

*A
Royal Journey
To London*

BY EMILY V. WARINNER

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as

Revised and written by

Margaret Bukeley McFarland

The Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Abbey—
June 21, 1887— in commemoration of the fiftieth
year of the reign of Queen Victoria, Empress of
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Foreword

It is with pleasure that we bring to you *A Royal Journey To London*, the final work of the noted authoress, Emily V. Warinner. Following the death of Miss Warinner in 1972, her manuscript of the Hawaiian royalties' journey was willed to her niece, Mrs. Kuulei Warinner Heyer of Maui, Hawaii.

Upon reading the manuscript, it became evident that, prior to publication, additional research and a rewriting of the document had been intended by Miss Warinner. This we have now done. Our goal has been to bring forward an historically accurate book in accordance with the high standards of Miss Warinner. In presenting *A Royal Journey To London*, we trust that we have accomplished our goal.

To Mrs. Lani Barringer and Mrs. Louise Kaanapu, the two daughters of James W. L. McGuire, our sincere appreciation is extended for permission to use the diary notes of their father as he traveled with Hawaii's Queen and Princess to the Golden Jubilee—the celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The original version of these notes, jotted down in rough form by Mr. McGuire, is in the possession of Mrs. Barringer and Mrs. Kaanapu. A copy is in the State Archives of Hawaii.

Having lived in the palace as a member of the royal Hawaiian household, Mr. McGuire was in a unique position to present an intimate view of the long voyage to England. Although only twenty-five years of age at the time and a self-educated man, he also records with discernment the events which, in the total picture, give the full majestic scope of the royal journey.

To Lord Maclean, The Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, we extend respectful appreciation for permission to reproduce for the book the painting by W. E. Lockhart of *The Jubilee Celebration In Westminster Abbey—June 21, 1887* in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

Our appreciation goes also to Mr. John Titman of the staff of The Lord Chamberlain for obtaining for our use a transparency of the painting and for the many courtesies extended by Mr. Titman.

To Miss Agnes Conrad, State Archivist of the State Archives of Hawaii, a special debt of gratitude is owed for her untiring interest in our behalf in guiding us to necessary research material and leading us to the painting of *The Jubilee Celebration*. To Miss Conrad and her staff, we extend our grateful thanks and warmest Aloha.

And finally, we express our appreciation and Aloha to Donald Angus for bringing to our attention the existence of the manuscript of Emily V. Warinner.

Margaret Bukeley McFarland

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Introduction

At the dazzling peak of the reign of England's second most notable female monarch, two Hawaiian chiefesses were invited to attend the Golden Jubilee celebration of that monarch's long prosperous rule as Queen of Great Britain, Empress of India, the titular head of vast dominions. Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani of Hawaii were of diminutive importance in the world scene compared to Victoria, Queen of England.

The dumpy, retiring mother of eight children was a figure of world renown and importance at the time of the Golden Jubilee, a much-loved figure of state among her own people, although she was seldom seen by them. Victoria symbolized the far-reaching political power of the British Empire, British achievement in the literary arts, the sciences, and the vast network of economic activity which had brought her nation to a state of high prosperity and well being, unequalled since the times of her predecessor, the unique and brilliant Elizabeth Rex.

The cluster of little Hawaiian islands sat nearly ten thousand miles distant from the British Isles. Hawaii was a kingdom ruled by a Hawaiian king. Small and of not much importance in terms of economic and political influence to the rest of the world, it was nonetheless a monarchy, and before it became that it had been ruled for many centuries by an assemblage of extraordinary men and women.

Kapiolani and Liliuokalani were descendants of these chiefs and chiefesses. Kapiolani carried the pi'o strain of Kauai, the blood of Kamakahelei and Kaumualii in her veins. Through her ancestress Kamokuiki, Queen Kapiolani was linked as well to the Alapai dynasty of Hawaii.

Liliuokalani came down from the great families of Maui and Hawaii. She was the hybrid flower of the Keawe and Piilani strains. Through maternal and paternal descent, she was linked to the pi'o chiefess Keakealani, with marriage ties down the generations, bringing forth children to chiefs and chiefesses of the leading families of Maui and Hawaii.

Two more representative people of Hawaiian chiefly descent could not have been chosen to represent the Hawaiian kingdom at so auspicious an occasion as the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Queen Victoria's reign. The most important members of the Kamehameha dynasty had all been called to the seas of Kanaloa. No member of the Kamehameha family of official importance was alive, although in both Kapiolani and Liliuokalani collateral ties to the Kamehamehas were integrated.

Irrefutable, indeed, were the royal credentials of these two women chosen to represent the Hawaiian Kingdom at perhaps the last great display of European royal pomp in the heartland of monarchy.

The ties between Hawaii and Great Britain began with the arrival of Captain Cook. After that, Captains Portlock and Dixon, the famous Vancouver, and others arrived. John Young and Isaac Davis were taken captive following the Olowalu massacre [see Kuykendall, Vol. I, pp 24-25] to become trusted advisors of Kamehameha I. Both married chiefesses of rank, producing families whose descendants live on today.

Hawaiian royalty kept close ties with Britain during the period of the monarchy. Kamehameha II and his favorite wife Kamamalu or Kamehamalu as she was also known, journeyed to England [where they died] in 1824. Alexander Liholiho who was to become Kamehameha IV and his older brother Lot Kapuaiwa who was to become Kamehameha V visited England in 1849-50. Queen Emma paid a much-publicized visit to England in 1865, ostensibly to raise funds for the Anglican Mission in Hawaii. Bernice Pauahi Bishop visited England in 1874. She wrote of London in a letter to a friend, "As you see from the above date, we are now in London . . . It seems like a dream, and what seems more strange, the names of streets and places here are so familiar to me—having heard and read of them from my childhood. It seems as if I had been away for years, and had come back to renew my acquaintance with them."

King Kalakaua visited England during his world tour in 1881. He was lavishly entertained while there by his counterpart, a bon-vivant Edward, Prince of Wales, and his brother, The Duke of Edinburgh who had visited Hawaii in 1869. Princess Kaiulani spent the better part of eight years in England, having been sent there at age fourteen to be schooled to assume the throne of Hawaii. Prince David Kawananakoa and Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole spent brief periods in England attending school. Some members of Hawaii's leading hapa-haole families with ties of one kind or another to both Hawaiian dynasties, and England as well, had visited there to find it to be, as had Pauahi, ". . . so familiar to me. . ."

Power politics in the Pacific may have influenced the invitation extended the Queen Consort of Hawaii and her sister-in-law to be asked to attend the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Queen Victoria. Monarchical integrity in Britain was certainly strengthened by the existence of monarchy governments wherever they happened to be intact. Even in the last great and abundant years for monarchy during the final decades of the 19th century, doomsday for monarchy seemed evident. Massive social forces were pushing onward everywhere in Europe to end the prevalence of special privileges being granted the favored few. Hawaii as a monarchy was important to Britain, and age-old ties that were largely sentimental served also to strengthen the importance of Hawaii to England.

So the Hawaiian Queen and the Hawaiian Princess journeyed to London in 1887. As representatives of the sovereign kingdom of Hawaii Nei, they were "treated royally" as the saying goes. But then let the readers judge for themselves.

John Dominis Holt

PART I

The Journey

The prospect of traveling abroad was a little frightening to Queen Kapiolani of the Sandwich Islands in 1887. She spoke little English, and her destination was to be London. Once there, she would meet and congratulate Queen Victoria, the great ruler on whose dominions the sun never set, and whose high standards of propriety had influenced not only the British Court, but life in every part of the world. To be correct, everything must be "Victorian," even to the furnishings of Iolani Palace, completed in Honolulu some five years before.

The formalized social life of London was not, in itself, of concern to Kapiolani who had been accustomed since birth to the demands of the Hawaiian Court.

Kapiolani had natural dignity, and, as the granddaughter of the last king of Kauai and now the consort of Kalakaua, the reigning king of the Islands, her prestige was high.

King Kalakaua had decided that Princess Liliuokalani should accompany the Queen. Liliuokalani had been educated in the school for young chiefs, founded by missionaries, and spoke excellent English. At the request of the princess, her non-Polynesian husband, John Owen Dominis, should also be a member of the party. He had come to the Islands when a young boy, his mother being Bostonian, his father a sea captain of Croatian descent. John Owen Dominis had served the monarchy in various capacities and was then governor of the Island of Oahu. He bore the military title of Lieutenant-General.

A commission, signed by Walter Murray Gibson, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a letter of credence made the King's Chamberlain, Colonel Curtis P. Iaukea, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. He had been educated at Iolani, the Anglican college in Honolulu, as a ward of the government, and had so far surpassed his classmates that he had been marked early for diplomatic service. Colonel Iaukea had served as a special representative of the monarchy at the coronation of Alexander III of Russia. Now he was bearer of the king's letter of congratulation to be presented to Queen Victoria through Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister.

Also chosen by the king to be a member of the delegation was Colonel James H. Boyd who would serve as aide-de-camp to the Queen. Colonel Boyd was the husband of Helen Cleghorn, a half-sister of the young Princess Kaiulani, the latter being considered second in succession to the Hawaiian throne.

To this impressive group, the Queen desired the addition of her faithful and imaginative dressmaker, James W. L. McGuire, a young man of Irish-Hawaiian descent, who had grown close to the royal family as personal friend and companion to the three young princes, the nephews of the Queen. An amateur artist, Mr. McGuire had created the beautiful gown elaborately decorated with peacock feathers which the Queen would wear at the London Jubilee.

Collecting the feathers had, in itself, been a tremendous task and was recognized as a labor of the greatest respect and love. The trip, for him, was an honorarium.

Without benefit of any but a primary English education, Mr. McGuire was intelligent and responsive. Now, as Special Equerry to the Queen, he had an unlooked for opportunity to see the world. To attend to the needs of the royal travelers was part of his commission. Maids and valets completed the entourage.

To the discovery of Mr. McGuire's diary is owed the inside story of the Queen's remarkable journey. It is history on a new level, a human document never intended for publication in English. Written with careful precision, it details the royal itinerary and reveals the Queen as the recipient of distinguished honors in the United States and during her days on English soil. Unconsciously, it shows the British Empire at the zenith of its far-flung power and the little Hawaiian monarchy as it slipped into political decline.

Contemporary newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic, official and personal correspondence, and the poignant memoirs of Liliuokalani, herself, written in later years, have supplied missing details.

A dramatic farewell was staged by King Kalakaua as the *S. S. Australia* backed out of Honolulu harbor with the royal passengers on April 12, 1887. A tugboat bearing the King, and another with the Royal Hawaiian Band, provided a flourish in which vast crowds of Hawaiians delighted.

Mr. McGuire's notes describe the departure: "Tuesday, April 12/87 . . . As the Stmr. moved away from the wharf the band played Aloha Oe & the natives joined in a chorus of Aloha Kalani Aloha Ke Alii ['Love to our Heavenly Queen'] . . . His Majesty & party on board of the Eleu accompanied us out as far as Waikiki. The Stmr. John Cummings also followed us out with the band . . . & played several of our favorite pieces. After the King & party left us I took a last look of My Dear old Island home & went below"

Life aboard ship was a new experience for the Queen, curious foreign passengers often infringing on her privacy. One gracious woman offered knitting lessons, which were at once accepted, with the result that the Queen began work on a shawl, the need for which became more apparent with the passing days.

Often the Queen and princess had their meals in a secluded corner of the deck. Poi, one of their favorite foods, had been well supplied in advance, and the chef outdid himself in providing a variety of tempting dishes. Amateur theatrical performances added a note of gaiety to an otherwise uneventful trip.

Eight days later, on April 20, 1887, the *S. S. Australia* reached San Francisco. A salute of twenty-one guns from an English man-of-war at the entrance to the Golden Gate and another from the shore alerted the city to the arrival of the royal travelers.

Mr. McGuire's notes describe the scene: ". . . I awoke this morn-

ing and went on deck and found we were at the Golden Gate. I went below and packed up our things & got . . . ready to go ashore. As we passed the Gates the Fort gave us a Salute & also an English Man-of-War. What a beautiful sight it was to see all the ships & steamers going in & out of the bay & the shore looked so green. At 9:30 we . . . [were] alongside the wharf and in a little while Her Majesty and party were on their way . . . I staid behind and saw to our baggage. In an hour's time I had everything up to the hotel & found the Queen and party quite comfortable . . ."

Waiting carriages had conveyed the royal party to the Palace Hotel where suites had been engaged. These were the finest San Francisco afforded and had recently been vacated by Madame Adelina Patti, then on an American tour.

Beautiful flowers were banked in profusion in the reception room and many visitors, including D. A. McKinley, His Hawaiian Majesty's Consul General in San Francisco, enlivened the first day ashore. The Hawaiian princes, David, Jonah, and Edward, called on the Queen in the late afternoon. The following day, special carriages having been provided, Queen Kapiolani and her entire entourage visited the princes at St. Matthews Hall, a military school at San Mateo where they were enrolled. The principal, the Reverend Alfred Lee Brewer, deeply interested in their education, had corresponded at length with King Kalakaua regarding their grades and respective talents; all three princes were maintaining high standards in their studies.

Through the auspices of the Hawaiian Consul General, every attention and courtesy was paid to the Queen and her party during their visit in San Francisco; upon their departure, many expressions of regret were expressed at the briefness of their stay.

Elaborate preparations had been made at Mare Island for the Queen's visit; the trip to and from the naval base and the hours ashore occupied a full day. Commodore Belknap received his guests when they alighted from the dispatch boat and accompanied them to his home where a reception was held in their honor. As the Queen left her carriage, she was saluted with twenty-one guns, after which the Hawaiian anthem, "Hawaii Ponoï," composed by her husband, the King, was played.

" . . . It made one think of home when I heard that favorite piece played," wrote Mr. McGuire in his diary.

As part of a guided tour, the United States Mint was visited and the process of converting gold and silver bullion into coins aroused the interest of the Queen.

An evening at the San Francisco opera gave intense delight to the music-loving Hawaiians, and drives through Golden Gate Park and among the suburbs of the city revealed unfamiliar trees and flowers in fascinating array. A trip to Oakland by ferry was a novel experience for the Hawaiian visitors.

The royal party moved on. Queen Kapiolani had received tele-

graphed congratulations from the City of Boston upon her safe arrival on American soil, with an offer of hospitality, which had been graciously accepted. Complimentary railroad transportation was also given, and the royal party left San Francisco for Washington and Boston on April 27, 1887, under the special care of the agent for the Burlington and Quincy route.

The cross-country journey provided many unusual sights, none more exciting than mountains and valleys covered with snow. Brief stops afforded occasional opportunity for the royal travelers to handle the sparkling substance, the men pelting each other in high glee. Coming forth from the snowsheds and descending to the great Salt Lake of Utah, the party gazed in awe at its immensity.

Mr. McGuire detailed the spontaneous welcome given to his Queen. "Friday [April] 29 . . . There were 3 car loads that came from the town to the station to meet the Queen. Her Majesty received them all . . . There . . . [was] a great crowd standing by the cars very anxious to have a glimpse of Her Majesty to satisfy them the Queen leaned out of the window & shook hands with those that could get up near enough to Her Majesty. As there were so many there they were pushing one another to get up to the window. There were 4 & 5 who had hold of Her Majesty's hand at a time. There was a band there that played a few pieces. We left Salt Lake mid cheers and waving of Handkerchief . . ."

" . . . We cried together," admitted Liliuokalani in a letter to a friend.

The journey continued eastward. Remembering the unchanging flora of their own tropical Islands, the Hawaiians looked with surprise at leafless trees, while smoke, issuing from countless chimneys, called forth their comment. All along the route of the railway, groups gathered to catch a glimpse of the Queen and princess from the far-away islands. After Chicago, where the party changed cars, fruit trees in full bloom made the countryside glow with welcome.

Arriving in Baltimore on Tuesday, May 3, 1887, the royal party was greeted at the depot by the Hawaiian Minister H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Hawaii. With him were representatives of the State Department, the Army and the Navy who would serve as an honor guard to the Queen during her visit to the nation's capital.

In a procession of carriages, Queen Kapiolani and her retinue were driven to Washington's Arlington Hotel where Mrs. Carter awaited them in the private drawing room of the Queen's suite. A basket of roses bore President Grover Cleveland's card.

The following morning, Secretary of State T. F. Bayard called to welcome the queen in the name of the United States government. Before noon, Queen Kapiolani and the entire Hawaiian party, accompanied by the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Carter, drove to the Executive Mansion. The Secretary of State greeted the Queen at the door of her carriage, escorting the visitors to the Blue Room

where they were received by President and Mrs. Cleveland. Later that day, Mrs. Cleveland, with the wives of the President's Cabinet members, returned the call. They were met at the hotel entrance by Colonel Iaukea and Minister Carter, both in full uniform, and escorted to the Queen.

During the ensuing days, the royal party was lavishly entertained by officials and dignitaries of the capital city. The Hawaiian Minister, in official correspondence, wrote of the dinner and reception given on May 4 at the Hawaiian Legation: ". . . Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness with His Excellency [General Dominis], honored this Legation with their company at dinner, and from 9:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. a reception was held which was attended by the Cabinet officers and their ladies, The General of the Army, The Admiral of the Navy—Justices of the Supreme Court and a large number of persons of prominence, as well as many of those persons in Washington who had visited the Hawaiian Islands."

On the evening of Friday, May 6, Queen Kapiolani was the guest of honor at a formal White House dinner given by President and Mrs. Cleveland. As officially reported by the Hawaiian Minister, this ". . . surpassed in the elegance of its appointments any similar entertainment which I have witnessed at the Executive Mansion and showed the evident desire of the President to do honor to his distinguished guests."

The New York Times, dated May 7, 1887, gave page one space to the occasion, describing the elaborate decorations which included a striking display of friendly flags and two three-masted schooners created entirely of flowers. These bore the names "Hawaii" and "United States." ". . . At 8 o'clock Prof. Souza swung his baton and the Marine Band played the 'Presidential Polonaise.' The first strains brought the couples in the following order: The President and Queen Kapiolani, the Chief-Justice and the Princess Liliuokalani, Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Carter, Lieut.-Gen. Dominis and Mrs. Waite, the Dean of the diplomatic corps, Mr. Stephen Preston, of Hayti, and Mrs. Fairchild, Secretary Fairchild and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Vilas, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Sheridan, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Porter, Admiral Porter and Mrs. Lincklaen, Mr. Iaukea and Miss Carter, Col. Boyd and Miss Bancroft, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Mrs. Laughton, the Hon. George Bancroft and Mrs. Winthrop, the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Cleveland. The hostess never looked more charming . . . as she followed her guests to the banqueting hall and sat down opposite to the President and guest of honor. Mrs. Cleveland wore her wedding dress. The Queen wore a Court dress of Hawaii, a full flowing robe . . ."

As recalled by Liliuokalani in later years: ". . . The toilet of Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani was of white silk brocade of the finest Japanese manufacture, artistically embroidered with heavily raised and richly worked designs; it was cut in Hawaiian fashion, [called the holoku] a loosely flowing robe of a pattern or mode very

becoming to our women, whether made of inexpensive calico or print, or of the finest silks or most lustrous satins . . ."

This prototype of Hawaii's glamorous holoku, which has become world-famous for its graceful lines and adaptability, was widely commented upon in society circles of the capital. As an evening gown it was probably first seen in the United States on this occasion.

Mr. McGuire, having spent the day with his paternal grandmother in Baltimore, returned to Washington to see the White House brilliantly lighted for the Presidential Dinner. In his diary he commented: ". . . When I got to the Hotel I found that their Majestys were at the White House at dinner with the President. I then took a walk over there as it was only a short distance from the hotel & found the White House lit up & the band playing sweet music. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. The dining rooms were decorated beautifully. About 10 their Majestys returned & in a few minutes the band had come over to play for the Queen. It played several favorite airs & at 11:30 they played Hawaii Pono as their last piece. We retired for the night at 12 . . . Well good night."

The admiration of Princess Liliuokalani for President Cleveland, whom she was meeting for the first time, furnishes an interesting footnote to history. Little could she then know that within two months the Kingdom of Hawaii would be under virtual martial law, and that, six years later, her right to the Hawaiian throne would be vigorously defended by the same American president.

Mrs. Cleveland came in for her share of praise, General Dominis writing to his mother in Honolulu: ". . . Our whole party are in raptures over Mrs. Cleaveland. [sic] The newspapers do not begin to do her justice . . ."

In addition to comment on the White House dinner, General Dominis describes the Washington visit: ". . . We were delightfully entertained while there by Government officials—Lydia and the Queen were kept on the continual move the whole time . . . They visited Mount Vernon and nearly all the places of interest . . ."

In official correspondence, the Hawaiian Minister wrote of the excursion to Mount Vernon: "On Friday, the 6th instant, Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness attended by their respective suites, the escorting United States officers, Mrs. Carter and myself drove to the Navy Yard where a Royal salute was fired as Her Majesty entered the enclosure. The Royal Party drove to the wharf to the United States Steamer 'Dispatch', [sic] on board of which vessel a distinguished company had been invited to accompany Her Majesty and H. R. H. the Princess on an excursion to Mount Vernon to visit the former home and present tomb of Genl. Washington.

"As the vessel left the dock another salute was fired and the United States ship 'Galena' manned yards and saluted the Royal guest."

Liliuokalani was to remember the visit to Mount Vernon all her life. Her memoirs carry the thread of the personal story: ". . . When

we were all on board, the lines were cast off, and the little steamer started on her way down the river. It was in the beautiful month of May. The trees were out with their fresh green leaves, the early flowering shrubs were in blossom, and the banks at the riverside were lined with verdure.

"The different points of interest, forts, monuments and public buildings, were pointed out to us, and places we had often heard mentioned identified as we passed along. Near to the grounds, however, the band which had accompanied us, discoursing the sweetest of music, changed to more solemn cadences; and, as the edifices which mark the sacred spot came in sight, the American flag was lowered, the steamer's bell was tolled, the gentlemen removed their hats, and the air of the 'Star Spangled Banner' was rendered with impressive effect. The steamer then came to a standstill, and boats were lowered. Into the first the Queen entered; and the whole party disembarked, occupying in all five boats in their transportation ashore. There was but one vehicle at the boat-landing, into which those of us who wished to ride entered, and the party was conveyed to the mansion house.

"On arriving we were requested to register our names in the book kept for that purpose in the great central hall; from there we were conducted to the banquet hall, passing through a smaller room where there was a little, old-fashioned square piano, said to have been the property of General Washington.

"The rooms which had been used by General Washington, General Lafayette, and by Martha Washington were opened to us; and we were permitted to enter and, further, to pause in the lady's bedroom to listen to the story of her constancy to the memory of her husband, whose grave she watched, as she daily sat at her window, from the day of his internment to that of her own death"

Those on duty at Mount Vernon on the day of the royal visit were duly impressed by the Hawaiian queen's gracious dignity. The Annual Report of the Regent of The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, dated May 18, 1887, stated: ". . . It was gratifying to me to learn that the Queen of Hawaii in her recent visit to Mount Vernon was so deeply impressed by the solemn and touching associations of the place, that she frankly expressed surprise and disapproval of the levity indulged in by some of the company, and desired to be quiet and undisturbed when going into the room in which the Father of his Country died. This is the feeling that Mount Vernon should inspire, and it is always pleasant to hear of those coming to it in that spirit."

The following day, Queen Kapiolani received a gift of a lock of George Washington's hair, a memento which she long treasured as a remembrance of the visit to Mount Vernon. This lock of hair is now in the possession of Mrs. John M. Warinner of Honolulu.

Under the auspices of the Hawaiian Minister, the three days spent by the Hawaiian party in Washington were filled with visits to the historic sites with which the capital city abounds.

A tour through the Treasury Department was also arranged, Queen Kapiolani and General Dominis being personally escorted by Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild. A news report in *The Alexandria Gazette*, dated May 7, 1887, advised: ". . . The cash vaults were visited, and the Queen seemed to take a deep interest in the mountains of gold and silver stored therein. She was, however, more particularly interested in the administration of the life saving service, and said she desired to introduce the same system into her own kingdom" Speaking little English but wishing to acknowledge the clerks whom she passed, one of the local newspapers reported that Queen Kapiolani, with inborn graciousness, used the dignified and meaningful word Aloha—which expresses greetings, friendship and goodwill—a word now well-known throughout the English-speaking world.

Among honors extended to the Queen was a special ceremony held at the Washington Barracks on May 5, 1887. The event described in *The Alexandria Gazette* stated: "Queen Kapiolani and suite, escorted by the representatives of the State, War and Navy departments, paid a visit this morning to the Washington barracks, where a special review of the troops was held in their honor. Several hundred spectators divided their attention between the royal visitors and the evolutions of the soldiers. The troops were under the command of General Gibson, and the review was participated in by five foot batteries and one light artillery battery" Following the review, the Queen and her party were entertained at luncheon by General Gibson, with a diplomatic reception later being held in honor of the Queen.

Official audiences were granted by Kapiolani at her suite at the Arlington Hotel. Of particular pleasure to the Queen was a visit by dignitaries of Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-third degree, with whom King Kalakaua was affiliated. In her memoirs, Liliuokalani noted her own personal gratification in this visit, General Dominis holding the same Masonic rank.

Received in audience by Queen Kapiolani was a committee of gentlemen from Boston who had come to reaffirm in person the invitation previously extended and to ascertain the wishes of the Queen during her visit. Of interest is a dispatch from *The New York Times*, dated May 8, 1887: ". . . A delegation of prominent citizens last week went to Washington for the purpose of tendering to the Queen and her companions an invitation to visit their city. A number of Bostonians are greatly interested, commercially and religiously, in the Sandwich Islands, and these reasons determined the Queen to make a short stay there."

Bidding a gracious farewell to Washington, the royal party departed for Boston on Saturday, May 7, 1887, to accept the offers of hospitality which had been so warmly extended.

In describing the day of departure and the overnight journey, Mr. McGuire noted: "Saturday 7—I awoke this morning & found

their Majestys ready for breakfast. After breakfast Her Majesty received company. I got our baggage ready as we were to leave for Boston at 12 o.c. At the time appointed we were ready and drove down to the depot & took cars for Boston at 12:30 . . . after bidding good bye to friends were on the way. . . . We got to New York at 8 o.c. at night but did not stop as we were on the cars & on board of one of those large ferry boats crossing the river. What a sight it was to see the lights on shore & on the boats on the water & on the brooklyn bridge such a sight as I shall never forget”

Mr. McGuire tells that while enroute to Boston the party became separated when all but the Queen, the princess and General Dominis left the train to have lunch at Wellington Station. As the inexperienced travelers leisurely emerged from the dining room, they were horrified to see their train disappearing in the distance. An emergency telephone call reached the next station in time to sidetrack the Queen's special coach and to assure Her Majesty that her attendants had not permanently forsaken her. Relief was so great on both sides that hearty laughter marked the reunion.

With its heritage of interest in the Sandwich Islands, Boston determined to be an impressive host. Arriving at the depot on Sunday morning, May 8, 1887, the Hawaiian royalties were met by His Hawaiian Majesty's Consul at Boston, Lawrence Bond, and by the Mayor's welcoming committee. In special carriages, they were escorted to the Parker House where, overhead, the Hawaiian royal standard was soon flying from the flagstaff. Her Majesty's rooms were fragrant with roses; while a flower-filled reception room had as its central decoration a plaque on which the words Aloha Oe were worked in red, yellow and purple blossoms. On an easel was a portrait of King Kalakaua, while pictures of long-ago Honolulu, as it had once appeared as a village of grass huts, covered the walls.

At twelve o'clock noon, His Honor the Mayor of Boston and Mrs. O'Brien called to pay their respects. Shortly thereafter, a letter of welcome was received from Governor Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, the letter being personally presented to the queen by Major General Dalton, Chief of Staff to the Governor.

News gatherers were busily engaged, a dispatch to *The New York Times* including the further activities of the Sabbath: "When the bells tolled for Church the queen and party were driven to Trinity to listen to the eloquence of Phillips Brooks where the curiosity to see the strange visitors was no less manifest because the church was filled with the most fashionable set in town. In the afternoon seats were taken in the quaint, high-back pews of the historic King's Chapel and the top of the Queen's bonnet and the back hair of Princess Liliuokalani formed the center of attraction for the stiff church goers who cling to the church of their fathers. For the rest of the day the visitors were allowed to follow their own inclinations and prepare for the round of official courtesies which will begin tomorrow and continue during the week."

Already, *The Boston Globe* had published an editorial in Hawaiian as its way of pleasing the distinguished guests. Later it reported: "Queen Kapiolani was much surprised and greatly delighted at this novel and unexpected feature of her reception; this greeting in her own tongue made her feel at home at once. She asked for some copies of the paper to mail to her husband and friends at home, and spoke in cordial praise of the enterprise which had been so kind and thoughtful."

A counter courtesy on the part of the Queen was reported as an order for Boston baked beans and brown bread at an early breakfast.

Among the many social events in honor of the Queen was the formal breakfast hosted by Mayor O'Brien and attended by Governor Ames and over seventy other distinguished guests. The decorations were created by the city's leading florist, and the dining room was a bower of rare flowers and delicate ferns. In a detailed description of the banquet hall, a Boston news dispatch included: "Above the head of the table was the coat of arms of the Royal family. . . . At the opposite end was a banner inscribed 'Welcome' in letters of gold on a field of blue, and surmounted by a golden eagle with outspread wings. . . . Above each window were glories of American flags, the whole effect of the hall being as fine as anything ever seen in this city."

An evening at the theatre was a much publicized event, crowds gathering in the streets to see the queen alight from her carriage. Mr. McGuire's notes describe the occasion: "Monday 9 . . . At 8 o.c. we got into carriages & drove to the Globe street theatre. There was an immense crowd waiting on the side walk to get a glimpse of the Queen as she entered the carriage. In a few minutes we were there & found our selves surrounded by crowds of would be sight seers. But found our way in the theatre all right. The Box that we were in was draped in flags & flowers. . . ."

The honors extended to the Queen continued. On May 12, thousands of persons attended a public reception at the Mechanics' Building, the largest assembly hall in the city. Heralded as "The People's Reception to the Hawaiian Queen," news dispatches reported: ". . . The gallery, extending round three sides of the hall was completely packed, and all available space on the extensive floor was occupied. . . ." Forming into a seemingly endless procession, the well-wishers filed past the royal guests who nodded and smiled at those who had come to bid them welcome.

Seated on a flag-bedecked platform with the Hawaiian royalty was Mr. McGuire who later recalled the events of the evening: "Thursday 12 . . . We were taken along an aisle . . . to a large Hall on to a platform where chairs were put for us. The first thing that met our eyes were the heads of the people . . . There were thousands of them—There must have been 20,000 people there for the house seated 15,000 but this time they were standing up and crammed together. Her Majesty bowed to the publick who responded by

cheers. After Her Majesty had received the Committee of Boston and their wives . . . she received the publick which took 2 hours At one end of the building was the Boston band which played Aloha Oe and Hawaii Ponoï very well. Each of those present was presented with a copy of Aloha Oe which had been printed for the occasion. . . .”

Boston was not only taking satisfaction in the role of host to royalty; it was witnessing an occasional bit of melodrama, as a dispatch to *The New York Times* subtly reveals: “Queen Kapiolani visited the State House to-day. Senator Morse, of Canton, was right in the middle of a sentence when the Senate doors were thrown open, revealing Sergeant-at-Arms Adams in all the glory of his tall hat ornamented with a rosette and carrying the official mace. In his official voice he announced, ‘Her Majesty, the Queen of the Sandwich Islands!’ Bang came back the response from President Boardman’s gavel, and the Senators all rose while the mace and rosette of the Sergeant-at-Arms preceded Hawaiian royalty up the Senate aisle, Her Majesty bowing to the Senators as she passed.”

Varied excursions had been planned for the pleasure of the royal guests. A visit with friends to the Park Street Church, where the first church of the Hawaiian Islands had been organized, was appreciated by the Queen. A guide pointed out the pew in which King Kalakaua had sat thirteen years earlier when visiting the United States in a successful effort to secure a reciprocity treaty between the Islands and the United States.

Visits to Deer Island and Fort Wayne were impressive, revealing the city’s humanitarian interest in its unfortunates as well as its naval strength.

A drive to Charlestown to view the Bunker Hill Monument was arranged, and a visit was made to Chancy Hall where five Hawaiian boys were enrolled and where General Dominis, himself, had once been a student.

A festive occasion was the reception at Wellesley College where the Queen planted a tree on the green lawns in front of Stone Hall. News dispatches advised: “Throngs of people were in attendance at the depot, and flags were flying from every flagstaff in the village. The main entrance to the college was draped with the American flag, and festoons of red and blue bunting were wound around the pillars. . . . Upon alighting from the carriages, the party was escorted through the building by 36 maids of honor each bearing a bouquet as a badge.” Following the ceremonies, the Royal party departed amidst a shower of blossoms from the students. It was reported that the Queen, as she stood in the doorway, said, “Goodbye, all” in a clear voice to those who bade her farewell.

To meet the royal party, friends assembled at the Charlestown home of James F. Hunnewell, President of the Hawaiian Club of Boston. Mr. Hunnewell’s father had been an officer on the first American vessel carrying passengers to the Islands and later had

become a pioneer merchant in Honolulu. The Hawaiian Club of Boston, founded in 1867, was comprised of approximately thirty members, all of whom had visited or lived in the Islands. The gathering was a nostalgic reminder of home as the Queen and her entourage greeted old friends.

At the request of the princess, a day was set aside for a private meeting with relatives of her husband. The tradition that General Dominis had married a native princess had grown in the family. More than one hundred persons, including those who had married aunts and cousins, some of whom General Dominis, himself, was meeting for the first time, accepted the invitation. The typically Hawaiian embrace of the princess left no doubt as to her pleasure, while the welcome from the guests was equally responsive.

On May 14, 1887, the day of departure from Boston, carriages drove the royal visitors to the Providence Station where they were to take the one o’clock train to New York. In a gesture of appreciation and farewell, Queen Kapiolani presented the Mayor of Boston and other dignitaries with leis which had been made under her supervision. The Mayor, a staid New Englander unused to Polynesian ways, was said to have received his with red-faced diffidence but was soon enjoying with the others the spirit of goodwill so charmingly expressed.

The arrival of the royal party in New York City on May 15, 1887, was, at the request of the Queen, without ceremonial reception. Weary after long weeks of travel, the Hawaiian royalties were greeted quietly at Grand Central Station by the Hawaiian Minister H. A. P. Carter, together with Elisha H. Allen, His Hawaiian Majesty’s Consul in New York. Quickly they were escorted down Fifth Avenue to the Victoria Hotel where they would reside until the departure for England.

During the ten days spent in the great metropolis, the Queen and her entourage were shown every courtesy by the Hawaiian Minister and His Hawaiian Majesty’s Consul. Sightseeing excursions were arranged for their pleasure; during long drives, they were shown New York’s most impressive homes, the Hawaiians becoming familiar with the city’s great names and achievements. The Metropolitan Museum was so enthusiastically described to the art-loving princess that she accompanied the Queen on her second visit in spite of a heavy cold. Of particular interest to Queen Kapiolani was a visit to Trinity Church where George Washington had once worshipped and where his pew was still preserved. The greenness of Central Park, with its winding paths, spreading trees, and clear lake, brought expressions of nostalgia from the travelers who recalled the green lands and clear waters of their own Island home.

A day was set aside for a journey to the Forts in the harbor waters of New York. As the royal party boarded the cutter, *Atlantic*, of Governor’s Island, “. . . the Hawaiian colors were hoisted and the cutter headed down stream. The Royal party passed through

the Narrows and were saluted by Forts Wadsworth and Lafayette. The forts were inspected, and then the cutter went out past Sandy Hook and to the Scotland lightship . . . Governor's Island was visited . . . and the 5th Artillery Band from Fort Hamilton played 'Hail to the Chief' as the Queen passed up the Atlantic's gangplank . . ."

During a visit to one of New York's largest schools for girls, the Queen was asked to express in Hawaiian, her pleasure at seeing them and promising to tell the King of the educational progress in the United States. A mention in *Harper's Weekly* of the Queen's benevolences, which included the founding of Kapiolani Home in Honolulu for children of indigent Hawaiians, had aroused the interest of her listeners, and the Queen was given an enthusiastic ovation. Acting as her interpreter was the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Carter.

Social activities filled the days of the royal party. A reception by the Mayor of New York in honor of Queen Kapiolani was said to be the last word in elegance, between two hundred and three hundred persons being in attendance. In the estimation of the Queen, however, no event surpassed the visit to the flagship of the North American Squadron where Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi entertained at lunch in her honor.

Often left to his own resources, Mr. McGuire sought more enlivening entertainment. Barnum's three-ringed circus had intrigued him in Boston, and now Coney Island was a source of continued enjoyment. Most impressive seemed to be the structure in the form of an elephant, detailed measurements of which were carefully set down in his diary. From this unique vantage point, he was given a panorama of Manhattan and the surrounding countryside. Brooklyn Bridge was visited for a view equally impressive. The Statue of Liberty, unveiled only the year before, expressed for him the very spirit of America.

Despite its size and accomplishments, however, New York seemed cold and impersonal after Boston. Mr. McGuire's closely written pages reflect relief when, on Wednesday, May 25, 1887, the royal party boarded the elegant *City of Rome*, then one of the largest steamships afloat.

Official goodbyes, last-minute pandemonium as the deep-throated whistle gave warning, a blur of faces and waving handkerchiefs, and the ship was in motion. Still suffering from a cold, the princess went immediately to her cabin, while the Queen called for a deck chair from which to view the busy harbor scene. Soon it became drab and meaningless in the gathering fog. Ahead lay the storied splendor of London and the Golden Jubilee of Her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of England, the United Kingdom, and Empress of India.



Kapiolani
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii



Liliuokalani in traveling dress.
Courtesy of John Dominis Holt.



Queen Kapiolani [seated] and the Princess Liliuokalani who was the Queen's traveling companion and interpreter on the royal journey. The Queen is wearing the famed peacock gown which was created especially for this occasion by James W. L. McGuire.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



John Owen Dominis, a gentle and retiring man, was the Prince Consort to the Princess Liliuokalani who later became Queen of Hawaii. As Governor of the Island of Oahu and the holder of other official positions, John Owen Dominis served the monarchy well until his death in 1891.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



The Royal Princes—David Kawanakoa [seated], Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole [left], and Edward Keliiahonui [right]—nephews of Queen Kapiolani and the sons of Princess Kinoike Kekaulike.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



Colonel Curtis P. Iaukea who was for many years in the service of the Hawaiian monarchy.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



Colonel James H. Boyd, owner of Maunawili Valley and the husband of Helen Cleghorn, half-sister of the Princess Kaiulani.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



*James W. L. McGuire, Special Equerry to Queen Kapiolani, pictured at Niagara Falls with Prince Jonah Kulaniana'ole [left] and Prince David Kawananakoa [right].
Courtesy of Mrs. Lani Barringer and Mrs. Louise Kaanapu, daughters of Mr. McGuire.*



*The Jubilee party's arrival in San Francisco. Queen Kapiolani [right] and Princess Liliuokalani [left] are in the center of the picture.
Courtesy of Mrs. Lani Barringer and Mrs. Louise Kaanapu, daughters of Mr. McGuire.*

The President and Mrs. Cleveland
request the pleasure of the company of

Her Royal Highness Princess Liliuokalani

at dinner on Friday evening
May sixth at 7 1/2 o'clock.
1887.

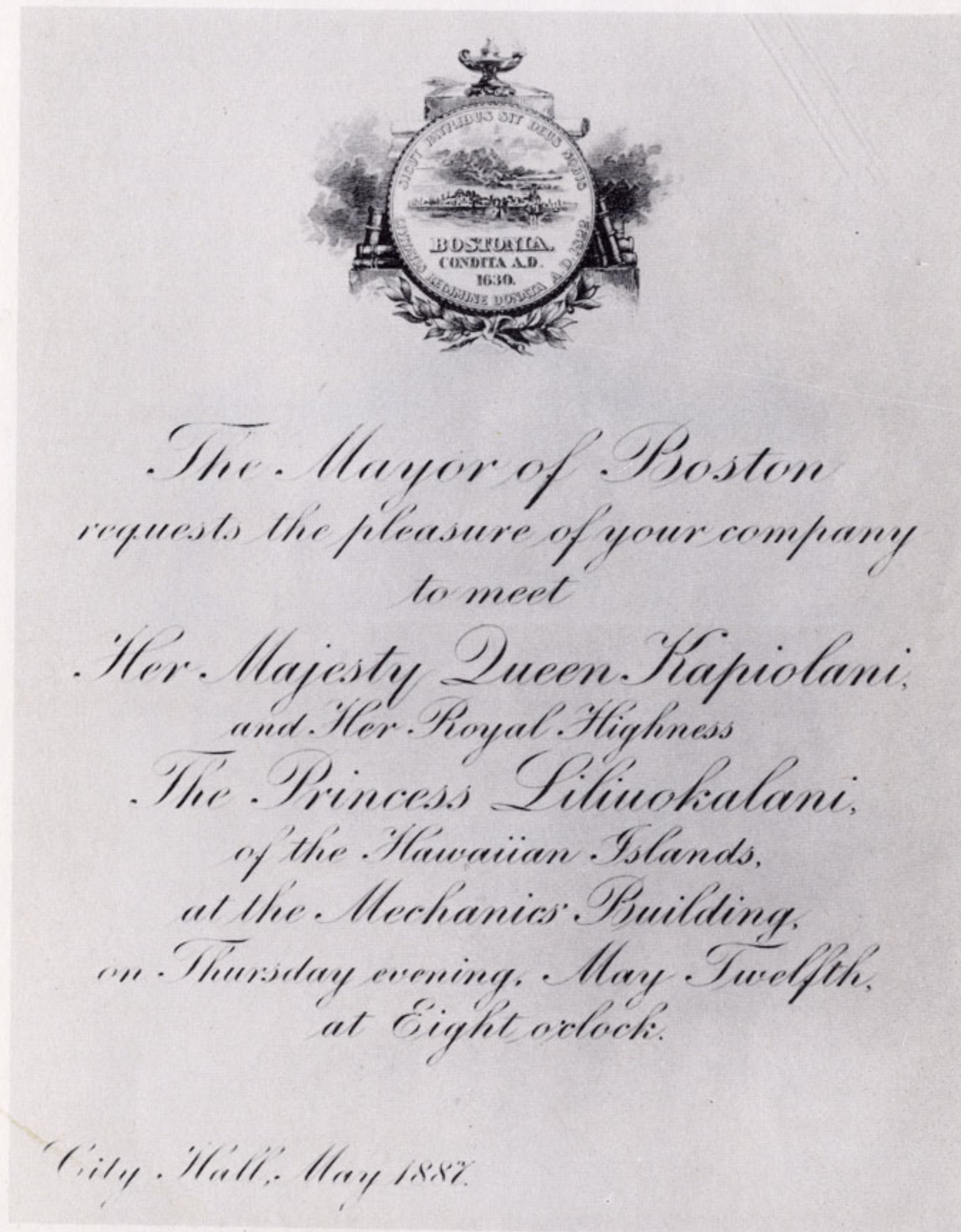
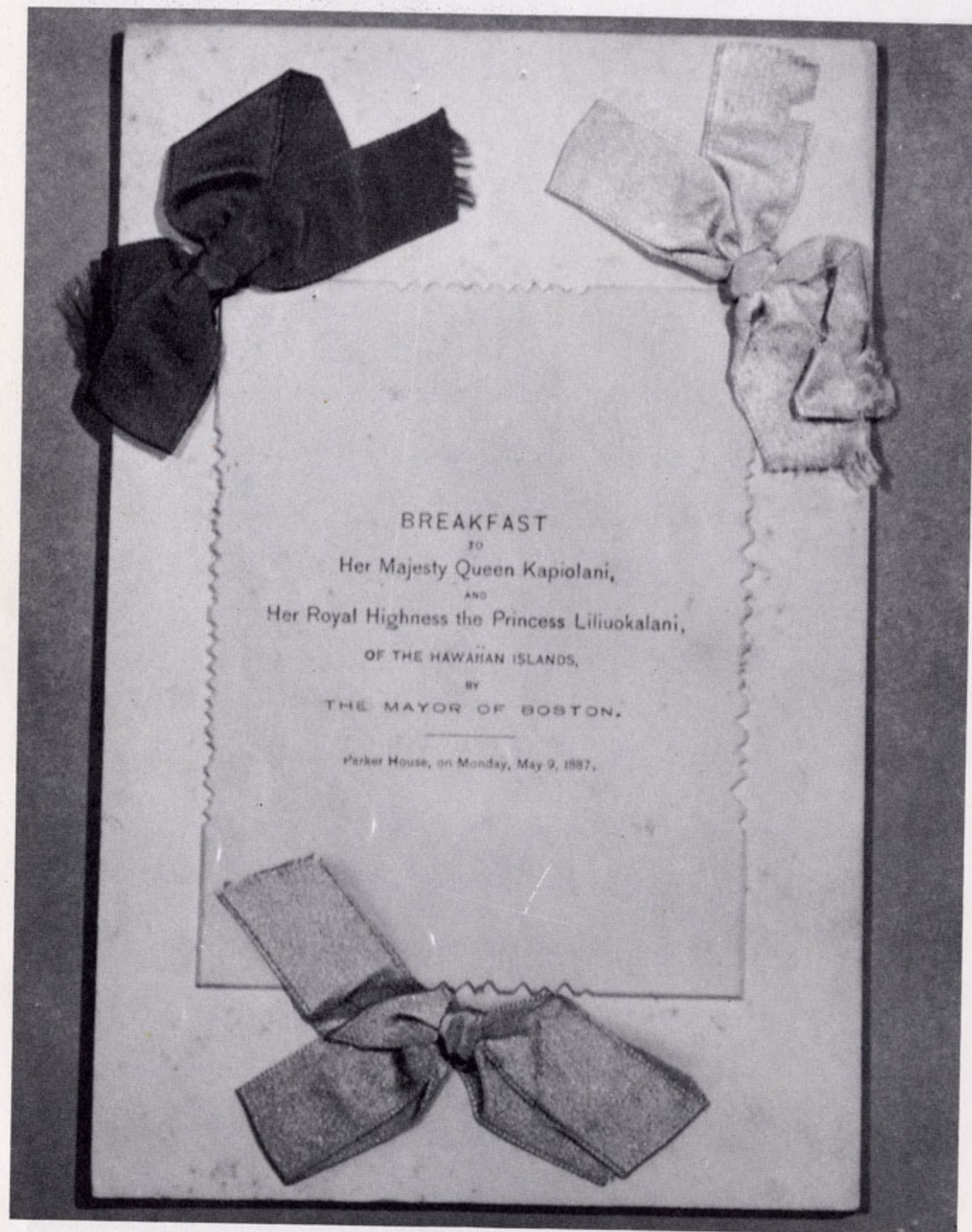
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.

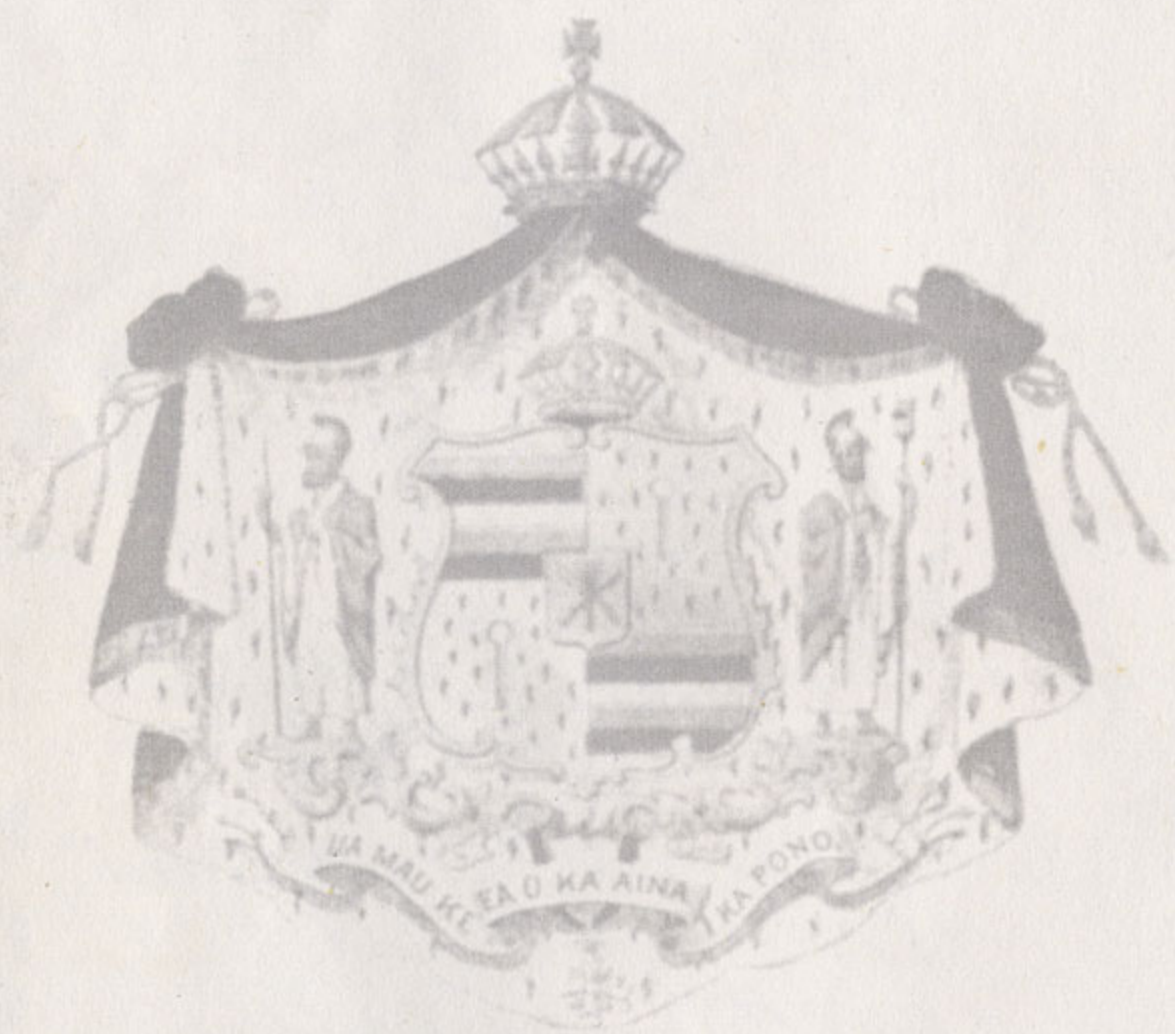
Boston, May 11th 1887

My dear Mother,

I wrote you last
from San Francisco. We had a
very pleasant trip across the continent
to Washington where we remained from
Tuesday until Saturday morning. We
were delightfully entertained while there
by the Government officials. Lydia and
the Queen were kept on the continent most
the whole time. You will doubtless see full
accounts in the papers. They visited Mount
Vernon and nearly all the places of interest
in Washington. Dined at the White House
with the President and Mrs. Cleveland the
day previous to leaving and had a delightful
time. Our whole party are in raptures
over Mrs. Cleveland. The newspapers do
not begin to do her justice. Admiral

First page of a letter, dated May 11, 1887, from General John Owen Dominis to his mother, Mrs. Mary Dominis, of Honolulu.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.







PART II

The Golden Jubilee

On June 2, 1887, as the *City of Rome* lay in the stream off Liverpool, Queen Kapiolani made her way to the captain's quarters to express appreciation for a safe and pleasant voyage. There she found a welcoming party of officials and friends who had come to greet the royal travelers after their long journey. Amongst those assembled were Sydney B. Francis-Hoffnung, Acting Chargé d'Affaires for Hawaii at London; Theo. H. Davies, British Vice Consul at Honolulu; the Reverend T. N. Staley, formerly Anglican Bishop of the Islands; and Harold Janion of the House of Janion, Green & Co., long in mercantile relations with the Sandwich Islands.

In a flag-festooned tender, the Queen and her entourage were escorted ashore, to be received by military and naval authorities, by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool in his robes of office, and by Robert Follett Synge, C.B., of the British Foreign Office, who had been delegated to attend the Queen during her stay in London. A guard of honor, formed by men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, stood at attention as the royal party proceeded down the gangplank, while the regimental band resounded with "God Save the Queen." With their red coats and perfectly matched mounts, the Fusiliers made an impressive picture as they escorted the Hawaiian royalties to the Northwestern Hotel in Liverpool.

A telegram signed "Kapiolani of Hawaii" thanked Queen Victoria for the gracious reception upon landing. A reply from England's Queen, reciprocating in good wishes, expressed pleasure at the safe arrival of her guests.

The first days on English soil provided enjoyments not anticipated by Mr. McGuire. He soon found himself one of a brilliant house party given in honor of the Queen near Norwich.

This was at Rackheath Hall to which the Queen and her retinue were escorted by train one day after their arrival in England. Their hosts were Captain and Mrs. William J. Steward, rich Londoners, whose country estate was said to be one of the most beautiful in England. The interior of the mansion was of baronial proportions and furnished accordingly. The grounds, with spacious green lawns, opened to vistas of forests in the distance. Wild deer roamed the woodlands. Ponds teemed with fish, and vast conservatories, sheltering exotic flowers and fruit-bearing trees, added to the enchantment and grandeur of Rackheath Hall.

To late dinners came ladies in dazzling gowns, creations of famous London and Paris dressmakers, which delighted the eye of the man who prided himself upon the gown to be worn by his queen at the coming Jubilee. With gratification, Mr. McGuire noted a charming gesture extended by the hostess. Upon hearing Her Majesty admire a particularly lovely flower, Mrs. Steward presented Queen Kapiolani a diamond brooch with which to fasten the blossom. A handsome and princely gift, indeed.

Mr. McGuire noted his impressions: "We . . . arrived at our desti-

nation at 6 o.c. & as there were carriages there in waiting it didn't take long before we were at Rackheath Hall. A private residence of one of the Gentlemen of London a Mr. Steward who had invited the Queen to spend a few days with his family which consisted of a wife & son 12 years. This is a very large place. There are acres of land & mostly in timberland. The house is in the center of the grounds & is an old fashioned one. It looks like a castle but is a very comfortable place. They have quite a number of servants & are kept busy. After we had arrived there we were shown to our rooms & found them beautifully furnished. At 10 o.c. we went down to dinner. The ladies here dress as if they were going to a ball when they go to dinner. They put on the best they have. After dinner we spent the evening singing & retired early."

The party visited Norwich, one of the ancient towns of English history, its towering cathedral centuries old. Here was shown the Bible inscribed by Queen Victoria on the day of her coronation, fifty years earlier. The skill of the bell ringers gave special delight to the visitors.

In honor of the royal guests, an elaborate luncheon was hosted at the Guildhall by the Mayor of Norwich and Mrs. Harry Bullard. Later in the day, the Queen and princess were driven to the famed Castle in Norwich. Spectators, lining the roadways, called out their welcome as the carriages passed. In a brief address, a history of the mound and Norman keep was given by the Mayor who added that plans were afoot to convert the ancient landmark into a museum. The Queen asked for a copy of the address that it might later be published in Hawaiian.

Before leaving Rackheath Hall on June 7, 1887, the Queen was asked by her hosts, Captain and Mrs. Steward, to plant an *arbor vitae* tree as a remembrance of the royal visit. Using a silver spade, later suitably engraved, the Queen planted the tree outside the great drawing room windows of Rackheath Hall. The spade is now in Honolulu in a private collection.

At Ipswich, while enroute to London, Queen Kapiolani was presented with a beautifully illuminated address of welcome by the Mayor and Corporation, the kindly sentiments expressed therein being greatly appreciated by the Queen.

Arriving in London on June 8, 1887, the Hawaiian entourage would have been overwhelmed without the guiding genius of Robert Follett Synge, C.B., who had greeted them in Liverpool and who would now serve as their escort in London. Pedestrian crowds, gathering from every part of the empire, awaited the impending arrival of Queen Victoria from Scotland. Stalled traffic throughout the vast city added to the confusion. The surge and roar was intensified by crews of professional decorators readying streets and public buildings for the coming events of the Golden Jubilee.

The Hawaiians felt themselves in the hands of a friend when it became known that Mr. Synge had been the escort of King

Kalakaua during His Hawaiian Majesty's London visit six years earlier and that Mr. Synge's father, W. W. Follett Synge, had served as British Commissioner to Hawaii from 1862-1865.

Seemingly like magic, street congestions were eased as the carriages occupied by Queen Kapiolani and her suite sped from the London station to the Alexandra Hotel at Hyde Park Corner where the Hawaiian royalties were to be the guests of Queen Victoria. Amongst those assembled at the hotel were Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, brother of the King of Siam; Prince Abu'n Nasr of Persia; Mirza Hissam, Sultan of Persia; several Indian princes; and Prince and Princess Komatsu of Japan who bowed their greetings to Hawaii's Queen and princess. An immigration agreement had recently been signed by the governments of Hawaii and Japan, and, although unable to speak a common language, these royal nationals, strangers in a foreign land, were soon on the most cordial of terms.

On Monday, June 20, 1887, Queen Victoria entered London. Always a reverent symbol, Her Majesty was seldom seen in public since her withdrawal from social activities following the death of her consort, Prince Albert, over a quarter of a century earlier. From her open carriage, the Queen bowed graciously as, amidst the surging cheers and applause, the royal procession moved toward Buckingham Palace.

On this memorable day, Queen Kapiolani and the Princess Liliuokalani were received in private audience by Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace. Greeted by Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, and attending dignitaries, the Queen and Princess of Hawaii, accompanied by Colonel Iaukea who was to act as interpreter, were escorted into the presence of Queen Victoria.

Liliuokalani was later to recall the meeting in detail: ". . . Her Majesty Victoria greeted her sister sovereign, Kapiolani, with a kiss on each cheek, and then, turning to me, she kissed me once on the forehead; we were asked to be seated, the two queens sitting together on the sofa and engaging in conversation, which was translated by Colonel Iaukea. . . . 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. . . ."

The audience was terminated by a formal introduction to the royal children grouped in the background awaiting their summons. Despite its brevity, the meeting with the British Queen eclipsed, in later memory, for Liliuokalani the magnificence of the entire

Jubilee week.

In a letter from the Alexandra Hotel, General Dominis wrote to his mother in Honolulu: ". . . The Queen and Lydia have just gone to be presented to Queen Victoria who returned to London this morning. Tomorrow will be the great day and I expect we shall be pretty well used up. We attend the Abbey in the forenoon. Lunch with Her Majesty at 2 o'clock and attend a Reception at Buckingham Palace in the evening. London is in a great state of excitement—It is said there are at the present time over nine million of People in the City—It is with difficulty one can get along the streets . . ."

The Illustrated London News had engaged special artists and feature writers to cover the main events of the Jubilee for interested readers throughout the world. From yellowed files, the story seems, perhaps, even more fabulous than when written over eighty years ago, detailing, in addition to the metropolitan festivities, the kindling of beacon fires on the highest summit of the Malvern Hills, on Leith Hill in Surrey, and on Arthur's Seat and Craiglochart in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

"Pageantry such as this generation never saw, aided by every external favouring circumstance . . . [marks] the celebration of the Jubilee of the accession of Queen Victoria. . . ." stated *The Illustrated London News*.

"During the period of preparation, as tiers of seats rose in the Abbey, [Westminster] voices were heard above the workmen's hammers declaring that the grand edifice was losing all semblance to a church, and was being turned into a mere theatre for a pretty show. But assuredly the Abbey never looked more like a noble church than upon this ever-memorable occasion, when Princes and potentates from the far ends of the earth joined all that is noblest and fairest in English society in a great service of thanksgiving. For a church is not a mere building, however stately, but consists of a union of men's souls in the outpouring of a high, religious feeling; and poor indeed would have been the imagination that remained unimpressed by the wave of emotion—the gladness, the veneration, and the hope for the future—that passed over the great congregation as Queen Victoria gave thanks with her people for her historic, her glorious and her beloved reign.

"Altered indeed, however, the grand old Abbey looked. Right up into the ceiling, covering some of the windows and reaching to the lower edge of even the higher ones, ran the galleries, with their benches covered and their fronts decorated in festoons with cloth of a deep rich red, and the colour of the ribbon of the order of the Bath. The broad avenue left in the centre of the nave and choir was laid with a carpet of the same red, relieved by stars of white. Between and above all this brilliance of color, the grey, ancient stones of the Abbey looked forth, recalling to mind memories of the historic scenes the associations of which cluster around the grand old building. The Yeoman of the Guard—the 'Beef-eaters'

of popular parlance—in their showy scarlet-and-gold uniform, were stationed at intervals along the nave; while the yet more splendid scarlet coats and gold helmets with white plumes of the Gentlemen-at-Arms were to be seen within the choir and around the sacrum where the Sovereign, her family and her Royal guests were to be placed.

“The dais was an octagonal platform raised about a foot above the floor, and inclosed by the gold railings that form the ‘pens’ of waiting at the Levees and Drawingrooms at St. James’s. The floor of it was carpeted, just like the aisles, and on it stood the Coronation Chair, with its high Gothic oak back, and its gilded lions couchant by way of feet. This chair, forming the throne, was set at the front and in the centre of the dais, and had before it a praying-stool The dais . . . was immediately facing the altar, and in the midst of the choir. Upon the Coronation Chair were gracefully disposed the long Royal robes of State of scarlet and ermine. . . .”

At precisely quarter past eleven on the morning of Tuesday, June 21, 1887, the royal procession of Queen Victoria left Buckingham Palace for Westminster Abbey. Ten State carriages, occupied by members of the royal family, princesses and duchesses, high-ranking personages of the British Court, and the ladies and gentlemen attendant on royalty, preceded the carriage of Queen Victoria.

Drawn by six cream-coloured horses, the Queen’s State carriage, in which Her Majesty was seated with the Princess of Wales and the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, was escorted by seventeen princely horsemen who were the Queen’s sons, her sons-in-law, and her grandsons or husbands of her granddaughters. This was unquestionably one of the most heart-filling sights on the streets that day; for it had the aspect of chivalry and of gallant, manly brotherhood composed as it was of young men and middle-aged, fathers and sons, all in filial relationship to Queen Victoria.

The Illustrated London News, with understandable pride in the royal heritage of this noble cavalcade, portrayed for its readers the sequence in which these horsemen rode as, three abreast, they accompanied the carriage of the beloved queen.

The three sons of Queen Victoria—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught—immediately preceded Her Majesty’s carriage. The Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Prince William of Prussia, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince George of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Louis of Battenberg; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Marquis of Lorne were the other distinguished riders who escorted the Queen’s carriage that day.

procession to the Abbey included reigning monarchs from the thrones of Europe, Greece, the Middle East; queens, grand dukes, crown princes, princesses and, amongst them, according to *The Illustrated London News*, Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani of Hawaii.

“ . . . By ten o’clock the Abbey was completely filled, every seat in the vast galleries having its brightly dressed occupant. Some junior and more distant members of the Royal Family, including Princess Frederica and the Duke of Edinburgh’s children, entered and took their seats quietly. . . . The sunshine streamed through the coloured windows, and lit up the nave with rays of brilliant light. . . .”

These streams of light had special meaning for both the visiting Queen and princess. A similar occurrence during the coronation of King Kalakaua had been regarded by the Hawaiian people as a special mark of divine favor. Coronation day at Honolulu had been overcast; but, suddenly, at the actual moment of crowning, a ray of sunshine had pierced the gloom, accenting in dazzling colors the gems embedded in the Crown of the King.

With almost poetic overtones, *The Illustrated London News* described the grandeur of those who proceeded down the great aisle of Westminster Abbey to pay homage to England’s Queen. Through the streams of light “. . . came the first formal procession, . . . the deputations of gorgeously dressed natives of England’s greatest possession. Indescribably magnificent they were, clad in cloth or robes of bright colours, and lit up with a profusion of jewels. These chiefs of Eastern climes do not fear to display upon their own persons all the glittering magnificence of the precious stones which here men leave almost exclusively to the fairer sex. One dusky Prince, the Thakur Sahib of Limri, in a pale blue dress, wore a necklace of immense single-stone diamonds, those in front as large as a hazel-nut, while in the centre of his white turban, above his brow, he wore a gleaming aigrette of immense emeralds intermixed with diamonds that shone as he walked till it dazzled the eye like the sea under the summer’s sun. A second, in a plain white dress, with turban of cloth of gold, had a perfect riviére of superb diamonds adorning his breast. Yet another wore a coat of dark cloth covered with rich silver embroidery, following the line of the figure on the body and in squares over the sleeves. Maharajah Hekar, though comparatively plainly dressed in a green silk sur-tout, with waist-belt of jewels, managed somehow to look distinguished amidst the rest; whether by his big Henry-the-Eighth figure, or by the air of the great potentate with which he, as the principal Indian chief present, brought up the rear.”

Following the opulent splendour of these representatives from the lands of England’s empire, there came, as related by *The Illustrated London News*, the stately procession of the Queen’s royal guests, royalties who had journeyed from afar to attend the Golden Jubilee.

Within the vast interior of Westminster Abbey, a hush descended upon the waiting multitude. Then, as silver trumpets rang out in triumphant salute, followed by the majestic chords of the great organ resounding in a march by Handel throughout the echoing, vaulted halls, the procession of Queen Victoria and the Royal family entered the nave of the Abbey.

The entire congregation rose and turned to gaze, as one, at the diminutive yet regal figure approaching through the arched doorway. The attire of the Queen, according to *The Illustrated London News*, was a "... compromise between the full State and plain morning dress. The dainty white Alencon structure, with its little plume of white feathers in the front, might almost have been a cap; but the Stuart-shaped brim in front was defined by a row of closely-set and large-sized diamonds, which glittered regally above the Sovereign's brow; and a large brooch of the same precious stones shone amidst the lace of the back ... the broad blue ribbon of the Garter crossed the bosom, and many orders glittered on the breast. ..."

Preceded by a retinue which included the Archbishop of Canterbury, four other Bishops, and the royal Princes marching three abreast, Queen Victoria slowly made her way through the nave and along the choir to ascend the front steps of the dais and take her place in the Coronation Chair.

England was not to forget this day, nor were those who attended the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service.

With reverent solemnity, *The Illustrated London News* described the services within the vast cathedral: "... A more brilliant spectacle can seldom have been seen than that presented as the Queen sat on her throne, while the uniformed Princes and the stately galaxy of Princesses stood around her while the service proceeded.

"A few words of invocation from the Archbishop and the people were followed by a magnificent rendering of the 'Te Deum,' the boys of the Chapels Royal of St. James's and the Savoy, with the full choir of the Abbey and reinforcements of the best voices from other churches, chanting this to the accompaniment of the grand organ. Then the Lord's Prayer was said by priests and people, followed by the special prayers recited, as they were composed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and which are to be said in every church in the land on one day of this Jubilee week.

"The lesson [I Peter ii, 6-18] was then read by the Dean, after which Dr. Bridge's anthem, introducing a fine chorale by the Prince Consort, and also at intervals the familiar strains of 'God Save the Queen,' moved all hearts. Another prayer from the Archbishop and the benediction concluded the religious service.

"Very interesting, too, was the scene when, after the Archbishop's benediction, Her Majesty rose and received the homage of all her children. First the Princes approached one after another, and, bending low, kissed the Royal hand, receiving in return a kiss

upon the cheek from Her Majesty; then the Princesses in turn in like manner paid their reverence. Without further delay, the processions were re-formed, and passed away, the Indian princes going last. So ended the grandest State ceremony of this generation; one indeed, practically unique in the annals of this generation."

Crowds in the vicinity of Hyde Park, where Mr. McGuire had sought standing room, were so dense that several women fainted. They had been gathering before light that morning, awaiting the arrival of their Queen. The contrasts between the rich and the poor—elegant carriages with attendants in powdered wigs and ragged vendors of newspapers and cut flowers—were striking to Mr. McGuire as he observed the multitude around him.

In recollecting the events of Jubilee Day, Mr. McGuire noted in his diary: "Tuesday 21 . . . At 10 o.c. Gen. Dominis and J. Boyd got into carriages and were driven to the Abbey & at 10:30 the royal party that were staying at the Alexandra Hotel got into their carriages as follows. The first carriage contained Mirza Hissam Sultan of Persia & Suite. The second carriage contained the Prince Varoprakar of Siam & Suite. The third the Prince Komatsu of Japan & Suite & the fourth contained Queen Kapiolani, Liliuokalani, Gen. Iaukea & Mr. Synge. The first three carriages were not so grand as the carriage that was sent for the Queen. . . . The Queen's carriage was a covered carriage trimmed with scarlet velvet & gold chord draped very handsomely & the driver wore a scarlet suit of velvet & gold trimmings knee britches & a 3 cornered hat & powdered wig & so . . . [did] the foot men that stood on a platform behind the carriage. . . ."

With satisfaction, Mr. McGuire noted that he had seen Queen Victoria and the royal procession on their way to the Abbey. "... It was quite a procession that went to the church. The Queen's carriage was the same as that of Kapiolani only it had 6 cream colored horses & 3 postilion. But their dress was the same. I got a good view of the Queen as they passed by. She looked very well & smiled & bowed her head to the people as she went along. . . ."

A luncheon banquet at Buckingham Palace brought Jubilee Day to a close for the Hawaiian royalties. In later years, Liliuokalani remembered: "When we arrived at Buckingham Palace, I was waited on by the Duke of Edinburgh, whilst Queen Kapiolani was under the escort of the heir to the British throne, the Prince of Wales. In the banquet hall was a long table through the centre, which took up the entire length of the room; this was assigned exclusively to the visiting kings and queens from every part of the world, many of whom had travelled long distances to be present at this Jubilee. Two smaller tables were attached at each end of the long one, and these were set apart for the princes and princesses who were also the guests of the nation. To one of these tables, and toward its centre, my escort, H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and now of Saxe-Coburg, conducted me. . . ."

* * * *

Enlivening memories of a fortnight in 1869 undoubtedly made this royal meeting one of particular pleasure. In the summer of that year, the Duke of Edinburgh, then in command of H.B.M. frigate *Galatea*, had visited the Sandwich Islands on his way from Tahiti to Japan and China and had been royally entertained.

At a brilliant ball given by King Kamehameha V at the palace, toasts and friendly pledges had been exchanged, the entertainment concluding with a vigorous Scottish reel led by the duke's piper.

The princess, herself, had entertained in honor of the gallant duke with a luau at her country place at Waikiki. In her memoirs, Liliuokalani was to recall the events of that visit of 1869 and the cordiality which had existed between H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and members of the Hawaiian royal family.

At the specific request of the King, recalled Liliuokalani, ". . . I gave a grand luau at my Waikiki residence, to which were invited all those connected with the government, indeed, all the first families of the city, whether of native or foreign birth. Major J. H. Wodehouse, so long the ambassador of Great Britain at Honolulu, had just arrived with Mrs. Wodehouse; and they were of the invited guests, the prince specially inviting them to drive out to my house with him. I suppose the feast would be styled a breakfast in other lands, for it was to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The sailor-prince mounted the driver's box of the carriage, and taking the reins from that official, showed himself an expert in the management of horses. All the members of the royal family of England are, I understand, excellent horsemen; and in doing this the Duke of Edinburgh was only following customs to which he had been trained in his own land. The Queen Dowager Kalama, widow of Kamehameha III, drove out to Waikiki in her own carriage of state, accompanied by her adopted son, Kunuiakea, and my sister, Miriam Likelike; . . . The drivers of these carriages wore the royal feather shoulder-capes, and the footmen were also clad in like royal fashion. It was considered one of the grandest occasions in the history of those days, and all passed off as becoming the high birth and commanding position of our visitor. The guests were received with every mark of courtesy by my husband and myself, as well as by His Majesty Kamehameha V., who was one of the first arrivals. When the prince entered he was met by two very pretty Hawaiian ladies, who advanced, and, according to the custom of our country, decorated him with leis, or long, pliable wreaths of flowers suspended from the neck.

". . . Balls, picnics, and parties followed this day of enjoyment; and the prince gave an entertainment in return at his own house, which was attended by my husband and myself, and by most of the distinguished persons in the city. The day of departure for the *Galatea* arrived; and the prince called on me to express the pleasure he had taken during his visit, and the regrets he felt at leaving

us. On this occasion he presented me with an armlet emblematic of his profession; it was of solid gold, a massively wrought chain made after the pattern of a ship's cable, with anchor as a pendant. He also gave me copies of two of his own musical compositions; and to this day I keep and cherish these three souvenirs of the son of England's good queen, and at the same time one of England's noblest sailors. . . ."

In retrospect, the remembrance of that visit to Hawaii in 1869 must have been still heart-warming to the duke, now, himself, a royal host.

* * * *

Among the many royal gifts presented to the ageing, indomitable monarch was one from King Kalakaua and his queen. This unusual offering of Aloha elicited special mention in *The Illustrated London News*: ". . . The Queen of Hawaii has presented to the Queen a piece of work made entirely of the feathers of a very rare bird [the *oo* bird] from the Sandwich Islands. It appears that there are only two of this particular feather in the bird, and it has taken some thousands of feathers to make the wreath, which is the work of the Hawaiian Queen's own hands. It has been mounted on royal blue plush, set in a frame of gold, with the Royal arms and the arms of the Queen of Hawaii on either side, the whole being again surrounded by a border of royal blue, set with golden stars with eight points representing the eight islands of the Sandwich group. . . ."

An event which all of Queen Kapiolani's entourage enjoyed was that in which thirty thousand school children participated in Hyde Park on Wednesday, June 22, the day following the Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Abbey. Mr. McGuire describes how the children arrived, in orderly brigades, each group being played in by a band and led to its numbered tent. Forming in lines two deep, the children were conducted to tables where each child was given a bag containing a bun, a meat-pie, an orange, sweetmeats, and a Jubilee Memorial Mug, made by the famous Doulton Company at the Burslem Pottery, Staffordshire, to the order of the Prince of Wales. Six military bands provided amusement for dancing, shows and games. The sunny hours of the afternoon were spent in play until Queen Victoria drove through Hyde Park on her way to Windsor Castle and was received by the massed children with joyous acclaim. As the Queen entered the park, noted Mr. McGuire, thousands of coloured balloons soared in the air.

Mr. McGuire also described Queen Kapiolani's visit, as well as his own, to the Lyceum Theatre to see a production of *Faust* in which the great Henry Irving played opposite Ellen Terry. Members of the Hawaiian party were delighted to find that Madame Patti, whom they had missed in San Francisco and again in New

York, had returned to London. She sang in Italian with an encore of "Home Sweet Home" in English. The Hawaiian party also visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition of Wax Works, and, with special enthusiasm, the American Exhibition in West London. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," one of the sensations of the time, had been received by the British Queen in a command performance.

The British Museum held many attractions for the Hawaiian entourage as did Kew Gardens which was a source of wonder and delight with its profusion of flowers and vast conservatories of fruit-bearing trees such as had first been noted at Rackheath Hall.

These quiet pleasures were enjoyed on the few days free from the many social courtesies being extended to the Hawaiian royalties throughout London.

Wrote Liliuokalani in her memoirs: ". . . Entertainment after entertainment followed in an endless variety, and on too grand a scale to think of enumerating them all. . . ." These were listed by the Acting Chargé d'Affaires, Sydney B. Francis-Hoffnung, in a letter, dated July 1, 1887, to Walter M. Gibson, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Honolulu. After reporting the private audience at which the Queen was received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the luncheon banquet at Buckingham Palace, he wrote: Their Majesties were entertained ". . . on other occasions by Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord and Lady Roseberry, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lord and Lady Derby, Sir Julian and Lady Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower, and many others of distinction and note, and were received everywhere with both honour and enthusiasm. I had the honour of entertaining Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness at dinner on June 13th and at a reception following the dinner, I received in Her Majesty's Honour most of the Ambassadors, Ministers, members of the Government and about 600 Ladies and Gentlemen who were presented to the Queen. . . ."

The festivities of Jubilee Week concluded with the garden party tendered by Her Majesty Queen Victoria for the great and near-great who had journeyed to England to pay her homage.

As recalled by Liliuokalani: ". . . Punctually at the appointed hour the Queen of England, attended by the heir apparent to the throne, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the princess, his lovely wife, made their appearance; following them came the other members of the royal family. The procession moved along the gravelled walks of the palace garden, led by the great and good lady whose jubilee year we were celebrating. It was made up of kings and queens, princes and princesses, from most of the reigning families of the world; on each side of us as we passed stood the crowds of eager and respectful observers; the greensward in the gardens at each side of the walk was a solid mass of people. These were of many ranks and conditions in life, and principally persons of note. Among them were well-known actors and celebrated

actresses; naval officers, and other holders of official positions; representatives of almost every class over whom the good queen rules. Here and there, as we advanced, were heard strains of music, tents having been erected for the accommodation of the bands which were in service for the day. . . .

"We finally paused before two tents which had been assigned to the party. Into one of these entered Her Majesty Victoria, no one going into her tent, excepting only the Prince of Wales. Even the princess, his wife, accompanied the other ladies into the tent which had been provided for our reception. Queen Kapiolani and I had the honor of being directly with this accomplished lady, while her husband, with a son's devotion such as he has always so commendably shown, had gone to attend his royal mother. Close to us was a table sumptuously furnished with all that taste could desire; but however attractive to the eye, I noticed its viands were not liberally consumed."

With gentle remembrance, Liliuokalani was to look back, in her memoirs, to her own personal observation of England's queen: "As we had passed along in the light of day, I had an opportunity to impress upon my mind the appearance of the Queen of England, and to look at her as a woman, under circumstances far more favorable for permanent impression than in some of the pageants where she had officially appeared. She was sixty-eight years of age at this time, and seemed to be in the best of health. In walking she carried a little ebony cane on which she scarcely leaned. . . . She was a well-proportioned, gracious, queenly woman. I would not call her handsome; yet she had a kind, winning expression on her face which gave evidence of the gentle spirit within. . . ."

As the garden party came to a close, Queen Kapiolani and members of her party bade farewell to Queen Victoria. In Liliuokalani's words, ". . . This was to be our final interview, and the afternoon with its pleasures soon passed away; we bade adieu to our royal hostess, wishing her with all our hearts many, many more years of prosperity as a sovereign, and content and peace as the woman whose name is respected and loved wherever the sun shines throughout the wide, wide world."

A leisurely tour of the continent had been planned by the royal Hawaiian party, but grave news of a revolutionary movement against the monarchy in Hawaii was received. All thoughts of such a tour were abandoned, and the royal travelers, covering with dignity their inner apprehension, bade farewell to England and set forth on the long voyage back to their Island home.

* * * *

Memories of the Golden Jubilee were to remain always with Hawaii's Queen and princess who had journeyed across the world to pay their respects to Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria. In

according this courtesy to England's queen, they, in turn, were honored guests during their royal visit, with a lifetime friendship developing between Liliuokalani and Victoria until the latter's death in 1901.

Such recollections were to give comfort to Liliuokalani during the troubled times which lay ahead for the Hawaiian kingdom.

As King Kalakaua's successor, Liliuokalani reigned with strength and wisdom until January, 1893, when she was deposed as Queen by forces of imperialism beyond her control. Government by indigenous Hawaiians came to an end; and, abetted by the United States Minister to Hawaii, John L. Stevens, Hawaii became a republic with the ultimate destiny of American statehood.



Queen Kapiolani dressed in velvet gown decorated with rare yellow feathers of the mamaki and oo birds.

Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



The royal Hawaiian party at Rackheath Hall. Queen Kapiolani [without hat] and Princess Liliuokalani are seated in the center.
Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



Silver spade used by Queen Kapiolani in planting a tree at Rackheath Hall in remembrance of the royal visit. The spade is now in a private collection in Honolulu.
Photograph by Master Color Laboratories



THE MAYOR OF NORWICH & Mrs. HARRY BULLARD

present their compliments to

H. E. Governor Dominis

and request the honor of their Company at a Dejeuner on Monday next, June 6th, 1887, at the Guildhall, at 2.30 p.m., to meet Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani.

Helleston House,

Norwich, June 1st, 1887.

An early reply requested.

Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Her Majesty's Jubilee Thanksgiving Service,

TUESDAY, 21st JUNE, 1887.

Admit *H. E. Lt. General Dominis*

The Police are requested to give every facility to the Bearer of this Ticket.

Kathory

Lord Chamberlain.

COVER

Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.

The Earl of Mount Edgumbe, Lord
Steward, is commanded by the Queen
to convey to H. M. Queen Capikalani,
H. R. H. the Princeps Liliuokalani,
and His Excellency Lieut. General Dominis,
an invitation to Luncheon, at
Buckingham Palace, tomorrow
Tuesday June 21st at 2 o'clock.

Board 1 Green cloth
Buckingham Palace
June 20th

Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.

The Lord Chamberlain is
commanded by The Queen to invite

Lt. General Dominis
to an Evening Reception on Tuesday,
the 21st of June, 1887, at 10 o'clock.

Buckingham Palace.

Full Dress.

Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.

The Lord Chamberlain is
commanded by The Queen to invite

H. E. Lt. General Dominis
to an Evening Party on ^{half past} Friday,
the 24th of June 1887. at 10 o'clock.
Buckingham Palace. Full Dress.

Courtesy of State Archives of Hawaii.

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