

American Spies, Traitors and Thieves

JUDD, DOLE, FOSTER, THURSTON

One penalty under Hawaiian Kingdom laws for Treason was confiscation of land. There is no statute of limitation for murder. Hair samples of the monarchs are preserved by the State of Hawaii. Despite requests for analysis, the State has refused to analyse the hair for poison.

Gerrit P(armele) Judd

(b. April 23, 1803, Paris, N.Y., U.S.--d. July 12, 1873, Honolulu), [Index] U.S. missionary to [Index] Hawaii who played a crucial role in governing the islands.

The son of a physician, Judd studied medicine in his father's office and at a medical school in Fairfield, N.Y. He was graduated in 1825 but the following year underwent a religious experience and decided to become a missionary. In 1827 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appointed him physician to the Sandwich Islands Mission, and in 1828 he arrived in Honolulu.

Until 1842 Judd occupied himself primarily with his missionary responsibilities, although he gradually came to be involved with the government--first as translator and interpreter, later as an adviser. On May 10, 1842, King Kamehameha III appointed Judd a member of the treasury board. Judd later became minister of foreign affairs (1843), minister of the interior (1845), and minister of finance (1846). Actually, he was the prime minister, actively directing nearly all aspects of the Hawaiian government.

Judd represented the monarch on the committee that drew up the liberal constitution of 1852. He then returned to his life as a missionary but maintained an active interest in Hawaiian politics. He won a seat in the legislature in 1858 and took part in the constitutional convention of 1864--opposing King Kamehameha V's attempts to increase monarchical power. From 1863 until his death, Judd served on the board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

MOTIVE, MEANS & OPPORTUNITY FOR MURDER

Many Hawaiians believe that Judd Poisoned Kamehameha III and other members of the Hawaiian Royal family.

ARSENIC, STRICHNINE,
OPIUM AND NUX VOMICA

Gerrit Parmele Judd took space in Honolulu's Polynesian newspaper on March 4, 1858, to advise its readers that he had for sale "a great variety of Drugs and Medicines of the best quality." On his list one of the poisons alone would have placed him behind bars a century later if offered to the general public in this manner.

DOCTOR'S SHOP.

C. P. JUDD, AT THE CORNER OF FORT and Merchant Streets, reminds the public that he continues to devote himself to the treatment of DISEASES of all kinds, having for sale a great variety of DRUGS and MEDICINES of the best quality. He sells also

Poisons.

Arsenic, strichnine, verat line, corrosive sublimate, Oxalic acid, St. Ignatius beans, nux vomica, opium, Prussic acid, alcohol.

Perfumery.

Musk, extract musk, cologne, lavender water, Windsor, honey and other soaps.

Miscellaneous.

Sago, pearl barley, oat meal, gum shellac, Writing and marking ink. Sassa sarsaparilla, Soda water, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Easily found when wanted. A. H.

"The Diaries of David Lawrence Gregg:
An American Diplomat in Hawaii 1853-1858 ed. by
Pauline King, published by Hawaiian Historical
Society, 1982, pages 206-207:

"Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854. The King has been seriously ill for some days. It is said that he is apprehensive of being poisoned. Dr. [S. Porter]Ford told this to Ryckman and also said that he was unwilling to take food or medicine from any one but him (F.) and Dr. Rooke. So Ryckman informed me."



"Friday, Dec. 15, 1854. The King died at a quarter before twelve. The Royal Standard was immediately placed at half mast and 41 minute guns fired from punch bowl battery. The St. Marys immediately followed with the same number, and then the Trincomalee and Eurydice.



Liholiho was proclaimed King under the title of Kamehameha IV."

Sanford Ballard Dole



b. April 23, 1844, Honolulu--d. June 9, 1926, Honolulu), first president of the Republic of [Index] Hawaii (1894-1900), and first governor of the Territory of Hawaii (1900-03) after it was annexed by the United States.

The son of American Protestant missionaries, Dole spent two years in the United States (1866-68) studying at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass. He then returned to Hawaii, practiced law in Honolulu (1869-87), and was twice elected to the Hawaiian legislature (1884, 1886). An opponent of the policies of King Kalakaua, Dole was a leader of the reform movement that brought about the adoption of a constitution in 1887. Also in 1887, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

In January 1893 Dole yielded to pressure from friends and agreed to serve as the leader of the committee that was formed to overthrow Queen [Index] Liliuokalani (who had succeeded her brother, Kalakaua, in 1891) and to seek annexation of Hawaii by the United States. The committee deposed the queen peacefully and installed a provisional government with Dole as president (Jan. 17, 1893), but annexation was blocked when President Grover Cleveland withdrew an annexation treaty from the Senate and demanded the restoration of Liliuokalani to the throne. Refusing to recognize Cleveland's authority in the matter, Dole and his colleagues established the Republic of Hawaii (1894), with Dole as president, and continued to seek annexation. When, finally, in 1900 Congress created the Territory of Hawaii, Dole was appointed the first territorial governor by President William McKinley. In 1903 he resigned to become judge of the U.S. district court of Hawaii, a post he held until his retirement in 1915.

John W(atson) Foster,

(b. March 2, 1836, Pike county, Ind., U.S.--d. Nov. 15, 1917, Washington, D.C.), diplomat and U.S. secretary of state (1892-93) who negotiated an ill-fated treaty for the annexation of [Index] Hawaii.

After service in the Union Army during the Civil War, Foster, a lawyer and newspaper editor in Evansville, Ind., was active in state Republican affairs. He served as minister to Mexico (1873-80), minister to Russia (1880-81), and minister to Spain (1883-85).

Appointed secretary of state by President Benjamin Harrison in 1892, Foster tacitly encouraged American interests in Hawaii in their revolt against Queen Liliuokalani and negotiated a treaty (1893) for the annexation of Hawaii (which, at the urging of his successor, Secretary of State Walter Quinton Gresham, was withdrawn from Senate consideration by the newly installed administration of President Grover Cleveland). Foster resigned in early 1893 in order to represent the United States in the Bering Sea controversy before an arbitration tribunal at Paris.

Lorrin A(ndrews) Thurston,

(b. July 31, 1858, Honolulu--d. May 11, 1931, Honolulu), leader of Hawaiians who opposed the monarchy and favoured U.S. annexation of the islands.

Thurston was the son of American missionaries in Hawaii. He attended Oahu College and then studied law with the attorney general of Hawaii. In 1880 Thurston went to the U.S. mainland to complete his legal education at Columbia University. He returned to Hawaii in 1883 and established a law practice there.

Thurston began his long involvement with [Index] Hawaiian politics in 1886, when he was elected to the Hawaiian legislature. He quickly became an outspoken proponent of reform; he advocated a reduction in monarchical power and an end to official corruption. When the reform efforts failed, he became a leader in the 1887 revolution. He helped draft a new constitution, and he joined the powerful reform Cabinet as minister of the interior.

In 1890, as native Hawaiians rallied around King Kalakaua, Thurston and other reformers were forced out of office. He retained his seat in the legislature until 1892, when he went to Washington in an effort to facilitate U.S. annexation. Back in Hawaii in 1893, he was a central figure in the revolution that toppled Queen [Index] Liliuokalani. Thurston helped set up a provisional government and then returned to the U.S. mainland to win support for the new government and to continue his work for annexation. In May 1893 Thurston was appointed envoy to the United States.

Back in Hawaii the following year, Thurston helped draft the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii. The remainder of his political career--until 1898--was highlighted by his successful efforts on behalf of annexation and his support for Hawaiian backing of the United States during the Spanish-American War. From 1898 to his death, Thurston devoted himself to business. He owned and operated the Honolulu Advertiser and worked to develop the tourist and pineapple industries.