Chapter II

"Ideal Culture Combined with Efficiency"
1918-1941

by Victor Kobayashi

From College of Hawaii to University of Hawaii

World War I stimulated the Territory’s major crop industry, sugar, which commanded high prices. The College had emphasized the study of sugar since 1914, when it set up a four-year course in sugar technology. University historian, David Kittelson, in his 1966 master’s thesis on the history of the College of Hawaii, points out that as the College shifted its emphasis on the study and development of diversified agriculture to that of sugar, “its fortunes with respect to legislative appropriations improved.” In the brief period from 1919 to 1921, the Territorial appropriations for the College totaled $281,500, whereas, from 1907 to 1917, it had received less, only $279,000, over a ten-year period.

A few days before Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, a thirty-five-year-old Hawaii born Chinese-American who worked as a cashier for the Bank of Hawaii, conceived of a plan to request the Territorial legislature to elevate the College of Hawaii into a full-fledged University. The College, he wrote later in a book which he published in Shanghai in 1933, with studies only in agriculture and engineering, “... had a very limited curriculum, and many young men and women whose ambitions were to become medical doctors, lawyers, and teachers, or to follow other professions, could not secure here the training they wished. ...” Himself a father of 11 children, he believed that it was not necessary for Hawaii students to go to mainland colleges and universities in order to pursue studies other than what the limited College of Hawaii offered. He consulted with Wallace R. Farrington, then the Chairman of the Regents, and
President Arthur Dean, who helped Yap draft a petition for the legislature. The Board of Regents itself on Jan. 7, 1919, cautiously took the position that it was not ready to press such a plan, but if the people of the Territory desired a university, it would support Yap’s proposal. Yap secured 438 signatures including those of prominent local leaders, such as Wallace Rider Farrington, J. S. B. Pratt, Gerrit Wilder, Charles Hemenway, W. F. Frear, Charles H. Atherton, Harold Dillingham, and Charles H. Baldwin. There were also signatures of faculty, as well as other professionals, and what Yap called “the common people.” Yap’s list of signatures (printed in his book) included also the name of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the controversial president of the Republic of Korea after World War II. However, Yap had difficulty in obtaining signatures from some of his friends. The editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Edwin P. Irwin, wrote an editorial on Feb. 26, 1919, arguing that the time was not yet right for the community to support a University although the time would eventually come. There was need, he argued, for funds to be put, instead, into the expansion of vocational education in the public schools. “Isn’t it better to educate all the youths of the Territory along practical lines rather than a very small number in calculus, Ovid, and other branches of ‘higher education’?”

Regent Arthur G. Smith helped draft the legislative act and with strong backing from Senator John Wise, House Chairman of the Finance Committee A. Lewis Jr., and Senator Charles E. King, who introduced the bill, the legislature established the University of Hawaii, effective July 1, 1920, giving the College over a year to begin plans for the transformation. In 1933, Yap saw the potential of the campus when he envisioned the University as also educating students for countries in the Pacific rim:

It is the writer’s sincere belief that our local University will be of great assistance in solving the problems and destinies of the people in this Community, and it will draw people from all countries bordering this great Pacific Ocean to the Paradise of the Pacific to enjoy the cheerful academic environment and healthy atmosphere. It is my hope for the future that our University will be the means of establishing a better understanding between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident and thus be a real factor in bringing about international good-will and the establishment of permanent world peace, and that our young people of Oriental parentage will carry back to the lands of their ancestors the ideals and practical knowledge that will aid those countries in their struggle for development to a state of ideal culture combined with efficiency.

Yap’s family history fits the American myth of immigrants who not only were Americanized, but also, from very modest beginnings, struggled to become respectable members of the community. Born in Honolulu of parents from China, Yap attended the Fort Street Mission School (which eventually developed into McKinley High School—Hawaii’s first public high school). Yap went to work at age 13 as an apprentice in a tailor shop. When he became a tailor, he also worked as a clerk and interpreter in the C. L. Carter Law office. After serving as a clerk in the postal service of the Republic of Hawaii, he joined the Bank of Hawaii in 1899, becoming assistant cashier in 1923. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen visited Honolulu in 1895, Yap and other young Chinese formed a secret group dedicated to aid the revolution in China, and practiced military drill at the home of Frank W. Damon. (Some of his colleagues actually went to China to serve in the revolution). His eight male children were given English names alphabetically, starting with “A” for the oldest, and ending with “H” for the youngest. The eldest, Alfred, was one of the earliest Chinese-Americans to serve in the military, and went to the frontlines of France in World War I, returning to become an insurance man. One of his three daughters, the late Ruth L. T. Yap, became an instructor of mathematics at the University, which he had helped to establish.

Yap’s name was never considered for a University building, but on October 23, 1982, during the University’s 75th Anniversary a room in the Hamilton Library entry lobby was named the “William Kwai Fong Yap Memorial Room.”
The Depression and Campus Buildings

Only two years after David L. Crawford had succeeded Arthur Dean as University President, the stock market took a spectacular dive on "Black Thursday," October 23, 1929, and the Great Depression cast its gloom. By Fall 1931, its effects became serious in Hawaii. Hawaiian pineapple, which heretofore had been prospering with annual increases in sales at good prices, suddenly was in peril. Dean, now director of the Experiment Station of the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association (located in what is now Krauss Hall), reported in *Thrum's Annual* of 1938 that prices were dropping drastically in 1930–31 so that they were below the expenses. Production in 1932 was cut below fifty percent of the previous years with still a surplus of the past season’s canned pineapple standing unsold in the warehouses. Cane fields were left idle, with a reduction in sugar shipments to the mainland. In 1932–33, Board of Regents chairman, Charles Hemenway, reported that the Territorial contribution to the budget was cut about 45 percent. Faculty salaries were reduced by at least ten percent and professors were required to work for eleven months, instead of nine, at the same salary. Tuition was increased from $30 to $100 a year; enrollments dropped about 5 percent, and some faculty members were released.

But campus facilities continued to expand during the depression. The University’s first auditorium that was suitable for theatre opened in 1930, when Farrington Hall was completed. In the same year, the Normal School building (today, Wist Hall), on the western side of University Avenue, was built by the Territorial Department of Public Instruction, and in the following year, 1931, it and its land became part of the University campus when the Normal School merged with the University’s School of Education, forming Teachers College (today, the College of Education). The incorporation of the Normal School brought the University’s undergraduate enrollment up to a record high of 1,353 in 1931–32, but the enrollment dipped to 1,161 the following year, and dropped further, to 1,089, in 1933–34. Teachers’ jobs were scarce during the depression and contributed to the enrollment decline.

Architect Ralph Fishbourne was busy with campus work during the depression. Born in 1883 in Vallejo, California, Fishbourne had studied architecture in Paris in 1910–12, coming to Hawaii in 1917, after designing buildings in New York and San Francisco. He assisted in the design of the McKinley High School buildings, the former New Princess Theatre in downtown Honolulu, as well as the old St. Francis Hospital building and the 1924 annex of the Moana Hotel. Fishbourne not only designed Farrington Hall but also drew plans for the original Fruit Fly Laboratory building (completed in 1931) which the Federal Government rented from the University in order to study the control of these destructive insects, so feared by farmers from California to Florida.

Fishbourne also designed two distinctive campus landmarks during the depression: Founders’ Gate, completed in 1933, and the Andrews Outdoor Theatre, completed in 1935. Franklin D. Roosevelt’s "New Deal" depression project funds made the Outdoor Theatre possible, along with another Fishbourne building, the old Gilmore Hall (completed in 1935, expanded in 1938–40, and demolished in 1973), and Miller Hall (completed in 1939).

In 1936, a new wing was added to the Library (today, George Hall), and in 1938, the Social Science Building (today, Crawford Hall) in the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle was completed. The first Union Building (Hemenway Hall) was also completed in 1938 and opened in 1939, financed by contributions from the University community, including students, Regents, alumni, and faculty. According to some old-time faculty reports, professors were pressured by the administration to make contributions at a time when their salaries were extremely meager.

The increase in buildings occurred also despite the controversial "Prosser Report" of 1931. In 1930, Governor Lawrence M. Judd appointed a committee to survey the relationship between industry and education in Hawaii. Influenced heavily by Dr. Charles
A. Prosser, who was employed by local industry to assist in the survey, one of the recommendations of the Report, completed in 1931, was to limit for five years the University’s bachelor’s degree enrollment to the current figures and to keep the construction of new University buildings to a minimum. The report was heavily criticized by liberal elements since it recommended a cut-back in the expansion of college preparatory secondary education and university opportunities for local youth, while strongly emphasizing agriculture and vocational education programs, on the assumption that most local youth would find work in blue-collar positions. The “Prosser Report” had also recommended absorbing the Territorial Normal School into the University. Benjamin O. Wist, the first Dean of the resulting Teachers College of the University, criticized the report as “sacrificing objectives of good American citizenship to educational practices which are questionable even as means of meeting the objectives sought.” The public high schools and the University were increasingly accommodating children of the Asian immigrants, and the “Prosser Report” was recommending the setting of limits to this trend, a trend that had been validated in William Kwai Fong Yap’s successful move to expand the College of Hawaii into a full-fledged university.

A new event that stirred racial tensions and threatened to destroy Hawaii’s reputation as a haven for interracial relationships was the Massey Rape Case of 1931-32. It became a topic of a Regents’ meeting when they received a request for permission to inspect Thalia Massey’s files. Mrs. Massey had been a student at the University for a time, and had consulted a psychologist on campus. The Regents refused the request, but later had to acquiesce upon being subpoenaed.

The absorption of the Territorial Normal School into the University produced several important side-effects on campus development, besides incorporating more acreage and the Wist Hall building. Construction of the Founders’ Gate and Varney Circle was closely related to the Normal School (see essays on the two structures). Another outcome was that a sum of $28,600 was realized from the sale of property located near Punchbowl that had been used for the Normal School’s dormitory for women, and in 1937-38, the legislature authorized that it to be used for a new women’s dormitory on the Manoa Campus. In 1940, the second women’s dormitory, the original Hale Laulima, was built, located on Dole Street, across from Castle Memorial Hall (completed in 1941) on the Teachers College part of the campus.

Despite the “Prosser Report,” in 1934-35, the enrollment began an upward climb that did not decline until Pearl Harbor in 1941. The local high schools were producing more graduates, and the depression was abating. In his 1937-38 report, President Crawford gave the top priority to new chemistry facilities; Gartley Hall was no longer adequate with its laboratories overcrowded with students. His second priority was for a “sizable auditorium.” “Farrington Hall is very inadequate and becomes relatively more so as each year brings successively larger enrollments of students.” He suggested the need for an auditorium that would hold 3,000 in contrast to Farrington Hall, which could accommodate only 500 persons. He discussed the possibility of roofing Andrews Outdoor Theatre, but admitted that its attractiveness would be destroyed. There was also a need for a new dormitory for women. Clearly, the University was growing, and facilities only recently built, such as Farrington Hall (in 1934), were already inadequate by 1938.

Waikiki Aquarium (Acquired 1919)
by Leslie Matsuura

The Waikiki Aquarium’s history predates that of the University. The original Aquarium opened to the public on March 19, 1904, as a private project under James B. Castle, Charles M. Cooke, and Lorin A. Thurston, directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Authority. Their aim was to get riders of their trolley system to travel to the end of the line in Kapiolani Park. The original Aquarium stood on the seaward edge of the park where the Queen’s Surf pavilion now
The present Waikiki Aquarium. Photo by Les Matsuura (n.d.)

William Kwai Fong Yap
Photo (n.d.) Courtesy SB Printers

The old Waikiki Aquarium. University Archives Photo (n.d.)
stands. The building’s electricity was direct current (d.c.), from the trolley power lines. In 1912, the Charles M. Cooke Estate donated funds for a marine biological laboratory attached to the Aquarium. When the lease on the land expired in 1919, the Aquarium was turned over to the University of Hawaii’s first professionally trained resident marine biologist, Charles Howard Edmonson, who was named Director of the Cooke Memorial Laboratory in 1920.

The present Aquarium is diamondhead of its old site, and was obtained via exchange of lands with the City and County. The building originally cost $394,083, and opened to the public in January, 1955. The plans and designs for the building were developed by Hart Wood and Edwin Weed. Honolulu artist William Stamper originally designed the various displays in the structure. The Aquarium has undergone continuous renovation to upgrade it to modern technological, educational, and aesthetic standards, while continuing its commitment to research. Recent work includes a new larval fish rearing facility and research into sharks, reproduction of coral reef fish, and the biology of giant clams and chambered nautilus.

The First Campus Cafeteria (1921)

The original cafeteria building was a modest but comfortable center for students to dine and chat. It was built in 1921, near the back of present George Hall (built in 1924 as a library). After Hemenway Hall was built in 1938, and became the new student union with cafeteria, the wooden building was converted into the student dispensary. It was demolished in preparation for the construction of the new Business Administration Building (completed, 1971).

The First Men’s Dormitory (1921)

The earliest men’s dormitory on campus was more often called the “Boiler Factory” by students. Completed in 1921, the idea for the building originated at a conference of student leaders held in Kaneohe to discuss problems facing the University; the group then petitioned the legislature for a dormitory. After the YMCA built Atherton House, the old dormitory was converted into Hawaii Hall Annex in the early forties for offices used by English and Psychology department faculty, many of whom found the building comfortable, with a quiet, relaxed and airy ambience; there was a kiawe tree growing in the open courtyard that was surrounded by the offices, each with windows facing outward. When Kuykendall Hall was planned for new English Department offices, English Professor William Huntsberry attempted unsuccessfully to have the new building retain some of the features of this building, which was located near where Porteus Hall stands today.

The First Swimming Pool (1921)

The first campus pool was built in 1921, east of where Hemenway Hall stands, but it was demolished fifty years later, in 1971, to make way for the new Campus Center. Students in 1921 were each assessed $25 for the pool’s construction, a hefty amount even for today. Sandwiches were also sold on what was once a wide lanai on the side of Hawaii Hall facing Varney Circle to help raise the $20,000 required for the original pool. Before 1921, students took the trolley car to the Fort DeRussey beach in Waikiki for swimming lessons from geology professor Harold S. Palmer.

The First Hale Aloha Women’s Dormitory (1922)

The first women’s dormitory was a small wooden building, located just makai of where the College of Business Administration Building today stands. Named ““Hale Aloha,” early students often referred to it as “Chicken Inn.” Its construction in 1922 marked the growth in number of outer island students entering the University.

Before its razing, this simple building served as the
The first campus cafeteria. In the background, left, a portion of the old Wilcox Hall on the neighboring Mid-Pacific Institute campus may be seen. University Photo (n.d.)

First Men's Dormitory. University Photo (n.d.)
Students in the forties and fifties were thrilled to receive swimming instruction from world-famous Soichi Sakamoto, a gentle teacher who coached such Olympic class swimmers as Keo Nakama and Evelyn Kawamoto. George Tahara Photo (n.d.)

The Yale-Hawaii Championship Swimming Meet was held on July 29, 1921, to celebrate the opening of the first pool. A photo of Yale’s team graced the cover of the ten cent program, with the Yale men holding their arms in a discreet, fig leaf way. University Archives (1921)
The first pool was also a site for Hollywood—Hawaiian style aquacades which were popular in the forties. University Archives Photo (c1940's)
The original Hale Aloha dormitory. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Gartley Hall, shortly after construction. University Photo (c1922)
first home of the School of Nursing when it was established in 1952, and also became the first headquarters of the newly established East-West Center in 1960, before it moved into Jefferson Hall, which was built in 1963.

Gartley Hall (1922)
by Elsa Souza and Charles Norwood

Gartley Hall went up in 1922, making it the third permanent building on campus, after Hawaii Hall (1912) and the Engineering Materials Testing Laboratory of the Young Quadrangle (1915). It became the new home of chemistry and physics classes. The old frame building that had been moved from the temporary campus on Young Street up to this point had been used for chemistry, but had become so crowded that students did lab work along its corridors, often jostled by people passing through the hallway. Gartley eventually also became inadequate, and in 1951, chemistry moved into the newly built Bilger Hall. Today, Gartley houses the psychology department.

Architect of the “somewhat Grecian style” structure was J. H. Craig. The building was remodeled in 1964 at cost of $197,968; the legislature had appropriated $142,000 in 1919 for the original building.

Gartley Hall was called the “Laboratory Building” for a few months, but was renamed in 1922 after the first chairman of the Board of Regents, Alonzo Gartley was a Navy officer who settled in the Territory in 1900, and was the manager of Hawaiian Electric Company when he was appointed a Regent in 1907. After 1910, Gartley became a vice president of C. Brewer and Co.

On February 2, 1922, the Regents had planned to name the building after George B. Carter, the Territorial governor who had signed the act in 1907 that established the College of Hawaii. However, on March 17, 1922, they decided not to, because they felt that doing so would antagonize some of the Hawaiians. On July 11, 1922, the Board named it after Gartley who had died the previous year.

George Hall (1925)
by Raelene Hamada

The entire campus rejoiced in February 1925 when the new Library Building was completed. It was the University’s first building completely devoted to books; up to this time, the library had been located on the mauka end of the first floor of Hawaii Hall and had been overcrowded. Books overflowed into neighboring offices, classrooms, and whatever space that was available for shelves in the building. Books were even stored in the offices of Ka Leo, the student newspaper, located at that time in Hawaii Hall.

Today’s George Hall was originally designed by architect Arthur Reynolds, and the building was constructed for $180,000, secured by the sale of Territorial bonds. Construction was by the Young Engineering Co. On March 11, 1925, ROTC students helped to move books from Hawaii Hall to the nearly completed Library.

In 1956, after a new Library was built (Sinclair Library), the former Library became a classroom and office building, and renamed George Hall, after being remodeled by Hayden Phillips. William H. George, in the words of his friend and colleague Prof. Williard Wilson, was a “popular, brilliant, gregarious, and if the truth be known, slightly bibulous dean of the College of Arts and Sciences” from 1930 to 1938. Born in Northwood, Ohio, George attended Geneva College in Pennsylvania, then graduated from Harvard in 1902. He received his master’s degree from Princeton in 1906, and his doctorate from Harvard in 1921. President of Geneva College from 1907 to 1916, he left to join the French volunteer army service. He served in the Italian ambulance service in 1917, and in the next year was awarded the War Cross by the Italian government. After teaching at the University of California at Los Angeles from 1922 to 1924, and then the University of Washington, he came to Hawaii in 1930 as the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, serving until his retirement in 1939. Like many members of the Hawaii faculty, George first taught in Mauna as a visiting professor (in 1928–1929), and fell in love with the Islands. A political science specialist by
Gartley Hall from the corner of University Avenue and Metcalf St.-Campus Road. Behind the trees to the left is George Hall, built in 1925 as the original Library, and at the far right is Dean Hall, built in 1929. Euphie Shields Collection. University Archives Photo (c1930)

University Regent, Alonzo Gartley. SB Printers, Inc. Photo (n.d.) Courtesy SB Printers, Inc.
George Hall, completed as the first campus library building. University Archives Photo (1925)

George Hall under construction. University Archives Photo (1924)
George Hall, Front Balcony. A nice feature of the new library was the reading area on the front balcony, a feature incorporated also in its successor, Sinclair Library. Note the dress codes in effect at that time. In the thirties, a back wing was added to the building, which explains why faculty and students often get lost when entering George Hall from the front, looking for rooms in the rear wing. The courtyard formed by this addition was at one time the site of a road that went from University Avenue, behind of George and Crawford Halls, and into Maile Way. University Archives Photo (1931)
On March 11, 1925, ROTC students helped to move books from Hawaii Hall to the nearly completed Library (today’s George Hall). Kauai Wilcox is seated on one of the trays used to transport the books. The student on the right is one of the sons of William Kwai Fong Yap, who had initiated the petition that resulted in the College of Hawaii becoming the University of Hawaii in 1920. Clara F. Hemenway, librarian in 1925, noted that “So accurately and carefully was the work done that the new Library was at once ready for service, and it was not necessary to close for the purpose of putting the books in order.” It took less than eight working hours to move the 35,000 books and over 80,000 unbound publications to their new home. University Archives Photo (1925)

George Hall Gallery. George Hall was occupied by part of the Art Department for a time. The front (makai) area of the second floor was converted into an art exhibition space. (A student photography display is shown above.) Problems of security were encountered by the Art Department in the sixties with the result that shows became rare. Francis Haar Photo (1962)
Aerial Photo, 1926. University Avenue ends at Metcalf. Hale Aloha women’s dormitory stands to the left, near University Avenue; the Library building (later named George Hall) is only a year old, while Gartley (completed in 1922) stands between it and the original Cooke Field. Truck farms extend from the Quarry at the bottom of the photograph, to the edge of the field, including the site where Bachman Hall would stand in 1949. There is no Dole Street on campus. The large, dark building, near the upper right-hand corner, is Mid-Pacific Institute’s original Wilcox Hall, built in 1910, which burned down on Jan. 4, 1950, and was replaced by a new building. At one time the old Wilcox Hall was said to be the second largest building in Hawaii. University Archives Photo (February 24, 1926)
training, he studied in 1919 at the Sorbonne and at
the University of Bordeaux under Leon Duguit, who
was then France’s leading political theorist.

The Gymnasium (1928-1959)
by Victor Kobayashi

The original Gymnasium was completed in 1928, and
fronted the new University Avenue extension (which
had not yet, however, extended makai to South
King Street). The Gym was located just makai of the
present Sinclair Library.

Its origins date to 1927, when the late Professor
Shunzo Sakamaki (today memorialized by Sakamaki
Hall), was editor of the student newspaper, Ka Leo.
He posted a petition in Hawaii Hall to the legislature
for a gymnasium-auditorium for the campus. His
request attracted 600 student signatures, and under
Senator Charles Rice’s sponsorship, the 14th
Territorial Legislature passed a bill authorizing funds
for the gym.

In 1928, when the building was completed, the
University basketball team was forever relieved of
practicing outdoors, exposed to brisk trade winds.
Besides athletic events, dances, pep rallies, and
convocations were held in the Gym during the early
days of its life. But in the fifties, the gym became
the site also for dreaded large lecture course final
examinations, with students sitting on the floor
marking their mimeographed multiple choice and true-
false questions, while their instructors, usually overly
loquacious, but now quite tight-lipped, proctored the
ordeal with what seemed to the students, paranoic
eyes.

Maintenance of the building was poor, and in its
latter years the roof leaked frequently. The basketball
team often faced rain-soaked floors, and Coach Alvin
Saake found himself sometimes supervising mops
before a big game. At the ground breaking cere-
monies for the new Klum Gym in the Quarry in 1956,
Saake told the audience in jest that he had offered
the use of the old gym to the Olympic team (which
had stopped recently in Honolulu en route to Australia)
for swimming practice, but although the rain puddle
was inviting, the gym floor was refused because it
was not the official 50 meter length. One of the
grandest and largest gymnasia in the Hawaii of 1928,
the old gym had been designed by Rothwell,
Kangeter, and Lester, architects, and constructed by
J. F. Neves. Constructed for $62,133, the gym was
made of steel and wood; concrete walls were found
to be too costly. It was razed in 1959, at a cost about
a fourth of the original construction expenses.

Dean Hall (1929)
by Pamela Hiyama

Originally called the Biological Sciences Building, the
building was first used to house facilities for zoology,
botany, entomology, geology, and anthropology.
Today the building is occupied by the General
Science Department and the archaeology part of
the Anthropology Department. Dean Hall was built
beginning in 1928, when the campus was involved in
its first building spurt. Within a period of slightly more
than a year, there were three new engineering
buildings (added to the Young Quadrangle), a gym,
and Dean Hall built—a total of five new buildings.

The Biological Sciences Building was renamed
Dean Hall after Arthur Lyman Dean, second president
of the University, from 1914 to 1927. Dean was an
assistant professor of chemistry at the Sheffield
Scientific School of Yale University when he was
appointed president. During his presidency, the
College of Hawaii grew into a University, and
enrollment enlarged from 21 to 874 students. Dean
enhanced the University’s prestige when he succeed-
ed in refining chaulmoogra nut oil, used in the
treatment of Hansen’s disease (leprosy). In 1927, after
resigning as president, he became director of the
experiment station of the Pineapple Producers
Cooperative Association (later called Pineapple
Research Institute), located on its own land on the
campus, with offices in the building today called
Krauss Hall. He also served as a member of the Board
of Regents, chairman of the Board of Education, a
trustee of Punahou School, and a vice president and
director of Alexander and Baldwin.
Dean Hall, completed in 1929. University Archives Photo (May, 1929)

Arthur Lyman Dean (1878-1952), second president, from 1914-1927. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

The first campus gymnasium. University Archives Photo (n.d.)
Aerial Photo, 1929. University Avenue has been extended, and at the left hand, middle, edge of the photo is the original Gym built in 1928. The Hawaii Hall quadrangle has a recently completed Dean Hall. Young Engineering Quadrangle had its last building completed in 1928, and the five buildings form the planned "H," with the swimming pool, and the original Cooke Field between Young Quad and University Avenue. In the foreground are the University Farms. University Archives Photo (March 28, 1929)
Farrington Hall (1930–1975)
by Elsa Souza

As soon as the students and faculty settled on the Manoa Campus, they began to produce plays despite the fact that there was no adequate campus auditorium for theatrical performances until 1930, when Farrington Hall was completed.

As early as 1913, they produced The Revolving Wedge, written by Dr. Arthur Andrews and two students, making it the first play produced by the College. Bishop Hall on the nearby Punahou School campus was secured for the performance, which was directed by Andrews and his wife. The title of the play referred to a football maneuver in vogue at the time and the idea of producing a play originated when students expressed the need for a tennis court. To raise the funds, tickets sold at twenty-five cents each.

The play was such a success that it was taken to Maui. After a rough crossing of the channel on the ship, the Claudine, the cast was dismayed to find that E. K. Fernandez’s Orpheum Theatre in Lower Paia had not been notified of its Maui debut that night. But the resourceful group got the Paia telephone operator to call all the people in the area about the performance and that night, after decorating the stage with wild ferns hastily gathered from the fields, they won a receptive audience. The Kahului performance was a disaster however. Most of the large audience, composed mainly of non-English speaking Japanese immigrants working on the sugar plantation, had expected a silent movie that night and began to leave during the performance, drowning out the voices of the thespians with the clatter of their wooden geta clogs. Lahaina’s performance was also another flop; there was no audience due to heavy rain. Rumor had it that since it seldom rained in Lahaina, the residents never bothered to own umbrellas. Nevertheless, the students did raise some money, which, added to funds raised through other projects, built the first tennis court on campus.

A lecture room in Hawaii Hall often served as the site for plays, but was never large enough and the campus theatre people were always resourceful in finding appropriate stages elsewhere. In 1923, for example, the Hawaii Theatre in downtown Honolulu was used by the U.H. Drama Club to present A. A. Milne’s Mr. Pim Passes By, which featured an orchestra and the glee club, the latter directed by Mrs. David Crawford (whose husband became the President in 1927). The following year, Liberty Theatre on Nuuanu Avenue was used for A. E. Thomas’ Only 38. Money raised from the admissions to both of these productions made new auditorium equipment available. Nevertheless opened at the Mission Memorial Hall in 1924, while So This is London played at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in Makiki for two nights in 1926. The Hawaii Hall steps became exotic Damascus for House of Rimmon, staged in 1925. Twelfth Night played at the Marion M. Scott Auditorium at McKinley High School in 1928.

Thus, when Farrington Hall was built at a cost of $30,000 in 1930, complete with stage and a seating capacity of about 435 to 465, the campus eagerly awaited its first play, which was Philip Barry’s Holiday, directed by drama instructor Arthur E. Wyman. The building was called University Lecture Hall or University Hall until February 1934, when it was dedicated to Wallace Rider Farrington who had died four months earlier, on October 6, 1933. While editor of the Evening Bulletin, Farrington was instrumental in the founding of the University in 1907. He was a member and chairman of the Board of Regents from 1914 to 1920, and Territorial Governor from 1921 to 1929. Ralph Fishbourne, who also worked on Founders’ Gate and Andrews Outdoor Theatre was Farrington Hall’s architect.

In May, 1931, the campus theatre organization was formed, calling itself Theatre Guild until 1950, when, according to the story, Broadway discovered theatre in Hawaii. New York’s Theatre Guild objected to the use of its name and requested the University to change the name. Hawaii’s Theatre Guild then was renamed the “Theatre Group.” Later, with the establishment of the Department of Drama and Theatre in 1950-51, the Theatre Group was reorganized and placed under the responsibility of the new Department’s faculty under the name, “University Theatre.”

The University’s drama students and faculty have
Farrington Hall. Located on Varney Circle, between Hawaii Hall and Webster Hall, Farrington Hall was designed so as to blend in with the other older buildings, like Gartley and George Hall. The kiawe tree to the left created a stir when it was to be removed. It still remains in 1982 in front of a temporary parking lot. The stone lion-dogs, seen above on both sides of Farrington Hall, were donated to the University in 1942, and protect temples and shrines in Japan and China from evil spirits. The dogs today guard Hamilton Library’s William Kwai Fong Yap Reading Room, while electronic detectors inside Hamilton prevent unchecked books from exiting. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Wallace Rider Farrington, Chairman of the Board of Regents (1914-1920) and Territorial Governor (1921-1929). The Governor spoke at campus ceremonies celebrating the 21st anniversary on December 15, 1928 and surprised most of the 1100 persons in the audience when he announced at the close of the speech that he had just signed an executive order granting the University 193.93 acres of land, more than doubling the Manoa Campus at that time. The land was the area east of Manoa Stream. University Photo (n.d.)
Large classes met in Farrington in its heyday, as well as audiences for “art films,” theatre, recitals, and lectures by famous scholars. The auditorium was equipped with a projection booth (top, rear). With a seating capacity of almost 500, Farrington Hall could hold only a fraction of the campus population even when it opened in 1930. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
The first Kabuki in English at the University opened in 1924, when the University’s Dramatic Club presented John Masefield’s *The Faithful*, an adaptation of the famous story of the 47 Ronin (masterless samurai), *Chushingura*. It was presented again in 1931 on the Farrington Hall stage as the first play produced by the newly formed Theatre Guild. Edgeworth Photo (1924). University Archives

Patsy Takemoto (Mink) starred as Princess Alexandra in Fereno Molnar’s *The Swan* in Farrington Hall in 1948. Also leading the cast were Louis Steed (left) and Eddie Fernandez. A continuing challenge to campus theatre was the use of actors of different ethnic backgrounds in Western and Eastern productions. Besides Patsy Mink, Spark Matsunaga was another former drama student who ventured successfully into Washington D.C. politics. University Archives Photo (1948)
Namu Amida Butsu was a play based on the life of the famous Buddhist priest, Shinran, who founded the most popular sect of Buddhism in Japan. It was to be the last Japanese play performed on campus until after World War II. Pearl Harbor had brought an end to Kabuki and other Japanese productions at Farrington Hall, which became the headquarters of entertainment production for the military stationed in the Pacific area. The program above featured for the first time the new logo of the University's Theatre Guild. Designed by art professor Huc-Mazelet Luquiens, the signet shows a Greek mask (top), a Japanese mask (right), a Hawaiian icon (bottom), and a Chinese mask (left), symbolizing Manoa's commitment to presenting the plays of different cultures to its community. University Archives (1941)

Student Raymond Tan as the leading man in Georges Clemenceau's Veil of Happiness, an English adaptation of a Chinese drama that premiered at Farrington Hall during the 1934–35 season. After World War II, graduate students were taking field trips to Asia to study traditional dramatic forms. Elizabeth Wichman, for example, studied and performed in Peking Opera productions in China. Tanwa Studio Photo (c.1934–35). University Archives
the distinction of having introduced many plays from Asia and the Pacific area to American audiences from an early period. According to Professor James Brandon, noted authority on Asian theatre, the University produced over a period of 57 years, 21 Kabuki plays. From 1931 to 1941 alone, he found that the University had an annual series of 11 Kabuki productions. The first campus Kabuki opened in November 1924 and was The Faithful, a Western adaptation of the story of the 47 Ronin, Chushingura, by John Masefield in 1915.

Professor Earle Ernst, also a noted authority on Japanese theatre, directed and produced several major Kabuki plays including Mokuami’s Benter Kozo. Honolulu theatregoers on October 31, 1958, were treated to a unique evening when a No play, Kantan, by the famous Zeami was produced in English for the first time. On the same bill at Farrington Hall, a modern interpretation of the same play by Yukio Mishima was performed, also for the first time in English.

The University has also produced Peking Opera; plays from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand; numerous original plays written by students and faculty; children’s plays; plays in pidgin; operas complete with live orchestra, as well as the standards—Moliere, Shakespeare, Aristophanes, Ibsen, Chekov, and O’Neill. Manoa Valley has a wealth of experience in presenting the theatre of different cultures to audiences of various ethnic backgrounds.

With Pearl Harbor, an English version of Chikamatsu’s Fair Ladies at a Game of Poem Cards, planned for 1942 was cancelled along with the other plays scheduled for the second semester 1942 season. Early in 1943 the Army took over Farrington Hall, which became the headquarters of the Entertainment Section of the Army’s Special Services. Over a hundred men were stationed at Farrington, with Captain Maurice Evans, a famous Shakespearean actor in charge. The men were to be trained at Farrington in the arts of the theatre, including acting, musicianship, and writing, and in turn would tour army camps to instruct other men in doing theatre. Captain Evans, according to the February 9, 1943, Ka Leo, the campus paper, said that “by letting soldiers act we make better soldiers of them.” About 100 productions were prepared by the Army at Farrington Hall, including Hamlet and MacBeth. Temporary wooden buildings were erected in the rear of Farrington Hall for the men.

In 1963, the Drama and Theatre Department moved from Farrington into the new East-West Theatre, (today, Kennedy) built originally for the East-West Center. Farrington then served as the first home of the Honolulu Theatre for Youth, which rehearsed plays in the backstage area for a time after that. Student publications and the printing press operations were located temporarily at Farrington. The building was in disrepair; seats were warped and splintered and not secure to the floor. The roof leaked after a heavy rain, and on warm humid nights in the last years of dramatic performances, actors had been harassed and upstaged by swarms of termites which had no respect even for audiences that enjoyed Sophocles. Although the building was condemned, an entrepreneurial graduate student fixed up bedrooms in the abandoned building and rented them out to other students (without the permission of the University, of course). (He is rumored to be a millionaire today by dealing in selling used ships.)

Finally, in 1975, after ten years of indignity, the building was demolished. A temporary parking lot now occupies the site of the once cherished center for campus theatre, noble lectures, and “art” films. Only the nearby road, Farrington Road, that joins Maile Way with Varney Circle today retains the name of Governor Farrington on campus.

Benjamin O. Wist Hall (1930)
by Patricia Fujitani

Wist Hall has been the center of teacher education at the University of Hawaii since 1931. Completed during the summer of 1930 at a cost of $150,000, the building at the corner of Metcalf and University was the first phase of a planned larger complex to provide
new facilities for the Territorial Normal and Training School. The L-shaped structure of fireproof construction with walls "slightly off pure white," was described by its architect as having a "Hawaiian atmosphere" and providing a "harmonious" blending with the architecture of the rest of the campus.

The primary impetus for locating this new facility near the University was the desire to upgrade and standardize teacher education in Hawaii. Before 1931, a college degree was required only for those preparing to teach at the secondary level and prospective teachers could complete a bachelor's degree in the University's Department of Education under the College of Arts and Sciences. Preparation of elementary school teachers, however, was the responsibility of the Territorial Normal and Training School and much of the training was of a rudimentary nature which until 1921 was not yet equivalent to a high school education.

Upon his appointment as principal of the Normal School in 1921, Benjamin Othello Wist was determined to raise standards sufficiently so that Normal School graduates could complete a course of study which would enable them to enter the University as a junior and complete a baccalaureate degree. He was concerned with instilling a spirit of professionalism among Normal School teachers and he recognized the need to raise the level of teacher education in the Territory so that Hawaii's dependence on mainland trained teachers would be less. He was convinced that Hawaii teachers were needed for local students and local conditions.

Between 1921 and 1930, Wist worked to upgrade teacher education standards at the Normal School. His first move was to phase out the high school level course of study and to adopt a college level curriculum. Wist wanted to bring about a closer affiliation with the university and one clear way to do this was to expand the Normal School and locate its new facilities near the university campus. As a result, a 15-acre lot between Dole and Metcalf was acquired and C. W. Dickey, a noted Hawaiian architect was commissioned to draw up the plans. Although an elaborate complex was designed, only one building was completed.

With the beginning of the 1930-31 school year, formal course work of the Normal School was conducted in the new facility. Although there had been a move to expand the Normal School into a separate teachers' college, by the spring of 1931 the legislature and the University of Hawaii Board of Regents decided to merge the Normal School and the University's School of Education. (The University's Department of Education had been reorganized into the School of Education in the spring of 1930.) As a result, Teachers College was established on September 1, 1931 with fiscal responsibility and governance transferred to the Board of Regents.

With the merger, Teachers College took over the responsibility of training all teachers. Both elementary and secondary school teachers were now required to successfully complete a course of study which included two years of general coursework and two of "professional courses," and to obtain a Bachelor of Education degree prior to being certified to teach. An additional fifth year of study subsequently became standard for all teachers. Even during World War II when Teachers College was leased to Punahou School for its day program, it continued to function as the center of teacher education by offering a modified program. In 1959, Teachers College became the College of Education and was reorganized into separate departments.

It is significant that Wist Hall is the only building on campus designed by the noted Island architect, the late C. W. Dickey. Famed for his subtle use of the double-pitched roof—a large roof that changed its angle as it sloped towards the earth, he designed such buildings as the downtown Alexander and Baldwin Building, the Halekulani Guest Cottage, the Baldwin Bank Building in Kahului, Maui, and the W. M. Alexander and M. B. Alexander residences. Dickey also designed Waikiki Theatre 3 and the Toyo Theatre. Although Dickey had planned an entire complex of buildings to go with Wist Hall, none were constructed. Today old Wist Hall sports brand new
The YMCA’s Atherton House opened in Spring 1932 on University Avenue, and filled the need in the thirties for a residential and social center on campus. The new men’s dormitory, originally equipped with complete dining facilities, was jointly planned by the Atherton family (which provided the funds), the YMCA, and the University. Dedicated to Charles Henry Atherton, the colonial style building was designed by Guy N. Rothwell. The YMCA had offices in Hawaii Hall in the early years of the College of Hawaii. Across Metcalf Street, to the left, is Wist Hall, completed in 1930. Note the lawn in the foreground, across University Avenue, which is now a parking lot. University Archives Photo (c1932)

The predecessor of today’s College of Education was the Territorial Normal School, whose history predates that of the University. Before constructing its new building in 1930 on a campus adjacent to the University (today’s Wist Hall), it was located on the slopes of Punchbowl, at the intersection of Lunalilo Street and the former Quarry Street. When the Normal School and its faculty were absorbed into the University’s Teachers College in 1931, the education of all teachers was upgraded into a four-year program. The Normal School was important in the history of the University; early students came from the Normal School, and several professors who had taught in the Normal School became members of the University’s early faculty: Willis T. Pope (acting president, 1908), John W. Gilmore (president, 1908-1913), and Vaughan MacCaughey (first to head in 1910 the agricultural extension activities). Hawaii State Archives Photo (1919)

Wist Hall Annex 1, built in 1930 (the same year as Wist Hall), cost $9659.36. It too, was originally part of the Territorial Normal School. Located behind the University High School Building, it houses the industrial arts shop for the College of Education. The entire area occupied by the College was once a pig farm. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Wist Addition 2 was completed in 1966 at a cost of $453,000. It adjoins Wist Hall, but there is no indoor passageway between the two buildings. Designed by Frederick H. Kohloss and Associates, architects, its double pitched tile roof mirrors that of Wist Hall. Built by Nakamura Construction, the engineers were Shimazu, Shimabukuro, and Associates. It houses several of the College of Education departments as well as the office of the Dean. The large monkeypod, in the photo, above, between the addition and University Avenue, is said to have grown from a seed of the Mark Twain Tree in Hilo, brought to the campus by William Meinecke, member of Manoa's second graduating class in 1913, and later University treasurer. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)
1932 Aerial Photo. Teachers College Building (Wist Hall) and Farrington Hall, both completed in 1930, were up, and Atherton House, (mauka of Wist) on the left edge of the photo has just been built. Cars are parked along Metcalf Street and University Avenue, and although it is 9:12 a.m., parking space is plentiful, and there was no need for parking fees. University Archives Photo (April 4, 1932)
tinted glass windows, installed in 1982, but the interior needs a thorough cleaning, repainting, re-flooring, and general refurbishing. The former library room, with its high ceiling, is now called the “College Center” and has great potential for being an elegant room for conferences and receptions.

Before his appointment as principal of the Territorial Normal and Training School, Wist had served ten years as teacher and principal in public schools in Hilo (Kaiwiki School), Pahala, Honokaa, and Lahaina (Kamehameha III School). With the incorporation of the Normal School in the University in 1931, he was named Dean of Teachers College, today called the College of Education. His doctoral dissertation at Yale in 1937 was included in his commemorative volume, A Century of Public Education in Hawaii: 1840-1940, published by the Hawaii Educational Review in 1940. Wist retired in 1948, after seventeen years as Dean of Education. He continued to serve the University as a Regent from 1949 to 1951. He was also appointed to the Hawaii Statehood Commission and served as its vice-chairman. Dean Wist died of a heart attack in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 26, 1951, while on Commission business, and the next month the Regents renamed the Teachers College Building Wist Hall.

The Original Fruit Fly Building (1931)
by Victor Kobayashi

The single floor building between the Art Building and Kuykendall Hall was originally the Fruit Fly Laboratory that was erected in 1931. The U.S. Department of Agriculture paid rent to the University for use of the building, until it moved in 1973 to a new four-building complex on the Mauka Campus, near Manoa Marketplace. Today called “Building 37,” the entire structure, including the double-pitched roof, was gutted in 1982, and transformed into the Cashier’s Office. The original building had a narrow “moat” surrounding it to keep out ants, which became a favorite place for the nuptial activities of bufo toads, producing numerous tadpoles in the water. The entire wooden interior walls and roof became infested with termites, and all that is left of its past are the foundation and exterior concrete walls. The entire renovation cost about $134,000, which when compared to the 1931 construction cost of $15,000, should give its newest occupant, the University Cashier, inflationary food for thought. The original cupola, made of copper, is now the property of the neighboring Art Department.

Founders’ Gate (1933)
by Elsa Souza

Founders’ Gate not only marks the entry to the University from the south, but also symbolizes the merging of what were once two separate campuses: the University, on the east side of University Avenue and, on the “other side of the street,” the older Territorial Normal School, the predecessor of the University’s present College of Education, which dates its origins to 1896 when Hawaii was still a Republic. Plans for the Gate’s construction were formulated in Spring 1931, several months before the actual merger by students, faculty, and alumni of both institutions, under the leadership of Lorna H. Jarrett of the Normal School, chairman of the Founders’ Gate Committee.

The Gate was built two years later in the middle of the depression years. Over a thousand persons witnessed the dedication on September 14, 1933. Among those in attendance were Governor and Mrs. Lawrence M. Judd and many distinguished alumni. The noted local author, Oswald Bushnell, then president of the student body, greeted the students, while President David L. Crawford officiated the ceremony. Ralph Fishbourne, the Gate’s architect, placed the cornerstone, which contained names of contributors to the Gate fund and other historical data.

With the faculty in full academic dress, President Crawford stated that Founders’ Gate’s purpose was to remind us of the interest, devotion, and sacrifice of those who helped to build the institution in its several
The original Fruit Fly Laboratory building, erected in 1931. Today it is the Cashier’s office. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Students stand in line at the steps of Hawaii Hall to contribute to the Founders’ Gate fund which started in 1931. 2,664 persons, including students, faculty, and alumni, donated $2,664. Walker and Olund Contractors completed the gate in 1933 at the exact cost of the amount collected, $2,664. Donations were limited to $1 per person in order for the gate to be truly a University community project. Student enrollment at this time was about 1300. University Photo (c1932)
Completed in 1933, Founders' Gate originally had lamps of the sort shown above, similar to those in front of Iolani Palace today. The Gate was built to symbolize the merging of two separate institutions, the Territorial Normal School and the University. University Archives Photo (1937)

Founders' Gate's lamps were replaced by frosted spheres, as shown above. Spaced farther apart today because of the widening of University Avenue, the Gates have monkeypod trees towering over them, with trash bins on both sides of the avenue adorning the entry to the central campus. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)
component parts—the College of Hawaii, the old Normal School, the Agricultural Experiment Station, and others.

Constructed of stone, the Gate is made up of two arches, that curve over each of the sidewalks that line both sides of University Avenue. Each arch is connected to stone benches.

The designers of the inscriptions on the gate were truly devoted to bilingualism, for on the western half of the gate is the phrase, in Hawaiian, “Maluna a’e o no lahui opau ke ola ke kanaka” (in English, “Above all Nations is Humanity”), and the statement, “Dedicated to All Those Who Through the Many Years Fostered the Cause of Public Education in Hawaii.” On the east side are the same phrases, “Above all Nations is Humanity,” in English, and the Hawaiian language version of the dedication, “Hoolaula No Na Poe Apanu Na Makahiki Lehulehu I Hooka Wowa I Ka Hoonaauao Akea Ma Hawaii Nei.”

The maxim, “Above All Nations is Humanity,” is attributed to a noted humanities scholar, Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, England, who had been appointed in 1868 to the chair in English history at Cornell University. It was originally chiseled on a stone bench on the Cornell Campus (where President Crawford himself had studied in 1913 for a doctorate in botany and biology which was never completed).

As Manoa Valley grew with the invasion of realtors and the creation of new subdivisions and the enrollment of the University increased, University Avenue was widened from two to six lanes and the gates had to be moved to accommodate to the changing times.

Today, dwarfed by the huge monkeypod trees that also greet visitors to the campus, Founders’ Gate still stands at the southern entry of the campus on University Avenue at Dole Street, which also serves as one of the main routes into the residential section of Manoa Valley. Manoa commuters rushing in their automobiles to and from work through the campus could very well gain from listening to Crawford’s 1933 dedication speech when he proclaimed, “let only those who enter here who come with hunger to learn and with determination to use aright their learning for the good of mankind.”

Varney Circle (1934)
by Jodi Cross and Victor Kobayashi

When the fountain was first completed in 1934, many observers thought the facial expression of the Hawaiian god on the three-foot high central portion of the fountain to be hideous, but having grown accustomed to Hawaiian iconography, the expression seems appropriate to us today. The god is bordered by palm fronds and the motif is repeated eight times around the walls of the fountain. It was designed by a young art instructor, Henry H. Rempel, and Cornelia McIntyre Foley, a student who had recently graduated from the University at that time. Mrs. Foley, who now resides in New York, executed the molds for the fountain which are said to still remain in storage at her family home in Honolulu.

Varney Circle at one time was at the outskirts of the campus, where the University farms began, but today it is in a central location, where the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle meets the Mall, the new part of the campus. Plans call for the construction of another mall, which would extend between the Art Building and Miller Hall, across Dole Street and into the Quarry.

The fountain has been a favorite site for many college pranks. Besides the usual inking of the water or the dumping of a boxful of soap powder, events which have occurred numerous times throughout the years, more unusual happenings have taken place at the fountain. Cars have been transported on top of the fountain. Children as well as birds from time to time bathe in its waters, although during some of the war years the broken fountain motor could not be repaired due to the lack of replacement parts, and the fountain was left dry. Even the usually docile members of the bovine family have made claims on the fountain. Ka Leo once described the complaints made when “some radical cows” went wading into the fountain in 1943. According to the late Willard Wilson, English professor and one of the great campus folklorists, the fountain became for a time a Manoa version of the Trevi fountain in Rome. Couples in love tossed coins into the central basin in order to obtain a happy life together. Enterprising faculty
Varney Circle Fountain was built in 1934. Hawaii Hall in background. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)

children, living nearby, gathered the pennies at nights to supplement the family income. However, "with its usual ponderous humane wisdom, . . . the University solved this problem by raising professors’ salaries and shutting off the water supply for the season." Varney Circle was also the site of more serious events. Anti-war vigils were held there regularly during the Vietnam War period.

Ada Susan Varney was a highly regarded teacher of history at the Territorial Normal School from 1911 to 1930, as noted on the bronze plate placed on the rim of the Fountain. Normal School students dedicated the fountain to her when she died in 1930 after an illness.

The fountain has become a major University landmark, but it was originally intended for a site on another campus, which was the front of the Administration Building of the Normal School, located on the slopes of Punchbowl. The idea for the fountain was that of the Normal School’s class of 1929, and money for the fountain was raised by it and subsequent groups of students. When the school became a part of the University’s Teachers College in 1931, a decision was made to locate the memorial fountain at its present location.

Current plans suggest that the fountain be moved to the other side of Hawaii Hall into the old quadrangle. Its present site would then be occupied by a new fountain that would form the hub of intersecting malls, including one that would lead down into the Quarry and into the Moiliili business district.

Andrews Outdoor Theatre (1935)
by Patrice Choy

One of the most tranquil spots on the campus is the Andrews Outdoor Theatre, completed in 1935. The serenity of the lush setting would never suggest that the original site, a natural depression, was used as a garbage dump. The theatre was built during the depression of the 1930’s but the University only had to cover the $5,213 cost of materials because the Federal Emergency Relief Administration provided $50,000 worth of labor for construction. (Gates were added later by the University at a cost of $240.38.)

With a seating capacity of about 5,500 the bowl has 14 horse shoe rows of stone seats which surround a grassy lawn and face a stage area with a backdrop landscaped with Hawaiian flora. The stone used for the seats came from campus sites with additional quantities from quarries at Fort Ruger. Architect Ralph Fishbourne designed the versatile theatre, while Professor Arthur R. Keller was the consulting engineer who greatly influenced the design. Landscape architect and university alumnus Richard Tongg, designed the garden-like stage area. The plantings were executed by the University grounds staff headed by the horticulturally named Allan B. Bush, who was the omnipresent chief campus caretaker at that time. Born in Scotland, Bush kept close watch over the campus foliage and was known for turning on sprinklers both day and night. Student couples meeting at night on the lawn were known to have their ardor dampened by the sudden surge of Bush’s sprinklers. Bush and his crew took a truck into Waiahole Valley for the hala trees that grow in the area behind the stage. Paths to the stage follow the natural contour of the area. Catalpa, oleander, and star jasmine were planted outside the theatre. The Class of 1935 was the first to hold commencement exercises in the new theatre. In May, 1953, it was the site for the world premiere of a full-length Hawaiian play, Ke Kuapuu Alii. In the 1970’s, use of the theatre increased with numerous music and dance concerts, forums, religious ceremonies, luaus, and classes.

Although the theatre was officially called an “Amphitheatre” for many years, and continues to be so labeled, President Gregg Sinclair in 1955 had the Regents officially rename the theatre the “Arthur L. Andrews Outdoor Theatre.” Sinclair objected to the term “amphitheatre,” since it referred to theatres with seats that went totally around the stage.

The theatre was dedicated at the 34th Annual Commencement on June 12, 1945, to Dr. Andrews.
The Ka Palapala Beauty Pageant was an annual event on campus for many years until recently and was held in the Andrews Outdoor Theatre. The Pageant, which started in 1937, was originally the idea of Neal Batchelor, an assistant editor of the student newspaper, Ka Leo, and Calvin McGregor, a studentbody councillor. Later, the Ka Palapala student yearbook staff took over its sponsorship and developed it into an elaborate production. The beauties above, each with a huge trophy, represent eight ethnic groups found in Hawaii: Filipina, Black, Japanese, Korean, Caucasian, Cosmopolitan, Hawaiian, and Chinese. University Archives Photo (1969)
Construction for the Arthur L. Andrews Outdoor Theatre began April 1, 1934, and was completed on June 20, 1935. The rock crushing plant in the Quarry appears between the foot of Diamond Head and a utility pole in the background. Dole Street did not pass back of the theatre at this time. University Archives Photo (c1635)

When not in use as a theatre, the gardens of Andrews Outdoor Theatre become a tranquil place to meditate, or to read, or for lovers to rendezvous. It becomes an exciting place with the sounds of the crowds and the Dave Brubeck Jazz Trio (which performed for the ASUH Awards Day Ceremonies on May 1, 1951), or the rhetoric of activist Jerry Rubin (in the sixties), or the electronics of hard rock that still scream frenetically from the amplifiers of what was once the site of a garbage dump. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

Arthur L. Andrews (1871-1945) became first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1920. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)
Wise Field was named by the Regents on October 13, 1937, in honor of John Wise (1869–1937), who had passed away a few months earlier. Wise was a professor of Hawaiian language at the University from 1926 to 1934 and had a great interest in the athletic affairs of the University. He was also a Territorial senator who helped to get the bill making the College of Hawaii into the University of Hawaii passed in 1919. Wise also taught at Kamehameha Schools, and with Frank E. Midkiff wrote *First Course on the Hawaiian Language*. Of *hapa-haole* background, he was a good friend of Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole; both had been supporters of Queen Liliʻuokalani, and had opposed annexation. SB Printers, Inc. Photo (n.d.)

Wise Field. After the original Gym was built in 1928, nearby campus land, that extended from University Avenue to the old Pineapple Research Institute (today, Krauss Hall) was cleared and leveled and converted into an athletic field. Andrews Outdoor Theatre (built in 1935) in the left, background, took up some of the field (which was named “Wise Athletic Field” in 1937), but not enough of the space to prevent the ROTC cadets from marching in review there (above). (In the background, with Diamond Head forming a backdrop, the rock crusher in the quarry area is in operation.) Later, in 1949, Bachman Hall would take up more of Wise Field’s space, pushing ROTC reviews across University Avenue to the Teachers College field. In the early seventies, President Harlan Cleveland wanted the Korean Studies Center building constructed on Wise Field (then, as now, the front lawn of Bachman Hall) but deferred to those who favored the present site on East-West Road. University Archives Photo (circa late 40’s)

The regents named Wise Athletic Field also after John Wise, Jr., Wise’s son and a prominent athlete and student at the University. 1926 Kapalapala Photo (c1926)
who had died a month earlier. The theatre was appropriately named, for Andrews fostered the earliest campus dramatic productions, including *The Revolving Wedge*, in 1913, which he helped to write. He vigorously engaged students in playwriting as well as helping to organize the first campus paper. A humanities scholar through and through, he conducted the first philosophy class offered at the College of Hawaii. Whenever the College offered a new course, Andrews was often the teacher, even if the subject matter was outside his field. He joined the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1910 when enrollment was only 17. Previously, at Cornell, he had served as an alumni reunion registrar and when he first arrived in Hawaii, he was surprised to find no alumni of the College of Hawaii. As a professor of English for 26 years, he was to see the University produce many alumni. He became the first Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, when the College of Hawaii was transformed into the University in 1920. Holding this position until 1930, he then became Dean of Faculties from 1930 until 1936, when he retired. From 1941 to 1943, he was a member of the Board of Regents.

**Old Gilmore Hall (1935–1973)**

*by Daniel Mahoney, Max Tanaka,*

*and Victor Kobayashi*

The old Gilmore Hall once stood proudly where the Art Building stands today. It had gleaming green and blue glazed tile on its roof—the tiles were hand built, made by pressing slabs of clay over the thigh to form their arches. Funded in part by the federal Public Works Administration, the building was accepted as completed by the Regents on July 5, 1935. The architect was Ralph Fishbourne, and the contractor, Hawaiian Contracting Co., Ltd. The building was placed at an angle so as to face both Hawaii and Farrington Halls. It stood in 1935 between the classroom part of the campus and the University farms.

Gilmore became the headquarters of teaching, research, and service activities for agriculture, but as soon as the faculty moved in, it was already too small. From 1938–40, two new wings were added on the north and south sides of the building. Public Works Administration funds from the federal government and money derived from a Territorial bond issue provided the financing of the wings. Professor Harold A. Wadsworth, a dean of the College of Agriculture, commenting on the continuing need of his faculty for more space, once remarked, “A College of Agriculture staff is like a gas: it expands into all unoccupied space—and gets hot when compressed!”

For 35 years, Gilmore Hall stood as a landmark and a memorial to the first president of the University. However, in a move to find a home for the much needed Art Building, the State approved the site where Gilmore stood and Gilmore had to be razed. Originally the Art Building was to have been located at the corner of East-West Road and Dole Street, with no plans for removing Gilmore Hall. When the University decided to have the federal government claim 21 acres for the East-West Center, including the Dole Street corner lot (Burns Hall was built on this site), the Regents decided to have Gilmore demolished, and the Art Building built in its place. This was the second time that the Art Building site had been changed and the administration was under pressure of time to utilize the $1.2 million provided by the federal government which would be lost if the Art Building was not built by 1973. A heated controversy over the demolishing of Gilmore took place with many students and faculty joining a “save Gilmore” movement. Their attempts to place Gilmore on the Register of Historic Places was successful when Gilmore received “reserve category” status, but the State Department of Land and Natural Resources nevertheless approved, in October, 1973, the University’s plan to demolish Gilmore.

It was ironic that one building, constructed using federal funds, had to be demolished in order for another building to be erected, so it could also qualify for federal monies.

Beatrice Krauss, long time University faculty
1935 Map. The campus was relatively uncrowded with buildings. A bookstore was located at the southwestern corner of University Avenue and what became Dole Street. After the bookstore moved into Hemenway Hall, completed in 1939, the old building was taken over by College Inn, a favorite place for inexpensive meals for students and faculty. A pizza restaurant and a hamburger stand stood in its place in 1982. Note in the map the location of the first Cooke Field, and another field (Wise Field), used for football, to the east of Founders' Gate. Vegetable and flower farms were located where the Music Buildings now stand, and extended the entire length of Dole Street to the Manoa Stream bridge. Map by Phillip K. H. Yee, *Ka Palapala*, 1935. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)

President Harry S. Truman received an Honorary Doctorate in Andrews Outdoor Theatre on April 24, 1953. Andrews was the site of many programs featuring famous scholars, political leaders, writers, and entertainers. University President, Gregg M. Sinclair, stands behind the lectern, above. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1953)

The original Gilmore Hall approaches completion. The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, which was established in 1901 by the federal government, and which became affiliated with the University in 1929, also moved into the first Gilmore Hall on August 1, 1935, when the building was completed. University Archives Photo (May, 1935)
Between 1938 to 1940 new wings were added to both sides of old Gilmore Hall. The African baobab or "dead rat" tree (named after its fuzzy fruit) with its bulbous bottom trunk remained after the old Gilmore was demolished; it stands today between Miller Hall and the Art Building, which displaced old Gilmore. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

John Washington Gilmore, first University president. University Photo (n.d.)

David Livingston Crawford (1889-1974) above, left, was the third president of the University, from 1927-1941. Crawford stands with author Thornton Wilder (with lei), who had just planted the cannonball tree seedling next to the original Gymnasium on University Avenue. The gym is gone, but the tree, now quite tall, and often in bloom, still stands. University Archives Photo (Nov., 1933)

Crawford Hall, built in 1938. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (c1967)
member and alumna, who led the valiant effort to save old Gilmore, and other protesters, decorated the building with flowers before its demise. On November 3, 1973, a 7,000 pound wrecking ball crashed into the old Gilmore Hall, while protesters sadly looked on. Douglas Woo, Advertiser reporter quoted Miss Krauss, as saying, “We dressed her up in flowers because we wanted her to go down in dignity.”

Gilmore Hall was called the Agriculture Building until March 25, 1943, when it was renamed in honor of John W. Gilmore, first president. With World War II, it was not possible to place a metal plaque with Gilmore’s name onto the building, since metal was scarce. Instead a framed photograph of Gilmore was placed in the lobby.

President from 1908-1913, Gilmore resigned to become an agronomist at the University of California at Davis. Before coming to Hawaii, he organized agriculture schools in China, and served as an advisor to the Commission of Agriculture in India, and was a fiber expert for the Department of Agriculture in the Philippines (then, a U.S. possession). Gilmore had also taught in the Territorial Normal School for a year.

Crawford Hall (1938)
by Margaret J. M. Chow

Crawford Hall, in the Hawaii Hall quadrangle, opened its doors for classes in Fall 1938. Originally called the “Social Science Building,” the University at one time considered naming it after Charles Hemenway, but found they couldn’t. Hemenway was still alive at that time, and since the construction was supported by federal funds, a living person’s name could not be used, according to the federal regulations.

The white three-story reinforced concrete structure was built at a cost of approximately $35,000. The first floor lecture hall was considered large at the time, seating at least 200 students.

Designed by John Mason Young, engineering professor, Crawford Hall still stood in 1983, although it is in need of much repair and renovation, with its shabby interiors. The first floor classrooms and lecture halls are still in use; the second floor houses the Journalism Department and several classrooms while the third floor is occupied by the Environmental Studies Program and the Writing Workshop. Before the History Department moved to the newly completed Sakamaki Hall, it was housed in Crawford, and dedicated “Shunzo Sakamaki Library-Lounge” there in 1975, in honor of the historian and summer session dean, who had died in 1973.

The Social Science Building was renamed in 1954 in honor of David Livingston Crawford (1889-1974), third president of the University, from 1927-1941. At the age of 38, in 1927, Crawford succeeded President Dean and became one of the youngest university presidents in the U.S. at that time. Coming to Hawaii in 1917 as an entomology professor, he had planned to stay for a year as a substitute professor but remained instead. He was head of the entomology department and later the first director of the University Extension Services when it formed in 1921. Crawford also developed the summer school program which later became one of the largest in the nation. Summer enrollments started with 236 students in 1927, and by 1940, had expanded to 1500. Crawford also coached the football team when he first arrived in Hawaii and helped to bring the first teams from the mainland for Hawaii games. His job as coach ended when an athletic director (Otto Klum) was hired. After he left the University in 1941, he joined the War Production Board in Puerto Rico. From 1948-1954, he was president of Doane College in Crete, Nebraska.

Hemenway Hall (1938)
by Vera Soneda

Hemenway Hall, once called the Union Building, was named after Charles Reed Hemenway, sometimes called “The Father of the University.” Hemenway’s long association with the University began in 1907 when he and two other members of the University Club of Honolulu, were selected to “draw up a bill for the founding of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.” He served from 1910, for thirty
The Drive to Build Hemenway Hall. Considerable effort was made to raise funds for the construction of the new union building. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

Besides Wist Hall, the University would have had another C. W. Dickey building, perhaps, if World War II had not come. Dickey, the highly regarded pre-war Honolulu architect who helped create the “Hawaiian Style,” drew this sketch for an Oriental Institute building in 1938, a much larger, more splendid and elaborate structure than his Wist Hall. The Oriental Institute was founded in 1935 to extend the work of the Oriental Studies Departments (which were established with the Japanese Department in 1920, and the Chinese Department in 1922) and the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs (begun in 1932). It was located in George Hall. The Institute, which was discontinued with Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, was the spiritual ancestor of the Asian studies programs reestablished after World War II, and the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, established in 1980. Justification for the location of the East-West Center in Manoa in 1960 was partly based on the long historical commitment to Asian studies at the University. University Archives Photo (August 12, 1938)

Hemenway Hall under construction on the site of the original Cooke Field. Architect Claude Albon Stiehl (who designed the Church of the Crossroads on University Avenue) worked with Arthur Keller in designing the building. In its time, the building was considered quite radical in design. A succession of ASUH presidents worked on the campaign to have the building erected, including Curtis Heen (1934-35), John Stone and Tommy Kaulukukui (1937-38), and James Carey (1938-39). Kaulukukui became a member of the physical education faculty and a coach later. University Archives Photo (1938)
years on the Board of Regents, and was its chairman from 1920-1940.

Hemenway arrived in Hawaii in 1899 to teach at Punahou School. After two years at Punahou, he entered private law practice. In 1907 Hemenway was appointed Territorial Attorney General, and in 1910 he returned to private practice until 1915. From 1918-1938 he was vice president and assistant manager of Alexander & Baldwin. From 1938 until his retirement in 1945 he was the president of the Hawaiian Trust Co.

Hemenway mixed with the elite of the Territory of Hawaii. Along with his duties in the Hawaiian Trust Co., Hemenway was associated with Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., Maui Agriculture Co., McBryde Sugar Co., American Factors, Hawaiian Consolidated Ry., Hawaiian Electric Co., Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., and the Bank of Hawaii. He was also a president and director of the Queen’s Hospital, honorary president of the Honolulu Community Chest, President of both the Bar Association of Hawaii and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Hemenway, Arthur G. Smith (a fellow board member and lawyer), and President Arthur Dean drafted the Act of Establishment which, in 1920 added a College of Arts and Sciences; this event elevated the institution’s status from that of a college to that of a university.

The University in 1940, in recognition of the recently retired Regent Chairman Hemenway’s contributions, dedicated the newly constructed Union Building in honor of him. Hemenway, was also highly regarded by the students, for he has been described as “a friend of generations of college students, to whom the lowliest might turn for assistance and the highest for wise guidance.” The Regents had reached the naming decision unanimously after proposals were made to President Crawford by students and alumni.

The Union Building was built in 1938 and opened in March 1939 and was the first major campus building set aside for non-academic activities. The building is unique in the way it was financed. The total cost of the building was about $85,000, and students themselves contributed about $12,000. Faculty and alumni contributed $10,000. The major funding, which helped to change the students’ dream into reality, came from the Board of Regents, which contributed $60,000, with many of its members giving large personal contributions.

The Union Building’s main room consisted of kitchen facilities and a dining hall on the ground floor and lounges and offices for the students, alumni, Ka Palapala (the yearbook), Associated Students of U.H. officers and the student council on the second floor. The large general lounge was completely open on one side and it was used for undergraduate dances.

Just one year after the Union Building’s opening, it was decided that the building could be named after Hemenway because it was financed entirely by private efforts. Federal rules had prevented the University from naming a federally funded structure after a living person. Hemenway reportedly was “especially pleased because it was the students’ own building that was named for him.”

In 1948, a wing was added which included a barber shop, classrooms, recreation hall, a women’s restroom and an enclosed outdoor dining room with tables and umbrellas, at a total cost of $147,000, of which $87,000 was raised by the students and $60,000 through a bank loan.

Although Hemenway Hall served a variety of student needs over the years, by the early 1970’s the structure “proved inadequate to meet the growing needs of the rapidly increasing U.H. student body.” The working space was cramped and the building itself was badly in need of major repairs. In 1974, Hemenway was closed with the student union and activities organizations moved into the newly constructed Campus Center. However, five years later, in 1979, Hemenway Hall reopened after a complete renovation and transformation into an extension of the existing Campus Center facility. Part of the renovation costs including the installation of an elevator, were met by a legislative allocation of $500,000 on May 4, 1976.

The building now houses an Arts and Crafts Center, KTUH-FM (a non-commercial radio station), Hemenway Theatre, Manoa Gardens (a fast food
The new Student Union Building opened on March 24, 1938, with everyone requested to “dress appropriately.” It was named Hemenway Hall the next year. The Associated Students of the University of Hawaii (ASUH) raised some funds for furnishing the building by sponsoring a carnival. Regent Mary Dillingham Frear, whose name graces Frear Hall, contributed $2,000 for furnishings. Howard Verbeck, a noted designer who did UCLA’s million dollar student union, Kerckhoff Hall, as well as the home of Shirley Temple and Hollywood movie sets, was asked to design the original interiors, through his daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Baker, with the Honolulu Academy of Arts. University Archives Photo (1939)
Hemenway Hall Courtyard. After extensive remodeling in the late 1970’s, Hemenway Hall reopened in April, 1980, with an arts and crafts center, a theatre, a bank, the Manoa Gardens cafeteria, an elevator, and the familiar barber shop. The Reverend Edward Kealanahele blessed the building at its rededication and sprinkled salt in the Hawaiian way to ward off evil spirits. William Aull, President of Hawaiian Trust, presented a portrait of Charles Reed Hemenway to the University, and a Chinese lion dance, complete with the celebrative sound of firecrackers, drums, and cymbals completed the festivities. The quality of the cuisine depressingly has declined, however, since the days of cafeteria manager Elsie Boatman, but beer, unthinkable in the “old days,” is now available to wash down the “fast food.” Despite the addition of a movie theatre to Hemenway Hall, the campus still did not have in 1983 35mm film projection equipment. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)
The second floor of Hemenway Hall was once the scene of many colorful dances as well as the site of fierce bridge and chess games. Above, two *Ka Leo* writers who later became professional journalists are caught dancing: Dan Katz (with freshman beanie) and his partner Tomi Kaizawa. Some of the other *Ka Leo* writers who entered the world of deadlines and printers ink were: John Griffin, Jerry Burris, Laurel Loo, George Garties, Ken Kobayashi (*Advertiser*); Charles Parmiter (*Time* and *Sports Illustrated*); Trixie Tanaka Ichinose (Cold Type Hawaii); Bob Sparks (University of Hawaii Press); Dianne Armstrong Conrad (*Star-Bulletin*); Brian Thornton (*Maui News*); Vicki Viotti (*Sun Press*); and Leigh Critchlow (*Hilo Tribune Herald*). *Ka Leo* Photo (c1948). Tomi Kaizawa McNamara Collection
restaurant), a barber shop, organization rooms for the Inter-Fraternity and Inter-Sorority Council, a game room, 5 meeting rooms, and a bank. An agreement had been made with the State Legislature to permit a branch bank to be located on the campus. Space for the bank went to the highest bidder which was the First Hawaiian Bank. Rentals of the space went to the Campus Center while the bank paid its own construction and furnishing costs.

Hemenway Hall since 1939 has provided a variety of services to the students and faculty at the University. As Hemenway himself stated at the opening of the building, “The opening of the Union Building is the beginning of a new chapter in the life on the campus and the fact that this building is largely the result of the interest and efforts of the students themselves should bring to you all a feeling of satisfaction in addition to the measure which will come from its use.”

Hemenway strongly supported Japanese-Americans when Pearl Harbor was attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, and spoke out against those in the government who questioned Japanese-American loyalty. When he died in 1947, the editor of the Hawaii Herald, the Japanese-English newspaper, wrote:

In the dark and tragic days of the beginning of the war, at a time when the West Coast was succumbing to racial hysteria and engaging in the sad experiment of “relocation,” there was a distinct danger that Hawaii, too, might succumb to the same disease. Many community leaders were openly—and we suppose, honestly—doubtful of the loyalty of residents of Japanese extraction. A larger group, who had worked harmoniously with their Oriental friends before the war, were hesitant about “sticking their necks out” and maintained a wait-and-see policy. For a while things hung in delicate balance.

But Charlie Hemenway wasn’t afraid to “stick his neck out.” He knew, out of his long, extensive, and intimate acquaintance with “his boys” at the University, that these boys were loyal Americans as could be found anywhere in the nation. And he did not hesitate to say so. His influential position in the community, his wide and varied contacts, his unquestioned integrity, his logical reasoning, and his cool-headed conviction carried weight in critical quarters.

His unflagging zeal and clear-headed advice helped immeasurably in setting up the Morale Committees which were so helpful in bringing adjustment and understanding to a community torn by doubts and apprehensions. . . .

Hawaii might have gone down the sorry road of undemocratic discrimination, as California did. We were at the cross-roads in that terrible December and it was largely due to Mr. Hemenway’s courage and influence that Hawaii took the right turn instead of the wrong one . . . The entire community, and the nation, owe him a debt of gratitude for his part in persuading us that we were justified in trying out the democratic ideals we had professed.

**Miller Hall (1939)**

*by Joyce Yamada*

Miller Hall was completed in 1939 with Territorial and Public Works Administration funds by Walker and Olund, contractors. The architect was the University’s own John Mason Young. According to retired Home Economics Professor Katherine Bazore Gruelle, who worked with Carey Miller in helping to design the building, only the main floor, the second floor, and a part of the basement floor were completed in 1939, due to insufficient funds. The military stored canned food for emergencies in the dirt floor basement during World War II. Classrooms were built in the basement floor after the war. Before Miller Hall was constructed, most of the home economics courses were held on the top floor of Hawaii Hall. The lack of space made it necessary to use the dining room also as a laboratory for nutritional research using rats. Miller told a student reporter in 1940 on how Miller Hall originated: “A luncheon was given by the home economics department for all members of the Board of Regents. When the guests arrived for lunch they were served in the hallway because the rats were occupying the dining room. When the classes held in that vicinity of Hawaii Hall were dismissed at 12:30, the students rushed out into the hall where the Board was having lunch. This incident convinced the Board of the necessity for a nutrition laboratory.”

In 1958, the Home Economics Building was renamed Miller Hall, after Carey Miller, who was
Charles Reed Hemenway (1875-1947) in center, with coat and tie. Left to right: James W. Carey (ASUH President), unidentified University athlete, Hemenway, and President Crawford, standing between Campus Road and Dean Hall.
University Archives Photo (c.1939)

Miller Hall, completed in 1939. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1962)

Carey D. Miller delights over a basket of huge guavas, loaded with vitamin C. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1958)
Aerial Photo, 1939. Dole Street has been extended to the front of Andrews Outdoor Theatre (completed in 1935), and Hemenway Hall (completed in 1939) has taken up the eastern end of the original Cooke Field, which had been moved to its second site in 1937 between the farms and the active stone quarry (upper left of photo). The original Gilmore Hall (completed in 1935) is up and the last of its two wings nears completion. The Social Science Building (today called Crawford Hall) has been added to the Hawaii Hall Quadrangle in 1938. Note Wise Field, between the Outdoor Theatre and University Avenue, and also a bookstore, on the makai-ewa corner of Dole and University. University Archives Photo (April 6, 1939)
home economics chairperson in 1940 when the building was erected. Miller was born in Boise, Idaho, in 1893, and received her bachelor’s degree in nutrition from the University of California at Berkeley. After receiving a master’s degree from Columbia in 1922, she arrived that year in Hawaii to head the home economics department. Twelve white rats, recruited from the University of California for research into nutrition, accompanied her to Manoa. She explored the nutritional value of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables, and wrote, with Katherine Bazore (Mrs. Larry Gruelle) and Mary Bartow, Fruits of Hawaii, which was first published in 1936. The book, useful to all households in Hawaii, contained the nutritive values of local Hawaiian fruits. Many of the recipes in the book, which is still available from the University of Hawaii Press, are outstanding, including the fresh Coconut Cream Pie (called sometimes the „Truman Pie” because President Harry S Truman enjoyed it on his visit to Hawaii in 1953). After 36 years of significant contributions to the community, Miller retired in 1958, the very year that the building was dedicated to her.

Castle Memorial Hall (1941)
by Patrice Choy

Situated on the west side of the University campus stands Castle Memorial Hall. With its airy classrooms, wide lanais and spacious courtyards, it has served its purpose as a preschool facility.

In November, 1939, the University was presented with a $300,000 gift from the Samuel and Mary Castle Foundation for the building of a training center for kindergarten and nursery school teachers. $100,000 was allocated for the construction of the facility and $20,000 was designated annually over a 10-year period to support the program under the University’s Teachers College. It was named the Castle Memorial Hall in honor of Henry and Dorothy Castle.

The gift for the training center grew out of a long tradition of dedication to excellence in education by the Castle family with the main strength coming from Mary Castle.

In January 1895 her youngest son Henry and his daughter Dorothy were lost at sea in the disaster of the steamship, the S.S. Elbe, while enroute to Honolulu after visiting in Germany. This tragic event became a turning point for education in Hawaii. Mrs. Castle and her husband, Samuel, had always had a fond interest in progressive education. In recognition of her son’s interest in young children and education, and as a fitting tribute to her kindergarten age granddaughter, Castle established the first Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten in 1899.

Castle wanted the kindergarten “to be the embodiment of the best and most enlightened education” and was able to achieve this goal by approaching family friend and philosopher, Dr. John Dewey in Chicago. Dewey had started his famous Laboratory School in connection with the University of Chicago with the purpose of “the necessity of working out something to serve as a model.” He also stated that “We want the school in its relation to the University to be a working model of a unified education.”

In preparation for her own school, Mrs. Castle requested the incorporation of a kindergarten in Dewey’s new school. Covering all expenses she also asked that he personally select and train a teacher who would come to Hawaii and organize the Castle Memorial Kindergarten, patterned after the Chicago school.

A building to house the new kindergarten was built on the Castle estate located on King Street near Kawaihao Church. In the Fall of 1900, Miss Florence La Victoire arrived in Hawaii after having one year of training with Dewey and opened the new kindergarten with the first class of 35 students, predominantly Hawaiian. Due to poor health she resigned in June, 1902, after serving as the first director of Castle Memorial Kindergarten.

The Castle Kindergarten became one of the most progressive schools in Hawaii and the establishment of the training center on the University campus was a
A comfortable wooden building with hallways that open into several courtyards is the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Hall, that has historical ties with the famous philosopher and educator, John Dewey. Completed in 1941, just before Pearl Harbor, the building marked the involvement of the College of Education in kindergarten and early childhood education. The building was carefully planned for young children and incorporated many innovative ideas. There were so many requests for the building's plans from educators throughout the U.S. in the forties that Dean Benjamin Wist began to charge requestors for the expenses involved in meeting the requests. The courtyards meet the dreams of Frederick Froebel, the German founder of the kindergarten, "a garden where children grow." University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

A portrait of Mary Castle was loaned to the University for hanging in Castle Memorial Hall in May 1941. A well-known painter of the time, Wilton Lockwood, painted the portrait in 1903, and it was placed over the fireplace in the once beautiful social hall. Today it hangs in the office of Dr. Arthur R. King, Jr., Director of Curriculum Research and Development Center, which operates the University Laboratory Schools. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)

Two replicas of classical statues, Boy with Thorn in his Foot, and Sleeping Chloe were given to the University in 1947 by Mrs. George F. Straub, and were placed in one of the courtyards of Castle Memorial Hall, near Dole Street. Unfortunately only Chloe remains; the Boy has been missing for several years, probably stolen. University Archive Photo (n.d.)
The University Elementary School building on Metcalf Street, on the ewa end of the central campus, was built in 1939 for $57,068.91 as part of the Teachers College (today, College of Education) complex. The wooden structure has double-pitched roofs, characteristic of the "Hawaiian Style" architecture. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

The Manoa Campus in 1941. Printed about eight months before Pearl Harbor, this map was also used later, in the 1945-46 Student Directory suggesting hardly any change in the campus for most students, except for some military barracks and a wooden University High School Building added in the intervening years. University Map (1941). From Ka Leo (April 23, 1941)

The original Hale Laulima building was constructed in 1940, as the second women's dormitory. The building later served as offices for the Counseling and Testing Center, and then the Community College system. The new Hale Laulima, behind the Korean Studies Center, was built in 1968. Today the wooden structure is called the "Dole Street Offices." University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1963)
continuation of the educational ideals of Samuel and Mary Castle and their son, which the Castle Foundation was dedicated to serving. The training center became the Castle Memorial Kindergarten as the original school was discontinued and was handed over to the University with the appropriation of the gift money.

In January 1941, the University of Hawaii Board of Regents and Castle Foundation trustees approved plans drawn by Honolulu architect Mark Potter. He received assistance from various local preschool authorities and University of Hawaii’s Dean Keller and Dean Wist. Input from mainland school architects and preschool educators was also incorporated.

Eager to see the training program become a reality, and aware of rising cost factors and the shortage of labor due to military defense work on the island, in April 1941, the foundation gave the University an additional $50,000 for construction. In October 1941, they also granted Honolulu contractor Haydn Phillips an extension for completion due to rising construction costs. The completion date was moved to November 1941.

In 1941, the U. S. Army began confiscating materials arriving at Honolulu boat docks that they determined useful for their work. This affected construction at Castle Memorial Hall when the Army decided they needed plumbing fixtures and took what was to be used in the building. They ended up returning the one-foot-high toilets suitable for small children to Castle Memorial Hall.

On November 1941, Castle Memorial Hall was officially opened with an invitational party attended by foundation trustees and University of Hawaii and state government officials.

Architect Potter created a sensible one story wooden building taking advantage of the indoor-outdoor lifestyle of Hawaii. Until 1976, a long trellised walkway led to the main entrance at the center of the H-shaped building. This middle section consisted of an administration office, a library, lecture room, and health center. Long corridors unite the three sections of the building and on the makai end facilities for two- and three-year-olds were located. Workrooms and playrooms, with tall glass sliding doors, lined with ample lanais still remain. The doors open wide to ramps leading to fenced-in play yards with large trees, a wading pool and sand box. The mauka wing housed comparable facilities for four- and five-year-olds, a cafeteria capable of serving 125 children, and the social hall.

Classes began on November 17, 1941, and within weeks Pearl Harbor was attacked and the University was forced to close. Due to a lack of enrollment at the kindergarten training center, Dean Benjamin Wist of Teachers College felt that to close the new school would not be too crucial to the University at that time. Dr. Deal Crooker, principal of Punahou Elementary, heard about Wist’s plan and the idea that Punahou lease Castle Memorial Hall for its classes moved forward. Punahou was attempting to centralize its students in one location after the Army occupied their buildings. Many elementary and high schools offered their facilities to Punahou, but none allowed for consolidation of its classes. In February 1942, after detailed negotiations, the University leased to Punahou the facilities at the Teachers College including Castle Memorial Hall. The building provided Dr. Crooker’s elementary classes with an ideal setting. Crooker added goats to the backyard behind the social hall and they remained until a member of the Castle family expressed his disapproval.

Punahou used Castle Memorial Hall until 1945 when the University was able to reoccupy the building and resume classes there in September 1945.

Castle Memorial Hall has been a well-used facility and presently houses the University of Hawaii Curriculum Research and Development Group and the Hawaii Headstart program. It also provides the University Laboratory School art department with studio space.