



Mission: To improve the health status and well-being of Native Hawaiians and others by advocating for, initiating and maintaining culturally appropriate strategic actions aimed at improving the physical, mental and spiritual health and wellness of Native Hawaiians and their ohana and empowering them to determine their own destinies.

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HAWAIIAN HEALTH TIMELINE AND EVENTS

100 AD First Polynesian settlers arrive: probably from Marquesas. Pa'ao arrived from the south and brought the ali'i system [1200 A.D.] Moekeha and his son's voyages ending of the inter-island voyaging traditions between Hawaii and islands to the south – Marquesas, Tahiti, & Samoa [1400]

1778 Venereal disease – gonorrhea "ma'i hilo, paia" & syphilis (kaokao) – and probably tuberculosis introduced by Capt. Cook's sailors. Alcohol in the form of grog is first served to Kaua'i's people.

1804 Epidemic of ma'i oku'u (probably cholera) kills approx. 15,000 including Ke'eaumoku [father of Ka'ahumanu] and Keawe-a-Heule [ancestor of Kalakaua] and thwarts invasion of Kaua'i.

1819 Kamehameha's advisor engage Spaniard Don Marin as personal physician to king, but neither he nor the medical kahuna can save the king after a possible stroke at the age of [69]? at Kamakahonu, Kailua, Kona. Overthrow of the kapu system occurs six months after Kamehameha's death. Heiau are destroyed and kahuna 'officially' lose their powers. Medical kahuna and kupuna adjust to the new political, social, and altered religious order.

1820 New England missionaries arrive with first M.D., Thomas Holman, who gave medical care to the ali'i.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION – est. at 150,000

1824 Kamehameha II [Liholiho], age 27 & half-sister, Queen Kamamalu, age 24 die of measles [ulali'i] in London. Kaumuali'i, ruling chief of Kauai, dies at age 44(?) of poison(?) in HNL but is buried in Lahaina.

1824-26 "Epidemics of cough" kill thousands.

1827 Kalanimoku, Prime Minister, age 59, dies of 'dropsy' at Kailua, Kona.

1828 The mosquito is introduced at Lahaina. Dr. Gerritt P. Judd, missionary physician arrives in the 3rd Company.

1832 Whooping cough [kunu kalea] epidemic takes thousands of lives.

1836 First documented public health measure: Kuhina Nui Kinau order the HNL harbor pilot to screen all foreign-arriving vessels for smallpox. Nahi'ena'ena, sister of Kamehameha, dies age 21, 3 months after childbirth at Kahalekai, Honolulu.

1838 Lahaina Press publishes Dr. Judd's Anatomica, first Hawaiian language medical book. Lili'uokalan is born at Manamana, maka'i of Pu'uwaena, HNL.

1839 Quarantine Law signed by Kam III [Keuikoaouli] & the 1st Vital Statistics Act passed. Mumps [auwaepahaha] kills 'great numbers' including Kinau at age 35, daughter of Kam I, and mother of Kam IV and V, and Victoria Kamamalu.

1840 Leprosy [ma'i pake] – first case detected in Hawaiian by Dr. Dwight Baldwin on Maui. Over the next 30 years, an est. 4,000 Hawaiians die of leprosy.

First public commercial bath house opens.

1841 Kapi'olani, who defied Pele in 1824 dies six weeks after breast cancer surgery by Dr. Judd.

1845 Kekauloahi, Kuhina Nui and mother of Lunalilo, age 51, dies after trauma at Pohukaina.

The Capital of Kingdom moved from Lahaina, Maui to Honolulu, Oahu.

1845-49 Epidemics of diarrhea [palahi], influenza, measles, & whooping cough kill over 10,000 people.

1847 Dr. G. Watson & then Dr. Robert Wood open the earliest western medicine pharmacies in HNL.

1848 First piped water supply developed, running from kalo lo'i mauka of Berataniz to a tank at the foot of Nu'uano Ave.

1849 French compel Hawn. Government to sell French liquor.

1850 First Board of Health appointed by Kamehameha III, two years after first BOH in London and anything comparable is established in U.S.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION - is 82,035

1851 First Legislative appropriation in public health made by Hawn. Gov.: \$10,000 to prevent cholera. The funds later used for smallpox victims.

1852 First private hospital opened by Dr. S. Porter Ford in Nu'uano.

1853-54 First smallpox [ma'i pu'uli'ili'i] epidemic from California takes 7,000(?) lives.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION is 70,000

1854 Smallpox vaccination made compulsory; imports vaccine from London and New Zealand. Kamehameha III, age 42, dies after convulsions and delirium at Ho'iho'iike'ea, Honolulu.

1856 The Hawaii Medical Society chartered. The 1st Flush Toilet installed in the former Iolani Palace.

1859 Queen's Hospital founded by Kam IV and Queen Emma, initially opens in King Street dispensary, then moves into new building with 124 beds on Punchbowl St. and offers free medical care to "indigent, sick and disabled" Hawaiian. Financed by hospital tax levied against Hawaii residents. Dr. William Hillebrand from Berlin is first director of hospital.

Medical licensure is required by Kingdom.

1860 Measles and whooping cough epidemic occur. Prostitutes required to register; of 512 who register, 207 have venereal disease and receive free medical care at Queens Hospital.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 66,900

1861 2nd smallpox epidemic – 282 deaths.

1862 Albert Edward Kauikoaouli Leiopapa a Kamehameha, the young Prince and son of Kam IV and Queen Emma, age 4, dies of 'brain fever'. The cause of death has been more recently diagnosed as a condition arising from an acute appendicitis with rupture and peritonitis; volvulus of the small intestine; or intussusception.

1863 Kamehameha IV [Alexander Liholiho], age 29, dies from asthma.

1865 First receiving hospital for Hansen's disease patients opens at Kalihiwai & adopts a new segregation policy. The Hawaiian Gov. begins to issue licenses for the practice of la'au lapa'au and lomilomi.

1866 Princess Victoria Kamamalu, sister of king, age 27, dies.

First insane institution opens in Palama at School and Liliha Streets.

First patients of Hansen's disease sent to Kalawao, Molokai. About 3,000 patients are sent during the next 18 years.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 57,125

1868 During reign of Kamehameha V, a separate Hawn Board of Health established which licenses Kahuna Lapa'au. Kekuanaoa, father of Kamehameha IV and V, age 75, dies from stroke.

1870 A scarlet fever epidemic [piwa'ula'ula] occurs on Maui.

1872 Ten young Hawaiians graduates from Dr. Judd's school of medicine and licensed to practice in the kingdom. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Judd dies and Dr. Judd has a stroke. School closed and never reopens.

Kamehameha V dies, age 42, of "buttock abscess, dropsy, & asphyxia."

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 49,000

1873 Garbage collection & street cleaning begin in Honolulu. A 3rd smallpox epidemic takes 11 lives.

1874 Father Damien starts his services at Kalawao with Hansen's disease patient.

King Lunalilo, age 42 dies of 'pulmonary consumption' [tuberculosis]. His will provides for a home for elderly

infirm and estitute Hawaiians

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 46,400

1877 Prince Leileiohoku, brother of King Kalakaua & heir to throne, age 22, dies of rheumatic fever (/).

1878 The Board of Health first collects refuse.

1879 First artesian well drilled by James Campbell in Honolulu.

1880 Walter M. Gibson publishes book – Sanitary Instructions for Hawaiians.

1882 4th smallpox epidemic introduced from China takes 282 lives.

Inspection and licensing of dairies begin in Honolulu

1883 Princess Ruth Ke'elikolani, age 57 dies of heart failure in Kona.

1884 Princes Bernice Pauahi Bishop, age 52, dies of breast cancer.

1885 Queen Emma dies, age 49 of a stroke.

1886 First plantation hospital established at Makaweli, Kauai.

1887 Princess Miriam Likelike, sister of King, age 36, dies of "exhaustion" following a miscarriage.

The Bayonet Constitution reduces voting rights of Hawaiians and the powers of the King.

1888 A whooping cough epidemic takes 104 lives in HNL.

1889 Father Damien, age 49 died at Kalawao of Hansen's disease.

1890 A diphtheria epidemic takes 104 lives in HNL.

Kapi'olani Maternity Home is opened by Ho'ola Lahui Society in a 5 bedroom cottage at Beretania and Makiki Streets.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 34,400

1891 King David Kalakaua, age 54, dies of Bright's disease [kidney failure] at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

John Dominis, Prince Consort to Queen Lili'uokalan, age 60, dies of rheumatoid arthritis in HNL.

1893 Queen Lili'uokalan yields under protest to the United States after US troops are landed to support local haole insurrectionists.

The Provisional Government of Hawaii is proclaimed.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 40,000 FOREIGN POPULATION. 50,000

1894 the Republic of Hawaii is proclaimed.

1895 Cholera introduced via ship from Yokohama, Japan. 64 deaths.

Sam Nowlein, Robert W. Wilcox, and Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole lead Royalists, who are almost all Hawaiian, in an effort to restore the Queen. They fail.

1897 Food inspection begins by the Food Commissioner.

The Chinese Hospital opens in Palama.

1898 The United States Congress annexes Hawaii through Newlands Resolution.

1899 Bubonic plague – 61 deaths in HNL. Downtown Chinatown, Honolulu destroyed by a fire started to control plague-carrying rodents.

The first sewers laid in Honolulu.

Princes Ka'iulani dies, age 24 of 'inflammatory rheumatism' at 'Ainahau, Waikiki.

1900 Tuberculosis is made a reportable disease.

Kuakini Hospital founded as Japanese Hospital on Kuakini St.

HAWAIIAN POPULATION 28,800

The Organic Act passed by U.S. Congress. Robert W. Wilcox elected Hawaii's first Delegate to Congress.

1907 Tripler Army Hospital opens at Fort Shafter.

1909 Queen's Hospital amends its charter to eliminate free medical care for indigent Hawaiians, and the formerly government-owned hospital is 'privatized.'

Kauikolani Children's Hospital opened on Kuakini St. near Nu'uano Ave.

1910 Anti-tuberculosis Bureau established by Board of Health.

1911 A case of yellow-fever diagnosed in HNL. Major fumigation & sanitation efforts begin to eliminate mosquito hazards.

1917 Queen Lili'uokalan dies, age 79 of a stroke at Washington Place.

1919 Territorial Legislature established a Hawn Medicine Board to license la'au lapa'au practitioners.

1921 The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act is passed by Congress.

1938 Resident Hawaiians are recognized as having certain fishing rights under federal law in the Kalapana area through the Kalapana Extension Act.

1959 Hawaii is proclaimed a state by congress.

1965 Hawn. Medicine Board abolished. La'au Lapa'au practitioners no longer licensed. Lomilomi practitioners licensed under the Board of Massage.

1974 Hawaiian are included in federal Native American Legislation. ALU LIKE receives grant support to conduct a needs assessment of the Hawaiian community.

1976 ALU LIKE completes Needs Assessment of the Hawaiian community – the first such assessment undertaken & the foundation for federal initiatives.

1985 E OLA MAU Health Study completed... first comprehensive health assessment of Hawaiians in Hawaii... becomes basis for federal legislation.

1986 Congressional study of Hawaiian health confirms severity of Hawaiian health issues.

1988 Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act [P.L. 100-579] passed by Congress. Papa Ola Lokahi established.

1992 Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act [P.L. 102-396] reauthorized by Congress. The NH Health Care Systems & the NH Health Scholarship Program identified.

1996-98 E OLA MAU study is updated. Hawaiian health problems are still severe but some improvement in morbidity rates noted.

1998 NH Health & Wellness Summit is held – setting the agenda for the next 10 years in Hawaiian health.

2000 'Imi Hale, the Native Hawn Cancer Awareness, Research & Training Network, the only community-based "Special Population Networks" is started through Papa Ola Lokahi.

Association of Hawn Civic Club passes resolution to begin 5-year Cancer Awareness Initiative with 'Imi Hale – providing education and cancer screening at annual AHCC conventions.

2002 Myron B. Thompson Center for Native Hawaiian Health Planning Center is the home for Papa Ola Lokahi.

2003 The Native Hawaiian Health Website is dedicated to improving Native Hawaiian wellness by providing information on health and wellness: www.nativehawaiianhealth.net is facilitated by Papa Ola Lokahi

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