This is an informal history of the University's Manoa Campus, written by a team of students, faculty, and alumni. It is primarily about the buildings and grounds, their origins, and how they came to be named. It deals with some of Manoa's off-campus facilities, such as the Lyon Arboretum and the Waikiki Aquarium, but not with all of them, such as the agricultural facilities in Waimanalo, Oahu.

Many of the essays were written by undergraduate students who had never engaged in original historical research. The project started as a class exercise, which was one of six required written assignments for a class in the Foundations of American Education, in Fall 1981. The students were to do a brief paper researching some very limited topic in the history of education, using primary sources. The intent of the assignment was in part to impress upon students how most American educators have very little knowledge of the historical environment in which they teach. We are all in a particular place that has a history, and gaining an understanding and appreciation of that history is part of being "educated." It was at this point that student Chuck Norwood suggested to the class that we undertake a project whereby each student would take a building from our own campus and research its history. The suggestion was accepted by the class.

Since there were more buildings to research than there were students in the class, we prevailed upon students in other sections of Foundations of American Education, as well as some graduate students, architecture students, and faculty, to assist us in the project. Elsa Souza, a student in the class, took on the task of obtaining a grant from ASUH, the student senate, in order for us to publish the research. Elsa proved to be a talented lobbyist, and gained the support of many ASUH senators, who saw value in the project. Vice President Harold Masumoto was also approached by us for underwriting the printing. None of the funds were used to compensate the researchers and writers. All of the funds provided by our grants were used for photography, typesetting, printing, and binding.

The project was interesting and stimulating to the students, but at the end of the year, I was stuck with the tremendous task of editing the manuscripts and rewriting and integrating the material into a book. Most of the students had other plans for the summer. More research was required for many of the drafts, and the entire summer, 1982, was devoted to this task. It also became apparent that the project would never end, if all the information that was needed to be included in this volume was to be gathered. The project also involved going through hundreds of photographs, and I had foolishly taken on this enormous task.

Most of the material in this volume was originally documented as to sources through footnotes. Although these footnotes were eliminated in the final draft, those curious about our sources of information are invited to consult the first draft manuscript that has been deposited in the University Library.

Victor N. Kobayashi
Editor