

Manoa History Project

Chief Interviewer: Margaret Young

Ronald Higgins

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Present: Margaret Young, Charlotte Hoskins, Peggy Robb, Klara Chun, Charles Bouslog, Miriam Reed, Evelyn Trapido

RH My father used to teach English at the YMCA in the evenings, and Mr. Ostergaard came down, and he was a conductor on the Manoa car here, and he came down and my father taught him English for quite a while, and then...of course, Mr. Ostergaard was pretty low number, I think, number 4, I think his number was, so he was able to choose this Manoa trolley here, and it used to run every twenty minutes, and they get down to Punahou, and he would have about 15 minutes to study. He would study there diligently, and then the Punahou car would come up and people would come off and he'd take off for the Cooper Road, the end of the line.

MY And stop on the switch in front of our house there--Kamehameha Avenue.

RH That's right, yes. I remember.

CB So how long was the trip from Cooper Road down to Punahou?

RH Theoretically, the car ran on a 20-minute headway, and they put the switch in front of your place, and then they made it a 10-minute headway...

MY It was there ~~when we moved in 1900~~ when we moved in in 1908, the switch was there, as far as I remember it. I was only about three years old then but I still remember our moving. I remember our moving and the house being built.

RH The switch was there, huh?

MY Didn't they start building in 1903. The entire line...

CB The Manoa line opened on September 1, 1901.

- MY Punahou started their sale of all those lots in the College Hills tract around there in 1901. They slowed down after a while on the sales. Having the streetcar helped, and then the streetcar...well, that's one of the things we want to ask you about. The other is the golf course.
- CB Before we get into the golf course, how long do you think it was from Cooper Road down to Punahou?
- RH Oh, I don't know how long it was. I used to walk. We built a house just below Armstrong Street on Oahu Avenue. It must have been around 1908 or 1909. I used to walk from there down to Punahou.
- MY Didn't you live on Liloa Rise at one time?
- RH When my father built this house on Oahu Avenue--it was about the middle of the block--and then on Liloa Rise, my father built a house up there with two apartments.
- MY The lots ran clear through to Oahu Avenue, some of those lots. The Bierbachs and the Bons, theirs ran clear through from Oahu Avenue to Liloa Rise. Yes, the Bons and the Bierbachs went through. The Meyers did, too.
- RH We were right in-between the Meyers and the Bierbachs. My father built this sort of a two-apartment building up there, and they rented it, and then my mother and I went to California from 1913 to 1914. Then we came back and my mother lived in one--we lived on Liloa Rise. This was in 1914.
- MY Here comes Miriam Reed.
- PR \_\_\_\_\_ I thought that you lived up there near the Castle home.
- RH I did, originally. We left in 1906. I remember my father

calling my mother on the telephone and telling her that the San Francisco earthquake...fire had occurred, and we were scheduled to go from here to San Francisco on the "Alameda", and my father suggested that we delay a week, to which my mother agreed. So we left a week later and got to San Francisco two weeks after the earthquake, in 1906.

MY You got out of Punahou four years before me, so you must be born about 1900.

RH I was born in 1899. I'm 86 right now.

MY So you lived first up here in Castle place. Was it part of the Castle property? Were you renting from them?

RH No. I don't know just what the deal was, but on the left-hand side of this road that went up to the Castle place was a great big pasture.

MY That was the inside driveway that went up to the porte-cochere?

RH Right. That was the driveway that went up. Then on the left-hand side of that was a great big pasture. There was a cottage there, and we moved into that I think about 1902. We had cows.

MY So you were over here someplace [Pointing to map.]

RH Yes, we were down there off of the upper Manoa road.

MY Between Awapuhi and Aleo, within that area.

PR It wouldn't have been Aleo at that time. It was Adolph Street.

RH I don't think it had a name to it, to tell you the truth.

MY Adolph Street goes way back to 1900 because the Schnacks subdivided and the Effingers lived down there where the De Freests lived later on Ferdinand.

RH The Effingers lived in the old Manoa Country Club House. The

Manoa Country Club had a club house. The Effingers lived there, I think.

MY The golf clubhouse was a straight-sided, almost box-like, two-story house, and the address--then later the Finkertons lived there, years later--2552 Manoa Road, but the Effingers moved down to Ferdinand, the corner of what was Ferdinand and Adolph. The house has a little turret, running up the top, where the De Freests lived later.

PR You mentioned something about a place where the cattle came to drink that had fish in it.

RH We had a big cistern there with a lot of goldfish in it, and I used to go down--we also had a Japanese camp where the Castle people and my father's dairy people lived, and they used to have a lot of rice, and I used to go down and get a handful of rice and then go up to the cistern and bait my little hook and fish for goldfish.

MY Now your father's cattle--was he raising them as a side issue, as a hobby, or...

RH No. He had this dairy, and I'm not sure what the deal was, but I think the Castles let us have that big pasture with the cows so that we could send the milk and cream to the Castles. I can remember the big pans of milk there and my mother skimming the cream off and sending it up to the Castles.

PR That was before the orphanage was there. I kept thinking that you were involved, but it was strictly the cattle?

RH No. The orphanage came when Mrs. Castle died. The orphanage was originally down on Young Street, downtown. There was a boat-building place, Walker's, I think, down on Young Street,

and the orphanage was down there, where a kindergarten was, and I used to go there. I went to that kindergarten.

MY Did you go to that kindergarten? At one time, as I remember, it was kind of diagonally from where the Advertiser building is now, that corner, King and Alapai.

MR I think it moved from someplace else.

MY It was part of the old Castle property.

PR And didn't the Salvation Army move into there, too, in the Castle home down on King Street?

MY Yes. They used that as an office later, the Castle property downtown diagonally across from the news building, but it was after ..when did Mrs. Castle die?

PR 1908.

RH We left...when my mother and I left here in 1906 to go--when we were going back to Nova Scotia to my mother's home, and that was the reason we left. But when we came back, my father was with the old agricultural experiment...federal agricultural experiment station behind Punchbowl, where the Stevenson School is now.

MY Diagonally across from Roosevelt where Bea's father was.

RH Yes. Bea lived in one house and we lived in the house here, and "Mouse" (Werner) Smith lived in the house across the street, Jared Smiths' right.

MY Jared Smith. For years, he wrote for the Advertiser about the agricultural industries, and he was still doing it in the late '40s when I worked for the Advertiser. He was their writer.

RH He was? I can remember when I came back in 1950. I came back from my first tour of duty in the Navy in 1950 in Pearl Harbor,

and I think Jared Smith was still writing then.

MY He had a regular column on agriculture and development, and he covered the other islands and plantation reports and that sort of thing.

RH He left the experiment station to go to Kona to start a tobacco plantation, and his wife, Mrs. Smith, rented a place next to the Waldrons down on the lower part of...I guess it's Oahu Avenue.

MY Hyde Street, across the street where the Beans lived, later. Dr. (Arthur L.) Bean lived there. You say the Castles used the milk, but did they deliver it elsewhere like the Fraziers, when they moved into that (Henry) Cooper house, after 1916, later on, you know the big stone house. They had cows also and they sold their milk in Manoa. People like us got it down on Kamehameha Avenue from the Fraziers for a while. But did your father sell to others?

RH No, if there was any milk left over between what the Castles needed and what we used, my father used to send it down to the Dairymen's Association down on Rycroft and Sheridan Streets. I can remember them putting the big five-gallon, ten-gallon cans on the back of the wagon and hauling them down.

MY You think the Effingers lived in that golf house?

RH I think they did because the Effinger's daughter was in my class in Punahou, Louise was it? [Alice Effinger was in Higgins' class.]

MY Louise. I think she's still living in Berkeley. I see Jessie Bon every year, Johnson Bon's sister. I stayed with her in January, and she said that Louise Effinger lived somewhere further up the street in Berkeley. At least that was when I was

there last time. But when you came back in 1907, you didn't go back then to the "Castle property"?

RH No, we didn't go back to Manoa. We went up to the experiment station house up there where Beatrice Krauss and her father were living. Then of course her father left to go to Haiku (Maui), Homesteading pineapples, I think.

MY That was general homesteading. Kind of sharing his knowledge with the other homesteaders who didn't have as much background.

RH Then when they came back from Haiku, they bought the Parker place, wasn't it?

MY They had had that place I think even before they went. Beatrice was in my class in the second grade in 1911, and they went to Maui after that. She dropped out of my class and went to Maui. Back now to the golf club? We had a note from one of the Cooper daughters who lived in the big stone house where the Fraziers lived later. She said that the first tee was right outside their patio. It was land that the Coopers had acquired, but as long as the golf people wanted to maintain it, why, they would let them have it. The golf club, as far as the record goes, seems to have lived only from 1904 to 1907.

RH Well, in 1906(??), I belonged to the Dahu Country Club. It was an outgrowth of the Manoa Country Club. The tee that you refer to, I'm not sure whether that was the first tee. My father used to go to Kona every once in a while, and when he went to Kona, I think it was about 1905, he brought back a Kona kekaki (donkey), the little "Kona nightingale". I was very close friends with Hermann Alexander, who lived across the valley, "Blondie", we called him, DeWitt and William, and then later on Mary, were his

brothers and sister.

MY He lived right near where Bea lives, around the corner of what was then Jones Street, but what is now Alaula Way and Parker Place.

RH That's right. They were there, and I lived over here on the other side on the Castle property, and so my father brought me this little kekaki. I was pretty small and I couldn't climb on this donkey, so I had to lead him up alongside the stonewall or something or a fence, put one foot over and then push myself on to get on him. We had a long rope which we used to tie around the neck. I used to ride him across to the Alexanders', tie him up to a guava bush, and then when it was time to come home at noon time, I used to ride him back, and when I was going by this tee that you refer to, this donkey decided he didn't want to go up that hill, so he turned around and started the other way down. I slid off and started paying out the line until I got to the end and then I held on to it because I didn't want to lose that donkey. So the donkey started to drag me down the hill behind him. Two men on the tee realized that I was in pilikia, so they came over and rescued me. One of them took me by the hand and took me up to the little pathway that used to go up to our home there, and the other one got on the donkey. I don't know how he made him go, but, anyway, he made him and dumped him into our pasture. That was quite a story!

MY Roger Williams now lives over in Kona, J. N. S. William's son, Roger. He had a brother who is married to Martha Tulloch, "Pat". Roger lives in Kona. He says he did understand from his father that the first tee was where the J. N. S. William's big



house was, between East Manoa and Manoa Road before you get to Kuahine Drive. The Williams had a big two-story English type house, and Roger says his father told him that was the first tee for the golf course--which would have been below the Coopers'.

RH It was. The Coopers were up on top of the hill, and this was makai.

MY And the Williams' house was where Roger said he thought the first tee was. So the golf course must have extended. One description from the Coopers' daughter was that it went clear down the Cooper road, down to Oahu Avenue. They owned property even on the other side of the road.

RH Yes. As I recall, the golf course went down and then it turned to the left; the hill leveled off; and then I think it went across Oahu Avenue, and then I think it came back down to Lower Manoa Road.

MR Sounds enormous. Was it a large golf course?

RH Oh, yes. It was pretty good-sized.

MR My brother said it was nine holes. He used to caddy. You weren't quite old enough to caddy, but Bill Alexander said he caddied, he and DeWitt.

RH Well, he and DeWitt caddied, but somebody claimed that I caddied, too, but I never did it.

CB What kinds of games did you play between, say, four and seven, around there?

RH I used to go over and see "Blondie" Alexander over on Jones and Parker Street, but we just played around. They had a horse--they had a pony. We used to ride that pony around. I don't remember there being any sports. I was too young to be in

any serious athletics at that time.

MY It was after that you went to Dahu Avenue, the Liloa Rise property, after you came back.

RH That's it, yes. Well, the Alexanders every summer used to go down to Waikiki to the Damons' place. For three months, June, July and August, the Alexanders used to go down to the Damons' place, which was just Diamond Head of the present Fort DeRussy, and they stayed there for three months, and Mrs. Alexander, bless her heart, used to invite me down there frequently to swim and play with my pal Hermann.

MY And that was along where the Lewers, where the Halekulani is, and the Wilders, Kinau and...

RH Well, the Wilders, as I recall, lived on that; they had a breakwater there.

PR Down where the YWCA beach was.

RH Yes, that's right, because there was a right-of-way that went down there. I think DeRussy ended here and then I think the McCandlesses, if I'm not mistaken, had a place, and then the Damon place, and then someone had a cottage of some kind, and I remember Dr. Wall had two very, very fine canoes there. He had a track with a little cart. They used to put these canoes in the cart on this little track and haul them up the beach; and put canvass over the top of the canoes.

MY Which of the two Dr. Wall's? There was Ormond Wall and what was his brother's name? There were two dentists. Arthur Wall ran the jewelry store, and there were two brothers who were dentists. One was Ormond.

RH Well, anyway, these canoes were owned by a Dr. Wall who was a

dentist. The Huinalo Club was formed. The Huinalo Club later got Dr. Wall to let them take care of his canoes and they moved them around up to the Moana Hotel.

MY The Moana Hotel, actually Huinalo Swimming and Canoe Club's, clubhouse actually was underneath the Moana Hotel's dining room. The Moana Hotel stuck out on big pillars right over the water, and the Huinalo boys had all their canoes underneath it.

PR They were running competition with the Outrigger at that stage?

MY Well, at that time they were competing with the Myrtle and Healani Boat Clubs, which actually had clubhouses down in the harbor, about where Pier 4 or 5 are now, where the Coast Guard is.

RH Yes, right around there where Healani had a clubhouse, and then the Myrtles were further out, way out where the entrance channel came in. The Myrtles were right out on the edge of it.

MY And that's where Duke Kahanamoku did his first swimming.

RH I can remember Duke swimming. Well, he went to the Olympic games. They used to have these swimming meets between Piers 6 and 7 and put bleachers on the piers. People would go down and sit and watch the swimming matches. At one time, Duke Kahanamoku won the 50 and the 100 and the 220; and I think he broke the world's record on the 50 and the 100. This was after he went to the Olympics.

PR I was intrigued with the reference the other day, was it "Buster" (Clarence) Crabbe's daughter or granddaughter who said that she could remember his talking about diving for money in Honolulu Harbor. That would be why, I guess. I kept wondering why he would be down there, but if they all did their swimming

down in the harbor and were there when the boats came in, so then he would dive for the money.

RH Well, also, the Kakaako boys used to come down. They were usually the ones who were diving for money. Most of the Kakaako boys were diving for nickels, dimes, quarters, and things that the tourists threw over the side.

MY Recently, at the Outrigger Club, for the Historical Committee, Sargent Kahanamoku has reviewed Duke's life for us. He just finished that, and then Mariechen (Wehselan Jackson) was our guest, and Helen (Moses) Cassidy talked about swimming down there. Lilly Bowmer McKenzie talked about swimming meets and then the difference when the "Natatorium" opened in 1927, and they got to swimming within regular lanes and that sort of thing--the difference in their training.

But to go back to Manoa, when you walked to school, did you go along Liloa Rise, then over McKinley Street and climb over the stile in the cow pastures to get to school, or did you go along Atherton Road?

RH No, I went Liloa Rise to Kamehameha, down Kamehameha, and then there was another road that went down, McKinley. And then there was a path that ran down behind Rocky Hill, to a gate, and we used to climb over it and then down to the school, past the cows in the pasture.

MY Punahou still had their own cows in the pasture. Your father kept on working at the experiment station. They planted trees up in the valley up toward Tantalus to the "Half Way House". They had a watershed--that was their watershed. There was a corrugated iron platform.

RH A great big one.

MY It caught water so that if there was a drought on Tantalus, which isn't very often, there was storage. They brought in a lot of trees that were not native, that are in the valley still.

RH I know this was up near the so-called "Half Way" House, just the other side of the road from the Half Way House, and there was a old fellow by the name of Edwards. Mr. Edwards lived there. I remember my father had coffee and bananas and papayas. He had a lot of stuff. I guess he was trying to find out how well these these plants would do in that altitude without rain. But to get back to your watershed water, they had this big watershed, and a 60,000 gallon tank that this used to drain into; and a pipe that ran down the hillside to just about where our houses were on the Tantalus Road. One tank there, and another one way down, what they called Field B, I remember it, way down in the lower part; and the water would drain out of the upper one into the middle one, and then from the middle one to the lower one.

MY That valley opens up down into Pauoa Road.

RH No, it goes down by Roosevelt.

MY On the Diamond Head side of Papakolea.

RH Right. Well, these houses were...Beatrice and the Smiths and our family lived there, where it's now Papakolea.

MY There's a street in Papakolea called Krauss Street!

FR Where were the buildings where you lived? Were they in that area, too?

RH Yes, they were houses built by the government for men who headed up departments in the experiment station. Mr. Jared Smith was the director of the Experiment Station, my father was the

agronomist, I'm not sure what Mr. Krauss was.

MY He'd come out to teach at Kamehameha School. His original job job was at Kamehameha. Beatrice was born at Kamehameha.

RH That's out in Kalihi.

MY Kalihi where Bishop Museum is now, and it wasn't too long after that they went to Maui homesteading. They bought this place in Manoa early. They probably rented it while they were on Maui, as far as I can remember Beatrice telling me about it. Also, across from where Roosevelt is now was the Lunalilo Home for the aged Hawaiians, the one that's now moved way out to Hawaii Kai. But that was there and it was run by Raymond Smith's grandparents. (They were named Smith.) The son worked for Inter-Island for a long time, but it was all that area which really...It isn't Manoa history, but Makiki history, but closely related, and Raymond tells me that some of those lots that his family lived on at the intersection of Makiki Heights Drive and Tantalus Drive, the old Tantalus Road--theirs were on the downside of that corner--and he says that's homestead land. I've been interested from the point of view of Makiki, how much of the Makiki Heights property was homestead, with all the properties that the Cookes and the Derbys and the rest of them who lived down there, and Mrs. Spalding--was that originally homestead or not? I've never gotten around to looking it up, but yours was federal?

RH Ours was a federal experiment station. My father left the federal experiment station and went to the Philippines to teach agronomy in what they called a College of the Philippines, an agricultural college, which was at Los Banos in the

Philippines. He went out there in 1920, I think it was, while I was at the Naval Academy, and he was there from 1920 to about 1927. My mother got dysentery out there, and doctors thought that she should come back to the Mainland and get treated, which she did. Then, eventually, he got offered this position as a Director of what they called the plant introduction guards?? in Panama. Panama was a pretty healthy place in those days, and so he accepted that, went down there with my mother.

MY You got out of the Naval Academy in '23.

RH '23. I enlisted in the Navy here in Pearl Harbor in World War I for the duration of the war and got transferred immediately to a ship which was coming through, a Dutch ship, which the Navy had taken over in Manila, and she was coaling in the old coal docks in Pearl Harbor. I got transferred immediately to her. It was June 11, 1918, Kamehameha Day. I spent about eight or nine months on this ship, and then I applied for the Naval Academy, for Congress had changed the age and service requirements for appointment from the enlisted service to the Academy. You remember Elizabeth Hobdy?

MY Yes.

RH I had corresponded with her at Bryn Mawr when I was on this ship. I wrote and told her that I would like to see her if I had any leave at Christmas time when I got back from the \_\_\_\_\_. She wrote me a letter and said that she was going to Washington to be with her aunt, that her aunt had invited me to come to Washington to spend my time with them. So I went up to Washington. They didn't have room for me in their apartment, but they had another some distance away. On my way

back to my little apartment, I ran across this old magazine called the Fleet Review. Here was this notice about Congress changing the age in service requirements! I went down to the Navy Department the next day to see if I was eligible because I was in only for the duration of the war. This Lieutenant Commander said, "Sure, all you have to do is apply through your own commanding officer, and if he gives you a fair breeze, why, then we'll send you to the Naval Preparatory Academy School (in those days) down in Hampton Roads, and while you're there, you could take your examination", which I did. I just squeaked through.

MY And then your class had a midshipmen cruise out here!

RH That's right.

MY You know why I remember it. Catharine Benner is my best friend. Catharine met a midshipman on the same cruise, Allan Robinson, when they had a dance at the Oahu Country Club. Two years later, and she'd never seen him in between times--just that one week that she saw him--they got married. I went to the dance. It was a great dance at the Country Club.

RH Well, I can remember Allan Robinson. I can remember him very well, and I remember his marrying Catharine, and I've seen Catharine two or three times along the way.

MY She was here for Christmas last year.

RH She was? I'm sorry I missed her.

MY You were always her hero.

RH A hero?

MY Yes, when we were four years behind you in Punahou, all you tall boys, you and "Blondie" Alexander, and Fred Peterson were our heroes. Fred Peterson was the one who took me off the waterfall



up here in Manoa the night I spent on top of the cliff next to the waterfall. So he became my hero later, too. I can remember your class coming for the midshipmen cruise, and I think about that very often. Were you stationed here more than once, or after you got out?

RH Our ship on the cruise stayed here in Honolulu, then they went to Seattle, then to San Francisco. But while the ships were making a dogleg, they made me stay here along with Holbrook Goodale and Marion Lord and Jack Cooper--we all stayed here.

MY I think it was the Coopers that gave the dance at the Country Club.

RH The Coopers did?

MY And they gave a party, I remember.

RH Well, Jack had a hard time. I had a hard time. You know, Jack, when he was in the Naval Academy, he lost his steam. He used to come over and see me once in a while, and I used to talk to him, literally like a Dutch uncle, trying to get him to stay in, and finally, I think Jack resigned, if I'm not mistaken.

MY I think he had some service during World War II.

RH He could have been. Well, I've been talking an awful lot here.

?? Well, it's old Honolulu that we need to know about, as well as just Manoa.

MY Did your family keep the property on Liloa or did they sell it when they went to the Philippines?

RH No, I think they sold it. I know he bought another piece of property out in the Philippines. During World War II, when I happened to be in Manila, I borrowed a jeep and finally went out to this little township and saw the taxman there to see if I owed any tax on it. He said, "While the Japanese had possession

of this island, we didn't charge any taxes, but now that we have the island back," he says, "you do owe taxes." So I paid him cash on the barrel, and later on after I got back to duty in Norfolk, Virginia, I think, I wrote Alfred Cooper a letter and said I got an offer from this Filipino realtor, and I didn't know whether it's good or bad. I said, "Could you find out for me?" He wrote me about two or three months later, said it was a legitimate offer and it was worth it. I wrote back to this Filipino, and told him that I'd accept. Later on I got a check for about \$6,000.

MY When you lived there on Oahu Avenue, you were practically across the street from 2365.

CB This was a house built by Grace Cooke who lived next door to Joseph Pratt Cooke, her father, and at present, it's the fourth house makai of Armstrong Street.

MY And you lived on the Ewa side.

RH We lived on the Ewa side, and as I recall it, there were two Cooke ladies who lived in the house there, and their doorbell wasn't working, and they asked me to come over and see if I could fix it. I went over and fixed it, yes.

CB It still doesn't work. You'd better come back.

RH It needed a new battery. That was the trouble.

CB But you had to crawl under the house for it!

MY Later the Tarletons built a house next door, Colby and Erma Tarleton's family. They built the house next door that later was bought by the Percy Morses, John Morse's parents, and then it became Dr. David Crawford's home. When he was president of the University. The one beyond that with the steep roof was the one that the Montague Cookes had lived in before they built

their big house up on Manoa Road.

RH Well, the Montague Cookes left this house that you're talking about.

MY Carolene and Charley were born when their parents lived on Oahu Avenue..

RH Yes, I think that's right.

MY About 1910, they built this big one up here.

RH That's about right. I remember very distinctly that when the Cookes left, a fellow by the name of Colonel (Frederick) Funston who was a...

MY General Funston.

RH Well, he later became General Funston.

MY With a son named Frederick. He was in my class.

RH Oh, he was, eh. Well, I remember Funston used to have a buckboard come up and pick him up in the morning, and he had a driver with these two little mules and they used to drive him, I guess, out to Ft. Shafter.

MY He was the person who was credited with cleaning up San Francisco after the earthquake. He has been credited historically for doing a great deal of that and then was stationed out here afterwards.

RH Well, he became quite famous down on the Mexican border. He was chasing Pancho Villa, the bandit. Then I think later, Funston was one of the two who were considered for the lead in Europe, Eisenhower and Funston, I think, if I'm not mistaken. I may be wrong about this, but somehow or other Eisenhower was selected, and Funston, I guess, continued down on the border.

MY I don't remember who lived there in between, but Ralph Woolleys

bought the house later. They lived there in the '30s, but I don't know who bought the house in between, who lived there between the Funstons and the...they were there around 1910, '11, '12, something like that. No, they were there up through 1913, 1914. As little girls, we used to give charity fairs, and we had one over at Drews', the John Drew's place over...one or two of them over on Kamehameha Avenue and McKinley Street, and the last big one was over at the Tarletons' front yard, and Frederick Funston, (Jr.) and Colby Tarleton, and some of the boys helped us. It wasn't just the girls, and we gave our money to charity.

RH Speaking of Colby: Tarleton, my wife, and I were on our way out to Honolulu, and were staying in San Francisco at the Marine Memorial Hotel which was just a couple blocks up from the Mark. We decided, well, let's go to the top of the Mark and take a look at the view and have a drink, and so we did. And who should come over and speak to me but Colby Tarleton. He says, "You don't know who I am, do you?", and I looked at him and then, it was Colby Tarleton all right, and I said, "Sure I do. Your name is Colby."

MY Colby has died but his sister Erma Crane comes down every year. It's interesting that this kind of friendship that developed in Manoa is something that kids don't get these days because the children's parents don't know each other, but our parents all rode down on the streetcar together. It was a great outing. They all went downtown in the morning, and they all came back in the afternoon on the streetcar. So we had Fourth of July picnics, and a lot of us went to Central Union. Some people went to St. Andrews, and there were a few families like the

Mooneys who were Catholics and the Wirtzes were Catholics, and Charley Rose's family. Paul Wirtz went to Annapolis, but the parents all...there were Central Union picnics out at Moanalua Gardens on Fourth of July, that sort of thing. This is what kids today don't have is that their parents <sup>w</sup>are friends. They may have friends, but their mothers and fathers don't know the other parents. It isn't the same kind of closeness that you get, that was something that Manoa Valley gave you in those days. I don't think they know who the parents are at all. My children did if you were a den mother, as some of us took our turn, that sort of thing. I don't think they have anywhere near the association from living in the valley, even the people who live in the valley now. In the University group, some of them had children, some of them didn't. The Kellers didn't have any children, the A. L. Andrews didn't have any children, but Dr. Dean's children were there and the Crawford children grew up and that sort of thing. They had the University circles of people, but as you say, you knew "Mouse" Smith and Beatrice because your fathers were agricultural research associates, so that does govern the development to a certain extent. It's great to have seen it grow.

PR We were just fortunate.

MY We were very fortunate.

PR I wanted to ask, that section that you were talking about, over there near Roosevelt School, either during the war or just after the war, there were houses over there that were built where University professors lived before they moved into or built the housing on campus. Do you know when that was built?

RH No, I was away then.

PR It was where Lincoln School is now.

- MY Where the present Lincoln School is now, it seems to me it's across from Papakolea.
- PR That was the Federal Experiment Station, that whole triangle. Did they have lots of buildings for people to live in?
- MY The Federal Experiment station changed its headquarters. It became...now wait a minute, where did they move their offices?
- RH No, the Federal Experiment Station, as I understand it was folded up and then became part of the University.
- CB It was Agricultural and Mechanical College when it first started, and they moved the experiment station up adjacent to ~~adjacent to~~ the University campus.
- MY About 1910 maybe. Well, University started down below by the old Lincoln School, about 1907 originally, but then they moved up...they started to build on the Campus. Beatrice said that the farm and the stuff that her father used in agriculture was part of the first buildings they built at the University. That was his part of it. But it must have been about 1910 or so because they were living in Manoa when I knew Bea in second grade at Punahou in 1911. They were living at Parker Place in Manoa.
- RH Punchbowl land was probably leased by the government because it was never used for anything like that again.
- PR I just know that when my Uncle Charlie Poole came, he was up there until they had housing for them on campus.
- MY Probably where the Higgins and the McC\_\_\_\_\_ lived previously.
- RH When we were building our house on Oahu Avenue, the Alexanders were down at the Damon's place in Waikiki, and we house sat. My

father and mother and I house sat for the Alexanders up in Manoa, and we also had at that time my aunt Minnie Shipman, who was my mother's sister, who was...

MY Taught Art at the University?

RH She taught, originally, she was the original art instructor, I guess it was, at the University, and that was when she started with the University when it was way down at the old Lincoln School in the backyard of that.

MY That was the old site of McKinley High School. The old Lincoln School was the original Honolulu High School and that became McKinley High School, and the space in back of it, which still has wooden buildings, that's where the university started.

RH Well, that's where my Aunt Minnie first taught, and then of course when they built Hawaii Hall, she moved up. I think her studio was up on the second floor. Also...

MY I didn't know she was your aunt, but I've always remembered her name.

RH That's right, Minnie Shipman, and then while we were house sitting for the Alexanders, my Aunt Minnie also lived with us. She designed the first emblem or the first logo for the University. From the dining room, the Alexanders had a pillar in the middle and two arches like this, so my Aunt used this scene here as the basis for the logo that she designed for the University. She had a little canoe on one side and a steamship on the other side or something like that. That was the College of Hawaii, the old College of Hawaii.

MY Well, and then Bob Griffing, head of the Academy of Arts, when he died, left the Pacific Botanical Gardens, what was originally

my grandfather's property up Tantalus. He left them 8 1/2 acres and two big houses that Mrs. Deering had built in the '20s when she bought the land from my aunts and uncles. Grandfather paid \$285 for 21 1/2 acres in 1891. It was the Schmidt estate that Bob Griffing left the Pacific Botanical Gardens. They sold it. They had too high a price on it. They priced it at \$1,700,000 and then they took \$700,000. They never should have let it go for less than a \$1,000,000. Now it's for sale again for \$1,300,000.

RH Catharine Benner fell in a fish pond and I fished her out.

MY And that's why you are her hero. I told you earlier today. You were her hero.

RH Well, I tell you, I reached over the stone and finally got my fingers on the tail end of her little dress and pulled her out and pulled her over and got her out of the pond. My mother arrived about that time and dumped her upside down to get the water out of her lungs, and so some years later, Catharine's mother and father sent me a little silver locket with a baby picture of her with a little curl of hair. I don't know where it is now.

MY But she still refers to you as her hero.

RH This was down at the aquarium in Waikiki.

MY The Castles...the aquarium is part of the Castle property, and the Castles owned Rapid Transit stock, and it was the Rapid Transit which sponsored the aquarium before the University got it. They built the aquarium to attract people to ride on the Waikiki streetcar.

CB I thought they sort of went together, one built up the other. The same thing with their house up here. It attracted people



and then they brought the streetcar.

MY After the streetcar came, then, it was too expensive for the Coopers to have all that property in a golf course, so they subdivided it and pushed the golf off to Nuuanu, and for years, when people my father's age died, and their estates were printed in the paper, there would be listed one share of "Oahu Country Club". John Drew's estate was that way. My father's estate also. They probably paid \$100. But the theory was that if the Oahu Country Club ever closed like the Manoa one did, then they would get a share of the Oahu Country Club land, but Ernie Kai tells me that was all washed out later on, so the Country Club was saved.

RH Well, I belong to the Oahu Country Club, and I've been a member off and on for some years, and so when they built the new club house up there, they had to raise some money. So I put in \$3,000; I got a certificate showing that I have what you call a transferable membership. When I die, one of my sons can pick it up if he wants to, provided he meets all the other conditions.

MY They can pick it up without all the initiation fees, which run high.

RH That's right. I see Ernie Kai up there quite frequently.

CB Were you a golfer? Was that your activity at the country club?

RH Well, I still swing at it. I'm not too hot, but I still play.

I played yesterday and was lucky enough to win \$4.

#### ARRIVAL OF EVELYN TRAPIDO

ET Miriam, what are you doing these days?

MR Baby-sitting great grandchildren. Ronald, one of your sons is here. Where's the other one?

RH The other one is in Bakersville, California. He went to the Naval Academy for a year, but he has always been interested in art, so he decided towards the end of the year that he didn't want to be a naval officer; he wanted to be an artist. He asked me if he could resign. My wife and I went up to spend a weekend with him and see if he really wanted to. He said yes. We wrote a letter to the superintendent and said that we agreed to his resignation. Then he went to the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence and studied there for four years in Art. Then he took a year in post-graduate work in sculpturing, and then to California. When he got there, he wanted to teach. He found that he didn't have a teaching credential, so he had to go to San Francisco University or something like that, for two more years to get his credentials to teach. He finally got it. He's now a teacher at Bakersville, California. One of the reasons the young people don't want to teach is because their salaries are supposed to be pretty low, aren't they? Teaching salaries?

MY Starting salaries are \$1800 at the most, and in most business math and science fields, they can start about \$2100 or more.

RH I remember all the streetcars had a little board across the front part and the back part advertising the aquarium. I forgot what the little board said, but they were really pushing the visit to the aquarium. We could get a strip of school tickets, I think it cost 25 cents, but there were ten on it. We could get on the Funahou car and go downtown to the corner of King and Fort Streets, and there was a Chamber's Drug Store.

MY Mr. Bierbach ran it. Gretchen Bierbach's father ran it.

RH That's right, and they had a soda fountain, and "Mouse" and I

could go in and get an ice-cream soda. We got a transfer from the Punahou car to the Waikiki car so we could go in and get an ice-cream soda, and then rush out and get the Waikiki car and go out to the Outrigger Club for two and a half cents.

MY "Mouse" was Jared's son.

RH Yes.

MY And that trolley going down the hill from Kamehameha Avenue and Manoa Road---Tom Singlehurst and Jack Singlehurst and Dick Gartley used to grease the tracks on Halloween. Every time Halloween comes around, I think of what those boys did. They greased the tracks, and they took all the porch furniture. If you had rattan chairs out on the porch or something like that, they hung those up on the telephone pole. You'd find your lounge chair up one pole here, and something else up there.

CB Was there any moving of outhouses to new locations?

MY We were beyond the days of outhouses. We came with plumbing. Outhouses were still up Tantalus in my first trips to Tantalus, at my Grandpa's house about 1908, there were still outhouses. He had the first house at Tantalus built 1891, and that had outhouses, but Dad built a house in 1911 which had real plumbing. There was no electricity, no telephone, so that your tank had to be on a higher elevation, water came off the eaves behind the house so that our plumbing was in the basement. Our shower and toilet were in the basement, but they were real. The only people who had a telephone up Tantalus were the Waterhouses. They had had an illness and were not able to get a doctor in time and lost a boy about my age, as a child, and they put a telephone on the outside of the house, on the lanai.

Anybody could use it. It was open to the public. They paid for the line that went all the way up. Actually, it went up the Manoa side here, and I can remember walking over there and telephoning my father to bring back a loaf of bread or something. The telephone was free. Anybody on Tantalus could use it.

MR I remember I always used the telephone outside our poi factory, and that at one time it was the last telephone on this side of the valley. I think it was built in 1909. I remember our telephone number--3433. Funny how something like that sticks in your mind. No useful purpose at all. You wonder why you remember some of these things. You know they always hung the telephone book way up and to get to it, I would have to climb on one of the poi machines that were outside, and then get to the telephone. Everything was put for high people, not for shrimps like us, so we had to climb to get to it. You have to remember. You can't look it up easily.

CB The Hamilton Library has microfiche of all the phone books. All the books are there. I looked up some of my old numbers.

MY How far back did the first telephones come in?

CB The Palace had one in 1881.

MY The first one was on Maui--Dickey family. \_\_\_\_\_  
his father had the first telephone number??

MR Funny about remembering numbers like that, too. I can remember our phone as a child was 97262.

CB Do you remember having a telephone when you lived in Manoa?

RH Yes, I remember...I told you that my father, after the San Francisco earthquake, my father called my mother to tell her about the earthquake, and suggesting that she delay her

departure from Honolulu one week so that we could go later. I remember going in the Golden Gate, and all we could see was chimneys standing up there.

MY The thing we didn't have, of course, in the early days was electric refrigerators. We had the ice. We had the alley. The alley went through. For instance, in the middle of the block there was an alley so that the ice man came to the back door, and your servants' quarters were a separate building with access to the alley.

CB Do you know where the ice came from?

RH Yes. It came from Hawaiian Electric down at the harbor where the power plant was. Barnhart had a ice plant, too, I think.

CB Well, the sake factory in Pauoa, shifted to ice when prohibition came in, and continued with ice until prohibition went out and reverted to sake, where it still is.

THE END.