui to approve and sign. Such laws shall not be repealed until it is done by the voice of those who established it (#35)</p>	<p>each other (#60) Shall assemble annually in the first week of April (#61) (#62) Bills or resolutions shall be presented to the King through the Kuhina Nui for revisal or approval. If the King objects he will return it to the House where it originated with objections state in writing, who shall enter the objections in their journal and the bill cannot be brought forward in the same session. (#63) #64, #65, #66, #67, #68, #69 House of Representatives shall receive compensation, not to exceed \$3 a day (#70) House of Nobles sit without pay, but may receive such as compensation as the law may enact (#71)</p>	<p>Shall assemble biennially in the first week of April & as King may judge necessary (#46) King shall signify approval of any bill or resolution by signing prior to closing of the Legislature. (#49)</p> <p>Choose its own officers & determine the rules of its proceedings (#51) Can punish by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days those guilty of disrespect, disorderly conduct, contemptuous behavior, or publish false report of proceedings or insulting comments or threaten bodily harm or assault a member (#52); punish own members for disorderly conduct (#53); keep a journal of its proceedings and enter yeas and nays of members in journal if 1/5 of members desire it (#54) Except for treason, felony or breach of peace, legislators will not be arrested during attendance at sessions of the Legislature (#55)</p>	<p>together - same as 1864 (#44) Shall assemble biennially in the month of May. The first regular session shall be held in 1888. (#45)</p> <p>Laws need approval of the King, but the legislature can override the King by a 2/3 vote of all the elective members of the Legislature. (#48)</p> <p>Choose its own officers & determine the rules of its proceedings -same as 1864 (#50) Can punish - same as 1864(#51); punish own members for disorderly conduct - same as 1864 (#52)) journal - same as 1864 (#53) arrest - same as 1864(#54)</p>	<p>1864 & 1887 (#45) Shall assemble biennially in the first week of April & as Queen may judge necessary - same as 1864 (#46)</p> <p>Laws need approval of the Queen. but the legislature can override the King by a 2/3 vote of all the elective members of the Legislature - same as 1887 (#49)</p> <p>Choose own officers - same as 1864 & 1887 (#51) punish 1864 & 1887 (#53)); journal - same as 1864 & 1887 (#54) arrest - same as 1864 & 1887 (#55)</p>
Qualifications of Legislators	n/a	n/a	<p>Nobles: Shall be 29 years of age and resided in the kingdom for 5 years (#73) (#74)</p> <p>Representatives: Be a male subject or denizen of the kingdom, 25 years old, know how to read & write, and resided in the kingdom for at least 1 year preceding his</p>	<p>Nobles: Must be 21 years old and resided in the kingdom for 5 years. (#58)</p> <p>Representatives: a male subject, 21 years old, knows how to read & write and understand accounts and domiciled in the kingdom for at least 3years, the last of which is the year immediately</p>	<p>Nobles: 25 years, resided in kingdom for 3 years, own taxable property valued at \$3,000 above encumbrances or \$600 income.(#56)</p> <p>Representative: Male; 21;read & write in Hawaiian, English or some</p>	<p>Nobles: 21 years & reside in Kingdom 5 years - same as 1864 (#58)</p> <p>Representatives: 21, can read & write, reside for 3 years, the last year immediately preceding election; own real estate free of encumbrance of \$500 or</p>

			election and not insane or an idiot, or convicted of an infamous crime (#77)	preceding his election; own real estate within the kingdom of clear value above encumbrances of at least \$500 or have an annual income of at least \$250 derived from property or employment. (#61) Property qualification can be increased (#62) Legislative Assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members; majority quorum required to do business, but smaller number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absent members (#50)	European language; understand accounts; domiciled in the kingdom for 3 years, the last of which immediately preceding his election; own real estate clear of encumbrances of at least \$500 or annual income of at least \$250 from property or employment. (#61) The property or income qualification of Representatives can be created & altered by law (#63) Legislative Assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members; majority quorum required to do business, but smaller number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absent members - same as 1864 (#49)	annual income of \$250 (#61) Legislative Assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members; majority quorum required to do business, but smaller number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absent members - same as 1864 & 1887 (#50)
Tax Officers		#36, #37, #38, #38a, #39, #40				
Judges		Appointed by governor of each island (#41) #42, #43	Appointed by governor of each island (#41) #42, #43	The King appoints the justices of the Supreme Court & all other judges of courts of record (#71)	The King appoints the justices of the Supreme Court & all other judges of courts of record (#71)	
Ratification		"Not be considered as finally established, until the people have generally heard it and have appointed persons according to the provisions herein made, and they have given their assent, then this Constitution shall	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

		be considered as permanently established" (#45)				
Amendments		If change it, "notice shall be previously given, that all the people may understand the nature of the proposed change, and the succeeding year, at the meeting of the nobles and the representative body, if they shall agree as to the addition proposed or as to the alteration, then they may make it (# 46)	Can be proposed by either House, approved by a majority of each House and referred to the next legislature. Proposed amendment shall be published for 3 months prior to the next election of House of Representatives. It would need a vote of 2/3 of the newly elected legislature to pass and then approved by the King. (#106) Note: there were 16 amendments in 1856 and a new constitution in 1864.	Legislature has full power and authority to amend the Constitution and to make laws (#48) Can be proposed by either House, approved by a majority of each House and referred to the next legislature. Proposed amendment shall be published for 3 months prior to the next election of House of Representatives. It would need a vote of 2/3 of the newly elected legislature to pass and then approved by the King. (#80)	Legislature has full power an authority to amend the Constitution and to make laws - same as 1864 (#47) Can be proposed in the legislature and referred to the next legislature. Proposed amendment shall be published for 3 months prior to the next election of House of Representatives & Nobles. It would need a vote of 2/3 of the newly elected legislature to pass. (#82)	Legislature has full power an authority to amend the Constitution and to make laws - same 1864 & 1887 (#48) Proposed by the legislative assembly and referred to next Legislature and published 3 months previous to the next election of Representatives; would need to be agreed to by 2/3 of the members of the assembly (#81)
Approval		"agreed to by the nobles." Signed by Kamehameha III and Kekāuluohi (#47)	Approved by Kamehameha and Keoni Ana [Kuhina Nui]	Approved by Kamehameha R. (#81)	Signed by Kalākaua Rex Witnessed by W.L. Green Minister of Finance. At the end of the document is the oath of King Kalākaua to maintain the Constitution and goven in conformity therewith, subscribed and sworn to A.F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chancellor of the Kingdom, July 1887	
No Slavery			Slavery shall not be tolerated (#12)	Involuntary servitude, except for a crime, is forever prohibited (#11)	Involuntary servitude, prohibited -same as 1864 (#11)	Involuntary servitude, prohibited -same as 1864 & 1887(#11)
Levying of subsidy, tax or duty			No subsidy, impost, duty or tax shall be levied or money drawn from public treasury without	No subsidy, impost, duty or tax shall be levied or money drawn from public treasury without	No subsidy, impost, duty or tax shall be levied or money drawn from public treasury	No subsidy, impost, duty or tax shall be levied or money drawn from public treasury

			consent of both branches of the Legislature (#16)	consent of both branches of the Legislature. Money can be withdrawn between sessions in time of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence of public disaster with concurrence of the cabinet and majority of the Privy Council. (#15)	without consent of both branches of the Legislature. same as 1864 (#15)	without consent of both branches of the Legislature. same as 1864 & 1887 (#15)
Retrospective Laws			All retrospective laws are unjust and shall not be passed (#17)	No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted (#16)	No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted - same as 1864 (#16)	No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted - same as 1887 (#16)
Military			Military shall always be subject to the laws and will not be quartered in any house without consent of the owner (#18)	Military shall always be subject to the laws same as 1852 (#17)	same as 1852 & 1864 (#17)	same as 1852 & 1864 & 1887 (#17)
Elections			All elections by the people shall be by ballot (#19) (#20, #21)	Electors are privileged from arrest on election days (#18), Elector not obliged to perform military duty on election day (#19)	Electors are privileged from arrest on election days- same as 1864 (#18), Elector not obliged to perform military duty on election day - same as 1864 (#19) The Cabinet shall make & publish rules & regulations for holding elections. The first election shall be held within 90 days after the promulgation of this constitution and the Legislature then elected may be convened at Honolulu upon the call of the Cabinet Council. (#80)	Electors are privileged from arrest on election days- same as 1864 & 1887 (#18), Elector not obliged to perform military duty on election day - same as 1864 & 1887 (#19)
Form of Government			a constitutional monarchy, under His Majesty Kamehameha III, his heirs and successors (#22) -	a constitutional monarchy, under His Majesty Kamehameha V, his heirs and successors (#21) - same	a constitutional monarchy, under His Majesty Kalākaua, his heirs and successors (#21) - same	a constitutional monarchy, under He Majesty Liliuokalani, her heirs and successors (#21) - same

Division of Powers			The supreme power of the kingdom, in its exercise, is divided into executive, legislative and judicial, the last 2 powers cannot be united in any individual or body (#23)	The supreme power of the kingdom, in its exercise, is divided into executive, legislative and judicial & no judge shall ever be a member of the Legislative Assembly(#20)	The supreme power of the kingdom, in its exercise, is divided into executive, legislative and judicial & no executive or judicial officer, or any contractor, or employee of the govt, or any person receiving a salary or emolument from the govt shall be eligible to election to the Legislature. (#20)	The supreme power of the kingdom, in its exercise, is divided into executive, legislative and judicial & no executive or judicial officer, or any contractor, or employee of the govt, or any person receiving a salary - same as 1887 (#20)
Successor to Monarch			The successor shall be appointed by the King and Nobles during the King's life; but should there be no such appointment then the successor shall be chosen by the House of Nobles and House of Representatives in a joint ballot. (#25a)	The crown is permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kamehameha V, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the crown shall descent to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kamāmalu Ka'ahumanu, and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful direct descendants in a direct line. Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body, failing a male child, to the senior female child and her heirs. If there is no heir, the Sovereign shall appoint a successor with the consent of the Nobles and publicly proclaim during his life. If there is no appointment the Cabinet Council shall cause a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to elect a native ali'i of the kingdom as successor by ballot.	The crown is permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kalākaua , and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the crown shall descent to her Royal Highness the Princess Lili'uokalani , and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful direct descendants in a direct line. Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body, failing a male child, to the senior female child and her heirs. If there is no heir, the Sovereign shall appoint a successor with the consent of the Nobles and publicly proclaim during his life. If there is no appointment the Cabinet Council shall cause a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to elect	The crown is permanently confirmed to Her Majesty Lili'uokalani , and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the crown shall descent to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kaiulani, Prince David Kawanakoa, Prince Jonah Kuio Kalaniana'ole . and the heirs of her/his body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful direct descendants in a direct line - Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body, failing a male child, to the senior female child and her heirs. If there is no heir, the Sovereign shall appoint a successor with the consent of the Nobles and publicly proclaim during his life. If

				<p>The successor so elected shall become a new stirps for a royal family; (#22) It is not lawful for any member of the royal family of Hawai'i who may by law succeed the throne, to contract marriage without the consent of the reigning Sovereign. (#23) If the succeeding heir is less than 18 years of age, the royal power shall be exercised by a regent of council of regency (#32)</p>	<p>a native ali'i of the kingdom as successor by ballot. The successor so elected shall become a new stirps for a royal family; (#22) re marriage - same as 1864 (#23)</p>	<p>there is no appointment the Cabinet Council shall cause a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to elect a native ali'i of the kingdom as successor by ballot. The successor so elected shall become a new stirps for a royal family; (#22) re marriage - same as 1864 & 1887 (#23) If the succeeding heir is less than 18 years of age, the royal power shall be exercised by a regent of council of regency - same as 1864 & 1887 (#32)</p>
Privy Council			<p>Establishes a King's Privy Council of State (#49) Appointed by King and hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. The King's Ministers and Governors of the islands are ex-officio members. Council regulates its own proceedings with bylaws (#5)</p>	<p>Appointed by the King to advise the King (#41)</p>	<p>Appointed by the King to advise the King - same as 1864 (#40)</p>	<p>Appointed by King and hold office during His Majesty's pleasure - same as 1864 & 1887 (#41)</p>
King's Ministers / Cabinet			<p>Appointed by the King and hold offices during His Majesty's pleasure (#51) Constitute Cabinet Council & advise on executive affairs (#52) #53, #54, Hold seats in the House of Nobles and have the right to be heard in the House of Representatives when accused of maladministration (#55)</p>	<p>Cabinet shall consist of ministers of foreign affairs, interior, finance and Attorney General; ex-officio members of the King's Privy Council. Appointed by the King, subject to impeachment. No Act of the King takes effect unless it is countersigned by a minister who makes himself responsible by signing (#42) Holds seats ex</p>	<p>Cabinet shall consist of ministers of foreign affairs, interior, finance and Attorney General; ex-officio members of the King's Privy Council. Appointed by the King and shall be removed by him, only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the Legislature,</p>	<p>Cabinet shall consist of ministers of foreign affairs, interior, finance and Attorney General; ex-officio members of the King's Privy Council. Appointed by the Queen, subject to impeachment, or upon a vote of want of confidence No Act of the King takes effect unless it is</p>

				<p>officio, as Nobles. (#43) Minister of Finance shall present budget on the first day in Hawn & English (#44)</p>	<p>or upon conviction of a felony No Act of the King takes effect unless it is countersigned by a minister who makes himself responsible by signing (#41) Holds seat ex-officio in the Legislature with the right to vote, except on want of confidence in him.(#42) Minister of Finance shall present budget on the first day in Hawn & English (#43) Any act to be done or performed by the King or Sovereign, it shall mean, that such act shall be done and performed with the advice& consent of the Cabinet (#78)</p>	<p>countersigned by a minister who makes himself responsible by signing (#42) Shall keep an office at the seat of Govt, accountable for conduct of deputies & clerks, hold ex-officio as nobles with the right to vote except on want of confidence in them (#43) Minister of Finance shall present budget on the first day in Hawn & English - same as 1864 & 1887 (#44)</p>
Voter for House of Reps			<p>male subject whether native or naturalized and every denizen of the kingdom who shall have paid his taxes and attained the age of 20 years and resided in the kingdom 1 year prior to time of election (#78) Note: in Hawaiian O kela mea keia mea on na kanaka maoli - all Hawaiian people without reference to gender</p>	<p>Every male subject; paid taxes; attain 20 years of age and domiciled in the kingdom for 1 year immediately preceding the election and possessed of real property above encumbrances of \$150 or of lease-hold property on which rent is \$25 per year or an income of no less than \$75 per year; and know how to read and write; if born since 1840 shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his district; provided that no insane, idiotic or person convicted for an infamous crime unless pardoned can vote.(#62)</p>	<p>Representatives: male resident of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent; taken oath to support the Constitution & Laws, 20 years old; domiciled in the kingdom for 1 year immediately preceding the election; read & write Hawaiian, English or European language (if born before 1840), and caused name to be entered on the list of voters, except requirement for 1 year residency, knowing how to read & write Hawaiian, English or a European language not apply to persons</p>	<p>*Parker, Petersen & Cornwell challenged if this was included: 20 years, domiciled for 1 year immediately preceding election, property above encumbrances \$150 or leasehold with \$25 rent, or income of \$75 from property or employment, read & write, if born before 1840, enter name on list of voters (#62) property qualifications of the representatives & electors can be increased by law (#63) Those not permitted to</p>

				Property qualification can be increased (#63)	residing in the Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution if they register & vote at 1st election under the Constitution (#62). The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting to vote or hold office - person who is insane or an idiot, or convicted of arson, barratry, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, felonious branding of cattle, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning, manslaughter in the 1st degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, treason, subornation of perjury and malfeasances in office unless pardoned.(#73)	register for various offenses (#74)
Voter for Nobles		n/a	n/a	n/a	Every male resident of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent, 20years of age, paid taxes, resided in the country not less than 3 years and in district where votes not less than 3 months immediately preceding the election; own in his own right taxable property in Hawai'i of not less than \$3,000 above encumbrances or have an income of \$600; read and comprehend a newspaper printed in Hawaiian, English	

					or some European language; taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws, however the requirements of a 3 years' residence shall not apply to persons residing in the kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution (#59)	
Judiciary			The judicial power of the kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish (#81) Comprised of a chief justice and 2 associate justices (#83) There shall be at least 4 and no more than 8 circuits, subject to alteration by the Legislature. (#84) (#85) (#86) (#87) (#88) (#89) (#90) (#91) (#92) (#93)	The judicial power of the kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish (#64) Comprised of a chief justice and not less than 2 associate justices; can be removed by vote of the Legislature. (#65) (#66) (#67) (#68) (#69) (#70) (#71) (#72).	The judicial power of the kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish (#64) Comprised of a chief justice and not less than 2 associate justices; can be removed by 2/3 vote of the Legislature. (#65) (#66) (#67) (#68) (#69) (#70) (#72)	The judicial power of the kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish (#64) Comprised of a chief justice and not less than 2 associate justices; can be removed by vote of the Legislature. (#65) (#66) (#67) (#68) (#69) (#70) (#71) (#72)
Oaths			King's Oath to uphold Constitution (#94) Kuhina Nui's oath to uphold constitution (#95) House of Nobles Oath (#96) House of Representatives Oath (#97)	King's Oath to uphold Constitution -same as 1852(#24) Legislative oath (#47)	King's Oath to uphold Constitution - same as 1852 & 1864 (#24) House of Representatives same as 1852 & 1864 (#46)	Queen's Oath to uphold Constitution - same as 1852, & 1887 1864 (#24) Legislative Assembly oath - same as 1852, 1864 & 1887 (#47)
Conflict of Interest			No officer of government shall hold any office or receive pension or salary from any other government or power whatever (#99)	No officer of government shall hold any office or receive pension or salary - same as 1852 (#74)	No officer of government shall hold any office or receive pension or salary - same as 1852 & 1864 (#74)	No officer of government shall hold any office or receive pension or salary - same as 1852 & 1864 (#75)
Appropriations			The Legislature votes the appropriations for the year (#101)	Legislature votes appropriations biennially, considering revenue & expenditure for the 2	Legislature votes appropriations biennially, considering revenue &	Legislature votes appropriations biennially, considering revenue &

				preceding years (#75)	expenditure for the 2 preceding years (#75)	expenditure for the 2 preceding years (#76)
Laws			format (#102, #103) All laws in force, remain in effect (#104)	format (#76) (#77) All laws in force, remain in effect (#78)	format - same as 1864 (#76) (#77) All laws in force, remain in effect - same as 1864 (#79)	format - same as 1864 & 1887 (#77) one object for laws -same as 1864 & 1887 (#79)
Regent or Council of Regency				Upon the decease of the reigning Sovereign, if the heir is less than 18, the royal power shall be exercised by a regent or council of regency (#32)When the King is absent himself from the Kingdom he may appoint a regent or council of regency. The King may appoint a regent or council of regency in his last will and testament if the heir is not yet 18 years of age. If there is no will, the Cabinet Council shall act as the council of regency and convene the legislature to choose by ballot a regent or council of regency (#33)	Upon the decease of the reigning Sovereign, if the heir is less than 18, the royal power shall be exercised by a regent or council of regency (#32) When the King is absent himself from the Kingdom he may appoint a regent or council of regency. same as 1864 (#33)	Upon the decease of the reigning Sovereign, if the heir is less than 18, the royal power shall be exercised by a regent or council of regency (#32) When the King is absent himself from the Kingdom he may appoint a regent or council of regency. Same as 1864 & 1887 (#33)
Public Office Qualification			Cannot have been convicted of theft, bribery, perjury, forgery, embezzlement or other high crime or misdemeanor (#98)	Cannot have been convicted of theft, bribery, perjury, forgery, embezzlement or other high crime or misdemeanor (#73)	The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting to vote or hold office - person who is insane or an idiot, or convicted of arson, barratry, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, felonious branding of cattle, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning, manslaughter in the 1st degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy,	The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting to vote or hold office - person who is insane or an idiot, or convicted of arson, barratry, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, felonious branding of cattle, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning,

					treason, subornation of perjury and malfeasances in office unless pardoned.(#73)	manslaughter in the 1st degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, treason, subornation of perjury and malfeasances in office unless pardoned (#73)
Transition					All officers shall have, hold & exercise all the power to them granted and shall take an oath to support this Constitution within 60 days (#81)	
Amendments Passed			<p>1856: Article 27 Hawaiian language version changed from "alihikaua" to "ka luna nui" for "commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all other military forces.</p> <p>Article 29 extends length of adjournment, proroguing or dissolving the legislature from 1 to 2 years..</p> <p>Article 32 disallows the King to appoint heads of executive departments, can only remove them at his pleasure.</p> <p>Article 43 rather than the title for Kuhina Nui being "Highness" it shall be the birth title or title conferred by the King.</p> <p>Article 54 changes reporting up to first day of fiscal year, rather than up to January 1st</p> <p>Article 61 has the legislature meet biennially rather than annually and at a time decided by the King rather than in the</p>	<p>1868: Article #56 to increase the maximum compensation for Representatives to \$250</p> <p>1874: Article 63 states that the property qualification can be "changed" rather than "increased"</p> <p>Article 62 removes the property qualification for voters.</p> <p>1882: Increases the maximum compensation for Representatives to \$500 from \$250</p>	<p>1892: Article #55 amended to increase maximum compensation for Representatives to \$500</p> <p>Article #83 Legislature may enact laws to supervise & control and identify all persons or any one class or nationality who may be introduced into the kingdom for agricultural labor & may restrict & limit the term of residence in the kingdom of the agricultural laborers & the business or employment in which they may engage.</p>	

			1st week of April. Article 100 has the legislature vote on appropriations biennially instead of annually Article 72 has nobles hold seats during life, "unless in case of resignation"			
Preamble					Constitution heretofore subversive of civil rights and incompatible with enlightened Constitutional Government. New constitution imperative to restore order and tranquility and confidence to maintain the present government. I, Kalākaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands . . . do annul and abrogate the Constitution promulgated by Kamehameha V on the 20th day of August, A.D. 1864 and do proclaim and promulgate this Constitution	Constitution (1887) inconsistent, ambiguous & contradictory & subversive & restrictive of civil & popular rights & incompatible with enlightened constitutional monarchial govt. Prayers of the people in the form of petitions from all parts of the Kingdom to the Queen & Legislature ask for a new constitution embodying equal rights among all subjects. Legislature did not recognize the prayers. Imperative to restore order & tranquility to gratify the just demand of the subjects for a new constitution modeled on the most liberal & popular form of Constitutional Monarchical Govt.
Source						Samuel Parker, A.P. Peterson, Wm. H. Cornwell verify that this is a copy of

						the constitution presented to the cabinet by Queen Lili'uokalani on January 14th last and we deem it almost identical, except as to Article 62
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