

ANDERSON, DON

INTERVIEW w/ MR. DONALD ANDERSON, Curator of Taro, Lyon Arboretum

3 April 1981 915 am

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DA's chief interests have always been in botany. There is little here on other topics. He did a lot of mountain hiking ⁽¹⁹³⁷⁻⁵⁵⁾ for specimens from Manoa Valley, and can speak of trails and old houses. Some taro notes here for that topic. *SB*

The chief questioners and commentators here are Beatrice Krauss and Margaret Young (who is represented here by "voice.").

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DONALD ANDERSON, CURATOR OF TARO, LYON ARBORETUM

3 April 1981, 9:15 a.m.

Present: Peg Robb, Margaret Young, Wood, Bea Krauss, C.S.B., J. G. Roach

B. Krauss: This is Donald Anderson of the Lyon Arboretum and he has very unusual title, probably the only person in the world that has this title, Curator of Taro. He is retired from the Lyon Arboretum but is kept on by a special Lyon fund and he has been in the valley for quite a while just on these grounds. And he'd prefer that we ask him questions. I would like to ask him first about the Carter House which he saw standing and visited and he's going to explain exactly where it was and what it looked like, because this is one of the main buildings that we are interested in. Alright Don.

Don: That degree or title Curator of Taro is honorary part of Europe trying to honor me, because I don't have such a title.

B. Krauss: That's what you're listed as.

Don: I've never seen that on a list. Anyway, I do enjoy taking care of the Hawaiian varieties of taro and also other varieties of taro from all the Pacific. I feel since there is probably no other more nutritious group crop in the world, especially for the subtropics, than taro and going through Polynesia and seeing all the very fine ^{physi} ~~physi~~ in the Pacific Islands, I always think taro has ~~to~~ something to do with the Polynesian people being very fine physically. Going to the history of Manoa.

Voice: Before you finish about taro, we should know, we should say the Coopers weren't you sponsoring Francis family, Tarowena.

← 10m ↑
Voice: Dr. Wild from Danvery, Conneticut, who was out here in 1902, I believe he started his factory making Tarowena, which was powdered taro and he got it out of a cookbook, I lost it, but I ran across it. It was for making different cakes for nursing homes. And my father who was Dr. Charles Brad Cooper said that taro was the best food in the whole world that it was nutritious.

Don: I agree with that.

Voice: But I cannot see. I shouldn't interupt but I wanted to ask you why

more taro can't be grown and put on the market. I had a recent experience of a friend who just died but he couldn't eat anything for a while. He was a heart patient, he had a massive heart attack. A little jar of taro that Mary Borne sent from Maui and I gave him that and it settled his insides so he could eat again.

Don: So taro is famous in freedom of allergies, people who have allergies can switch to taro and have practically no problems as far as allergies is concerned. That is well known. More recently there was a taro flour factory out near Waipio, infact was doing fine. One of the main reason that put taro out of business is too many high rises, condominiums coming up where taro use~~d~~ to be grown, not only that but subdivisions made in those areas, on this island especially. And agriculture is suffering because of condominiums and subdivisions. That is one of the main problems of taro, too many urban areas being developed in agriculture lands.

Voice: Isn't it also for lack of water for the wet taro.

Don: That is related to urban development too.

Voice: Yes it is.

Don: There is a great deal of competition. However many varieties only half of the Hawaiian varities of taro can be successfully grown in wet cultivation - wet culture. One of the problems of the dry and variety of taro, too many problems, in dry land cultivation. In the old days it was done by hand labor and they haven't come up with mechanized cultivation solutions to that problem.

B. Krauss: Very, very interesting, but could we get back to history of Manoa, because sometime we what a session with you on taro in Manoa, could we go to Carters.

Don: The Carter's estate is the ridge that has all eucalyptus on it now being invaded with other trees as well, especially the Albesa tree. That

ridge had a zig-zag road going up a good $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up that ridge.

B. Krauss: Where did that road start?

Don: Down by the Agee house. And follow the ridge up to the Carter House. The Carter house was burned and set fire in 1959, I believe. They found newspapers all the way up the trail. We had been having dry weather. Some persons thought campers might start a fire up there and burn the whole upper end of the valley, forest fire. So this fire took place on a day so rainy I went on a picnic out Haunauma Bay that day on a weekend, the house was set on fire. Coming home, I don't know how many cars coming down the narrow road, dirt road lead up to the Agee house and Arobreu^m. There were just hundreds of cars coming down the valley. I got up here and found out the Carter's house had been burnt down.

Voice: How recent was it occupied before that?

Don: It was not occupied for quite a number of years before that.

I don't remember it being occupied when I was at the University.

Voice: Which could be when?

Don: Early 30's

Voice: Because my own personal experience I spent the night on the second corpal in Summer '25 I was stuck up there. And I have no recollection of a house when they finally brought me down on a trail I have no recollection of a likes of a house.

Don: You probably wouldn't have been able to see it. It was surrounded by bamboo forest. Teh bamboo forest was so thick.

Voice: I had talked to the people at the bottom of the valley who were trying to get me down this way. I didn't realize there ^{were} ~~were~~ any house there at all. I could see the stream.

Don: The house was in the crest of this ridge, Aluhema ridge.

Voice: The first

Don: The ridge with the planting of eucalyptus all the way.

Voice: You mean you've got a valley there and you got a valley here.

Don: This is Aluhena valley.

Voice: And it was this first valley.

Don: And the ridge beyond that was the Carter estate and it had what would be considered nowadays a cheap road to the Carter house, very narrow road, no pavement, I mean no crushed rock.

Voice: How large a house was it?

Don: It was a two-story house. Down stairs was a very small sleeping quarters and recreation area and a bathroom, no shower but a big old fashioned metal tub and there was a water tank which could catch the water coming off the roof. And another water supply further up on the left hand side of this ridge toward Ahluhena Stream. It had a reservoir and a pipe line coming down to the level of the Carter's House.

B. Krauss: What fed that reservoir.

Don: There was a stream there.

B. Krauss: Oh a stream.

Don: The stream fed the reservoir. The upstairs was the main part of the house large parlor, kitchen, kiding room, and as I remember two bedrooms. When I came here in 1956, we'd go up there on seed-collecting trips, and there would be very frequently sign of campers having used the place quite recently. Sometimes they would build a fire right there in the living room upstairs. It was a wonder why the house didn't burn down. So whoever burnt the house down, took up the newspapers to start the fire, had reason to worry about that house being set a fire or catching fire from campers. We never did know who did set it a fire.

Voice: Were there members of the family using it?

Don: It was used by various members of the Hawaii Sugar Plantation Assn. staff who was down on it.

Voice: Because after we came across the reference to it in that Book Hawaii Deluxe in 1901 the house was not evidently built at that time. They had the property were using it for picnics and the Carter's were living up in Liliha. Then I followed up with members of the family mentioned in this Hawaii Deluxe Book and talked to Paul Whitesard, who's Business Manager of Punahou, whose mother Martha Hartwell is a daughter of this Carter mentioned in this Hawaii Deluxe Book. Paul wrote to his mother in San Francisco who had no recollection. It was interesting, I mean I was trying to follow through to pin point it and I couldn't get it that way. We haven't followed through with Bobby's Carter son who lives in Honolulu. He still has copies of the book, he gave one to his nephew Paul after I told Paul about it. I got the copy from Paul. He may have pictures, he would be the source of pictures if any. So the thing to do would be to ask a Carter who was here in Honolulu, who is son of Robert Bobby Carter. I think it's George Robert. He lives here in Honolulu.

B. Krauss: As I understand it, the Carter's built it for a summer house to come up here in Summer. And they would bring guests. After they no longer came, they used to let people come for weekends or summer. When that stopped and HSPA got this place the HSPA used it as a summer or weekend cottage.

Voice: When did HSPA get this place?

Don: This place was started in 1918 here. Land was acquired 124 acres was acquired in 1918. However the HSPA leased the Carter estate land, had some arrangement lease for a forest station on that ridge.

B. Krauss: Do you know if the Carter owned the land or was it leased. Don't I'm not usre it was leased or whether it was permission to use the lower portion of it for forest station because it is the original planting of the

Arboretum and it was the Ahiolama section of the Arboretum. So it was probably leased to the Hawaii Sugar Planters. It had about 10 different sections of plantings. And some of the finest palms were the Aiholama planting just across the stream.

Voice: This is the map ^{it} Albert Lewis used for her story for the Wilcox rebellion and Wilcox being chased up the valley. The pen there places supposedly where

B. Krauss: They spent over night down and that's right down in here.

Voice: She moved it right up against against Aiholama Stream.

Don: No, that's right in here.

Voice: She showed it right up there.

Don: Right at the base of this mountain.

B. Krauss: Really.

Voice: In this map its right here.

B. Krauss: That's interesting in one account it right down here where they spent over night before they made the expedition.

Voice: That was the guard, the National Guard.

B. Krauss: Oh that was the National Guard.

Voice: He was up here in that place. Is that adjacent to the Carter place?

Don: Mauka of the Carter Place.

Voice: Mauka of the Carter place further, a little pocket to the place

B. Krauss: Is that where the Robert Carter Wilcox was?

Voice: And he went up the trail, Pauo and back to the other side.

Don: The Carter was right in there.

Voice: Put a pencil mark, right on the map, it's my book.

Don: That tiny mark in the site. The tiny dot is about 10 acres. Maybe 5 acres.

It is hilly and steep it is pretty hard to say what an acreage it is.

Voice: That gives us a

B. Krauss: Now we know where they camped out.

Voice: National Guard looking for him were down in this area.

B. Krauss: now I remember, the National Guard.

Voice: My father was a National Guard above Tantalus and was looking for him the other way.

B. Krauss: But they camped down here near the Shingles Place.

Don: They had a little Garage, two car garage, I think it was. Though that was gone when I was down there, but the foundation was still there.

B. Krauss: YOU mean near the house.

Don: Below, at the end of the road, there was a short trail up to the house fifty feet may be 35 feet below the house much lower because steep up there. And the first time I ever went up there in recent years in that since I left the University in 1957 I believe it was, that was all so dense with bamboos you could hardly squeeze in between the ~~case~~ very dense bamboo. It was coming down the valley from the ridge of Tantalus, further up the ridge. That bamboo forest probably the reason that whoever set the fire was afraid that would start a terrific forest fire.

B. Krauss: Yes, bamboo burns so fast. Was the house of shingle structure or

Don: If I remember is was similar to this house.

B. Krauss: Just plank and corrugated iron roof to catch the water.

Don: It was a fairly large house.

B. Krauss: Two stories but the first story was not really

Don: The first story was the bathroom and the recreation area.

B. Krauss: But the main dwelling was on the second floor.

Don: Very large front room, the parlor was larger than this.

Voice: Was there a view from there?

Don: Not when I was there, because it was surrounded by bamboo. The bamboo cut out all the view from up toward the waterfall and the peaks. It was cut out by the bamboo.

Voice: Did the bamboo burn when the house did?

Don: See, it was on a rainy day. They apparently planned this thing. Because it was on a weekend, a rainy weekend, and apparently they didn't want to start a forest fire that is why they choose that kind of day to set the fire. Two question because there was newspaper scattered all along the trail all the way up. So whether it was one person or a group of persons I don't know. It was at the beach that day and when I came home I learned that. I was afraid it was one of the houses here when I saw the fire after I was going down. I thought it was one of the houses here and I was really worried.

B. Krauss: Don, You once told me about on one of the ridges that there were the back ridges that were, there was a zig zag path that went up and at one time pigs were raised there.

Don: This peak right here with the Chinese Banyon

B. Krauss: on the edge.

Don: Well actually almost in the center, well no on the edge of the ridge on the right of the ridge.

B. Krauss: This one to right of the Norfolk Pine.

Don: Yes.

B. Krauss: Do you know the name of the ridge.

Don: He told me, the man who use to live there. His grandparents had he lived with his grandparents. He told me he was 86, and I lived then in Cottage A.

Voice: What nationality was he?

Don: Hawaiian.

Voice: Hawaiian.

Don: He was all Hawaiian. And he used to come up and look at that peak. And I said " Beautiful isn't it". Yes that was home in my childhood, I lived there with my grandparents and I've been all over the mountain and know every inch of it. He spoke very good English. He said his grandparents raised pigs but the land didn't belong to them. The chief, he told me the name, owned it and would send up the men to get fresh meat every few days. They didn't know his grandparents kept the best breeding stock up near the top where they were too lazy to climb up to. They always got the fat ones good for breeding purposes anyway, but they had pigs all the way up to the half way mark, almost to the top. They had sweet potatoes, bananas, raised primarily for the pigs.

Voice: About what year would that be?

Don: He told me this in 1957, he died very shortly after. They found him. It looked like he was trying to drink water out of Manoa Stream. He didn't come home and started looking for him and found him. They don't know whether he had a stroke or just what happened.

Voice: He may have been poisoned.

Don: I don't think so.

Voice: You said he was about 86. So backing up his grandparents were back there in the 1880's.

Don: Probably, and maybe even earlier.

B. Krauss: Yea, I think it would be earlier yet, it was his grandfather that raised those pigs.

Voice: They didn't own the land, they was just squatting on it.

Don: No, they were working for the chief, I don't know who it was, I can't remember the name of the chief.

B. Krauss: We could do that through the geneology^a. The thing is that you see no Hawaiian farmers owned land they were assigned and they raised the crop for the chief and this was the situation here.

Voice: I was thinking about the pigs because by 1891, my grandfather bought the Tantalus property, there was a provision on the ~~the~~ royal patent that they might have domestic animals but no pigs.

B. Krauss: NO but this is before that and has to be before the great ~~male~~ ^{MAHELE}.

You see it has to be before the great ~~male~~ ^{MAHELE}.

Don: Right.

Voice: That takes us back to '49.

B. Krauss: Well alright.

Don: He was only a child when he was living with his grandparents.

Voice: If he were 86 and '57 he would have been a child in the 80's well or even in the 70's.

Don: In the 60's I would say.

B. Krauss: 60's

Don: 50's or 60's

Voice: Late 60's.

Don: Remember the time of the American Civil War was probably around that time when the child ~~lik~~ed up here on the mountain. I went ~~to~~ check out the trails and and trails were still there. There was a zig zag trail up to the top. There were all kinds of bananas up there then about 25 years ago. There are still bananas up there, if you have binoculars you spot clumps of bananas up there. The original Hawaiian bananas were there then, but I doubt if they're still there.

B. Krauss: How about sweet potatoes? Were there ~~remnants~~ of those?

Don: I don't remember, but he said sweet potatoes were one of the main things

they grew since it was so steep, they did very well, inspite of bad weather.

B. Krauss: Did they have stone wall, pens?

Don: Stone pens. They are probably still there.

B. Krauss: Where did that path take off from?

Don: Near below the waterfall, not the water fall over here.

Voice: The second one?

Don: Yea, and there is a hole at that area in the side of the hill, gushing water, huge flow of water coming out of this hill, whether it was a lava tube I don't know.

Voice: Taht was my waterfall you see. And they told me if we had gone to the top of the ridge we owuld have found the pathe. This is what they told me.

B. Krauss: It's probably the zig-zag path.

Voice: We had come down. We had been in Kaonochui where we shouldn't have been there. We came across the top, we came down in the valley we got to a place we thought we could go down, we dropped about 15 feet to where there was a great big tree. My brother and hwo was later my husband were with me and I refused to go any further and sat in the tree. They went skin down and took all the vegetation for the next several 100 feet down till they hit the stream and go down to get some help and I was about 10 feet from this water coming out. I was sitting there on this tree.

Don: That's where the water gushes out of the hole.

Voice: I could hear it, see it but I couldn't get to it. Here I was sitting about 10 feet away on top of the cliff just this one tree coming out.

Voice: Is that water still there?

Don: The vegetation has hidden it now.

Voice: I had a picture, one of the men who came up to resuce me, Mr. Burt Charles took a picture of that water. I was married in '28 and this happened in '25 and

still showed the mark of where the boys had taken of the vegetation of the side
He gave it to me as a wedding present. But unfortunately it burned up in our
house fire. I don't have the picture.

B. Krauss: Now Don, there was a water fall from above.

Don: The waterfall was to the left facing the mountain, the waterfall was to
the left of where the spring came out of the mountain.

B. Krauss: So this was a source of water beside the waterfall. How far to the
you way it was to the right of the regular waterfall. About how far.

Don: When I was at the University in 1932, we used to go up to the waterfall
above the waterfall and we use to leave our clothes and of course there was never
anybody else that came there. And we left our clothes up in the hillside, under
where the tree is now, and went down and swam above the waterfall. We came out
to get our clothes and down came a wall of water about 6 or 8 feet high. If we'd
been in the stream we'd had been washed over the waterfall if we stayed there.

Voice: Kind of like a flash flood.

B. Krauss: That is a waterfall with two stages. It comes down and there is a
pool and it comes on down.

Don: We were in the pool, and there is another fall.

Voice: That's the one over here the third one. This is the second one where I
was. There aren't two waterfalls.

Don: Oh the second one that's a high one.

Voice: The second one, that's a high one.

Voice: Right here that's where I was stuck.

Don: No, I was

Voice: You're thinking of the one with the water coming out I could hear water
coming out the side of the hill this one too.

B. Krauss: Where is the puka coming out of?

Voice: The third one.

Don: You see the Abegee tree on the side line, it's just, there's a ravine just

above the Abegee tree, a ravene coming down and that ravene on the mauka slope of that ravene is a lava tube or what, I don't know, but the water shoots out of there certain seasons after alot of rain. It's an amazing thing comes right of the hole in the side.

B. Krauss: Shoots right out.

Don: Yes, shoot out just like that.

Tape I Side B

B. Krauss: The stream, but how did you get the beginning of the trail that went up?

Don: Where I came in to the beginning of the trail was on the right hand side of the slope, I mean the main ridge.

B. Krauss: But how did you get there.

Don: It was a jungle.

B. Krauss: Would you follow the Manoa.

Don: It wasn't a good trail, we decided to go up through the woods.

B. Krauss: Would you start in what is called Manoa Falls Trails.

Don: We're over to the right of the Manoa Falls trial.

B. Krauss: I mean where did you start down here.

Don: We go up the Manoa Falls trails for about 100 yards and cut through the woods.

B. Krauss: That came from the water fall.

Don.: No from another ravene. And you get on a ridge and cross the ridge over toward the waterfall.

Voice: So this

Don: It's below much below.

Voice: Below and to the right.

Don: Right near the stream, in fact as I remember you still see where they have been several house foundations.

Miss Krauss: Old Hawaiian house foundation.

Don: They weren't big they were small stone bases for small houses.

Miss Krauss: That was at the base of the ridge.

Don: Near the base, not right at the base, on the slope.

Miss Krauss: Do you feel their were houses in which people lived that tended the pig pen.

Don: That's what they were.

Miss Krauss: So that's what they were. So they would live up there and go down there and go tend their pigs.

Don: There were four little houses if I remember grass houses, no doubt. There was a stone foundation where they had to build a kind of terrace out of stone to support the house.

Miss Krauss: None of the timbers of the thatching left.

Don: No, ^{no} of that.

Miss Krauss: Was it near the stream.

Don: On the slope

Miss Krauss: On the slope

Don: Maybe a 100 yards from the actual stream.

Miss Krauss: They would have lived there as they attended their pigs

Don: There were several flat places near by too, near ^{where} the houses were. Where they probably had gardens or something.

Miss Krauss: ~~Was~~ there any Hawaiian plants left down near the house's foundation?

Don: Ti leaves all over the place, ti plants all over the place and kukui nuts.

I think there was one mango tree in there. Such a long ---- 25 years ago.

Miss Krauss: Yes, but it's something we didn't know about until you brought this up.

Don: There was nothing like al fakana pine or anything like that.

Miss Krauss: Was there anything like Wakaa or ufi or any of those?

no. Do you remember having gone over to where it is called Hidden Valley?

Don. Hidden valley is where there is a water tunnel. I've never been in there. I was told I wasn't allowed in there. But I tried to go in there. That was in 1957. Dr. Lyon was still alive at that time. They said it was water reserve and nobody was allowed in there unless they were working for supply.

Miss Krauss: Were there guards:

Don. He was a forester. It wasn't

Miss Krauss: McGuire.

Don: It was somebody else I didn't know.

Miss Krauss: That you met when you tried to go in.

Don: That's the only time I ever saw him. He told me nobody was allowed except people worked in forestry and Board of Water Supply.

Miss Krauss: Did you get in at all?

Don: No.

Miss Krauss: No they stopped you. Have you heard any stories about Hidden Valley?

Don: No, I've always been curious but I've never.

Miss Krauss: Some of my students who evidently sneaked in said they're evidences of burial mounds there.

Don: I've never saw a thing like that, it must be inside.

Miss Krauss: Well it was way inside. I think they went where they shouldn't go.

Don: The bamboo that was on the ridge . the bamboo patches are on this side of the ridge.

B. Krauss: Yea, it is on the other side that the hidden valley is.

Don: I tried to get through the bamboo, but it's just solid.

B. Krauss: How did this bamboo come in.

Don: Planted by Board of Water Supply, I think. I mean forestry dept. I don't know what year.

Voice: The bamboo forest that people use to go hiking to in Manoa Valley.

Miss Krauss: There is also one on this side too. This is the one.

Voice: Would have been that one rather than that.

Miss Krauss: Yes, it's this one here.

Voice: Come in on Tantalus on the 30's. We moved up there in '31 and it was not prevalent then.

Don: I don't remember any of that.

Voice: And it has come up since then.

Don: Yes. And it's solid now.

Voice: In that crater behind Tantalus

Krauss: Would some of you. I think, just a moment, continue to ask Don questions. I want to hear about the Harrison house.

Don: I don't know which Harrison, there are several Harrisons

Krauss: I think its the family

Voice: Do you know which Harrison it was?

Don: I'm not sure, I came here in '56 and at that time there was a stable right next to the foundations. The Harrison ^{house} had been taken down because it was so unstable, the foundation of the floor, the bathroom tile and so on were still there.

Voice: Now, where was it in location in relation.

Don: Right now there is a rain shelter on site of the Harrison house. The Harrison house was larger than the rain shelter.

Voice: Can you give us some idea, so we can visualize where it is.

Don: The house was about the only thing you can tie in it to the locaion to the house is the rain shelter that is up there now.

Voice: Out in this direction?

Don: Right in back of the house where the Broodies' use to live.

Voice: On the Arboretum property.

Don: Yes, it is. And now there is a rain shelter built where the _____
 _____ on site of the Harrison house. Now the
 Harrison house was three times as large as the rain shelter. And it was, rain shelter
 actually on the portion, part of the house, Harrison House that was the parlor,
 the kitchen and dining and bathroom were mauka where the rain shelter actually
 was. Now there was water tank on top of a steep bank where they got their water
 supply. It was fed by the stream that comes on our boundary. The water tank
 at the Harrison house.

Krauss: Isn't that the water tank we still have?

Don: No, it was gone when I came. The site of the water tank is where the
 three clumps of bamboo, giant bamboo are, about 15 feet, 20 feet above the
 level of the Harrison house. Road to the Harrison house is still there. It
 is in bad shape. Right on the top of the cobble some road, a stable, harness
 house, storeroom where they kept oats and other grain for their horses. 2 or 3
 stalls for the horses, carriage storage areas, 15 x 14 feet, narrow but fairly
 long. About 40 feet of the Harrison house.

Krauss: Harrison house itself was gone.

Don: Oh yes, rain shelter on the foundation that was the parlor, and bathroom,
 kitchen, and dining room mauka from where the rain shelter is today.

Krauss: Now you think that Harrison was the same Harrison was the _____

Don: I always thought that

Voice: He's a mainland Harrison.

Krauss: I don't know.

Voice: Teddy. Arch Harrison is a mainlander.

Don: The other Harrison, possible could have been the one that were here. About
 1960 or there about lived out near Hikai near the conservation area between

Catholic and Conservation Church.

Voice: It was a haole family.

Don: Yes

Voice: It wan't Fred Harrison who lived on the slopes of Diamond head.

Don: I don't know.

Voice: Because Fred Harrison owned a great deal of property, he dealt in property.

Krauss: Out here?

Voice: I don't know if it was here or not. Have you tried any city directories or anything.

Krauss: No, I haven't followed through.

Voice: Red Harrison boughth his own property up in Tantalus in early 1900's so that he was possibly dealing in Manoa property too. That is a record I have found in the _____ . I wasn't looking for Manoa property at that time.

Voice:

Krauss: Now do you remember Weaver house?

Don: No.

Krauss: Below hwere

Don: No

Krauss: I still haven't traced that down.

Voice: Is the Harrison home a home or a country place, did they own the property?

Don:It's a home because it had everything

Voice: But its on Arboretum land, so it would have to be before the Arboretum before HSPA.

Don: I think H.S.P.A. bought the land from the Harrisons. I don't know. I always thought that

Krauss: Did you when you came up here, or earlier when you came up in the valley even before you began working, Do you remember having been told where

Kaahumanu place was? Because there is a great deal of question, of when we were children we were told her home was at the top where the Chinese cemetery is.

Voice: Have you ever got the Matheson thing xeroxed so we can read it?

Krauss: That actually tells where she was?

Voice: It mentions Kaahumanu, and where she went swimming in the stream. And it also mentions the Boyds residence which they said was two miles from the Carters home. If the Carter's were in here, the Boydes were over there.

Don: Right over the

Krauss: Oh, you remember the Boyde's place?

Don: yes.

Krauss: Was ther a house there?

Don: I don't remember. I remember. No I think the house was gone already. The family that had the swimming pool.

Krauss: Shingles

Don: Shingles, is this side.

Krauss: The Boyde house was this side of the Shingles.

Voice: The house that Wilson Boyde lived in, who I knew _____ class mate of mine _____ lived on that side.

Don: The Boydes.

Voice; Yes. Wilson Boyde

Don: It was beyond the Shingles' place.

Krauss: Do you remember the Ena house?

Voice: In the Woodland area.

Don: Yes, that house is gone as far as I remember.

Krauss: In 1957.

Don: Yea. How about the Ena house? I was on the right hand side of the road as you went to Shingles.

Voice: It is still there.

Krauss: Yea, I know.

Don: I don't remember

Voice: I thought it was gone. But I went up with Charles the other day and found it behind the bush.

Krauss: Yes, it's still there. Have they gone any further in the development beyond the Ena house.

Voice: No, its just cleared.

Voice: You know who might. John William Cooper did alot of hiking and what not. He might have not known names, he might have hiked around here. When you go there for lunch tomorrow, ask him.

Voice: Right.

Don: Oh, where is the editor of the advivertiser?

Voice: Thruston Toysman.

Don: Thruston use ~~to~~ do shell collecting up in this area.

Krauss: Oh, did he? The land shell.

Don: Yes.

Voice: Toy himself ~~or~~ his father?

Don: He, himself.

Voice: I thought the land shells were pretty much gone by the time they came along.

Don: They were disappearing rapidly, but that was in 1937. He use to bring his, I work for Dr. C.M. Cook, Jr. at the Bishop Museum in 1933-1939 and they use ~~to~~ to bring the land shells for Dr. Cook to identify.

Voice: They graduated from Punahou in 1938 so that's about right.

Voice; Does Oliver Evanson, does ever turn up here?

Voice: Oliver has died.

Voice: Are there any more land shells?

Don: I doubt, well, there may be very, very few. The last time I saw one was

about ten years ago. and it was up near Olympus, further up, see the three peaks up there, it was on one to the right on a Lehua.

Voice: Didn't the cannibal snails get them?

Don: Yes.

Voice: _____ take care of the big ones.

Don: That also is a very sad part of my life. In 1958, I came home on a Sunday afternoon. Okura was very upset. He lived right in the same building he is in now. There is a man planting seeds, broadcasting seeds along the road way in the valley, and his car is parked at the gate that goes up into the valley, and so I was living in cottage A and we had a trail coming up to this house, it was empty and it was the shortest way between cottage A & Okura's place to come up the hill without being seen. Well, I got up here and heard the car go bumping down the roadway, it was not paved, it was cobblestone road. Fortunately, I got his licence plate. This man was hired by Board of Agriculture Forestry to find something to fight the African snails which had been released in Pauoa Valley some years before. He was not suppose to go and broadcast these things at all. We didn't have any African snails up here from the time I've been here. I have never seen an African snail up here. What he had been doing... was not seeds, he brought up three bags of _____ of these cannibal snails. And he had broadcasted ~~up~~ to our water tank below Aikolani Falls.

Voice: Those are the ...

Don: Long, narrow, those are still here. He had gone up the valley and thrown them all over from the roadway. Carried them over his shoulder and broadcasted. Okura thought he was broadcasting seeds of some sort, within a week, they were quite evident along the road, because our water supply was from the water tank up by Aikolani Falls. Had to check intake of tank three times a week, to make

sure we had water for all the houses and the agee house. The city water came in New Year's Day in 1968. City water was supplied to the Arboretum and the Agee house. and previously our water supply came from the tank up there.

Voice: It was stream water then, spring water.

Don: It was waterfall water. And we found the cannibal snail up by the water tank within weeks after that man was up here. He caught hail columbia from Dr. Lyon cause we had the man's car license number and we checked.

Voice: Did you go around killing those things?

Don: No use, he had hundreds fo them. 3,00 insects he carried up the road and broadcasted them from the roadway.

B.K.: Has there been many land snails?

Don: Oh, Yes. What we call _____ Where Dr. Lyon's plauqe is The Kukui nut trees had green _____ on them, can't remember the species name, but _____ had green and white bands on the kukui nut trees in that area. Around here ti, leaves, everything, every ti plant had

B.K. You mean as far down as.

Don: Oh, down to the gate. Where there are ti leaves there were those _____ white and brown. They use to use them for leis, beautiful sheels only about a $\frac{1}{4}$ " long and quite narrow. There were hundreds of, thousands of, every ti leaf had some.

B.K.: You say they were favorite for making the leis.

Don: We never made them.

B.K.: But the Hawaiians.

Don: They were used for shells.

B.K. Do you think they were pre-contact, that they were used pre-contact as leis.

Don: I wa^sn't here then.

B.K.: Would you by stories?

Don: I never heard anything about that. If they were, they would have appeared

at the Bishop Museum or something like that. But I've never seen anything like that. The only shell leis I've seen were seashells.

B.K.: That the Hawaiians used as early leis.

Voice: In recent years, you've seen land shell leis.

Don: Oh, yes. In old time, no.

Voice: Did you hear the shells sing?

Don: I've heard the cricket sing.

B.K. But they say land shells sing.

B.K. How about vegetation, now going back before you even worked here. When did you first go into the valley. In what year?

Don: 1931, when I was taking botany from Dr. St. John.

B.K. Would he bring his classes up here?

Don: No, I collected every weekend.

B.K.: Oh, for his class?

Don: I lived in Manoa, I rented the servants quarters of Dr. St. John.

B.K. Oh, was that your first.

Don: I rented his servants quarters.

B.K. Where he now lives himself, what was the vegetation like way up the valley?

Don: Oh, Kukui nuts all over the place, beautiful koa, they were young then.

B.K.: How far down did you find Koa?

Don: They were right down to almost the Agee house.

B.K.: St. John believes there were lehua and koa down the valley as far as.

Don: I don't remember that.

B.K.: No, no, but I mean because he's considering other valleys that haven't been developed down as far as the salvation army, lehua and koa.

Don: I wouldn't be surprised at all, in fact they come down into our boundary.

In back of where the rain shelter is now. Where it is called Fern Valley now. It use to be in Section 1 above Fern Valley when I was here.

B.K.: The original Koa? or

Don: Hard to tell but they were fairly large trees. And the lehua was a little further up, 2 or 3 hundred yards further mauka and that the white hibiscus down on the roadway, that are. I got up near the waterfall by our boundary on a little ledge. The tree was about 15 feet high, trunk 12 inch in diameter, quite spreading kind of round top. We found 6 seedlings up there, brought them down and planted six of them, the neighbors dog dug up three and we had 3 down on the turn where the one is left. The one that was left was a freak. It had 3 cattyledons. See, we dug these up when they were freshly germinated, they still had the cattyledons on them, all six of them.

And here is the one that survived had three cattyledons. Bob Hirano has grafted 3 varieties of white hibiscus on to that, one from Kauai, one from Waianae, one from

B.K.: Do you think there is alot of native hibiscus all through this valley?

Don: That valley. Slope on this peak. The Pen Valley. That had beautiful white hibiscus when I first came here.

Voice; They were all on the Trip trail on Maui. They've been there for years.

Don: Yes, I know, I haven't been up there recently, but they were there last time.

Voice: All my life.

Don: Just below this ridge goes from the power line, just on the other side, there are about 12 or 14 white hibiscus, which is the same species as the one that is over here and the same on down Manoa.

B.K.: Do you remember what or who was living below the Shingles in that side of the valley?

Don: I don't remember their names.

B.K.: Where they Hawaiians?

Don: One was part Hawaiian. I remember, but I don't remember his name.

The man was 86 years old. I don't remember his name.

B.K.: Would you know anybody that would know that man?

Don: His death was in 1958. Since he was lost and disappeared for several days before they found him, somebody might remember. They found him face down in the stream he apparently was trying to get a drink of water and.

Voice: Miriam might know.

B.K.: Which part of the stream was this?

Don: I don't know exactly, except that it's Manoa stream.

He liked to roam all over the place.

B.K.: Was he still living in the valley by himself when you spoke to him?

Don: I'm not sure. First time I saw him was sitting on the stones right on top of the hill right by the end of Manoa Road. Now, he was sitting on the boulders that protected people from getting too close to the edge.

B.K.: Do you remember when Agee's built the ~~the~~ house?

Don: It was there.

B.K.: So you weren't here at that time.

Don: It may have been but I don't remember.

Voice: With that date you can get from the transfer from the house on Oahu Avenue, the white one that the _____ bought from them, and that would show that they moved out then or actually Mae probably knows.

B.K.: I remember when it was built because very soon after it was built, that was the days when Minor had people for Sunday afternoon tea. That was a way of entertaining very much. So my father knew Agee very well, so he invited my father, mother and me to tea to see his new house. Then he loved to demonstrate the drawers under the steps that led up to the balcony. And each one played a

different tune, music box attached to the back. It's just charming.

Everyone criticized Agee when he built that house out of redwood. It was the first residence ~~every~~ built of redwood because you use redwood only for barns. And here's a man built a house out of redwood.

Don: This is redwood.

B.K.: But this is built after the Agee house.

Now does anybody else want to ask Don questions?

Don: I just wanted to tell you that part of this house was two stories here. Where the office upstairs and living quarters downstairs. We're sitting on the lanai. And the lanai came to up here, this is where the office was, this portion here, And then from there from that wall, down the other way added much later. What's his name? Forester from Kauai at Kokee? Val Nucent was working here when he was a fairly young man. He lived in this portion.

Voice: Did he live here?

Don: He lived here for a while, he said. That was way back.

Voice: Well, he got out of high school in '27, 4 years later he was out of college.

Don: Somewhere along that line.

TAPE 2 SIDE B

Voice: Was ~~here property~~ taro property?

Voice: I think so.

B.K.: I can remember taro, way up the valley as a child.

Don: It was growing below the Chinese cemetery and even up this side, eva side of the Chinese cemetery.

Voice: Now there is a street on the

Don: Loe *LOWRY?*

Voice: Loe Street

Don: Taro patch

Voice: It came down that far.

Don: further too.

Voice: Oh you're worrying how far it came up. I see.

Voice: I can remember it almost to Lowry.

Don: I can remember when it was way above Lowry, I use to come up to get these leeches and use them for bait. This Chinese farmer use to chase me out and swear at me in Chinese. Sick his dog at me. One day I had good luck and caught a whole bunch of fish and came back up and went over, the dogs were ready to eat me up, he came out yelling and I held out, "this is for you". A big smile came over his face and last time he sicked his dogs on me after that time. He never bothered me at all. That was way back. There was lots of fish in Waikiki at that time.

Voice: Where did you live while you were going to the university? oh, you told me, St. Johns.

Don: Later I lived, roomed with Dr. Gardener Black.

Voice: Yes.

Voice: Father of Pat and so forth.

Don: Where ~~at~~ they at?

Voice: Pat's over on Hawaii

Don: Bob was the youngest.

I lived there in their servant's quarters while I was going to the university.

And then

B.K.: What street was that on?

Don: On upper Manoa, Manoa Road, no

Voice: Ferdinand.

Don: Ferdinand further down the valley. They lived on Oahu Avenue, right above the Waioli Tea Room, about two blocks.

B.K.: When you for for C&C at Bishop Museum, did he ever bring you up to his house?

Don: oh yes. In 1935 especially when Yoshio Kondo, Simmermon and I lived together down in Makiki area, and he used to have us come up.

B.K: For a meal?

Don: Chirstmas, New Year's and things like that.

Voice: You went down to the South Seas again on that famous trip didn't you?

Voice: When was that?

Don: '34. That was great. He was a wonderful person.

Voice: Do you have a land shell collection yourself?

Don: Mine is at the Bishop Museum, they were collected for the Bishop Museum, so they're not mine.

Voice: We're working on this Makiki environmental education project and I think we're getting Gordon Brown's land shells which his widow has, and George Armament said he would help us classify, put them together.

Don: He knows.

Voice: George is my stepmother's brother. They're trying to get those set. with these new laws that didn't go through. They put them on the endangered species and so you couldn't transfer ownership. It didn't get signed so there is a lapse in between. Sandy Brown did promise them to us last Ocotber, so I think that covers it. But they're expecting them to be placed so you can't transfer ownership.

B.K.: A collection of shells? That seems strange.

Voice: Lorin Gill was talking to us about this the other day and thought we were allright on this but he had same feeling on it.

B.K.: This maybe so it can't get out of the islands. This is the only thing. ~~I can~~^{To} change ownership cannot be dangerous, but if it went out of the island.

Voice: I', not sure how its done. But they felt might affect the offer we had. George gave his to the field Museum in Chicago because he felt the Bishop Museum had as many as they needed so he gave his collection away.

B.K.: Who has the big Emerson collection, I wonder.

Don: Many of them are represented in museum collection.

B.K.: Because I remember old man Emerson having just cases and cases and cases

of them.

Don: I don't mean all of them, but there's representatives. He was very helpful to the museum. I'm sure of that.

Voice: Faith said there is a large collection gathering dust at Cornell.

Don: Yoshio Kondo saw that collection when he went back for his doctorate he had a chance to study it while he was there. He's still at Bishop Museum.

Voice: One of the oral history's we did for Clint Ho, one of the Alexander's, Duet Alexander. There had been in the old science building collection that has been done by valleys of this and relief map. He said some student came along and just wiped his hand across and ruined it. But the Alexander has some. Mary Smith is keeping theirs, that goes for their brothers Duet Alexander and _____ Alexander.

B.K.: Do you remember the old Cooper place? The stone building up on taht laet became.

Voice: a church

Voice: Jackosn College

Don: Oh yes.

B.K.: Do you remember it when Frazer's were living in?

Don: I forgotten

B.K.: You remember the house.

Don: Yea.

B.K.: There was a golf course attached to it.

Don: I didn't know that.

B.K.: Do you remember the old Manoa tennis courts?

Don: I should, vaguely, I can't remember.

B.K.: When you first came into the valley, how far up the valley were the taro

patches?

Don: They were right down here across the river, right where Paradise Park is at.

B.K.: There were taro

Don: There were taro patches along the stream in the Ena Estate.

B.K.: And then where were they on the flat?

Don: Down where the terraces are, that Joe ~~fall~~^{PKO} made along Manoa Stream was all taro patches.

B.K.: I'm sorry Miriam Reed isn't here today because you remember her mother Maka. He said he remember Maka.

B.K.: Tell us about her.

Don: Beautiful Ilima Garden

B.K.: She made leis. Don says Maka was an alii, Miriam has never told us this.

Voice: She comes down from the same place like Mary Jane. Around the Wacks. Same kind of descendants.

B.K.: Don says this is why she was growing this ilima. He said her whole front yard.

Don: Back of the house. Beautiful garden.

B.K.: Do you remember, I guess that was before your time, up to '23, there were a poi factory, and their taro patches wiped out by flood, but you remember the ilima.

Don: What was her name. Woodsey. There was another name.

Voice: Maka Woodsey.

voice: I think Woodsey was her second husband's name.

Don: The name I remember was not Woodsey.

Voice: I'll think of it in a minute.

Voice: Didn't Miriam tell us about people asking to stay there at her home and treating her like a lady giving Makalapa.

Voice: Or was it Mary Jane Weeks who told us that.

Voice: She would have had to been to have owned her property,

B.K. Yea. Before the great Mahele, it was in the family.

Don: For sure she was a Alii.

B.K. As soon as I spoke bout the Woolsey's to Don, he said they were Alii.

Voice: You remember?

Don: Oh yes, I lived up there for a while.

Voice: Oh, you did.

Don: Yea, their son Shocky, you rember Shocky the forester. Shocky spent years in the Phillipines, and he was here, used to give tours all over Honolulu. I didn't live in this house , I use to live in servants quarters.

Voice: Where the students live?

Voice: When was this?

Don: 1932.

B.K. What other students were staying there when you were there?

Don: I can't think of their names, but I remember their faces, but they changed too.

Voice: Was that the time Phil Duncan lived there?

Don: I don't remember that name.

B.K. Were those 2 Austrian lawyers living there at the time?

Don: No they had left. Shocky was there. Shocky and I shared the same building. There is another building below this, the kitchen and several people living there.

B.K. Ford was still at the Pan Pacific at that time.

Don: Yes.

B.K.: And did you go to those Friday night dinner?

Don: No

B.K.: Oh, you weren't invited.

Voice: Woolsey Harris.

Don: Harris, that was the name. I always thought of her as Mrs. Harris.

B.K.: Did you ever have any personal contact with her?

Don: Yes, she was always very nice. She was a wonderful person, really.

B.K.: How did, what contact did you have of her. Would you go into the yard and talk to her.

Don: I talked to her because as activists in plants, especially Hawaiian Plants. The various use, you know. At that time we didn't call it ethnobotany. Oh, she was great. When she found out I was interested in Hawaiian plants she was really very nice to me.

B.K.: Would she talk to you about old time in the valley?

Don: We talked about plants.

B.K.: Plants in general?

Don: Not anything else but plants.

B.K.: What else was she growing in her yard.

Don: I remember t he Ilima. That was the, Ilima was predominate, wasn't it?

B.K.: Yes, Ilimas, mostly coastal.

Don: But she had a beautiful patch of Ilimas.

B.K.: Surprising they never rot.

Don: Oh, and they were about, of course I try to help my English grandfather. But the bushes were just about eye level, and covered with flowers. I don't know how she got such heavy production of flowers in hers, and they were double. Not triple, they were double.

B.K. Did she make leis herself?

Don: Well, she always had a lei on.

B.K: Neck lei or hat lei?

Don: Neck lei and hat lei too. I'm sure she was alii, only the alii wore true ilima. A lot of people had paper leis that looked like ilima.

Voice: Even that recently, that practice was still.

B.K.: Well, I can remember as a child I was one to be shocked when commoners first started wearing them. Can you remember anything else about Maka?

Don: Don, except that she was a kind person, really.

B.K.: Do you remember any of the other old Hawaiian families that lived up here?

Don: No not right off. When my grandmother, my mother was 6 when they left Hawaii. They lived near where Castle Hospital is now.

Voice: Puunui or Liliha.

Don: Puunui

Voice: Waht wre their names?

Don: William Brothers was my grandfather. They left during Kalakaua's reign and went to California and came American citizens. My whole family, my grandmother and everybody in '77, they settled near a Russian river north of Santa Rosa. I can't remember my uncles' names. They were older than my mother.

My mother was the youngest daughter, and there was one younger brother. He was only 4 when he left Hawaii. She remembered the Chinese growers of the _____ . And she use to help pick the flowers, pick the old flowers that were wilted from the day before, put them into boxes and pounded them, sundried and made into bricks and shipped them to San Francisco, Chinatown, where they made Subgum soup. When I started growing a great deal of these, she said oh you have subgum and I said waht's that? She said I use to pick them when for the Chinese ladies, dry them and ship them to San Francisco.

Voice: They're edible?

B.K.: That variety was brought from China to Puunui for that purpose and our daylilies are from that Puunui.

Don: Upper Nuuanu, they ahd acres of that. When my mother was a child only thing she was very friendly with the neighbors, and the Chinese ladies wanted to adopt her.

B.K.: Becuase Don told me very early when he came up here, they dried them for this soup. Don also introduced me to eating the buds raw, cutting them up for

salads. They're delicious, they're so spicy. And they have such a pretty pattern.

Voice: That always fascinated me. It was one flower I found in Scotland that I found in Hawaii. And the two didn't seem to go together. Daylilies there and daylilies here.

Voice: You say the lilies came from China.

B.K.: Yes, the one originally grown in Puunui.

Voice: What happened to Puunui?

B.K.: Don, do you want _____ the place in Puunui?

Don: I don't know, I wasn't here then.

B.K.: His mother.

Don: My grand mother's was Walker. She's not related to the Walker's here.

She had, I forgot how many children. The older ones were adopted by the Hawaiian relatives and took their names and not Walker.

B.K.: What were their names.

Don: I can't remember it. But they came from Kaeana. And he lived up there. Way back he was here. He left when my grandmother was only 12 and went back to Scotland. My great-grandmother died very shortly after he wouldn't let my relatives take my grandmother. He wouldn't let them get near her. Before my great-grandmother died she was allowed to stay with her grandparents. I can't remember their name. I think it was altered from the English language. I think that it is why it is not recognizable from any of the names I heard from that area.

Voice: Why did he come here in the first place?

Don: I don't know. He was here way back.

Voice: Maybe sugar planters. Scottish engineers were very valuable to the sugar

Voice: 17 something?

Don: Had to be quite far back. He went back to Scotland.

Voice: When did he go back to Scotland?

Don: My grandmother was only 12, so

Voice: Where did they come from in Scotland.

Don: I don't know where he came from. It begun with a V.

Voice: Because people were coming from Horne. My great-grandfather came from Bentington, England in 1863.

Don: Earlier than that I think.

Voice: There had been some people from Hawaii recruiting people to build sugar mills and start that sort of construction. He was a carpenter and blacksmith and a friend of Hyne who came who was a machinist. _____

_____ a mill in the early '60's.

Don: I don't associate Walker with sugar.

Voice: His name was Walker?

Don: He's not related to these Walkers here. Because he went back to Scotland.

Voicej There was a Walker in my grandfather's Wakes family. And they came from Bentington, England. We got all the parish record with Walkers on it, and they came out here.

Don: I'd have to look through my family history, my nephew is a genealogist, so he might know.

B.K.: Was it your grandfather that married a part Hawaiian woman?

Don: My grandfather was William Brothers and he married Mary Walker. Mary Walker is my grandmothers name. My mother's father name was William Brothers. They decided to leave Hawaii, they went to New Zealand and stayed for two months and decided that wan't the place and went to California in Kalakaua's reign in '77. The older brothers wanted a homestead and they were available in California at that time. At the time they got to moving to the homestead he had to become and American citizen, my grandfather. became an American citizen, got American citizens for the whole family. Then they were eligible for homesteading.

At that time they could not find homestead in the same community so they went to Portland, Oregon and settled on _____ is on the Columbia River. And then they found land on Washington territory and settled about 20-30 miles North of Portland Oregon in Washington. That was where my mother met my father, who had a garden. She started a garden at the stream which was the boundary between two properties. And after my mother started a vegetable garden, my father decided to have a garden on the other side of the stream.

Voice: You inherited your botanical interest.

B.K.: Is there any more questions about the valley that anybody want to ask?

Don: I'm afraid that.

B.K.: I think you've already given us. I think the thing about the pigs are absolutely something.

Don: You can still see the zig-zag up the mountains if the trees weren't in the way.

Voice: It's to the right of the Banyon?

Don: Yes it's to the right of the Banyon, the whole triangular hillside has a zig-zag trail clear to the top. Several years ago, you could see the zig-zag trail.

B.K.: Parts of it.

Don: Banana growing along side up there.

When I was up there, that was 20 year ago there were bananas. There were some modern chinese bananas growing near the base.

B.K.: How long since, you haven't been up there since 26 years?

Don: I haven't been there since 20 years.

Voice: Maybe the modern ones were Adrian Brashe's.

B.K.: Those were down there at the base.

Voice: His Johnny Appleseed deal. He takes banana suckers and plants them, any

place he hikes, Adrian Brash.

Don: He's great.

B.K.: Any more questions?

Don: My stay in Manoa was quite recent.

B.K.: But you were here in the early '30s too. Not up here but in the valley itself.

Don: Mostly on those ridge, right up to the three peaks.

B.K.: That's Olympus, isn't it.

Don: I don't know how many times I've been up there. Not recently. That's where most of my plants in the herbarium came from that area.

B.K.: You don't remember tombstones over there?

The End.