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Born 1889

LOUIS HENKE - June 19, 1981

TAPE I - Side A

BK: Today we are very fortunate in having Dr. Louise, I say Louie, but I know he calls himself Lewis Henke, formerly of the University and a long-time resident in Manoa Valley and we are going to ask you some questions. This is June 19, 1981. Someone better start off with it. Miriam, why don't you start off.

Miriam: When did you first come to live in the Valley and how did you come to Hawaii?

L.H.: Well, I came here in 1916, and why did I live in the Valley? University of Hawaii was in the valley and that's where I had my job. Is all this thing recorded?

B.K.: Yes, go right ahead. Pretend it isn't there.

Miriam: Don't think about it.

B.K.: Don't see it.

L.H.: Well, I'll start some place and the University of Hawaii was started in 1907. I came here in 1916. I was met at the ship by A. L. Dean who was president at that time. And he took me up to Manoa Valley, the lower part there, I forget where, Lunalilo St., where he lived at that time, and they gave me something, an avocado. And I didn't care for it. It was strange fruit to me. Well, we tried to figure out what order of sequence I should talk about.

B.K.: Just the way it comes to you, naturally, I think.

L.H.: He took me over to the University, Hawaii Hall was there. The most beautiful building on the Campus, in my opinion. All these high rises become since, all sorts of descriptions there, no two alike and I got an office in Hawaii Hall, in the basement of Hawaii Hall. Jared Smith had been my predecessor. He used to write for the Advertiser. I got his office. He was a heavy smoker and the office was full of tobacco fumes. The University really got started in a place called Lincoln School. Down on Beretania Street. Beretania and Victoria, and there's a plaque there in front of Lincoln School that says: "This is the first place of the University of Hawaii." But by the time I came along, they were in Manoa Valley. As I said, there was only one building over there, Hawaii Hall. But, the dairy was there. If you know the University Campus and you know Hamilton Hall, that's the library, the old milking shed was right in the place where Hamilton Hall is now located. I remember the milker, a Mr. Coelho, Antone Coelho. He was a very fine man, very devoted man. He took care of the cows, milked the cows. There was a foreman on the place by the name of John Rezentes. But it wasn't only a dairy, it was a whole farm. And he had pigs over there, and poultry. I remember we had an egg-laying contest for a time and I got mixed up in everything. And was no expert in any field. But you have to carry a big field sometimes. I knew I had something I wanted to talk to you about, perhaps. Maybe that would give me a clue on which way to go. There were three breeds of cattle there, at that time; they were Ayrshires and Holsteins, Guernseys. The Holsteins were the most numerous, the Guernseys second and the Ayrshires were the third. We did not have a Jersey bull in

the place. Leslie Clark was at the farm, on the staff, at the College of Hawaii at that time. And Leslie Clark, I think, was the son of Mr. Clark who used to work in Pineapple, at Wahiawa, with Dole. Do you know him?

B.K.: Yes, Bryan O. Clark.

L.H.: Do you know his father? You, just talk, you seem to know more about this than I.

B.K.: No, no. You were going to tell us about the early days at the University weren't you?

L.H.: And, ah, the place was entirely, everything, well, Hawaii Hall was there, I don't know if the Varney Circle was there; I think it may have been.

B.K.: No.

L.H.: Maybe not. But it came in soon after. But everything east of that, there used to be a place called Farrington Hall, an auditorium; that's now a parking lot. Many of you remember; those of you who know the campus remember that. And everything beyond that, to the Manoa stream, was the farm. Pretty much undeveloped land. And our job was to grow feed for the cows. And we grew some alfalfa but that called for a lot of labor and weeding trying to make it grow. And we planted naiper grass. Naiper grass is much like sugar cane and it's high growing thing, grows tall and that became our standard feed for the cows roughage. We had to buy the protein feed. There was little protein in naiper grass. And we bought soybean-oil meal which came out of Illinois in those days. What with little crops those days we could also use cotton-seed meal, or linseed-oil-cake meal. Those were all protein feed but we used soybean-oil meal. And I don't know what it cost, not too much, of course that's pre-inflation

days, nothing cost very much in those days. And to make the maiper grass grow, we used fertilizers. We bought in amount of Ammonium sulfete. Which was a high-nitrogen fertilizer. We had some heavy yields of naiper grass. But we produced milk, of course, and we had to dispose of the milk. We had a milk route in the Manoa Valley. The bottler of the milk was also the driver of the milk truck. When he got his milk all bottled, he put his load on the truck and he started up to Manoa Valley to houses; he knew where he had to go and his job was not only to deliver new bottles of milk, but to collect the bottles so we can refill them again. Those were glass bottles. I think they had our name on them, I suppose. If there's a bottle around. I don't have one. I suppose it has the University of Hawaii name drawn on the side someplace.

B.K.: Good. I have one.

L.H.: You have one?

B.K.: Those are great collector's item.

L.H.: Are they?

B.K.: Yes!

L.H.: YOU have one, well, we'll bet we had you as one of the customers.

Voice: Was it pasteurized? Was the milk pasteurized?

L.H.: Eventually.

Voice: Bot not at first?

L.H.: No, I don't think so and I remember one of our problems was always to get it (bottle) out to the customers again.

Voice: Some kind of deposit on them, or you just trusted people?

L.H.: We just trusted people. They were supposed to put them out. We delivered the bottles, at the same time picked up the

empty. But the empties weren't there, and I think we sold milk at 15¢ a quart. I could be wrong on that figure.

B.K.: No, I think that's about right.

L.H.: A friend that I know here in the valley by the name of Connor, he's a retired dentist, tells me, "I was one of your customers. He said, "You used to send me a bill for my milk." I said, "I hope you paid." Well, as time went on, the dairy grew and I remember that the sale during the year 1954 shortly before I retired that year was \$50,000.00 for the milk. So the place, in the sense operated, paid for its way, paid for the feed we bought, the fertilizer we bought. But along about 19-----Ah, I don't know, sometime in about when the East-West Center came in the campus, of course they took over the land we had planted in the naiper grass which was a pasture area. And the whole Agriculture Department moved out to Kawaiiloa, behind Waialua, it's there now. And I lost all contact with them. I retired from the University in 1954. There was a habit at that time to retire at 65. And I was 65, so I was out of a job and I've been out of a job 27 years. I think of being the oldest retired man in Manoa Valley.

Voice: Nice long retirement.

L.H.: Long retirement, and this is the first time I ever did any talking to anybody for many, many months. And I tried to get out of this. Because, I do not know, I know what you want to have. You want to know about the dairies in Manoa Valley, the commercial dairies. There may have been some there, I didn't know them. I was in charge of the little place down there. The lower part of Manoa Valley.

Voice: In other words, your dairy was not serving as a model.

That type of thing.

L.H.: No. It was a commercial-----

Voice: It was strictly a commercial thing, it wasn't a teaching thing, it wasn't teaching?

Voice: A teaching for the students who----actually ran it?

L.H.: For the students.

Voice: But it wasn't in the nature of an extension course.

L.H.: No, not exactly, we, of course, Beatrice's father was there at the University. In fact, he was not there when I arrived. Because he was over at Haiku. I had been here a couple of weeks, maybe less than a week, when Dr. Dean told me, "I want you to go over to Maui and visit a gnetleman over there by the name of Krauss. He knows all about agriculture in Hawaii." He said, "I think he can tell you a lot of things.: And I went over to Kahului. I guess that's where the boat landed. I didn't land in Lahaina. I went over to Haiku, and I was there with you people, and you, Beatrice, were there and you remember this? You were still a little girl and your whole family was there, and your grandfather, and I remember that, and your father took me all over Maui. I was around there for a week. He finally took me to Lahaina and I went back to Honolulu by way of Lahaina.

B.K.: The Whale boat helped.

L.H.: Yes, the thing was all new to me, everything was new to me.

B.K.: You came here directly from Wisconsin?

L.H.: Well, not exactly. I had been in Minnesota for a couple of years to be exact. But I came here because they offered me a new job which was better than what I was getting by myslef. My salary back in Minnesota was \$100.00 a month and which wasn't very much. It's practically nothing now, but of course, in those

days, a \$100.00 was still some money. They offered me \$200.00 to come here. Well, that had an appeal. That's what I got for salary in Hawaii. \$200.00 a month.

B.K.: Where did you live when you first came here? Small hotels like Vida Villa?

L.H.: Well, we lived in David Crawford's place. David Crawford became president of the University and he went on a sabbatical leave so he rented his house. We, I was married in '24, I came in '16, then I got married. When Mrs. Arthur Andrews, who certainly knows the Manoa Valley or knew the Manoa valley (I think many of you know her. She was an executive type; she could run anything), when she heard that I was going to get married, she decided to marry me in her house.

B.K.: Liloa Rise.

L.H.: Liloa Rise, and she was friendly to us all her life.

B.K.: Well, as a bachelor, where did you live? Didn't you live in a boarding place?

L.H.: Yes, I did. I lived down on, there's a place down on King Street. I don't know, Grandville, I think it was called, Grandville. Along about where Lincoln School is. But on King St.

Voice: There was one called Vida Villa.

L.H.: Well, you know the area perhaps.

B.K.: Vida Villa? It wasn't Rita Villa?

Voice: I think there was one called Grandville, too.

L.H.: I don't recall, I know I heard that name Vita Villa, but I think this is called Grandville.

B.K.: On King Street?

L.H.: On King Street. It faced on King Street.

Voice: On the Mauka side of King Street.

L.H.: Right. On the Mauka side of King Street. By that time I'd acquired a car. The first year I was a patron of the Rapid Transit and I used to ride up the Valley--well, later on I lived for a time at the YMCA what's now called the Merchant-----

B.K.: Building.

Voice: Merchandise Mart Building.

B.K.: What model car did you have?

L.H.: Buick. I had a little Buick.

Voice: After the dairy went out of existence-----

L.H.: Well, it's still in existence. Around Kawaihoa.

Voice: What field did you go in after that?

L.H.: Well, I didn't go into any field. I was retired. The dairy didn't go out of existence; they moved it over to Kawaihoa. The people that stayed on, Dr. Wayman and others who remained on the staff, did their work there. And it's there now.

Voice: But, you went into sugar?

L.H.: Well, I was mixed up with the sugar people in a way, but I never was really part of sugar. I knew the people in the sugar Station pretty well and I used to get them to come up and lecture for me. I lectured to my students, on Sugar Cane production. I used to make arrangements with Dr. A. L. Dean and Dr. Lyons. I knew Dr. Lyons (H.L. Lyon, Director of the Experiment Station of H.S.P.A. (Hawaiian Sugar Producers' Association) very well. And I was mixed up with not only the University Farm Dairy, but I run into the "Sugar boys" once in a while. And the sugar boys are now retired.

Voice: Mr. Henke, did Dr. Cooke have anything to do with the University?

L.H.: Yes, Dr. Krauss did have, Dr. Cooke did not. Dr. Cooke had his own dairy on Cooper Road. Everything going down on Cooper Road between Manoa Road and Oahu Avenue, there's a stonewall along there. I used to stand there and look at his dairy cows out on the pasture. That's all houses now, of course. His own home is on Manoa Road. But he, the dairy was sort of a hobby of his, I think primarily for his, for the whole family. But he, of course, was not really a dairyman and still I provided him with a dairyman by the name of Isaac Iwanaga, one of our graduates. He went over there to Mr. Cooke's dairy, he went over to Maunawili.

(check tape) Voice: Didn't he have a _____?_____.

Wasn't it Jersey cows?

L.H.: Guernsey cows, Guernsey, Guernsey.

Voice: Guernsey--Well, Charlie Fraser lived in what's now the 7th Day Adventist Church.

Voice: Yes.

L.H.: I know Charlie Fraser.

Voice: And he had a few cows too.

L.H.: And he had a few cows too.

Voice: When did you build on Terrace Drive?

L.H.: We built our house there in 1925. Moved in on 4th of July. I remember that date because of the day and we were living in that house for whatever it is, 56 years.

Voice: Where there many houses around?

L.H.: No! We were among the--well early ones. There were a few houses on Terrace Drive, of course.

Voice: Dr. Sinclair (former prof. of English at UH; later, president) lived there before that. He was living there.

L.H.: Yes, he was living there and the manager of the telephone company, what was the name?

Voice: Ball. Something like this!

L.H.: Ball. He lived down the corner house facing down the Kuahini Drive.

Voice: The big house.

L.H.: Yes. And we were the first house between the Sinclair's and the Ball's, as I remember. They are all buildings there now.

Voice: Did the Ball's property come clear up to Terrace Drive? Yes.

L.H.: I think so. I had a feeling Mr. Ball never approved my coming in because we didn't build a big house like he had, and I think he thought the place was degenerating. And I guess it was, according to his code.

Voice: Did he build it, or did someone else buile it?

L.H.: I don't know who built it. That house seems to me it was there. I don't know the--the fact that it was the house in Manoa Valley on that street was, after I came I think. YOU want to do something with this machine or-----

Voice: I'm just watching it.

L.H.: Maybe it's tired, maybe that's good.

E.T.: I have a question to ask. This is a routine questionnaire for all history. So if anything is too personal, you don't want to answer, okay.

L.H.: That's good.

E.T.: What is your address now, please?

L.H.: 2657 Terrace Drive.

E.T.: Ahuh, and may I ask when you were born?

L.H.: 1889--ha ha ha!

Voice: Yeah, and the month and day?

L.H.: May 13, 1889. I'm 92 years old.

Voice: Wonderful!

Voice: Great going!

L.H.: Well-----

Voice: You told us you were married in 1924.

L.H.: 1924. That's right.

Voice: Do you have children?

L.H.: We have a daughter, she works for the Bechtel Corporation, Bechtel Corporation in San Francisco. That's a big construction firm. They build all over the world.

Voice: How do you spell that?

L.H.: B-E-C-H-T-E-L. She's been with them for 20 years. She's a secretary.

Voice: Ahuh. Well, where were you born?

L.H.: Lowell, Wisconsin. In a little village. I think the population was 250. I was in a farm actually, outside the village. The village had a population of about 250 people. You know these little towns are interesting.

Voice: Where did you go to high school there?

L.H.: There was no high school then, In Lowell. I went to the grade schools--3-teacher grade school. And I finally got through the 8th grade then I went on to high school in Beaver Dam. And Beaver Dam is a town about, oh, I'd say 5,000 people. (Beside the High school and I) My father drove me up to Beaver Dam every Sunday afternoon, we lived about 10 miles away, with a team of horses. And I had a place to board in Beaver Dam, and went to High School and then on Friday afternoons he'd come and get me and I'd be home over the Saturday, Sunday weekend and he'd take me back again on Sunday afternoon. The service he rendered to me, getting me through High School, I consider something, really to me.

Voice: What was his occupation?

L.H.: Farmer.

Voice: Dairy farmer?

L.H.: Well, a mear farmer (Meat farmer). I grew up on a dairy farm, in a way. I've milked many cows. That's why my hands are so big.

Voice: Then, what did you do after high school?

H.K.: I got a job in western Minnesota, at a high school. It was sort of a combination job in those days. They were putting in the County Agent System. Well, you said what did you do after high school. Well, I was there for 4 years in Minnesota and I loved it.

Voice: Did you--you go to college in Minnesota?

L.H.: I went to high school--College in Wisconsin. Right after high school, I went to Madison (University of Wisconsin) and I got a Bachelor's Degree then from--got a Master's Degree from Wisconsin. I never got a doctor's degree.

B.K.: You got an honorary one.

L.H.: Oh, I don't know.

B.K.: From University of Hawaii.

L.H.: Oh, everyone called me Dr. because they don't know about it. I got to the point, I don't even argue the part anymore. I'm not a doctor.

Voice: Well, did you get a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of ----

L.H.: Bachelor of Sciences and Master of Sciences at Wisconsin.

Voice: From the University.

L.H.: I was back at Wisconsin one year on an exchange basis. I was teaching there at Wisconsin. Somebody from Wisconsin came out here, took my work at the University of Hawaii, and I tried to do his work back in Madison. So I had a year, happy year, teaching at Wisconsin, at the University. That was right after I graduated--getting a Masters.

Voice: That was still in the dairy business.

L.H.: Well, it was agriculture.

Voice: Now, from there you went to Minnesota? Is that right?

L.H.: Yes, after I graduated.

Voice: To teach?

L.H.: Yes, primarily teaching. After that I did extension work, too; I did farmers club. Right on the edge of the Red River Valley. It's a beautiful country if you like it. We used to have farmers' meetings. I would talk to farmers' groups on different kinds of subjects--growing alfalfa, on every kind of subject. I'm ashamed of all the things I've done.

B.K.: Probably they learned a lot. What did you teach at the University (of Hawaii) over the years? I know you taught dairying, animal husbandry,-----

L.H.: Well, animal husbandry, feeds and feeding was the major, the things, I think. I knew most about and the most of the work I did at the University of Hawaii was actually to find the outlet for our by-products. I constantly advocated feeding cane molasses, which is one of our big by-products by the sugar industries. But along came Mr. Savage one day, A. T. Savage, I think, who was a chemist with the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Any of you know A. T. Savage?

B.K.: Yes, I did.

L.H.: Well, he said, "We got this waste product from the

pineapple industry." It keeps littering around the cannery. It's a nuisance to us. If we haul it out to the field as a fertilizer, it's not much use as a fertilizer. He said, "But it does have sugar in it." Pineapple Brankis part of the pineapple that comes in from the field; they put it through, I think, the ginaca machine, and that punches out the core and it punches out the outer rim. That stuff becomes pineapple bran. In those days, it was called pineapple waste. Well, we decided to elevate that, up-grade it a little bit. We called it pineapple bran. Then we tried to make it into feed. So we dehydrated it and I started a lot of experimental work with our dairy and animals and we fed them lots of it and I more or less, I think, we were responsible for putting pineapple bran on the market. Because their man came to the University constantly, I built up ration for them. I mean there was a man named Countryman, who worked for the Pineapple Company. He didn't know much about feeding but he knew how to sell things, and he'd come to me to balance rations for the cattle--he'd sell it to the farmers. But I'd worded out the rations for him to take to them because pineapple bran didn't have much protein. You have to put protein in it to make into decent feed. So that became part of my job. In a way, I guess, that was extension farmer work. Although I couldn't call it extension then.

B.K.: Well, that was real research.

L.H.: It was research--research in feed. We did a lot of research. There's a bulletin out on that, "Pineapple Bran in Hawaii". We put out a lot of bulletins. And another thing I did was, it was early in my stay here, we put out a publication called, "Livestock in Hawaii." It's about a 100-page publication.

I went around to all the ranches, the big ranches, the Parker Ranch. I spent 3 hours one day with Mr. Carter.

B.K.: George Carter?

Voice No, A. W. Carter.

L.H.: A. W. Carter--A. W. and he told me all about the beginning of the Parker Ranch. I never had a more interesting 3-hour time. He smoked his pipe and I had my notes and I got it described in my publication. And all the other plantation and ranches. It's some back countries. There are about 40 such ranches described in that but I didn't even describe Manoa Valley. They apparently weren't big enough. I didn't have anything on that.

B.K.: There were actually 11 dairies here at one time.

L.H.: I'm glad to know that. Do you remember the names of some of the dairies?

B.K.: I remember one--Yamane.

L.H.: Yeah.

B.K.: Then, there was a Woodlawn Dairy.

L.H.: No, that's on the other side.

B.K.: I forget-----

Voice: Dillingham wasn't it?

B.K.: Yes, that was Dillingham. I think that was the name of the other-----

Voice: Wasn't there a Sugimura or Sugimoto?

Voice: Andrade.

B.K.: Andrade.

L.H.: Another person that would know a lot about the dairying business is a Isacc Iwanaga. He bacame Mr. Cook's manager when he graduated--he probably knows more about it than I do. He graduated from the University and I arranged for him to work for Dr. Cook.

End of Tape

He used to be active. He's living in Manoa Valley. He goes over to the University every once in a while.

B.K.: Well, who were some of your very early students? Do you remember?

L.H.: Well, Broadbent, Frank Broadbent. I think he died. And the fellow who became the head of the Sugar Planters. Tall fellow.

Voice: Mangelsdorf

L.H.: No, Mangelsdorf was a specialist in genetics--no, this man was a student of mine. He came from Waipahu.

Miriam: George Brownley came from Waipahu.

L.H.: I know George Brownley, too.

Voice: But George Brownley wasn't the head of it.

Voice: Haite, Haite?

L.H.: Bo, Bill.

B.K.: I know whom you mean. He lived on what was then called upper Manoa Raod.

L.H.: This is ridiculous. I can't think of his name. I can see him, very nice fellow. He worked for Am. Fac. for a long time. They sent him on to Australia. And he did a job for them in Australia. And then finally he came back here and I remember, within about a year or two, he was the head of the Sugar Planters and he used to speak for the Sugar Planters and now he's retired. I ran into him the other day at the Country Club. And I talked to him and I can't think of his name now. That shows you what 92 years does to you.

B.K.: Well, that's all right. We can look for him in the alumni. Because I know exactly where.

L.H.: I can see him but I can't think of his name.

B.K.: He was very active in the Alumni Association matter years ago but not recently. And was Norman King one of them?

L.H.: Yes, he was.

B.K.: Charlie Poole?

L.H.: Yes indeed. Charlie Poole was, and I attended his funeral here about --4 or 5 months ago, I guess. He lived at Pohai Nani.

B.K.: Yes, those were all your boys?

L.H.: Yes, those were all my boys. Well, he was one of my students, too. And he became part of the staff at the University, before he retired.

B.K.: Yes, (but) we remember him.

L.H.: He was a flyer at one time. Did you know Charlie Poole?

B.K.: What did you say?

L.H.: He was an aviator at one time. I think he was, yes, I think before he came to the University.

Voice: Did your daughter go to Manoa School.

L.H.: She went to Lincoln School for the first 2 or 3 years. That's the only school she ever went to except Punahou. Somewhere along the line she got into Punahou. I don't know just how old she was but she graduated from Punahou after the time when Punahou was on the University Campus. Things were all mixed-up.

B.K.: The Corp of Engineers took over the place.

L.H.: They (C of E) lived in Punahou. Punahou moved into the University and they're back in Punahou again. And they're doing something there now which I didn't know until recently because I know someone there at this time. They're bringing in people from California. The students pay \$2,500.00 a piece, to go to Punahou for 6 weeks. It's very popular, if you have \$2,500.00.

Voice: The summer school program, it includes a full afternoon of entertainments and that sort of thing, if not entertainment, surfing lessons and they get hayrides and they get the works. No, this had been going on for, it started in about 1962. It's been going on for a long time.

L.H.: They lived in Mid-Pacific (Mid-Pacific Institute, a day and boarding high school in Manoa Valley). Popularly known as "Mid-Pac") dormitory.

Voice: In dormitories, yes.

Voice: The Dan Wallaces started it.

L.H.: Oh yes, I keep wondering how much of this is really study and how much is play.

Voice: They have a full morning of class work.

L.H.: We had a friend there now, who lived in California, by this time. We knew her mother very well, she used to live in Hawaii. She managed to get her daughter in that group and she's down here now and she telephoned us the other evening. She said, "I'm here again," Where are you? "I'm over here at Mid-Pacific." We've been trying to get her on the telephone. I guess there's only one telephone for the building. The line is busy all the time.

P.R.: Mr. Henke, do you remember much about the old Castle home?

L.H.: Well, I used to go up there when I was up the hill when Ford (Alexander Hume Ford) ran the place. Yes. Every Friday evening I think, I'd go up there and have some sort of a dinner. Sometimes nothing but vegetables and ice cubes. (Laughter)

B.K.: But you remember the okra soup?

L.H.: Yes, that's right.

Voice: Tell the story about your wife.

L.H.: Well, now, what story do you want?

B.K.: David Star Jordan. (First president of Stanford University and world-famous ichthyologist).

Voice: David Star Jordan was going to be a guest and your wife was horrified thinking that he was going to be subjected to this okra soup dinner. So she prepared a dinner.

L.H.: Well, he was our guest. I remember that, she cooked the dinner at our house. She wouldn't hesitate to take on David Star Jordan or anybody else. Whether he was president of Stanford or not. But she was more vigorous then, than she is now. I had at the Alexander Hume Ford, at the Castle Place.

?????

B.K.: Several times he stayed with us and another time he stayed up here. Remember the conference? 1925 conference. (First Pan-Pacific Science Conference). The City Conference.

L.H.: Yes, very vaguely in my memory.

B.K.: Yes, because I know you were a delegate.

L.H.: Yes, I think I was. There was a man (Sir Joseph Carruthers) that came from Australia. I got to know very well. He used to be Premier of South Wales. Short Fellow. He came up to the Castle home with Alexander Hume Ford, with the man that brought him there initially. I was in the Young Hotel one day and I was sitting around there, that's before they started tearing it down. Ford ran into me and he said, "Henke, what are you doing?" I said, "Well, I'm not doing very much really." He said, "I want you to take him up to the Pali. Show him the Pali. He hasn't seen the Pali." He said "You have a car don't you." I said, "Yes, I have a car." Well, he said, "I'll get him." He got him and I took him--I'll think of his name before the show's over. But, I took him up to the Pali and I found him to be a most interesting man and he became a very good friend of

of mine. And everytime he came back here, he came up to see us. He used to love Hawaii. He was an admirer of Cook. I mean of Captain Cook. Captain Cook, the man that discovered the Islands.

B.K.: He was later knighted, you know, He became a Sir.

L.H.: Yes, he was, that's right. You remember him?

B.K.: Oh, very well.

L.H.: You remember his name?

B.K.: It's right on the edge of my tongue. I know I can see him.

(Sir Joseph Carruthers)

L.H.: He was pretty short, sort of stocky.

B.K.: Pretty short, very stout. He had two pretty daughters.

L.H.: Yes, he did, he was in interesting man. I was so glad for Mr. Ford for bringing him in. Rachel meets people more easier than I do. She meets them all the time. Every place she goes she meets people. Because she has no fear of anybody. But I'm inclined to be shy. I don't break into people on the side, and I am grateful to Mr. Ford for introducing us.

B.K.: That's because, as you said, he (i.e. Carruthers) loved Hawaii.

L.H.: Yes, he did.

B.K.: And that he'd come back whenever he could. He got into the list though, by attending that first Conference.

L.H.: Yes.

Voice: Do you have anything to do with all the little farms that were scattered all over the valley in the '20s and the year before that?

L.H.: Well, you mean the farms on the University Farm?

Voice: No, up the valley.

L.H.: No, I did not. We had employed-----the University farm was not run by the students. I mean they had work there but, basically, we had employees. And paid them and they had houses on the University

Farm. There's a beautiful picture of the University Farm in this restaurant down here.

B.K.: Oh yes, Mc Donalds.

L.H.: Mc Donalds. It's taken by the military. It's a big picture, eight against the wall. It's a great big thing about 6 x 6. An arm's length.

Voice: And Mid-Pacific also, I believe, had a diary supposedly run for the benefit of the students but, it didn't work out very well. They had to close it after a short time.

L.H.: Is that right? I didn't know that.

B.K.: Could we just take a break and have some coffee and----

L.H.: Is that your procedure?

B.K.: We'll bring you---what would you like?

(Break in tape)

(Start of tape)

B.K.: Do you remember the (milk) production because I remember at the farm along with all your experiments, you kept a very careful record of production.

L.H.: Oh, yes.

B.K.: Do you remember what some of the production records were and how they compared to the mainland?

L.H.: Well, I would say that---we have production records from every cow we had on the place.

B.K.: They (the cows) were all named, I remember.

L.H.: They're all named. They're all registered. There was an amazing amount of stuff (records), I don't know what happened to it. I kept part of it myself and most of it was left there and I guess, they've been long since destroyed. It probably has to be because you can't keep a record forever. But I don't think we had anything

particularly high production. I'd say around 9,000 pounds or so. For (a) cow, that's not high production at all. You talked about records, we talk of records of about 20-30,000 pounds of milk. But we used to sell a lot of calves from these purebred cows to people all over the whole _____? _____ camp. So in a sense we were distributing the dairy of the University was going all over the place--the whole state. ??????

B.K.: There were to be used as breeding cows?

L.H.: Yes.

B.K.: Did you keep all your heifers?

L.H.: Yes, practically all.

B.K.: Now, didn't besides that work that you did, with pineapple bran which, I remember, became a classic, didn't you do something with bagassee too?

L.H.: Yes.

B.K.: That's where you got involved in ----

L.H.: That's where I got involved in Mr. Nordfeld. Nordfeld (Nortfeld?) was-----is that his name?

B.K.: Yes.

L.H.: You remember these things so well.

B.K.: Well, you know, I was very close to it. I don't remember some of the things I should.

L.H.: You know I called on him in Sweden?

B.K.: You did?

L.H.: Yes, We were in Uppsala, Sweden in 1962 where we visited the Nordfeldts, Sam and Inger.

B.K.: That must have been an interesting meeting.

L.H.: It was a lovely meeting. We had lunch with him some place. He decided to go back home. He was a very able and fine instructor.

B.K.: He's got home sick, did he?

L.H.: Yes, that's right.

B.K.: Now, did there, was there any Department of Agriculture at that time at the University, College of Agriculture?

L.H.: There was a Department of Agriculture and ----

B.K.: And you were part of that?

L.H.: The first 12 years I was here, I said I had reported, yes, and I have those, but a summary all the details of what we had done and were doing, and what I saw here, I wanted to call your attention to something that I had forgotten. We kept a record of the cost of milk production. It used to cost us 7¢ a quart, now near one dollar.

Voice: And you sold it for 15¢.

L.H.: So we did all right.

Voice: Yeah.

L.H.: Of course, they didn't pay my salary out of that. But when I retired, we had 77 Holsteins on the farm and 15 Guernseys. We'd gotten rid of the Ayrshires. They're too much trouble getting Ayrshire sires. We just couldn't afford them. We kept the rainfall records. And I have the rainfall records for ----from 1918 to 1952 at the University Farm.

Voice: Terrific.

L.H.: And the average rainfall at the University Farm, a 97' elevation, thirty-six and eighty-eight hundred inches.

B.K.: Up here is is a 160.

L.H.: The highest we got down there in any 1 year was 78". And the lowest we got was 23". There is a lot of variation even in the valley. But it--How much did you say you get up here?

B.K.: 160 average

L.H.: It's average---oh, I don't know. That accounts for all this

greenery.

B.K.: And you know, it almost goes by blocks. You know there's a rainfall map that's very interesting.

Voice: We don't get that much up Tantalus.

B.K.: Well, of course, your winds flow part here. They hit the mountains here and they drop it. Our highest record here is 200. You had some other notes there that -----

L.H.: Well, I don't know. I don't know if they have any great importance.

Voice: Just tell us anyway.

B.K.: Yes, because something may be, you don't-----

Voice: We may find it important.

L.H.: I find a note here that Pineapple Bran came on the market about 1923. It's still on the market. They put it out in a 100# bag. You can smell pineapple bran. It smells like the odor of pineapple.

Voice: On the way to the airport you can smell it as you drive by.

L.H.: That's right, that's right. That may be the cannery as much as it could be the bran. Because they smell about the same.

B.K.: They do.

L.H.: Well, I find that by the year 1926, they were producing it that year, after we were producing it for 3 or 4 years, about 11,000 tons. And the stuff was selling at \$20.00 a ton at that time. So 20x11,----is about \$200,000.00 huh. Somewhere in that area.

B.K.: Which formerly was a waste.

L.H.: Which formerly was a waste product. Completely and it's still going on every year.

B.K.: Not only was it a waste product, but it was a nuisance to get rid of.

L.H.: I wanted to say something about Keller.

B.K.: Oh, do.

L.H.: He, I don't know how many of you know Keller, Beatrice knows him of course.

Voice: Bouncing C. Arthur. My husband called him Bouncing Arthur to differentiate him from Arthur Andrews. Keller was Bouncing Arthur because that's the way he walked. That's what the boys all called him. All the boys at the dormitory called him Bouncing Arthur.

L.H.: Well, they are both Cornell people, I think. I think they both got their degrees from Cornell. But Kell did an awful lot of work for that University Farm. He put in our irrigation system. We get the water from the Manoa Stream. When it rains up here, we get the water down on the farms because it runs downhill. Gravity keeps on working until it get down to our level. And we have a, we had, we don't anymore, a pump for pumping this water and with that inflow, involved putting it into our irrigation system. And we had a tile in our irrigation system. I mean a pipe sort of thing. Redwood pipes, and Keller laid out the whole thing for us. He was an engineer but he was in agriculture, too. He did so many things. I think Keller did a lot for that University. Tremendous amount of work. I don't think he was ever fully appreciated.

Voice: My husband appreciated him, as a student--that sort of thing.

L.H.: Well,

Voice: He always thought he was one of the best.

L.H.: Well, he was. He was a fine man.

Voice: They named al Hall after him, didn't they?

L.H.: Yes, that's right.

B.K.: Well, he was a man of great integrity.

L.H.: Yes, he was.

B.K.: And he certainly was very earnest about it.

Voice: Weren't you the first person, first living person, who had a hall named for him?

L.H.: Oh-----

B.K.: Yes, because the policy was not to name halls on the campus, in fact, any State building, of a living person. But, remember when that day of dedication of the Henke Complex. Don't you?

L.H.: Yes, I do. I remember that. That was the first time I talked to a public audience. That was the last time. That was in 1957. I really haven't talked to a group since that time. And I remember that occasion very well. The Secretary of Agriculture was down there and the---it was really the 50th Anniversary of the University because this was '57 and we started in '07 and a 50 year time.

B.K.: Jared Smith was there. I remember, at the dedication.

L.H.: Jared Smith was there and I called attention to it because he was one of my early predecessors. I remember Jared Smith, yes.

B.K.: And he wrote it up for the Advertiser, (Morning newspaper, Honolulu Advertiser) afterwards.

L.H.: I don't remember ever seeing that article.

B.K.: Someone should look it up for you.

L.H.: He, I don't know, I always had a feeling that I used to admire what Jared did, but he sort of resented my company, I think.

(Various voices at one time)

B.K.: Did you displace him?

L.H.: I was his successor.

B.K.: I mean, was he retired---

L.H.: I don't know if he retired or he just quit.

Voice: Didn't he go into something else.

L.H.: Advertiser, he was a writer for the Advertiser.

Voice: Well, didn't he used to do some extension type work before he went into the Advertiser?

L.H.: Well, Jared Smith? He was the financial editor of the Advertiser too.

M.Y.: Well, I worked for the Advertiser in the end of the 40's. So I used to see him regularly there.

L.H.: Is that right?

Voice: Yes, I'd see him every day there.

B.K.: Well, you see Jared Smith was brought down here to Hawaii originally to be head of the Hawaii Experiment Station.

L.H.: That's right!

Voice: Yes, I'd see him every day there.

B.K.: Well, you see Jared Smith was brought down here to Hawaii originally to be head of the Hawaii Experiment Station.

L.H.: That's right!

B.K.: Before it was part of the University.

L.H.: That right.

B.K.: On Pensacola St., and then---

L.H.: I think he had the feeling that maybe the thing was being over-blown. The whole thing wasn't getting as much attention as he was getting. I don't know, that's only an idea.

B.K.: Of course, one trouble was that actually Jared G. Smith, was an agronomist and not a husbandry, animal husbandry man, and he was -----

L.H.: He wrote bulletins on alfalfa in Nebraska or Kansas.

B.K.: Well, actually his training was agronomy.

L.H.: Yes, that's right. Well now, your father worked at Kamehameha Schools.

B.K.: Before he came to the University.

L.H.: Now, when did he first come---I remember him coming back to the University very well. He----- Went to Haiku from where?

B.K.: From the University.

L.H.: He was at the University. What year was that?

B.K.: Well, you see, he was the first person on Campus because when they built the dairy barns then, his office was at the end of that. He was the first one ever on the campus and you see, in a way, he was carrying on the dairy too. Just as a sort of a pinch hit--until----

L.H.: Well, do you remember what year that was?

Voice: You went to Maui in 1913.

B.K.: Yes, but this was before then.

Voice: I know, but you moved to Hiaku in 1913.

B.K.: Yes, 1913 and then he came back. He was at the University.

We went to Haiku and we came back to the University.

L.H.: And how long had he been at the University? Couple years?

B.K.: Let me think. Well, he actually went to give extension courses when the University was College of Hawaii on Ward---Thomas Square.

L.H.: Of, is that right?

B.K.: Yes. That was later.

L.H.: Well, of course, later on he became Director of Extension. He was a Director of Agricultural Extension for a number of years.

B.K.: Yes, that was later.

L.H.: Later in his live.

B.K.: But, did Jared G.---we always galled jim Jared G.---did he show his resentment in any way.

L.H.: No.

B.K.: You just and a under, sort of an under feeling.

L.H.: No, he never showed me any thing like that, but he never was overly cordial with me. I think he thought this young guy coming up, what does he think he's going to do. He didn't say that at all.

But, I sort of impressed myself that that's the way he saw me.

Voice: Where you the only member of the Agricultural Department?

L.H.: Well, pretty much so, for a time. Of course, various people gained their experience there and there were a lot of people there.

B.K.: Well, actually in the early days you taught more than just Animal Husbandry. Didn't you?

L.H.: Oh, I taught everything.

E.T.: Was there, what was the relationship with the Agricultural Department with the community.

L.H.: Well, this was part of the University. What do you mean by relationship?

E.T.: Well, were your ideas accepted with enthusiasm or was there some opposition?

L.H.: Well, I think we were sort of disregarded. The man (Wallace Rider Farrington) brought me out here was always our friend, and he was a great friend of the University. He was the Chairman of the Board of Regents. When he wanted a man for Agriculture, he wrote back to Wisconsin and asked his brother whether he could recommend any graduate of the University to come out to the young College of Hawaii they were starting out here. And I was recommended for that job. So apparently, he was responsible for my being here.

B.K.: Did you have a close relationship with him?

L.H.: I was--we were very friendly. Of the Star-Bulletin before he became governor. I have the highest regard for Wallace R. Farrington.

B.K.: Now, did you get good publicity from them for your work?

L.H.: Yes, we did and Riley Allen gave us good publicity. You remember Riley Allen? He used to be editor of the Star-Bulletin.

B.K.: Yes, you were involved in the school grounds (gardens)

L.H.: I was involved in the school and I was on the Board of Agriculture of Forestry, for about 25 years and I got all over the Islands all the time. We used to have our meetings on the other Islands, so I got pretty good treatment because of these. I saw the Islands pretty well. I haven't traveled much recently. I did a lot of traveling at one time or other. Not only here but elsewhere. I was in Puerto Rico once, in 1947--as visiting prof.--at the College of Agriculture in Mayaguez for the first semester.

B.K.: Yes, I remember that time.

L.H.: On exchange--no I wasn't exchange, I was definitely qualified for the University of Puerto Rico. I guess I was on sabbatical leave from this place.

B.K.: How large were your classes when you first started? (at U.H.)

L.H.: Well, there they varied of course, about 20, but maybe that's wrong. I don't think there was very many more than that and maybe not that many.

Voice: Lots of boys were from the other Islands too. They weren't the city-born Honolulu boys, so much.

L.H.: Yes. Well, I can't really remember where they came from. A lot of them did come from the other Islands because we mentioned several here today. Who came from there. You remember, one of the early graduates was Case?

B.K.: Oh yes.

L.H.: His father was a judge or lawyer on Maui and I knew him over there because I used to see him at the Maui Fairs.

B.K.: Did you go to the Maui Fair, to judge?

L.H.: I used to go to the Maui Fair because I used to judge livestock over there. At one time, they used to have a Fair over there and his son Dan is a lawyer here in town now. Runs his own law firm.

M.Y.: He died but he has two sons that were lawyers.

L.H.: Two sons?

B.K.: Could you tell us a little bit of what the Valley looked like and what you did?

L.H.: It didn't look like this to me.

B.K.: Well, now on Terrace Drive----

I was going to say , that was a fairly recent-- that road was put in fairly recently. I mean when you go way back.

L.H.: But they tell me it's still a private road.

B.K.: It's a private road?

L.H.: That's what they tell. There's so many holes in it but the city can't fix it because it's a private road.

B.K.: Now, who, was that a development of Terrace Drive?

L.H.: I think whoever developed that area put in--that road. Whoever that was, I don't know.

Voice: Sounds to me like Charlie Fraser.

Voice: In '71.

Voice: I think it was Charlie Fraser who bought (the) Cooper place. You know Cooper Place?

L.H.: Cooper Place. Charlie Fraser lived on what you call Cooper Place.

Voice: Yes, he got that and all that property belonged to it. I think he moved up there in 1916.

L.H.: Well, he was here in '16 when I came.

Voice: Well, he was here in 1898.

L.H.: Yes.

Voice: Charlie Frasier.

L.H.: He developed Laniaki too. I know Charlie Frasier. He was sort of a neighbor--

(End of tape)

L.H.: She (?) (name lost in changing tape) was lived there in 1920.

Voice: I can remember going to the house when she lived there.

B.K.: Did you have an architect for your house?

L.H.: Yes, he was in a way. He was also an engineer with another trade. He did house drawings on the side.

B.K.: Oh.

L.H.: And his name was Miles Gray.

B.K.: Oh, he later lived down Malama Way.

L.H.: He lived down on Malama Way. He's dead, his wife is dead.

B.K.: Yes.

L.H.: Very fine man.

B.K.: Yes. Oh, so he did this sort of moonlighting?

L.H.: Yes, that's right.

B.K.: And then what, who did you get as contractor to put up the house?

L.H.: Smith and Takahashi.

B.K.: Smith and Takahashi--I don't remember them.

L.H.: That's a firm.

Voice: Did Takahashi eventually go out on his own?

L.H.: Eventually, Smith was a haole man and Takahashi was really the builder.

And a very able builder. Yes, Takahashi went to the Orient and I don't know where he is; I guess he's still there. Maybe he's no longer living. But I don't know what happened to Smith. But the house was re-done after a fashion.

After we lived there, 13 years, the wife wanted something different. She got. Is that the name? Ossipoff was the second architect.

Voice: He was an architect.

L.H.: He sort of rebuilt it. He didn't really rebuild it, he sort of modified the rooms a little bit.

B.K.: Now, then the original structure is still sound and everything?
You must have taken very good care of it.

L.H.: We have in a way, but I was there trying to get a hose off to change it and I couldn't get it off because it had rusted on, the tap hadn't been turned off (on?) a long time. Once you put it on it gets rusted and it becomes hard to come off. We really have to break it off. But the house is in good shape, yes.

B.K.: Did you have empty lots on either side of you?

L.H.: Yes--yes we did.

B.K.: Now, you had a car from the very beginning, you said you did.

L.H.: I got here in 1916. I think I bought a car in the beginning of 1917, I have had a car ever since then.

B.K.: Before th-t, you used a trolley bus.

L.H.: Before that, I used the trolley bus. I rode the Manoa bus.

B.K.: Do you remember Ostermeyer?

Voice: Ostergaard.

B.K.: Ostergaard.

L.H.: I think I do.

B.K.: As a conductor..

L.H.: That's it.

Voice: The little blondish man?

L.H.: I couldn't think of what he did until you said he was a street-car conductor.

Voice: Well, he studied and got himself so that he could, he was interested in fish in an aquarium. So he got himself, finally, a degree.

Voice: He taught in University--Zoology Department when I was there.

L.H.: Is that right?

B.K.: Well, have you seen the beautiful book, he got into watercolors to illustrate mollusks. He did all the illustrations for all the beautiful volumes of mollusks and it was interesting because Dr. Dean used to come on the street car and he saw him always reading so he got interested and asked him if he liked and found out he had all this, and that he was so 'akamai' if he wanted to be a helper at the zoology department which was the lab.

Voice: Used to have the lab at the Aquarium, didn't you?

B.K.: Well, I heard it was down at the Aquarium, the lab. Then he took up landscaping (painting) for a while.

Voice: Do you know where he ended up in going?

B.K.: In Denmark wasn't it?

Voice: Ahuh.

B.K.: Who was some of the other professors that was early present. Keller was there, wasn't he? And J. M. Young.

L.H.: Yes, John and Mrs. Young.

B.K.: Donahu was there.

L.H.: Donahu was math teacher.

B.K.: And Miss Chipman was art teacher. Was it Chipman?

L.H.: She was and a ---

Voice: Webster.

L.H.: Webster came on later after he's been to Kamehameha Schools. I think---

Voice: You're right.

L.H.: I'm surprised what you people know. You know everything.

M.Y.: Well, after all, I got out of Punahou in 1922 and lived in Manoa practically all my life. And my husband went to the University same time Beatrice did.

L.H.: Is that right?

B.K.: Well, now when you thought about, when you began to think about establishing a home of your own, did you consider any other locality except Manoa? Did you look around a little first?

L.H.: Well, I bought the lot where our house was built before we were married. My wife never saw it.

B.K.: Oh.

L.H.: Until after we came. I had bought that lot. I don't know why but I must have stood up there sometime or other and liked the view. And I acquired the lot and finally we had the architect when we got married and built a house.

B.K.: Would you mind telling us what you paid for the lot?

L.H.: Well, I wouldn't mind telling you if I remember. I could tell you what I paid for the house. The building I think, the cost was around \$6500.00.

Voice: Are you in the College Hills tract?

B.K.: No, over on this side the Punahou sold a lot of land and developed what they called College Hills Tract. But yours is not part of that. Well, you must have paid not much money.

L.H.: I don't know why I got up there to look at that lot or why I bought. But I did and I ---

B.K.: I think it's always interesting to know why a person --

L.H.: Yes, it is and it sometimes make you wonder why you do what you do.

Voice: Was your wife a teacher before?

L.H.: Yes, she was, a teacher for many years and a good teacher, she is a good teacher.

B.K.: Oh, she has a marvelous reputation.

L.H.: She is an excellent teacher.

Voice: Where did she come from?

L.H.: Illinois. She is a far better teacher than I ever was. She stimulates her students. She runs into people all the time who know her.

Voice: Which school did she teach at?

L.H.: Well, at several places, but essentially at McKinley and then Roosevelt.

B.K.: One of her greatest impressions was, because I know at the time (check tape) she was teaching the good school? . ?

L.H.: She said I'm a good teacher because I get the good students. But she said the principal gives me the good students because they know I'm a good teacher and I'm going to stimulate them. She does.

B.K.: No, everybody that was under Rachel thought she was terrific.

L.H.: Yes, they all admired her and some of the children they write in her book these annuals they put out, by her students. That really is something. She is an outstanding teacher. [Mrs. Henke is now retired]

B.K.: What were you saying? Are you ready to go?

L.H.: Whenever you're ready to go. I'll be glad to go but---

B.K.: No, I was thinking that ---

L.H.: I'm not worn out.

B.K.: You had a long session.

L.H.: I've had a long session, but I haven't told you much.

B.K.: No--what we would like to do is to transcribe this now and let you read it and then perhaps bring you back again to fill the pukas--okay?

L.H.: Well, I'm not sure if there are any.

(Break in tape)

Voice: I have Carol Byrd's name in there somehow. Mr. Henke, can you say in what reference that was?

L.H.: We were talking about graduates and I guess somebody inquired who some of the students were and I mentioned, I remember mentioning Broadbent, who was the son of a plantation manager. In fact the same Grove Farm. Because,

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Mr. Broadbent managed the Grove Farm before Mr. Alexander* was there.

* William Alexander