## QUEEN KAPI'OLANI & PRINCESS LILI'UOKALANI

## QUEEN'S JUBILEE 1887

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"Na wai hoʻi kaʻole o ke akamai, he alahele i maʻa i ka heleʻia e oʻu mau mākua." Who shall discredit knowledge when it is a path well trod by my ancestors. -Kalanikualiholiho

Being so far away from home with very little to orient ourselves to our surrounding environment, we look to our kūpuna that have come before us and feel secure in the fact that we are following in their footsteps both literally and metaphorically.

In the year 1887, for the 50th celebration of Queen Victoria's rule, a jubilee was hosted in London in her honor in which King Kalākaua was invited. Due to the death of Miriam Kapili Likelike (Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn), he was unable to attend but Queen Kapi'olani was instead sent to respect Queen Victoria's invitation and honor her at what most of us know as "the Queen's Jubilee." Royal Jubilees are held to celebrate a monarch's 50 year milestones. Queen Victoria was only the second monarch known to celebrate 50 years on the throne by hosting a jubilee, second to King George III. This was the first and only jubilee to be attended by Hawaiian Royalty and yet this was not the first time that Hawaiian Royalty had visited England. King Kalanikualiholiho and Queen Kamāmalu, Queen Emma, and King Kalākaua had all been to England before that of Queen Kapiʻolani and Princess Liliʻuokalani, and the relationship between the two countries of Great Britain and Hawai'i can be traced back to the time of Kamehameha I. This was reflected in their visit to England for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887.

KE KONO A PELEKANE Ma na la mua o ka makahiki 1887, ua loaa mai la he palapala kono i ka Moi Kalakaua mai ke Aupuni mai o Pelekane, e kono mai ana e komo pu aku iloko o na hana hoohiwahiwa o ka piha ana o na makahiki he kanalima o ka nohoalii ana o ka Moiwahine Victoria, maluna o ka nohoalii o Beretania Nui. I ka wa nae i loaa mai ai o keia kono e noho ana ka Moi Kalakaua ame ke aloalii, ame ka lahui Hawaii holookoa, iloko o ke kanikau no ka Mea Kiekie ke Kama iiwahine Miriam Kapili Likelike, (Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn), i hala aku i ka make. Nolaila ua hiki ole i ka Moi Kalakaua ke hooko kino aku i keia kono a ke Aupuni o Pelekane. Aka, ua hooholo koke iho la no ke 'Lii, e hoouna aku i kana Aliiwahine i aloha nui ia, ka Moiwahine Kapiolani, i panihakahaka ma kona wahi, a i hookoia'i hoi ke kono a ke Aupuni o Pelekane. Ua maikai keia hooponopono ana i ka manao o na 'lii, a ua lilo na la o ka mahina o Feberuari ame Maraki, o ka makahiki 1887, i mau la hoomakaukau no na wahi pono kino no ka hele ana. Excerpt from He moolelo pokole, 1938, McGuire, J.

KA HAALELE ANA IA HAWAII

Photo courtesy of Bishop Museum Archives.

One of the most valuable resources to my research was the book titled *He moolelo pokole no ka huakai a ka* Moiwahine Kapiolani ame ka Kamaliiwahine Liliuokalani i ka Iubile o ka Moiwahine Victoria o Beretania Nui written by James McGuire over 50 years after the huaka'i. The book is written in 'Ōlelo Hawai'i and is a first hand account from James McGuire, one of the escorts to Queen Kapi'olani and Princess Lili'u on their trip to the Jubilee. He gives a detailed account of the events that took place whereas the letters going back and forth between the consulates only mark the dates and major updates such as an arrival at a new town. For example, he writes that Queen Kapi'olani accompanied by Princess Lili'uokalani and their entourage of escorts; consisting of John Dominis, Curtis Iaukea, James Boyd, James McGuire, Joseph Aea, Charley Kaiaiki, and Pahupahu (the Queen's clothes caretaker), left Hawai'i on April 12th, 1887 to start their journey to England to attend the Jubilee. The morning of their departure was filled with mele sung by the singing clubs and oli were also offered up and chanted in honor of the occasion. At 12:00

> pm the royal party set sail with the crown flag flying proudly on the S.S. Australia. The tugboat named the 'Eleu boarded by Kalākaua and the steamship named the John A. Cummins boarded by the Royal Hawaiian Band escorted them and played for them famous songs of Hawaiʻi. His account is so much more detailed to where he recalls, over 50 years after the events had taken place, a gentle wind blowing up the sea spray into the pathway before the ali'i. It was such a nice change from the matter-of-fact letters sent back and forth between the delegates saying when and where Kapiʻolani and her escorts arrived and left a specific place. McGuire also remembers that the 'Eleu and the Cummins escorted them until they passed Daimana Hila and then turned around to head back to shore while playing "Aloha 'Oe." His account reminds us that these people are people with real feelings, who knew that they were leaving for a very long journey from which many others had not safely returned. Although it was an occasion worthy of celebration,

it is also one that may have been cause for worry.

hoopaa o ka moku, me na leo huro o na makaainana e paapaina ana i ka lewa, na ani hainaka goodbye aloha ana, ua emi hope mai la ka Australia, e hooku pono ana i kona ihu i ke ala e hiki aku ai i ka nuku o Mamala. I ka hookuemi pono ana iho o ka kikala o ua wahine au moana la ua oni malie ae la kona mau enekini me ka lawe nihi malie ana o kona huila, a niau aku la no ka hale ipu kukui, oiai hoi ka hae kalaunu o ka Moiwahine o Hawaii e welo hasheo ana i na we elau makani ma ke kia hope o ka Australia. Oisi ka Australia e niau malie ana mamua mai o na moku manuwa e ku ana iloko o ke awa lai o Kou, ua aoa mai la na iliohae a Uncle Sam, ma ka haawi ana mai i na pu aloha he 21 no na kamahele alii, e au nei i ka moana kai uli o ka Pakipika. A i ka wa a ka Australia i kaalo ac ai mamua o ka Hale Ipukukui, a huli pono aku la ka ihu i Mamala, ua uina nakolokolo mai la ka pukuniahi a na koa kumau o ke alo alii, batare o Kakaako (ma kahi e ku nei o ka mstrong), e haawi mai ana nohoi i ke ka moku kolo Eleu, me ka Moi ame kekahi mau maka hanohano, maluna ona. Pela nohoi ka mokuahi John A. Cummins ame ka Royal Hawaiian Band maluna ona e hooheno ana i na mele kaulana o Hawaii. I ka puka ana aku mawaho o ka nuku o Mamala ua pa mai la kahi aheahe makani mai ka aina mai a hoopuehu ae ia i na hunakai ma ke alahele o na Alii; alaila, hoomanao ae la au i keia mau lalani mele o Hawaii,

Ma ka hora 12 ponoi ua hemo mai la na kaula

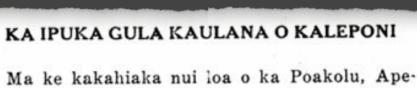
Photo courtesy of Bishop Museum Archive

"A waho la o Mamala, Hao mai nei ehuehu; Puluelo i ka hunakai, Kiheahea i ka ili."

Ua ukali mai no na mokuahi Eleu ame Cummins a hiki i ke kaalo ana ae o ka Australia mamua o Daimana Hila, alaila huli hoi aku laua me ka Moi ame kona mau hoa, me ke mele ana mai a ka Bana i ke mele i anoi nui ia "Aloha Oe."

Excerpt from He moolelo pokole, 1938, McGuire, J.

On their journey to England, their first stop was San Francisco. In the book by James McGuire, he recalls witnessing the Golden Gate Bridge and explains how they were greeted by the United States of America with the 21 cannon salute. Queen Kapi'olani is pictured below with her escorts on a ship whom we are unsure is the S.S. Australia, and as they are exiting the ship in San Francisco Bay. To the right is also the letter sent by a man named D. A. McKinley who must've worked for the Hawaiian Consulate in San Fran at the time, to Walter Murray Gibson in Hawai'i announcing the arrival of Queen Kapi'olani and party in San Fran on April 20th, 1887.



rila 20, aia ka Australia e komo aku ana iloko o ka Ipuka Gula Kaulana o Kaleponi, a i ka kaalo ana ae mamua pono o ka Papu me ka Hae Kalaunu o Hawaii e welo ana ma kona kia hope, ua poha mai la ka leo aloha o na pukuniahi, e hoike mai ana i ke aloha o ke Aupuni Nui o Amerika Huipuia no Hawaii ma o kona mau Aliiwahine Pelekane e ku ana i.oko o ke awa. Ka.aunu o Hawaii, ma ka haawi ana mai i na pu aloha he 21, elike aku la nohoi me ka Papu. Ua nee malie aku la no ka Australia a hiki i ka pili ana i ka uwapo ma ka hora 9:30 a.m. I ka pili ana aku i ka uwapo ua pii mai la na komite hookipa i alakaiia e ka Meia o Kapalakiko. Mahope o na hoolauna ana ua kau aku la

na 'Lii me ko laua mau ukali, me ka Meia ame na komite hookipa, maluna o na kaa i hoomakaukauja a holo aku la no ka Hotele Alii (Palace Hotel), oia hoi ka hotele nani loa o Kapalakiko ia mau la, kekahi a ka poe waiwai a maka hano-

Excerpt from He moolelo pokole, 1938, McGuire, J.

## Sovereign of England and India

Colonel Iaukea. In the mean time I occupied one of the chairs. Queen Kapiolani expressed her congratulations on the great event of the day, and her gladness that the Jubilee found Her Majesty in good health, and added her expressions of hope that she might live many years to be a blessing to her subjects. The Queen received her good wishes with a like spirit of cordiality, thanking her for coming so far to see her, and then went on to speak with enthusiasm of the pleasure she had taken in meeting her husband, my brother, King Kalakaua. She said she had been much pleased with him, and had never forgotten his agreeable visit. In the mean time the Duke of Connaught was at my side, and we exchanged a few pleasant words. Next came the Princess Beatrice, who, after an expression of kindly interest, returned to her former station. Queen Victoria then entered into a little conversation with me, confining her remarks chiefly to educational matters, and asked me with some detail about the schools of the Hawaiian Islands. We then rose to make our adieus. The two queens exchanged kisses as before, and the Queen of England again kissed me on the forehead; then she took my hand, as though she had just thought of something which she had been in danger of forgetting, and said, "I want to introduce to you my children;" and one by one they came forward and were introduced. After this I hesitated a moment to see if she had anything further to say to me, and finding that she had not, I courtesied to her and withdrew. By the time I had reached the door of the audience chamber, Queen Kapiolani had arrived at the farther end of the hall,

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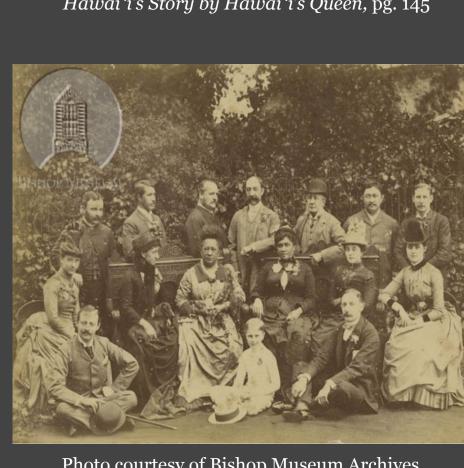
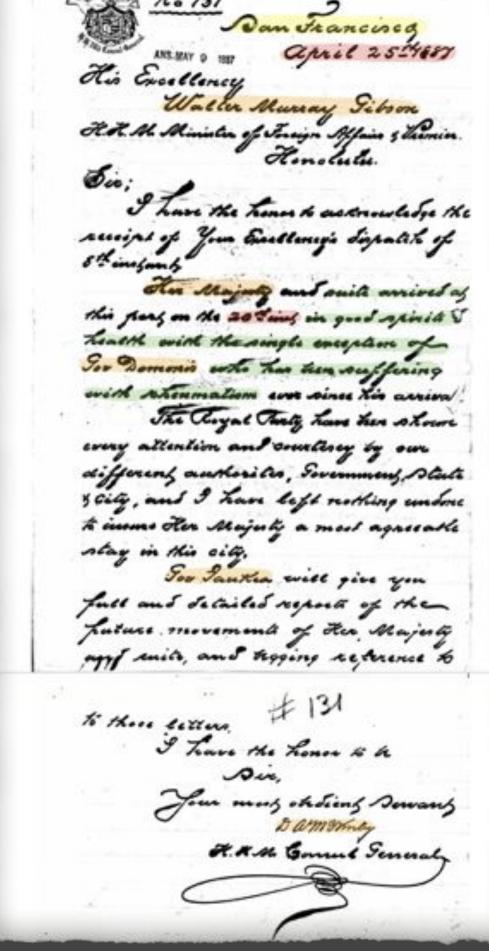




Photo courtesy of Bishop Museum Archives.

Before the actual Jubilee celebration, Queen Kapi'olani and Princess Lili'u met with Queen Victoria and was able to sit down and spend time with her like that of close friends. Lili'u recalls in her journal that when they began to say their goodbyes for the night, Queen Victoria wanted her to meet her children. Her children were introduced to Lili'u while Queen Kapi'olani made her way outside. This to me, showed that although Kapi'olani and Lili'u were not the first Hawaiian Royalty to visit England, Queen Victoria hoped they wouldn't be the last. Lili'u at the time was the heir to the Kingdom of Hawai'i which Queen Victoria then introduced to her children, the heirs of the British crown. This shows that she hoped the relationship between their two countries would live on through their successors. Sadly Kapi'olani and Lili'u were the last Hawaiian

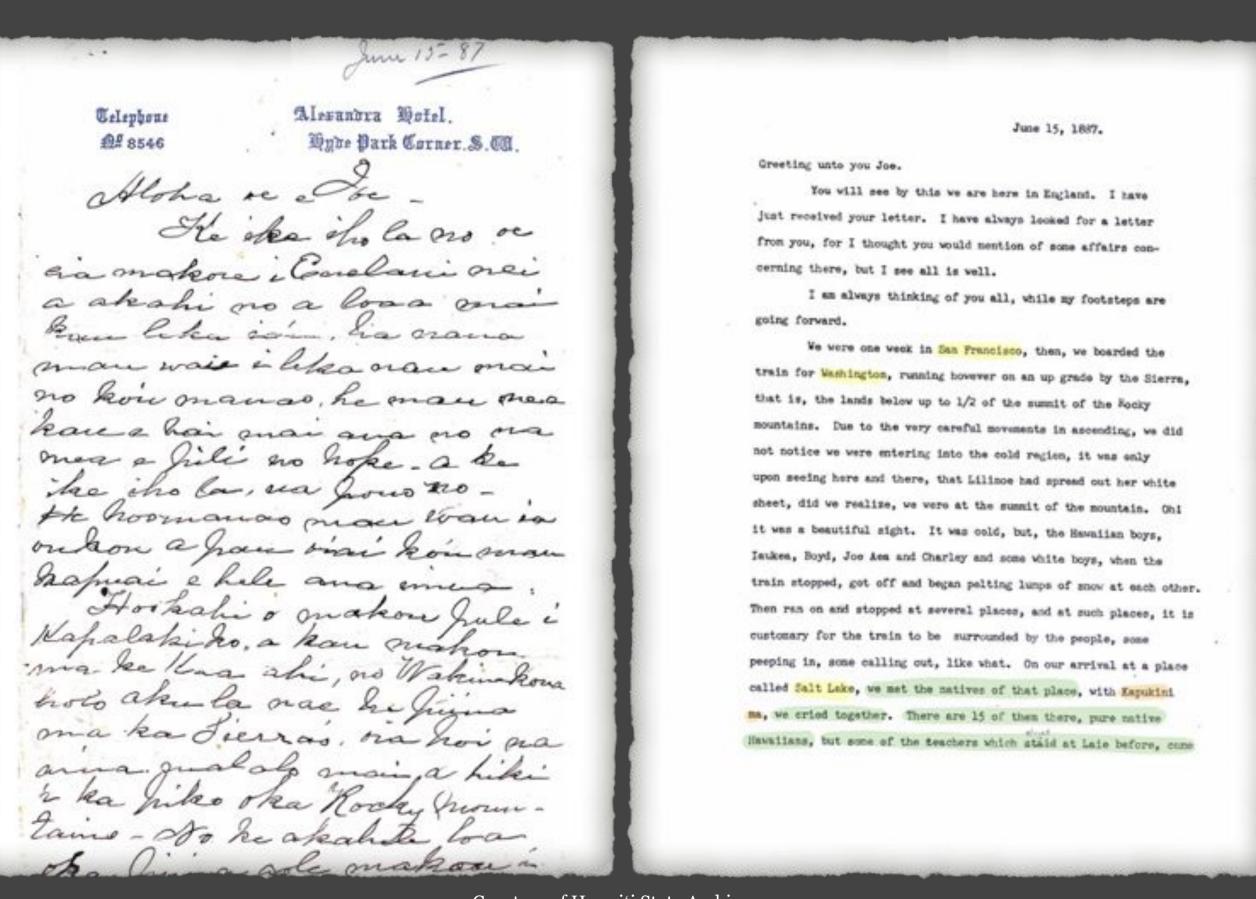
Royals to visit England. The relationship between our countries have been nearly lost but being here in this foreign land, following in the footsteps of our ali'i, our kūpuna, this land doesn't feel so foreign anymore.



Courtesy of Hawai'i State Archives.

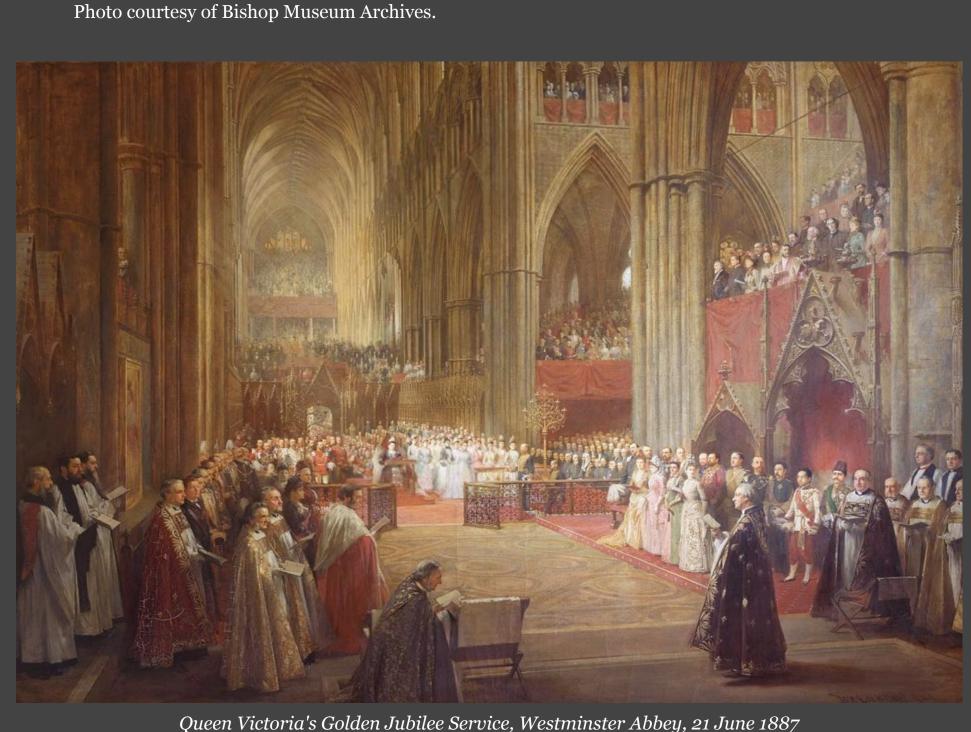


They also made stops in Salt Lake, passed Pittsburgh and Chicago before reaching Washington to meet President Cleveland, Boston, New York, and finally reached Liverpool in England on June 2nd, 1887. This was all recorded in a letter that Princess Lili'u had written in 'ōlelo Hawai'i to a close friend named Joe, which was then translated later on to English.



Courtesy of Hawai'i State Archives.

Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was held at Westminster Abbey. Westminster Abbey is a church that is subject to the Sovereign, rather than an archbishop or bishop and has been the location for all coronations since 1066 as well as other royal occasions such as Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee of 1887. While in London, we had the privilege of visiting the home of past and present British royalty. The Windsor Castle was founded by William the Conqueror in the 11th century and is the oldest and largest continually occupied castle in the world. In the time since the 11th century, it has been home to 39 monarchs, one of which was Queen Victoria.



During our visit, we were taken into the throne room which contained Queen Elizabeth's throne of ivory. Displayed on tables in front of the throne were different materials such as letters, artifacts, and journal entries showcasing the intimate relationship that our mōʻī had with the British monarchy. One of the materials was an account of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee including who sat where in the hall of Westminster Abbey. The Queen stood in the middle of the hall in front of her close relatives and extended family while her foreign visitors stood in front of her in the sacrarium in front of the altar. I spoke with one of the archivists at the Royal Archives and we discussed where the famous painting of the jubilee could have been done from and we figured out that from the angle of the painting, the artist must've been on the far left side of the altar looking out at the hall. In the painting you can see both Queen Kapi'olani and Princess Lili'uokalani in the sacrarium. Both the painting and the seating chart tell us that Queen Kapi'olani was seated farther away from the painter but closer to Queen Victoria, and that Princess Lili'uokalani was seated closer to the painter and farther from Queen Victoria. The archivist that I spoke to also confirmed that where Queen Kapi'olani was seated was a sign of very high status. According to the seating chart, she was the second-highest rank due to the fact that she was the foreign visitor seated second-closest to the

Queen, whereas Princess Lili'uokalani was seated two chairs back.

It was truly a privilege to have been able to go on this trip abroad to discover new information that had not been available to us in Hawai'i, to see the places that our ali'i had been before us, and to follow in the footsteps of our kūpuna. We still have a lot to learn from them. Although they are not with us anymore, we can learn more about the relationships they created with other nations and how they maintained those relationships up until the time of the overthrow. We can learn from them and come up with new ways to create and maintain those pilina so that we can restore our lahui, and ensure that our ea is never taken away again.