

**FIFTY-FIFTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
FOR THE YEAR  
1946**



Honolulu, Hawaii  
Published February, 1948



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*The profits*  
*arising from the sale*  
*of this* **PRINT** *of four*  
**OWYHEAN YOUTHS**  
*will be applied to the*  
**SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSIONS.**

Published by NASSA JOSEPH  
 NEW HAVEN, CON.

1827



WILLIAM TENOORE



JOHN HONOLII

THOMAS HOPU  
 WILLIAM KENUI

GEORGE KAUMUALII  
 JOHN HONOLII

Courtesy The Frier



## GEORGE PRINCE KAUMUALII

This paper is a revision of one presented to the Kauai Historical Society May 19th, 1941. In it the name Hawaii appears as Owhy-hee; Kauai as Atowy and Atooi; Kamehameha as Tamaamah; and Kaumualii under early variants such as Tamoree and Kummoree. For Sandwich, of course, read Hawaiian Islands.

One of the passengers on the Brig *Thaddeus*, arriving at Honolulu in 1820, was the heir of the kingdom of Kauai. Through the testimony of others we have long known something of his story, but it is with uncommon interest that I am able to place among the files of the George R. Carter Library of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society an old Philadelphia newspaper quoting a letter written by the prince to his father.

This paper was given me by Miss Anna Sawyer, a pioneer librarian of San Francisco. The small, handset type, on rough, handmade paper now stained and foxed, is not always clear, but every word has been eagerly deciphered. Spelling has been followed as it occurs. The entire article is apparently taken from a journal in Boston, where thoughts were already beginning to turn toward the distant Sandwich Islands, although it was still almost four years before the Brig *Thaddeus* and her passengers would be ready to sail. Kamehameha I, it will be recalled, was still alive. The article is in the nature of advance publicity and was given front page space in Philadelphia.

ETHEL M. DAMON, *Editor*

### United States Gazette for the Country

No. 1620

Philadelphia, December 7, 1816

Vol. XVI

*From the Boston Recorder, Nov. 26. GEORGE PRINCE TAMOREE*

We have collected the following facts respecting this interesting young man. George is the son of Tamoree, king of Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands. When he was about 7 years old, his father committed him to the care of the captain of an American ship who agreed to bring him to America, to procure him an education, and

to return him to his father. To defray the expenses of his education, Tamoree gave the Captain several thousand dollars.<sup>1</sup> After the vessel arrived in America George went with the captain to Worcester, where he remained at school till the property was all expended, and shortly after the captain died. He was then removed from the family and place to another in the neighborhood of Worcester, till at length becoming dissatisfied with his situation, he came to Boston and enlisted in the navy. The first vessel in which George served was the *Enterprise*. He was in this vessel in the action with the *Boxer*, in which he was badly wounded.

He was afterwards on board the *Guerriere*, in the action with the Algerine frigate. After the war ended, George was again thrown upon the world and without any means of obtaining a livelihood, or any one to care for him, ragged, dirty, and in want, he was again enlisted, and employed as a servant to the purser of the navyard in Charlestown. In this situation, the Rev. Dr. Morse, having obtained some knowledge of his history, procured his release, and took him under his protection to New Haven in Connecticut, at the time of the publick commencement in September last. Here he was received with the utmost kindness into the family of the Rev. President Dwight and provided with clothes and everything that could render him contented and comfortable. At the meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions at Hartford, on the week after commencement, George's case was brought before them, and they resolved to take him under their patronage, to give him such an education as shall qualify him for usefulness and then send him to his father. In pursuance of this resolution, George is now in Litchfield county, in Connecticut, in company with others of his countrymen, all of whom are pursuing their studies in the school for heathen youth, recently established by the board, and are expected to return in a few years, as missionaries or teachers to their native country.

George is represented to be of a mild and forgiving temper. In conducting the business with which he has been occasionally intrusted, he has discovered much intelligence, as well as the strictest honesty. And amid all the temptations with which he was surrounded, while a common sailor in the navy, he never became addicted to any vice. For several days after he arrived in New Haven, his countenance indicated a depression of spirits, reserve and distrust, to which in his former situation he had probably been accustomed. This appearance, however, gradually vanished and he has now become frank and cheerful, and his conversation abounds not only with remarkable good sense, but even with the finest wit. The following letter from George to his father will

---

<sup>1</sup> George says the mate of the vessel told him 7 or 8,000.

serve as a specimen of the composition. The original from which we copied it is written in a plain legible hand. It will be remembered that George is but 17 years old. He has been in this country 10 years.

TO KUMMOREE<sup>1</sup> KING OF ATOWY,  
ONE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Guilford, Conn., U. S. A.

October 19, 1816

Hon. and Dear Father,

I have undertook to let you know how I have been treated since I left your habitation. I was neglected very much by the man you sent me with; after we came to America, the Capt. Rowin became very intemperate & exposed with the property you sent with him for my education and I have had to shirk (shift?) for myself; after I left you I came to Providence, in America, and then I went to Worcester in the State of Massachusetts, in America, and there I lived with Captain Rowin about two years. I lived with him till he spent the property and then he put me into the hands of Capt. Cotting, of Worcester, and I went to Pitchburg, a town in the state of Massachusetts, and I lived with him till he became very poor, and I thought I would seek for my own living rather than to live with him, and I went to Boston and listed in the U. States servis and I shipped on board the Brig *Enterprise* in order to go and fight with the Englishmen. After I went on board I went to sea then, and I was about 30 days from land before we meet the enemies that we wear seeking after. We came to an Action in a few minutes after we hove in sight. We fought with her about an hour, and in the mean time, I was wounded in my right side with a boarding pike, which it pained me very much. It was the blessing of God that I was kept from Death. I ought to be thankful that I was preserved from Death. I am going to tell you more of my being in other parts of the world. I then was drafted on board of the U.S.Ship *Guerrier*. I went then to the Streats of Mediterranean. I had a very pleasant voyage up there, but was not there long before we fell in with the barbarous turks of Algiers. But we come to an action in a few minutes, after we spied these people; we fought with them about three hours and took them and brought them up to the city of Algiers and then I came to Tripoly, and then I came to Naples, and from thence I came to Gibraltar and then I came back to America. And now I am in a good way of getting a good education. But I want to see you very much. I

<sup>1</sup> We have printed this name as it is spelt by George. We are assured, however by respectable authority, that it should be spelt Tamoree or Tammoree.

hope I shall come and be with you the rest of my life, but if I dont see you in this world, I trust I shall see you in the world to come, and then we shall speak face to face. I may come and be with thee but it will not be but a few days before I shall come and be with thee. I hope I shall be a benefit to you. You must not expect yet a while, but if God spars my life I shall be there in a few yers.

I am your affectionate son,

George, PRINCE KUMMOREE

*Sandwich Islands* We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently arrived from the Pacifick Ocean. He states that it is not correct, as has been reported, that Tamaamah has conquered all the Sandwich Islands. Atooi, which is one extreme of the groupe and is more than 300 miles from Owhyhee, where Tamaamah resides, still preserved its independence. It is true, that Tamoree went down several years since, and made a surrender of his island to Tamaamah; but he has since thought better of it, and has concluded not to yield without a struggle. Our informant represents Tamaamah to be an artful, sagacious man, and extremely avaricious. He wants everything he sees. He is continually soliciting presents from the Europeans, who visit him, and dislikes giving anything in return. Tamoree, on the contrary, is a generous, noble-minded man. He cannot be prevailed upon to accept of any thing without returning an equivalent. We have already recorded an instance of his generosity, in sending his boat in the midst of a heavy gale, too the assistance of an American vessel in distress, and which was the means of saving her from shipwreck. This anecdote is a correct illustration of his character. Tamoree is the rightful sovereign of all the Sandwich Islands. Tamaamaah is a usurper. Tamaamah has no vessels of more than eight or ten tons burthen. He is anxious, however, to purchase a ship for the purpose, it is supposed, of invading Atooi. Tamoree also wishes to buy a ship. Tamaamah is about 60 years old, and appears much broken. Tamoree is, in his prime, 45 years old. We are thus minute, because as the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, will probably fix upon these islands for one of their missionary stations, it has rendered everything which relates to them unusually interesting.

From this statement it appears not improbable that George may at some future day be king of Atooi, if not all the Sandwich islands. We cannot but notice that in casting this young prince upon our shores and in all circumstances of the case, the hand of Providence seems to be pointed in a remarkable manner to the Sandwich islands as a proper field for our missionary exertions. It may be added too, that the share which George has had in the battles which

have given us so much naval reputation and the humanity which his father has manifested to our countrymen as giving such a mission a very peculiar claim upon the charity of Americans.

## APPENDIX

At this time, 1816, several Hawaiian boys were already being instructed in New England families with a view toward establishing a mission school at Cornwall, Conn. Those working for this project were eager to make amends to George Tamoree for the neglect which he had suffered, and were correspondingly pleased to learn that he wished to continue his education. Oddly enough, he was especially glad to be able to re-learn his own language which had almost entirely faded from his mind during ten years of wandering among foreigners.

A prospectus of this school, printed in New York in 1816, gives accounts of five of these Hawaiian lads, and expresses regret that it could not reproduce a letter recently written by George to his father. Without doubt this is the letter just quoted from the Philadelphia Gazette. Great interest was aroused all along the Atlantic seaboard and the young prince's portrait was painted by Prof. S. F. B. Morse. The only picture of him now known is an engraving of this portrait, issued with similar ones of Hopu, Kanui and Honolii, to be sold for the benefit of the Sandwich Islands Mission.

With these three countrymen it will be recalled that Prince George sailed on the brig *Thaddeus* in 1819 for the Sandwich Islands as the guest of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. As soon as mission stations had been taken on Hawaii and Oahu, Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles were delegated to continue on in the *Thaddeus* and escort the young prince to his father's house on Kauai. And few more vivid accounts exist than those of his father's welcome described in Ruggles journals printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1924 and in Whitney journals printed in *The Friend* for September and October, 1925. Among other gifts King Kaumualii presented his long-lost son with the Russian Fort at Waimea and the celebrated valley of Waimea itself, together with the responsibility of being second in command to the king himself.

George had a good speaking and reading knowledge of English, and was possessed of an attractive personality, especially when he joined in worship services by accompanying hymns on the bass-viol which he brought with him as one of his new treasures. Jarves states however, that he "rapidly degenerated in character", becoming an avowed atheist and exhibiting none of the vigorous authority characteristic of earlier chiefs. To the end of his life his teacher,

Herman Daggett, yearned over him, writing as late as 1825 from Cornwall, imploring him even at the eleventh hour to turn from the evil of his ways. This manuscript letter may still be seen at the mission library in Honolulu.

King Kaumualii, a staunch supporter of all that was constructive and helpful for his people in the new civilization, was taken to Honolulu in 1821 and kept there as a political exile until his death in 1824. Loyal to his oath of allegiance, he made a will leaving the kingdom of Kauai to Kamehameha II. Naturally some of the Kauai chiefs resented this, but the young George Kaumualii was on his way down the Waimea river with a *hookupu* in homage to Kalanimoku, the king's representative, (as recorded by Jarves and also by Ellis in Stewart's account) when he was persuaded to join the rebels. He led the surprise attack on the Waimea fort and could easily have taken it, had he pressed his advantage over a handful of sleepy soldiers. But the king's forces finally put down the rebellion, taking George alive according to orders, although he had fled to the mountains and there endured great privation with his wife Betty, a daughter of Isaac Davis. Their child, named by Kaahumanu for the event, was always known as Wahine-kipi, Rebel Woman.\* Held in honorable captivity in Honolulu, like his father, Prince George died May 3rd, 1826, about two years after the Kauai rebellion.

*\*She married John Meek, Jr. in Honolulu March 28, 1837. As far as is known, they have no descendants living today. The last record found of Wahine Kipi is on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Maria Lanakila, or, Our Lady of Victory, church at Lahaina, Maui. The inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Harriet Ka Wahine Kipi Meek, daughter of Prince George Kaumualii, last king of Kauai. Died 3 September 1843, aged 19 years."—B. J.*

## NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN LONDON, 1820

The two London newspaper articles of 1820 that follow were described at the Hawaiian Historical Society annual meeting in February, 1947, by Dr. Kenneth P. Emory, one of the trustees of the Society and ethnologist of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. The newspapers, offered for sale by an Englishman in London, have been bought by the University of Hawaii library.

The Hawaiian Historical Society is reprinting the articles, believing that the story is worthy of a wider circulation. The setting is in the little known period between the discovery of Hawaii and the arrival of the American missionaries.

Certain obvious inconsistencies between the two articles have been allowed to stand without comment. No change has been made in the spelling. However, it must be noted that the first Hawaiian to reach England was a man from Molokai named Towereroo, who was returned to his native land by Vancouver in 1792. The young American who served as interpreter was not "the first European who ever resided amongst the natives of the island". Vancouver mentions eight white men by name and refers to more than a dozen others during his visits to Hawaii from 1792 to 1794. The references to cannibalism among the Hawaiians are, of course, erroneous. While they had human sacrifice, they did not partake of human flesh.—B. J.

### The New Times (London)

*November 29, 1820*  
(No. 6082)

#### THE OWYHEE CHIEFS

MANSION-HOUSE.—A benevolent individual transmitted to the Lord Mayor 20*£* for the service of the two Owyhee warriors, and his Lordship said, at the same time that he made this communication yesterday to Mr. Tanner, the Member of the Floating Chapel Committee, who has engaged most actively in behalf of the strangers, that he or Mr. Hobler would receive any donations which should be applied to the humane purpose of sending to their native country two men, who were daily giving proofs of their gratitude. His Lordship, upon making further inquiries into the case of the warriors, collected the following interesting particulars:—

The American vessel by which they had been taken while on their fishing excursion had lost several men, and took possession of the warriors, with the view of supplying the deficiency. When

first the natives saw the vessel approach, they pulled towards shore, but the crew fired upon them, and soon compelled them to stop their course. Upon being dragged on board, the Captain, who had thus taken prisoners five individuals, of whom four were chiefs, seemed affected at their sorrow, which they vented in howling and floods of tears, promised them ten dollars a moon during the time they remained with him, and assured them, he would land them at Valparaiso, from whence they might return in a Southseaman. This Captain made some atonement for the violence with which he had at first treated them in firing upon them, and though he sent them aloft with the crew, they were not worked beyond their wish. Boose oh Hoo learned to steer, and Tuana did duty before the mast. They can both climb aloft with extraordinary velocity, and as soon as they became reconciled to what they supposed would be but temporary absence from their mothers, they exhibited proofs of talent and industry, which surprised those with whom they began to be familiar. They had not been many moons at sea when the ship was taken by the Spanish privateer in the Gulf of California, and carried into San Josef, on landing at which place they were treated with the greatest cruelty. With eyes full of tears, the two unfortunate natives of Owyhee speak of the murder of their brothers by the Spaniards, who, without the slightest provocation butchered them with their knives. Two of the Americans were dispatched in the same manner. The prisoners were most of them sent to work in the mines, but the three natives who remained after the slaughter hid amongst the bushes, in the way to the place of punishment, and many days subsisted upon fish which they caught in the lakes. One of them at last found a canoe, and the warriors say he "paddled home to Owyhee," a voyage of several months. The warriors were afterwards overtaken by a band of the Spaniards, and conveyed to a silver mine, where they were compelled to dig for ore night and day, with others who have been so dreadfully unfortunate as to fall into the hands of an enemy familiar with scenes of blood, and in the habit of making the existence of their captives a curse. The Governor of the mine, after some experiment of their abilities, thought he could make their services more valuable in the depths of the water than in those of the earth, and sent them to the town for the purpose of having them tried at pearl diving, an employment at which the inhabitants of the Sandwich Isles are expert beyond European conception. In speaking of the conduct of the Spaniards towards them, they raise up their hands and eyes, and repeat a few sounds several times, the translation of which is "plenty of work, plenty of work, plenty of work!" and "flog, flog, flog." While they were in the town, one of our South Sea whalers, called the *Latona*, Captain Dun-novan touched at San Josef and applied for some hands. The crew of the ship hearing that some Indians were there, and that they



were treated with great severity, requested that the Captain would demand them of the Governor, who being in no condition to refuse, reluctantly complied. The Captain promised to land the warriors at Valparaiso, but he died upon reaching the Gulf of California, and the election fell upon the mate, who, thereupon, took the command. When the vessel lay some leagues off Valparaiso, the crew were impatient to get home to England; and it was decided, by a great majority of votes, that they should proceed homeward without delay, as they calculated upon the probability that the Indians could, in this country, obtain, without difficulty, the means of returning to Owyhee. The owners of the vessel, in London, upon hearing the case of the poor strangers, were of opinion that they had no claim, and accordingly they were thrown upon the town, but by the favour of Providence they fell within the observation of the two benevolent individuals whose names we have recorded. Both of the Indians are extremely inquisitive, and have expressed an anxious wish to learn to read and write our language. One of these offered a gentleman, who was writing in the Justice-room, his two sisters, as wives, if he would only teach him to write, and accompany him to Owyhee for the purpose of teaching all his countrymen the same accomplishment. Pigs, and sheep, and oxen, he said, should be the marriage portion. He declared that the natives never devour human flesh, except when agitated by a vindictive spirit, which that sort of food is, they say, calculated to allay. Their intercourse with those of civilised nations has greatly tended to keep within bounds the ferocity of the savage inhabitants; and even Meeheehow, the most barbarous of the Islands in that hemisphere, is daily exhibiting proofs of a tendency to civilisation. Hospitality, the highest virtue of barbarous nations, exists in the Sandwich Isles to a degree that would surprise and shock the polished nations of Europe. Not only the huts and provisions of the inhabitants are at the service of the stranger, who approaches them with no hostile view, but the wives and daughters are taught to administer to his wants, even to their own inconvenience or injury.

## The Sun (London)

*November 24, 1820*

*(No. 8813)*

### A CASE INTERESTING TO HUMANITY

MANSION-HOUSE.—Two natives of the Island of Owyhee, in the Pacific Ocean, where Captain Cook lost his life, were yesterday brought before the Lord Mayor. They are warriors, and the sons of Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. Their names are Booze-

oh-Hoo and Tuano, and they are the first people of those barbarous nations that ever set foot upon English ground. It had been the day before represented to his Lordship that the two strangers were brought to this Country under circumstances of an extraordinary nature, and that being desolate, and without money or knowledge of the language, or power of making themselves understood, they would in all probability perish if some means were not taken to send them back to their native country. With some difficulty an interpreter was found. He is a young American, who had been taken prisoner by the natives of Owyhee, where he had gone in a schooner called the *Seahorse*, to procure sandal wood, with which that island abounds. The following circumstances came out in the course of the examination:—

On Sunday last, the Clergyman who officiated on board the floating chapel, on the river Thames, observed two Foreigners in the apparel of seamen, who were very attentive during the performance of Divine service, but who gave evident symptoms of never having seen any thing of the kind before. The Rev. Gentleman made diligent inquiries, and found that they were natives of Owyhee, that they had been brought to this country in an American ship, and had no friend but a Mr. John Tudgay, sail-maker, and owner of the Ship and Pilot, public house, Wapping High-street, who had been supporting them about two months. Through the medium of an Interpreter, it was stated that the two warriors had been fishing at some distance from the shore, in a canoe, with three others, and that an American schooner, which had touched at the island for some of their valuable produce, bore down upon, took them all prisoners, and sailed towards Europe. In the Gulf of California a Spanish privateer captured the schooner, and took the prize and crew into San Josef, where the Spaniards murdered two of the warriors' countrymen, and made slaves of the warriors themselves. The remaining poor strangers contrived to get possession of a small Spanish canoe with paddles, rowed into the ocean, and were never heard of more. After some time, during which they had worked as slaves, an American Captain, who wanted hands, was accommodated with the two warriors. He promised to land them at Valparaiso, from whence they could procure a passage home, but he did not keep his word. He sailed on to England, and in London he left them at the house of the person abovenamed, who has acted with great humanity. The interdict of the East India Company effectually prevents any of our ships from touching at the Sandwich Isles, and therefore, the only alternative the unfortunate men have, is to obtain a passage to some country on the Continent, which trades to China, or to depend upon the charity of this metropolis. The wish of the warriors is to return home. They are extremely gentle, good humoured, and good natured. Booze-oh-Hoo determined to adapt his appear-

ance to that of those into whose society he had fallen. He therefore put on a jacket and trowsers, and cut off his hair, which hung down to his knees while he was amongst his countrymen. Tuano did the same upon landing. The former is remarkable for his activity and strength, can hit a pint pot at the distance of fifty yards with the point of his spear, and can dive to the bottom of twenty fathom water. The interpreter's experience was purchased by great dangers and fatigue. He is twenty-two years old, and in 1817 had sailed in the *Seahorse* from Boston, his native place, to Owyhee for sandal wood. On the arrival of the vessel he and four others were sent ashore in a boat, but the moment they reached land the natives seized the boat, upon which the interpreter's companions jumped overboard, and swam to the ship, while several of the savages laid hold of him, and took him up to the country about twenty miles on their shoulders. As he was carried along the guns were fired from the ship, but there was no loss of life in consequence. He was imprisoned for six months, was at first treated harshly, but as soon as he became acquainted with the language, the greatest kindness was extended to him. Upon being set at liberty, he was tattooed by the Chiefs in the most beautiful manner about the body, sent about naked, and if he had staid longer would have been tattooed in the face, the highest degree of honour. He got a wife, and was made a warrior, but he feared that if taken in war he would be devoured by the victors, of which he saw many examples; and this terror co-operating during his stay with the recollection of his mother and brothers in America, determined him to escape as soon as possible. An opportunity presented in the arrival of an American ship, and he contrived to steal on board. He had since met with many disappointments and fatigues, and yesterday wished himself back again in Owyhee. He is the first European who ever resided amongst the natives of the island.

The Lord Mayor said, the account of the two unfortunate warriors was extremely affecting, expressed his warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Tudgay and the Clergyman, but at the same time expressed his apprehension, that there was no fund to be applied to the case of the poor strangers, except that which might spring from a source which had a thousand streams—the generous and active sympathy of Englishmen.





JAMES JACKSON JARVES

*Courtesy of Yale University Art Gallery*

*Insert on page 18*

*Fifty-fifth Annual Report, Hawaiian Historical Society.*



## WHY DID JARVES CHOOSE HAWAII?

BY FRANCIS STEEGMULLER

Hawaiian interest in James Jackson Jarves, the celebrated first editor of *The Polynesian*, historian of the Islands, and later art collector and critic, may justify a brief investigation of one question concerning him which has never, to the knowledge of the present writer at least, been fully answered, and to which there still seems to be no positive and definite reply. Why did Jarves, who arrived in Honolulu in 1837 at the age of almost nineteen, come to Hawaii in the first place?

"Broken in health and debarred from books," Jarves says in one of his volumes,<sup>1</sup> "I was compelled to exchange the climate of New England for the tropics." And elsewhere<sup>2</sup> he says that he came to Hawaii "in pursuit of health and recreation." Those were good reasons, of course, for coming to a land with a temperate climate—particularly if one was, as Jarves was, the son of a well-to-do man and able to afford the change. But those statements do not answer the question why Jarves should have chosen Hawaii in preference to some other mild and healthful place. Why did he not settle in some warm corner of the United States, or even in some part of Central or South America or Mexico, all of which he visited during the course of his long voyage to the Islands?

One finds it mentioned in various recent works<sup>3</sup> on Hawaii that Jarves was the nephew of one of the missionaries sent out to the Islands during the early part of the nineteenth century by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions: the Reverend Reuben Tinker of Chester, Massachusetts, who came to Honolulu in 1832 and left the Islands in 1840. The implication is that it was because of this relationship that Jarves chose Hawaii to come to.

The origin of this statement is obscure, and investigation fails to substantiate it. It is known that Jarves and Tinker were acquainted: in the preface to the First and Second Editions of his *History of the Hawaiian Islands* Jarves mentions and commends him; and Tinker was chosen editor of *The Hawaiian Spectator* in 1839, just before the demise of that magazine, at a time when Jarves had been contributing to it. But that there was any relationship between the two men, or that the existence of Tinker was known to Jarves before the latter's arrival in Hawaii, is stated in none of the documents. Even in the letters of the first Mrs. Jarves,

<sup>1</sup> *The Art Idea* (1st ed., 1864), p. xiv.

<sup>2</sup> *Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands* (1843), p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> e.g., Bradley, H. W., *The American Frontier in Hawaii . . . 1789-1843* (1942), p. 263.

written following her first arrival in the Islands in 1839, Tinker is not mentioned among the persons whom the eighteen-year-old bride met and about whom she wrote back to her family in New Bedford—as would almost certainly have been the case if an uncle of her husband's, responsible for the young man's settling so far from home and bringing his wife half way around the world, had been on the Islands at the time.

In a pseudo-autobiography entitled *Why and What am I?* (1857), Jarves, using the first person, speaks of one of his aunts who married a missionary to Hawaii, and states that it was because of their presence on the Islands that he chose Hawaii as a place of residence. But *Why and What am I?* is not a factual work. It is, as Jarves said, the autobiography of an Idea, and its use of the first person is but a literary and philosophical devise. "It was a mistake to publish it in its precise form, using lay-figures to personify ideas, opinions and experiences," Jarves wrote later;<sup>4</sup> "for America looks with matter-of-fact eyes at literature, as well as other things. My lay-figures were held to be live persons, the book an autobiography . . ." One is tempted to suspect, in one's effort to understand the origin of the Tinker legend, that some American, looking "with matter-of-fact eyes at literature, as well as other things," assumed from a reading of *Why and What am I?* that Jarves actually did have an uncle among the Hawaiian missionaries, and that somehow of all the missionaries the Reverend Reuben Tinker was chosen as most suitable for the role. But in the absence of evidence, such as a genealogical record or an actual mention of the relationship in a document, the identity of Tinker as Jarves' uncle cannot be admitted.

It seems probable however, that the missionary factor did play a role in Jarves' first coming to the Islands.

A sister of Jarves' mother, a Mrs. Lydia B. Bacon, who lived during various periods of her life in Boston, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Sandwich and Chelsea, Massachusetts, was well known for her piety and her fervent interest in the missionaries sent to distant lands by the Board. A number of her letters are contained in her *Biography*, published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society in 1856, and from their exceedingly pious tone it seems probable that Mrs. Bacon served as the model for the missionary aunt whom Jarves caricatured the next year in *Why and What am I?* and who with her husband later became erroneously identified with the Reverend and Mrs. Reuben Tinker. During the 1830's Mrs. Bacon was living in Sandwich, where her husband was employed in the elder Jarves' glass factory, and there can be little question that James Jackson Jarves, who spent his boyhood summers in Sandwich, was well acquainted with "Aunt Bacon", as she was called by him and other young people who knew her.

<sup>4</sup> *The Art Idea*, pp. v, vi.



Among Mrs. Bacon's friends was Mrs. Laura Fish Judd, wife of Doctor G. P. Judd, the non-ordained missionary who was sent to the Hawaiian Islands by the Board in 1828 and whose later career as minister of the Hawaiian government is too well known to require more than mention. "Mrs. Judd", it is stated in Mrs. Bacon's *Biography*,<sup>5</sup> "... first made Mrs. Bacon's acquaintance during the residence of the latter at Sackett's Harbor. She was then a motherless little girl, and resided with a relative, in whose family Mrs. Bacon was a boarder. Mrs. Bacon, with her usual affectionate regard for children, soon became deeply interested in the little L. [Laura Fish]. Every afternoon she called the child to her room and gave her instructions in reading and needlework, filling her mind with useful knowledge and counsel, and seeking to lead her heart to him who has permitted the orphan to say, 'When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.' It was this same little L. who, after obtaining an accomplished education, and grown to be a lovely and pious woman, was now residing, as the beloved wife of a missionary, at the Sandwich Islands. She has frankly acknowledged that a few words which Mrs. Bacon said to her while a child gave her the first encouragement to, and aspiration after usefulness. 'From that moment', says that friend who gives me the relation of this interesting incident, 'little L. really began to live. She commenced vigorous exertions for self-improvement, and after struggling through difficulties which would have staggered any ordinary mind, secured a thorough education, and went on a mission to a heathen shore ...'"

Several of Mrs. Bacon's letters in her *Biography*, written after Jarves had taken up his residence in the Islands, refer to the Judds and to the friendship between them and her nephew and his wife. This friendship is also referred to by Mrs. Judd herself, who indicates that for a time the young Jarveses even lived in her house. "Mr. and Mrs. Jarves are pleasant members of our household," she writes.<sup>6</sup> "Mr. J. is about to commence the publication of a newspaper in English, which is much needed in our rapidly increasing foreign community. He is a nephew of my dear aunt B——, of Sackett's Harbor memory. I love him for her sake, and esteem both very highly for their own intrinsic merits. Mrs. Jarves has a piano, and sings and plays well. Our children are fond of music, and you would laugh to see us all hang around her as she plays and sings 'Woodman, spare that tree!'"

It is this long-standing friendship between Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Judd, therefore, which seems at present the most probable clue to Jarves' reason for going to Hawaii rather than elsewhere, "in pursuit of health and recreation." Because of his youth and his dependence on his father's liberality, he undoubtedly had to

<sup>5</sup> pp. 222-223.

<sup>6</sup> Laura Fish Judd, *Honolulu* ... (1880), p. 104.

secure, before leaving home, his father's approval of his distant place of residence. In Hawaii, the elder Jarves knew, resided a worthy pair of missionaries of excellent character, the husband a doctor, the wife personally known to Aunt Bacon. There is no question but that they would extend hospitality and friendship to the boy. What is more likely than that these considerations resulted in the choice of Hawaii? "Last night we had all Aunt Bacon's gingerbread," young Mrs. Jarves wrote in the journal which the newly-married pair kept on board the ship *Fama* which took them to the Islands in 1838-39 for Jarves' second, and his bride's first, visit. Aunt Bacon is thus seen to be solicitous of the young people's welfare—and she was probably solicitous not in matters of earthly bread alone—and probably on the occasion of Jarves' first voyage as well as his second.

This is as definite as one can be at present in this matter, using all documents available. In any case the hypothesis seems to be more solidly rooted in fact than that which brings forward the Reverend Reuben Tinker. And it also seems more likely than the hypothesis recently expressed to the present writer by a collateral descendant of the Jarves family: that Jarves chose the Islands simply because the name by which they were then known was the name of the town where he had spent summers as a boy and where the family fortune had been, or was being, made!

## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

March 10, 1947

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held on Monday, March 10, 1947, at 7:30 o'clock P.M., in the auditorium at the Library of Hawaii.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Samuel Wilder King.

Reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting (February 26, 1946) was dispensed with as these will be printed in the annual report.

The President stated that the annual reports for 1945 and 1946 were now being compiled.

An oral summary of his report was given by the President. In this summary he pointed out the need for funds for a full time librarian for the cataloguing and repairing of the books in the Society's library and suggested that the officers of the Hawaiian Historical Society request the present Legislature for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the cataloguing and repair of the Society's library. (This statement is not incorporated in the written report of the President.) The President called attention to the need for additional members and an increase in interest in the Society on the part of the present membership; to Hawaii's new status in the progress towards statehood and to the importance of the Hawaiian Historical Society as the custodian of records of the past. He mentioned the loss to the Society in the death of David W. Anderson.

The report of the Treasurer, submitted by John T. Waterhouse, is summarized as follows:

Balance in commercial account as of	
February 22, 1946.....	\$ 972.77
Total income as of February 22, 1947.....	1,844.42
Expenses .....	1,253.31
Endowment fund, balance in savings account	
as of February 22, 1946.....	2,998.77

The report of the Treasurer was approved and accepted subject to audit.

Reading of the Librarian's report was dispensed with as it will be printed in the annual report.

The report of the Nominating Committee, presented by the chairman, Bernice Judd, named the following members for nomination:

Milton Cades, President for one year.

James Tice Phillips, Maude Jones, Mrs. Willowdean C. Handy, Trustees for two years.

There being no nomination from the floor, it was voted that the nominations be closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot. The ballot having been cast, the following officers were elected:

Milton Cades, President for one year.

James Tice Phillips, Maude Jones, Mrs. Willowdean C. Handy, Trustees for two years.

The Secretary read a letter from the University of Hawaii inviting the membership to attend the 40th anniversary celebration of the University.

President King stated that the late David W. Anderson had not only been a valued member of the Society for many years but had audited the accounts since 1927 without charge, and he felt that a resolution should be offered.

Judge Gerald R. Corbett offered the following resolution:

Whereas David W. Anderson, who departed this life during the past year, was beloved by his associates in this Society, as well as by his host of friends through the community, and,

Whereas the Hawaiian Historical Society was particularly indebted to him for his cheerfully volunteered services as auditor of the accounts of the Society since the year 1927,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the members of the Hawaiian Historical Society that we do record our regret at his passing by which this Society and the community as a whole suffered a grievous loss, and that we extend our sincere condolences to his survivors, and that this Resolution be spread upon the Minutes of this meeting and the records of this Society and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the survivors of Mr. Anderson.

It was voted that this resolution be adopted and spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy sent to the survivors of the late Mr. Anderson.

Mr. A. Lewis, Jr., stated that, as he was one of the first trustees of Hawaiian Historical Society appointed to the Board of the Library of Hawaii and had helped to draw up the agreement be-

tween the Historical Society, the Library of Hawaii and the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, he objected to the officers of the Hawaiian Historical Society asking the legislature for any appropriation for the Society. This was put in the form of a motion, seconded and carried.

President King then submitted an amendment to his original statement: That the officers of the Hawaiian Historical Society request the present Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for the use of the Library of Hawaii in cataloguing and repairing the books in the collection of the Hawaiian Historical Society. This was put into the form of a motion, seconded and carried. Of the Trustees present, Miss Judd voted against such a motion and Miss Jones did not vote. Mr. Phillips was not present.

Eugene S. Capellas, Senator from Hawaii, was introduced. The Senator gave a spirited talk on Senate Bill No. 122, introduced by himself, asking for \$100,000 for the Acquisition, Development and Maintenance of Places of Historic, Legendary and Scenic Interest in the Territory. He called attention to the deplorable condition of such places on the Island of Hawaii, and stressed the value of their restoration particularly in view of the expected tourist trade and the revenue the tourists would bring into the Territory. Senator Capellas felt that care of such places should be under direction of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and each place should be appropriately marked with a suitable bronze plaque. He asked for the support of the Hawaiian Historical Society members for this bill.

President King assured Senator Capellas of the interest of the Society in such a measure and spoke of the revival of interest in Hawaii and things Hawaiian.

The next speaker was Kenneth Emory of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Mr. Emory gave a brief account of two newspaper items recently purchased by the University of Hawaii. These items, one from *The Sun* and one from *The New Times*, both printed in London in 1820, told of the shipping of Sandwich Island natives by sandalwood traders; of their subsequent capture and slavehood in the mines of Spanish America and of the final arrival in England of two of them. (Their account claimed that they—not Liholiho—were doubtless the first Sandwich Islanders to set foot in England.) Mr. Emory suggested that these articles must be reprinted.

The final speaker of the evening was Andrew Forest Muir who read a paper on John Ricord, Hawaii's first attorney general. Mr. Muir's paper showed his remarkable aptitude for research and clever manipulation of the English language. It gave the audience a heretofore unknown insight into the adventures of John Ricord.

The witticisms and casual remarks were greatly appreciated. Mr. Muir displayed reproductions of the birth and death certificates of John Ricord and a photograph of a painting of him by his (Ricord's) father.

The President, on behalf of the membership, thanked the speakers for their cooperation. He asked any members having changes of address to leave the same with Miss Janet Bell.

The outgoing President introduced Mr. Milton Cades, his successor to that office. Mr. Cades briefly addressed the audience.

The meeting adjourned at 9:10 o'clock P.M.

MAUDE JONES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

March 10, 1947

To the Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society :

The past year has not been an active one for the Society.

Apparently, the adjustments after the war years have required almost as close an application to the pressing needs of the moment as war activities demanded.

Our problems are the same as heretofore. We need funds for a full-time librarian, to put our valuable library in better shape and make it more available to the general public. Our relations with the Library of Hawaii still need clarification. Above all we need a larger membership imbued with a more active interest in the affairs of the Society.

The Society suffered a grievous loss in the death of Mr. David W. Anderson. His interest in the Society and his service as our auditor, without charge, since 1927, have been valuable contributions to our organization. We shall miss him as a fine gentleman and a friendly co-worker.

In the field of our primary concern with the history of Hawaii, the establishment of the Legislative Reference Bureau under the University of Hawaii and the inauguration of the new periodicals, the *Pacific Science* and the *Hawaiian Digest*, should be noted.

Of paramount importance in Hawaii's history are the great strides made during the past year in our progress towards Statehood.

The war record of the community as a whole, the outstanding achievements of our citizens of Japanese ancestry, and the unceasing efforts of Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, have cleared the air of former doubts and apprehensions. We are now on the very threshold of achieving our ultimate destiny as a state of the Union.

In our new status this Society continues to fill a valuable place as the custodian of the records of the past. I expect to see a revival of interest in our history as Hawaii takes its place among the sovereign states. No other agency can better provide the student with the facilities for research into the past than this Society, with the wealth of material contained in its valuable library of Hawaiiana.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. KING,  
*President.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT

February 22, 1946 to February 22, 1947

### *Income:*

Balance in Commercial Account as of Feb. 2, 1946....	\$972.77	
Sale of Reports .....	236.65	
Dues .....	635.00	\$1,844.42

### *Expense:*

Printing and postage—\$35.10, \$22.50, \$10.00, \$10.96, \$3.30, \$4.00, \$18.00, \$7.75, \$5.00.....	\$116.61	
Annual Report .....	436.00	
Safe Deposit and Custodian Fee, Bishop Trust Co...	4.80	
Books purchased .....	4.50	
Dues—California Historical Society .....	20.10	
Pacific Historical Review .....	4.10	
Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.....	5.00	591.11
Balance in Commercial Account.....		<u>\$1,253.31</u>

### *Endowment Fund:*

Balance in Savings Account as of Feb. 22, 1946.....	\$2,998.77
Interest on Savings Account.....	37.76
Interest on U. S. Bond 617.....	6.25
Dividends—Pacific Gas & Electric Stock.....	75.00
Dividends—von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd. Stock.....	69.84
	<u>\$3,187.62</u>

### *Assets:*

75 Shares von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.—Preferred Stock.....	\$1,517.60
50 Shares Pacific Gas & Electric—Preferred Stock.....	1,506.95
U. S. War Savings Bond 607, Series G.....	500.00
Cash in Commercial Account.....	1,253.31
Cash in Savings Account.....	3,187.62
	<u>\$7,965.48</u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. WATERHOUSE  
Treasurer



## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

1946

During the war and immediately afterwards not many books were sent to San Francisco to be bound. This year the back log of continuations was started on its way to the binding with the addition of two hundred books in the Hawaiian language. The most dilapidated and badly eaten Hawaiian books "were chosen" as a starter. All of these books ought to be sent ultimately as they have been in bad shape for a long time. While your librarian was in San Francisco, she visited Foster & Futernick and became acquainted with their shop. They have had difficulty in keeping experienced workers so it took them nine months to complete the job. It was well worth the wait as they did a perfect job of binding.

Research work has been done on many phases of the history of the Hawaiian stamps. John Young, Isaac Davis have been of interest to several students on the mainland during the past year and work was done on the history of the Confederate battle ship *Shenandoah* in the Pacific for a student who is writing a thesis on the subject. He has the log of the *Shenandoah* which ought to add to the interest and value of his paper. Help was given a man in Sweden who was sent a list of books on the Hawaiian language with a note on where he could purchase them. He ordered books from the Hawaiian Board but also wanted music and other books in Hawaiian as he wanted a thorough study of the language and to learn to speak and read it.

The list of reports with prices that was printed in the 1944 annual report roused an interest in many to fill in their sets of reports and papers or to buy a few of special interest to them. Over \$240.00 has been collected from their sale so far.

The Library of Hawaii has asked for additional appropriations so they can catalogue the Historical Society's collection. This has been a crying need for many years as many have had a hand in doing the cataloguing so the present catalogue is woefully inadequate. This of course rests with the Legislature which is an unknown quantity at the present.

We wish to thank the Bishop Museum, University of Hawaii and other institutions that send us material for the Library.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLET A. SILVERMAN,

*Librarian.*

## CORRECTION

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

HONOLULU 3, T.H.

November 18, 1947

MISS MAUDE JONES, *Secretary*  
Hawaiian Historical Society  
Library of Hawaii  
Honolulu 2, T.H.

Dear Miss Jones:

I wish to correct a statement made by Judge Hartwell in his "Forty Years of Hawaii Nei", on page 12, in the annual report of the "Hawaiian Historical Society" published November, 1947.

Judge Hartwell mentioned Father Valentine of Wailuku. Father Valentin has never been a resident of Wailuku, and the present Father Valentin does not claim for himself to be a "connoisseur of claret" or any other liquor.

Respectfully,

Father H. Valentin

## LIST OF MEMBERS

(Corrected to September 1, 1947)

### HONORARY

Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall

### LIFE

Ashford, Marguerite K.	Phillips, James Tice
Beckwith, Martha W.	Phillips, Stephen W.
Cooke, Mrs. Maude B.	Robinson, Mark A.
Damon, Ethel M.	Spaulding, Thomas M.
Frear, Walter F.	Von Holt, Mrs. Herman
Frear, Mrs. Walter F.	Westervelt, Andrew C.
Midkiff, Frank E.	Wilcox, Gaylord P.

### ANNUAL

Ahrens, Wilhelmina I.	Billam-Walker, Donald
Ai, C. K.	Billson, Marcus K.
Akee, Vernon C.	Birnie, Mrs. Charles J.
Alexander, Arthur C.	Black, Mrs. Everett E.
Alexander, Mary C.	Blom, Irving
Alan, Martin	Bond, B. Howell
Alan, Mrs. Martin	Bowen, Mrs. Alice Spalding
*Anderson, David W.	Bowen, Mrs. Lawrence G.
Anderson, Robbins B.	Boyer, Frank O.
Andrew, Archie W.	Bradley, Harold W.
Angus, Donald	Briggs, Mrs. Mark
Anthony, J. Garner	Brown, Alice C.
Awai, George E. K.	Brown, Francis H. I.
Bacon, George E.	*Brown, George I.
Bacon, Mrs. George E.	Brown, George I., Jr.
Baker, Ray J.	Brown, Zadoc W.
Baldwin, Samuel A.	Bryan, Edwin H. Jr.
Ballengee, Milton E.	Bryant, Mrs. Gerald
Ballengee, Mrs. Milton E.	Buck, Peter H.
Banfield, Mrs. Nathan F.	Budge, Alexander G.
Becker, Mrs. Ida D.	Burns, Eugene
Bell, Janet	Burnett, Gerald
Bennett, Mrs. George Y.	Burnett, Mrs. Gerald

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\* Deceased

Bushnell, Oswald A.	Dodge, Charlotte P.
Cades, J. Russell	Dowsett, Mrs. Herbert M., Sr.
Cades, Milton	Doyle, Mrs. John F.
Carney, Mrs. J. J.	Dunkhase, Mrs. Carl
Carter, A. Hartwell	Dunn, James M.
Carter, Alfred W.	Eckland, Victor
Carter, Mrs. Reginald H.	Edwards, Webley
Cartwright, William E.	Elbert, Samuel
Castle, Alfred L.	Elkinton, Mrs. Anna C.
Castle, Harold K. L.	Ellis, Thomas W.
Castro, Antonio D.	Emory, Kenneth P.
Caum, Edward L.	Ewart, Arthur F.
Chaffee, Mrs. William N.	Fairweather, Jane
Chamberlain, William W.	Faye, Hans Peter
Christian, Mrs. G. R.	Fennell, Dolla
Clark, T. Blake	Fernandes, Frank F.
Clarke, Mrs. Adna G.	Fisher, Gerald W.
Clarke, John K.	Fisher, Mrs. Gerald W.
Collins, George M.	Fleming, David F.
*Cooke, Mrs. A. F.	Fraser, J. May
Cooke, C. Montague	Frederick, Pauline
Cooke, George P.	Fuller, George G.
Cooke, Mrs. Harrison R.	Furer, William C.
Cooke, J. Platt	Galt, Carter
Cooke, Mrs. Stephen M.	George, William H.
Cooke, Mrs. Theodore A.	Gholson, Mrs. Margaret B.
Cooper, Mrs. Charles B.	Gibson, Henry L.
Corbett, Gerald R.	Goodbody, Thomas P.
Corbett, Mrs. Gerald R.	Green, Caroline P.
Correa, Genevieve	Greene, Ernest W.
Coulter, J. Wesley	Greenwell, Amy
Cox, Mrs. Isaac M.	Greenwell, Mrs. Arthur L.
Cox, Joel B.	Greenwell, Mrs. James M.
Crane, Charles S.	Gregory, Herbert E.
Dahlquist, Mrs. Harold P.	Griffey, Priscilla
Damon, Mrs. Cyril F.	Grossman, Edward S.
Damon, Mrs. Henry F.	Halford, Francis J.
Damon, May M.	Hall, Charlotte V.
Das, Mrs. Elsie J.	Handy, Mrs. Willowdean C.
Denison, George P.	*Harrison, Fred
Dillingham, Mrs. Ben F.	Harris, Wray
Dillingham, Mrs. Lowell S.	Hart, Mrs. Fritz
Dillingham, Walter F.	Hawaiian Sugar Planters
Dillingham, Mrs. Walter F.	Experiment Station
Dineen, William	Hemenway, Charles R.

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\* Deceased

Hinkley, Mrs. Vern  
 Hite, Charles M.  
 Hodgson, Joseph V.  
 Holt, Mrs. Henrietta D.  
 Hormann, Bernhard L.  
 Hoskins, Charlotta  
 Houston, Victor S. K.  
 Hudson, Loring G.  
 Hughes, J. Harold  
 Humme, Charles W.  
 Hunnewell, James M.  
 Hunter, Charles H.  
 Henry E. Huntington  
     Library and Art Gallery  
 Jacobs, Gaskell S.  
 Jagggar, Thomas A.  
 Jagggar, Mrs. Thomas A.  
 Jenks, Mrs. Livingston  
 \*Johnson, Jennie  
 Jones, Keith K.  
 Jones, Maude  
 Judd, Albert F. III  
 Judd, Bernice  
 Judd, Henry P.  
 Judd, Lawrence M.  
 Judd, Robert  
 Judd, Walter F.  
 Kahale, Edward  
 Kamehameha School for Girls  
 Katsuki, Ichitaro  
 Kauai Historical Society  
 Kauaihilo, Mrs. Norman  
 Kay, Mrs. Harold  
 Keawe, Arthur  
 Keller, Arthur R.  
 Kemp, Samuel B.  
 Kenn, Charles W.  
 Kennedy, Mrs. Stanley C.  
 Kimball, George P.  
 King, Robert D.  
 King, Samuel W.  
 King, William H. D.  
 Kluegel, Henry A.  
 Kopa, George C.  
 Krauss, Noel L. H.  
 Larsen, Nils P.

Larsen, Mrs. Nils P.  
 \*Lecker, George T.  
 Lee, Shao Chang  
 Leebrick, Karl C.  
 \*Lewis, Abraham, Jr.  
 Lewis, Dudley C.  
 Lowrie, Robert B.  
 Lowrey, Frederick J.  
 Lowrey, Mrs. Sherwood M.  
 Luahine, Iolani  
 Lucas, Mrs. Charles  
 Luquiens, Huc M.  
 Lyman, Levi C.  
 McClellan, Edwin North  
 McClellan, Mrs. Esther  
 MacIntyre, Janet L.  
 MacIntyre, Mrs. Malcolm  
 McWayne, Charles A.  
 Maier, Mrs. Martha M.  
 Mann, James B.  
 Mann, Mrs. James B.  
 Marshall, Mrs. Donald C.  
 Marx, Benjamin L.  
 Masee, Edward K.  
 Massey, Mrs. Norman  
 Mist, Herbert W. M.  
 Mitchell, Donald  
 Molyneaux, Mrs. Arthur V.  
 Mood, Mrs. Martha  
 Moody, Mrs. George H.  
 Morgan, James A.  
 Morgan, Mrs. James A.  
 Morgan, Mrs. James P.  
 Mori, Iga  
 Morris, Penrose C.  
 Morse, Marion  
 Moses, Alphonse L.  
 Muir, Andrew F.  
 Murdoch, Clare  
 Murray, Edwin P.  
 Nawaa, Simeon  
 Newman, Margaret  
 Nowell, Allen M.  
 Nye, Henry Atkinson  
 Ohrt, Fred  
 Olson, Gunder E.

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\* Deceased

Osborne, Mrs. Lloyd B.	Stokes, John F. G.
Palmer, Harold S.	Stout, Myron
Paradise of the Pacific	Strode, Mrs. Joseph E.
Parke, Annie H.	Stroven, Carl G.
Pennington, Edgar L.	Summers, Harold L.
Peterson, Charles E.	Swenson, Mrs. Eric P.
Pleadwell, Frank L.	Tennent, Mrs. Hugh C.
Poole, Mrs. Alice F.	Tenney, Wilhelmina
Pratt, Helen G.	Thayer, Wade Warren
Prendergast, Eleanor K.	Thayer, Mrs. Wade Warren
Pukui, Mrs. Mary K.	Thomas, Herbert N.
Rawlins, Millie F.	Thurston, Lorrin P.
*Restarick, Arthur E.	Titcomb, Margaret
Restarick, Mrs. Arthur E.	Tozzer, Alfred M.
Richards, Mrs. Theodore	Tracy, Clifton H.
Riest, Birdie	Trask, Arthur K.
Robertson, Mrs. A.G.M.	Valentin, Rev. Father F. H.
*Robinson, J. Lawrence P.	Votaw, Homer C.
Rohrig, Herman	Walker, Albert T.
Ross, Mrs. Ernest A. R.	Walker, Margaret J.
Russell, John E.	Ward, A. L. Y.
Sack, Mrs. Albert	Warinner, Emily V.
Sakamaki, Shunzo	Watanabe, Shichiro
Satterthwaite, Ann Y.	Waterhouse, George S.
Schaefer, Gustave E.	Waterhouse, John T.
Sevier, Randolph	Watkins, Mrs. Ferre
Sheecha, Mrs. Karel H.	Watson, Mrs. Lorna I.
Silverman, Mrs. Arthur L.	Webb, Mrs. E. Lahilahi
Sinclair, Gregg M.	Wells, Briant H.
Sinclair, Miriam	White, Ellen
Smith, Alice W.	White, Mrs. Robert E.
Smith, Arthur G.	Williams, Aurora
Snow, Mrs. Fred G.	Williams, Mrs. Edith B.
Soares, Oliver P.	Williams, J. N. S.
Soga, Yasutaro	Winne, Jane L.
Soper, William H.	Winne, Mary P.
Sousa, Esther F.	Winstedt, Mrs. Chas. W., Jr.
Spalding, Mrs. Philip E.	Wisconsin State Historical
Spalding, Mrs. Philip E. Jr.	Society
Steadman, Alva E.	Withington, Mrs. Arthur
Steadman, Mrs. Alva E.	Wodehouse, Ernest H.
Sterns, Marjorie A.	*Young, John Mason

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\* Deceased

# MEMBERS OF KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1947

Compiled February 6, 1947

## OFFICERS

President.....	ERIC A. KNUDSEN
Vice-President.....	MRS. THELMA H. HADLEY
Secretary-Treasurer.....	MISS ELSIE H. WILCOX

## HONORARY MEMBERS

Alexander, Arthur C.	Emory, Kenneth P.
Buck, Dr. Peter H.	Gregory, Dr. Herbert E.
Buck, Mrs. Margaret	Kuykendall, Prof. Ralph S.
Damon, Miss Ethel M.	Leebrick, Dr. Karl C.

## MEMBERS

Aldrich, Sgt. John M.....	Co. B., 581 S.A.W. Bn., APO 962
Alexander, William P.....	Lihue, Kauai
Alexander, Mrs. Alice B.....	Lihue, Kauai
Ashton, Courtland.....	Lihue, Kauai
Broadbent, Edward H. W.....	Lihue, Kauai
Broadbent, Mrs. Marie.....	Lihue, Kauai
Corstorphine, James B.....	Lihue, Kauai
Crawford, Frank.....	Lihue, Kauai
Crawford, Mrs. Mary.....	Lihue, Kauai
Denise, Dr. Larrimore C.....	Lihue, Kauai
Engelhard, Robert.....	Puhi, Kauai
Engelhard, Mrs. Barbara.....	Puhi, Kauai
Faye, Miss Isabel B.....	15 Hillcrest Ave., Berkeley 5, Calif.
Fern, Charles J.....	Lihue, Kauai
Glaisyer, Mrs. A. R.....	Kalaheo, Kauai
Hadley, Mrs. Thelma.....	Lihue, Kauai
Henderson, Benjamin B.....	Lihue, Kauai

Hobby, William R.....	Eleele, Kauai
Hobby, Mrs. Eleanor C.....	Eleele, Kauai
*Hofgaard, Mrs. Marie M.....	Waimea, Kauai
Hofgaard, Didrik C.....	Waimea, Kauai
Howard, Donald M.....	Como Sta. Route 5, St. Paul 8, Minn.
Isenberg, Mrs. Dora R.....	Lihue, Kauai
Jordan, Miss Charlotte K.....	P. O. Box 3282, Honolulu 1
Knudsen, Eric A.....	Koloa, Kauai
Knudsen, Mrs. Eric A.....	Koloa, Kauai
Lai, Mrs. Charlotta S.....	Kapaa, Kauai
Lyman, Mrs. Helen L.....	Lihue, Kauai
Marcallino, Mrs. Mina M.....	Kekaha, Kauai
McIntyre, Miss Katherine M.....	Lihue, Kauai
Moir, Hector McD.....	Koloa, Kauai
Moir, Mrs. Alexandra K.....	Koloa, Kauai
Rice, Charles A.....	Lihue, Kauai
Rice, Mrs. Flora.....	Lihue, Kauai
Rice, Philip L.....	Lihue, Kauai
Stewart, Mrs. Julia.....	Lihue, Kauai
Swan, Mrs. Ruth.....	Lihue, Kauai
Taylor, Mrs. Clarice B.....	3009 Loomis St., Honolulu 15
Waterhouse, Dr. A. H.....	Koloa, Kauai
Waterhouse, Mrs. Mabel P.....	Koloa, Kauai
Wedemeyer, Mrs. Alice.....	Lihue, Kauai
Wedemeyer, Mrs. Henrietta M.....	Lihue, Kauai
Wedemeyer, Henry C.....	Lihue, Kauai
Wilcox, Mrs. Anna C.....	Lihue, Kauai
Wilcox, Miss Elsie H.....	Lihue, Kauai
Wilcox, Miss Mabel I.....	Lihue, Kauai

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\* Deceased





