

## Notes & Queries

The Journal *welcomes responses to previously published articles, statements on Hawaiian and Pacific history, or queries for information that will assist research.* The Journal reminds readers that *opinions expressed here or elsewhere in its pages are the authors' and do not reflect those of the Editorial Board or the Hawaiian Historical Society.*

### WHAT PEOPLE PAID TO TRAVEL

The Hawaiian Historical Society recently published *What People Paid to Travel: Hawaii Transportation Costs*, by Robert C. Schmitt. This last word on transportation costs, interisland and overseas, by ship, air, public transport, railroad, and private autos, may be found in the Society's reading room and in the libraries and archives throughout Hawai'i.

### ON "MY BOYHOOD IN PA'AUULO"

Thank you for correcting the Hawaiian riddle in the 1990 edition of *The Hawaiian Journal of History*. This should be:

*Ku'u ha i'a*  
*Ai loko ka unahi*  
*Heha keia?*  
This fish of mine,  
The scales are on the inside.  
What is it?

A chili pepper, of course.

Submitted by Liane Ulumealani Stewart,  
for Robert Campbell Stewart

## FREUD, JUNG, AND SZONDI

Professor Rubellite K. Johnson, in her review of Rita Knipe, *The Water of Life, a Jungian Journey Through Hawaiian Myth*, in the 1990 edition of *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, refers to the multiple-level personality as understood by Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung. She might have added the name of Leopold Szondi (1893-1986). Szondi, a Hungaro-Swiss psychologist and psychotherapist, founded the so-called Schicksalsanalyse, destiny analysis. He places this between Freud's personal and Jung's collective unconsciousness, a familial or family unconsciousness, the hidden hereditary property of a family which determines the choice of partner, job, illness, and even death.

Submitted by W. Wilfried Schuhmacher  
Risoe National Laboratory, Denmark

## LET'S DRINK PISCO!

Richard A. Greer, "Honolulu in 1838," in the 1977 edition of *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, defines a bowl of pisco punch as "a Peruvian brandy. Drinking it straight is said to be the next thing to kissing a blowtorch. Today's pisco punch combines lime and pineapple juice with the essential ingredient" (p 3).

From my stay on Easter Island, I can report the following pisco punch variant: a mixture of cola and Chilean grape brandy.

Submitted by W. Wilfried Schuhmacher  
Risoe National Laboratory, Denmark

## ON QUEEN EMMA KALELEONALANI'S WILL

In reference to a brief but erroneous statement in "My Dear Friend," by Rhoda E. A. Hackler, in the 1988 edition of *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, I wish to state that Colonel Creswell Rooke was not named as a beneficiary under Queen Emma's will. The will, dated October 21, 1884, makes no reference at all to him.

Queen Emma directed her executor and trustee, Alexander J.

Cartwright, to hold her lands in trust to pay several scholarships and annuities and to distribute the income from her estate to the Queen's Hospital and to Albert K. Kunuiakea, her nephew. She made provisions that half of the fee interest in her lands was to be ceded to Kunuiakea's children after his death, but he died childless on March 10, 1903. In accordance with the second to the last paragraph in the will, the Queen's Hospital became the sole beneficiary of the income of her estate.

There was indeed a claim advanced by Creswell Rooke based on the will of Doctor Thomas C. B. Rooke, the adoptive father of Queen Emma, against Bruce Cartwright, a son of A. J. Cartwright and a trustee of the estate of Emma Kaleleonalani. Doctor Rooke's will is dated February 28, 1852.<sup>1</sup> He died at Kailua-Kona on November 28, 1858. His will gave his wife, Grace Kamaikui, a life interest in his lands. She died on July 15, 1866. In accordance with the will, the lands passed to his adopted daughter, Emma:

. . . to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, and to her children forever, but should the aforesaid Emma Rooke deceased before me, or decease without leaving any issue, then I hereby give and bequest the same his real and personal estate unto my nephew and godson Creswell Charles Keane Rooke, son of Benjamin Proctor and Agnes Rooke, formerly of Hertford, England, but now residing at Bombay, and his heirs forever.

This proves that Creswell Rooke, a colonel in His Majesty's Army, who died at the age of 64 in Colchester, England, on August 17, 1903, advanced his claim only under the will of Doctor Rooke. He had claimed the lands formerly owned by Doctor Rooke, but he had no claim to any other parts of the Queen's estate, real or personal. It is a fact that Albert S. Wilcox purchased for \$1,000 from Creswell Rooke on September 30, 1899, all his interest in the lands, being the beach at Hanalei Kai.<sup>3</sup> In the probate record of Creswell Rooke dated 1903, various other pieces of land formerly belonging to Doctor Rooke are listed in the inventory of his estate.<sup>4</sup> Oddly enough, so is the beach at Hanalei, which he had already sold to Albert S. Wilcox.

Creswell Keane Charles Rooke left two daughters, Mary Agnes Rooke and Isabelle Nina Emma Rooke, and one son, Creswell Paillet Rooke, all living at Colchester, County of Essex, England. How he received the Queen's bracelet is unclear, but it may have been part of a settlement between Bruce Cartwright, as trustee of the estate of Emma Kaleleonalani, and Creswell Rooke's attorneys.

Submitted by Christopher Wood  
Ontario, Canada

#### NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> 1st Circuit Court, Probate Case no. 1787, mf., AH.
- <sup>2</sup> 1st Circuit Court, Probate Case no. 1227, mf., AH. Cresswell has a variant spelling, Creswell.
- <sup>3</sup> Land Commission Awards 597, Bureau of Conveyances.
- <sup>4</sup> 1st Circuit Court, Probate Case no. 1222 (dated 1903), AH.

Thank you for letting me comment on Christopher Wood's letter concerning my explanation of how the bracelet Queen Victoria gave to Queen Emma in 1865 travelled back to England in 1904 and was finally returned to Hawai'i by the Rooke family in 1956. In that article, I oversimplified when I said that "Queen Emma left her property after her death to Colonel Cresswell Rooke . . . and to Queen's Hospital" (p. 112).

As Christopher Wood correctly points out, Queen Emma did not mention Rooke in her will. All the real estate she owned outright was to be used first to fulfill a number of relatively small bequests and to pay her debts; the income from the balance was to be divided, one half for the benefit of her nephew, Albert K. Kunuiakea and his heirs, if any, and the other half to the Queen's Hospital. Her executor, Bruce Cartwright, who managed the estate, disposed of some of her personal property shortly after her death but apparently did not sell the gifts from Queen Victoria and the Duke of Edinburgh, for they were still in his custody in 1904.

I stress the phrase owned outright because there was other real

estate which Queen Emma had inherited after the death of her mother, from her stepfather, Doctor Rooke. From 1866 until Queen Emma's death in 1885, the Rooke land was administered along with the Queen's own lands, and after her death the executor continued to do so, in accordance with her will. But Doctor Rooke had stipulated in his will that if Emma died without issue his lands were then to go to his nephew, Creswell C. K. Rooke, in England, and this eventually occurred.

After the death of Queen Emma, Creswell Rooke took steps to claim his inheritance, the Rooke lands. The case was settled around June of 1900 in favor of Colonel Rooke. This was not a popular decision in Honolulu,<sup>1</sup> for Albert Kunuiakea and the Queen's Hospital, as well as any lesser beneficiaries of the Queen's will still living, potentially had their income drastically reduced.

I would not suggest that there was some foot-dragging on the part of the executor in Hawai'i, but according to contemporary accounts, the transfer of the property from the estate of Queen Emma to Colonel Rooke was not complete at the time of Albert Kunuiakea's death on March 10, 1903. Kunuiakea died without issue, leaving the Queen's Hospital as the sole beneficiary of the Queen's estate, which did not include the Rooke lands.

That year the controversy was finally settled. Technically the Rookes could have claimed back rent paid on their lands to Kunuiakea and the Queen's Hospital since 1885, but they did not do so. Instead, the Colonel waived his right to all back rents in return for several keepsakes belonging to the Queen, among them the Queen Victoria and the Duke of Edinburgh bracelets. These pieces of jewelry, which had been in the custody of executor Bruce Cartwright, were sent to England by the administrators of the Queen's Hospital.

On August 17, 1903, Colonel Rooke died, and his property in England and Hawai'i, including the two bracelets, was inherited by the members of his family. The jewelry remained in the Rooke family in England until 1956, when the Queen Victoria bracelet was returned to the Daughters of Hawai'i for display at Queen Emma Summer Palace.

I trust that this fuller explanation of how Queen Victoria's gift

to Queen Emma crossed the Atlantic and Pacific oceans three times is of interest to Journal readers.

Submitted by Rhoda E. A. Hackler  
Honolulu

#### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> *F*, June 1900: 48-9.

#### AWARDS OFFERED

Grove Farm Homestead and Waioli Mission House, in order to encourage historical study in its collections on Kaua'i and in other archival and research collections of Hawaiian history and culture, welcomes requests for financial assistance for the purpose of advanced research and writing in the special fields of sugar plantation history and American missionary history, broadly defined.

Awards are intended for scholars beyond the doctorate, including senior scholars, as well as those at work on doctoral dissertations.

For additional information and application forms, write to Grove Farm Homestead and Waioli Mission House, Box 1631, Lihue, Kaua'i, Hawai'i, 96766.

Submitted by Barnes Riznik  
Museum Director