513

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CONTENTS

Page

HALEKOA 1
Richard A. Greer

OLD POHEOHEO'S GHOST 6
Jane Litten

THE SINCLAIR LIBRARY'S HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC COLLECTION 8
Janet E. Bell

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII THESES OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF HAWAIIAN HISTORY, 1923 - JANUARY, 1962 10
Richard A. Greer

CONTRIBUTORS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS 15

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HAWAII HISTORICAL REVIEW
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HALEKOA

by

Richard A. Greer

Shabby, decaying, and deserted, a toy castle on Hotel Street falters toward its hundredth year. This is Halekoa--"the barracks"--known variously as the Military Barracks, the Royal Barracks, and finally as Iolani Barracks, the name bestowed during Kalakaua's reign, and the name it bears today.[1]

Halekoa was a part of the ambitious building program undertaken by the Hawaiian monarchy in the 1860's and '70's. The buildings which remain today, besides Halekoa, are Aliiolani Hale (the judiciary building), the Royal Mausoleum, the old post office at the corner of Merchant and Bethel Streets, and Iolani Palace. The site occupied by the barracks is doubly interesting, for it first accommodated the Chiefs' Children's School, which was begun in 1839 by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, and which was moved in 1851 to the lower slopes of Punchbowl.[2]

Those who cavil at the leisurely pace of modern capital improvements will not be surprised to learn that it took four years to get Halekoa off the drawing boards and onto the ground.

Theodore C. Heuck, a Honolulu merchant and gifted amateur architect from Germany, submitted his original plans on March 14, 1866, to John O. Dominis, then Governor of Oahu.[3] The sketches provided for a structure with a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of 80 feet, built around a 30x40-foot open central court. Heuck estimated a cost of $10,000, specifying stone walls and a slate roof.[4]

This was early in the reign of Kamehameha V. Years passed. Finally, early in 1870, the project began to move, although slowly. The post office was being built at the same time, and a shortage of proper workmen delayed both jobs.[5]

Halekoa did not appear in the appropriations bills passed by the various legislatures. It was financed by the War Department as a part of military expenses, and cash as needed was deposited with the banking firm of Bishop and Company.[6]

Foundations were being laid in May, 1870.[7] The barracks account sheet, which ran from March 5, 1870 to October 9, 1871, showed a total outlay of $25,103.78.[8] J. G. Osborne was the builder. Participating suppliers included, among others, such well-known Honolulu houses as E. O. Hall and Son, Dowsett and Co., A. S. Cleghorn, Lewers and Dickson (predecessors of Lewers and Cooke), the Honolulu Iron Works, J. T. Waterhouse, H. Hackfeld and Co. (now American Factors)--and Oahu Prison.[9]

Halekoa was made of the ever-useful coral blocks hewn from the Honolulu reef. As often happened, many blocks were cannibalized from other structures, rather than chopped from the reef. Most of the second-hand building blocks came from the wall fronting the old post office, and from the old printing office.[10] But the reef had to

yield up its treasures too, and Marshal W. C. Parke received credit for 204 man-days of prison labor, at fifty cents a day, for the hauling of blocks therefrom.[11]

By mid-February, 1871, both the barracks and the post office were nearing completion.[12] Finishing touches on the former, however, required several more months.[13] An exotic example of this, among the accounts to be found today in the Archives of Hawaii, is a bill dated May 20, levying a charge of $12.50 for painting spittoons.[14]

Even before it was completed, Halekoa was rushed into service. At the end of February a considerable number of soldiers were sick, and the new barracks was requisitioned as an infirmary.[15]

Halekoa's cost was, of course, more than double Heuck's original estimate. This is accounted for by certain changes made in his plans. He had drawn but one main entrance facing Hotel Street, then called Palace Walk. However, the completed Halekoa had two identical entrances. Heuck's front approach was duplicated on the Beretania Street side, with an entranceway literally added to the plain back he had designed. Again, a wing was built on the ewa (west) side.[16] Originally it was some 48 feet long. The size of the inner court was increased to approximately 34x54 feet, also.

Jane Silverman of the Archives of Hawaii and this writer, provided with keys and a measuring tape, conducted an exploration of Halekoa in the summer of 1962. The gate and front rooms were found to be exactly as specified in Heuck's 1866 plan, and these rooms were reproduced in the added Beretania Street entrance. The court, however, as completed was larger than originally planned. The side galleries were built longer than Heuck at first specified, because of the lengthening of the court, and about two feet narrower, because of the widening of the court, making them 18 feet rather than 20 feet in width.

Halekoa today differs from the original plans in at least five particulars:

1. The central court has been roofed over, floored, and the veranda that once ran around it has been removed.
2. The ewa, or west, wing has been extended some 22 feet toward Beretania Street.
3. An even more recent addition, a wedge-shaped extension, has been run across the Beretania Street entrance. The angled side follows the fence line of adjoining property.
4. A lean-to shelter roof has been constructed on the waikiki (east) side.
5. The openings in various walls have been changed. On the waikiki side a number of doors have been cut through. The ewa wing, which originally contained three windows, has been cut up to provide additional doors and windows.

Iolani Barracks displays a service record almost as complicated as its building alterations. The barracks was made originally to house the regular standing army of the Kingdom of Hawaii, the small force known in the early 1870's and before as the Household Troops. Their function was to guard the palace, the prison, and the treasury, and to appear at various parades and ceremonies.[17]

In September, 1873, the Household Troops mutinied. They barricaded themselves in Halekoa and from its roof harangued the sympathetic mob below.[18] After the mutiny the troops were disbanded, then later reorganized, and under one title or another they continued to occupy Halekoa throughout the remaining period of the monarchy.

Liliuokalani's Household Guards, Captain Samuel Nowlein commanding, surrendered to the revolutionary Provisional Government about five o'clock on the afternoon of January 18, 1893.[19] The Guards were paid off and disbanded; the Provisional Government took over munitions stored in the barracks and at once occupied the building with a strong force.[20] This government and the succeeding Republic of Hawaii used Halekoa to house their military.[21]

After Hawaii was annexed to the U. S., President McKinley issued an executive order (December 19, 1899) transferring the barracks and the barracks lot to the control of the U. S. War Department.[22] Thereupon, Halekoa was occupied by the Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. Army and used for office and warehouse space.[23] Quartermaster use continued until late in 1917, when the Corps moved out. At that time the War Department planned to preserve Halekoa as a historic structure. For the first time in its long and colorful history, the old barracks ceased to be a station for soldiers.[24]

This dignified retirement was destined to be of short duration. In the summer of 1920 an elaborate remodeling job was in progress. Old partitions came down, the roof was ceiled horizontally, glass doors replaced the thick wooden slabs, and a fine hardwood floor was laid. Halekoa was about to make its debut as a service club.[25] A frame transient dormitory was erected on the waikiki side for visiting service personnel.

The service club phase lasted about a decade. During this time Halekoa was the scene of annual meetings of the Old Guard, composed of veterans of forces supporting the Republic of Hawaii.[26] It was used, also, by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Spanish War Veterans, and for miscellaneous Army activities, including military funerals.[27]

Early in 1928 the barracks was stripped of the thick covering of vines obscuring it, and the transient dormitory was abandoned. All structures, including a number of lean-tos, were removed from the yard, and at the beginning of 1929 Halekoa got a dazzling finish of white paint.[28]

November, 1929, found Governor Lawrence Judd trying to get President Hoover to issue an executive order returning the barracks to the Territory. The Hawaii National Guard wanted Halekoa for its headquarters, in order to release the Armory to the 298th Infantry.[29] Judd was successful, and the transfer took place officially on March 16, 1931, after an informal turnover of authority in January. But the Hawaii National Guard did not benefit from it. Instead, the barracks became the offices of the supervising school principals for Honolulu and Rural Oahu.[30] Their occupancy ended--reluctantly--in March, 1934; at that time the Guard moved in with obvious pleasure.[31]

Considerable excitement arose in June, 1937, when a dank, sealed

so-called dungeon, guarded by a rusty iron door, was discovered beneath the floor. The finding of this vault revived old rumors of the existence of a tunnel connecting Halekoa and Iolani Palace. A search took place, but it revealed nothing more than a system of crumbling ventilating pipes. Colonel Arthur Coyne, a member of the militia occupying the barracks at the time of the monarchy's overthrow in 1893, recalled that the "dungeon" had been built at that time to store munitions.[32]

Another interior renovation of Halekoa occurred in the summer of 1939.[33] World War II came, and the Guard continued to use the aging barracks. Midway in that war (October, 1943) an imaginative postwar plan for Halekoa was announced. It was to become a military museum. Interested civic groups and individuals pledged to participate in planning and financing the project.[34]

But the plans never materialized. The pressure for office space doomed Halekoa to a series of repairs, renovations, and remodelings as various government agencies succeeded one another in their occupancy of the barracks.[35] During the course of the most thorough refurbishing, in 1948, the old tunnel question was resurrected--and later reburied.[36] About this time rumors made the rounds that Halekoa was to be torn down as part of a beautification program and reassembled elsewhere as a museum.[37]

In November, 1960, Halekoa was embarrassed to find itself encumbering the site of a proposed multi-million-dollar state capitol. Although regarded in some quarters as an antiquarian nuisance, the barracks managed to cling to existence as officials delayed their decision regarding its disposition. On November 4 the late Commission on Historical Sites, in one of its last acts, placed a commemorative plaque on the grounds.[38] The plaque reads:

IOLANI BARRACKS

BUILT IN 1870 DURING THE REIGN OF KING
KAMEHAMEHA V. USED BY THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
GUARDS UNTIL THE OVERTHROW OF THE MONARCHY
IN 1893, AND LATER BY THE CITIZENS GUARD
AND NATIONAL GUARD. THE ARCHITECT WAS
THEODORE HEUCK.

In July, 1961, the State Treasury Department was in command at Halekoa. On the 26th the State Administrative Director declared his intention to ask for its condemnation--but not its destruction.[39] Following this, the State remodeled the former Schuman Carriage Co. premises on Beretania Street for the use of the Treasury Department and other agencies, and on March 15, 1962, Halekoa was abandoned.

Today Honolulu's grizzled fortress is locked and forlorn, used only as a storage place for voting machines. Plans for the new capitol call for the barracks' removal to some unspecified site.[40] But no one can say at this point where Halekoa will be in the decade ahead, or just <u>what</u> it will be. One thing is certain: It deserves a far better fate than to be just a memory at its centennial in 1970.

NOTES

1. Typewritten MS, R. S. Kuykendall, "Iolani Barracks, Site of the Chiefs' Children's School", p. 1. All sources cited in this article are to be found in the Archives of Hawaii.
2. Mary A. Richards, The Chiefs' Children's School...(Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Limited, 1937), pp. 29; 348.
3. Army and Navy File, Kingdom of Hawaii, 1856. Includes Heuck's letter to Dominis and accompanying plans. The letter and plans were filed here mistakenly because of a small mutilation, probably caused by an insect, which made 1866 appear to read 1856. A number of accounts have perpetuated the 1856 date, but there can be no doubt that they are in error. Heuck's scrapbook contains a set of drawings dated 1866. Furthermore, Dominis did not become Governor of Oahu until February 18, 1864. The letter and plans have been refiled.
4. Ibid.
5. Hawaiian Gazette, February 8, 1871.
6. Numerous account sheets testify to this. See Army and Navy File, Hawaiian Kingdom, 1870 and 1871.
7. See receipts given by J. G. Osborne to R. Stirling, Superintendent of Public Works; dated May 21 and May 28, 1870, in Army and Navy File, January-June, 1870. Apparently there are no existing documents testifying to the actual beginning date of construction.
8. Account sheet, "New Barracks", Army and Navy File, January-June, 1870.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid. See also letter, H. M. Whitney to J. O. Dominis, February 25, 1870, Interior Department Land File, Kingdom of Hawaii, February, 1870.
11. Account sheet, "New Barracks".
12. Hawaiian Gazette, February 8, 1871.
13. See numerous bills and receipts, Army and Navy File, 1871.
14. Bill of Lucas and Wiggins, Army and Navy File, March-May, 1871.
15. C. C. Harris to R. Stirling, February 22, 1871, Army and Navy File, January-February, 1871.
16. Commonly-used directions in Honolulu are: ewa (toward Ewa plain, or west), waikiki or diamond head (toward Waikiki, or east), mauka (inland, toward the mountains), and makai (toward the sea).
17. Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 13, 1873.
18. Hawaiian Gazette, September 17, 1873.
19. Pacific Commercial Advertiser, January 19, 1893.
20. Ibid.
21. R. S. Kuykendall, op. cit., p. 1.
22. Ibid. See also Honolulu Advertiser, November 6, 1929.
23. Paradise of the Pacific, Vol. XIV, No. 12 (December, 1901), p. 68.
24. Pacific Commercial Advertiser; October 18, 1917.
25. Pacific Commercial Advertiser; September 2, 1920.
26. Honolulu Advertiser, March 27, 1928.

27. Honolulu Advertiser; November 6, 1929.
28. Honolulu Advertiser, November 25, 1928 and January 13, 1929.
29. Honolulu Advertiser, November 6, 1929.
30. R. S. Kuykendall, op. cit., pp. 1-2; Honolulu Advertiser, January 10, 18, and 20, 1931, and March 27, 1931.
31. R. S. Kuykendall, op. cit., pp. 1-2; Honolulu Advertiser, March 1, 5, and 7, 1934.
32. Honolulu Advertiser, June 5, 6, and 8, 1937.
33. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 25, 1939.
34. Honolulu Advertiser, October 8, 1943.
35. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, May 20 and August 25, 1948; Honolulu Advertiser, August 12 and 26, 1948.
36. Honolulu Advertiser, January 4, 1953.
37. Ibid.
38. Honolulu Star-Bulletin; November 10, 1960.
39. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 26, 1961.
40. Belt, Lemmon and Lo, Architects-Engineers and John Carl Warnecke and Associates, Architects and Planning Consultants, Preliminary Plans of the Capitol Building for the State of Hawaii (Honolulu: Star-Bulletin Printing Co. & Honolulu Lithograph Co., March, 1961), pp. 29-30.

OLD POHEOHEO'S GHOST

by

Jane Litten

Mark Twain visited Maui in 1866. In Roughing It, he describes a man he calls Markiss; a French storekeeper of penetrating voice and inescapable effrontery, who haunted his stay in Lahaina.

Mark Twain liked to sit in Lahaina's public room chatting over a sociable glass. Markiss would sit across the room watching and listening intently, suddenly booming into the conversation as though he had been a party to it all along. The stories Markiss told were taller, wider, and in all proportions more colossal than Twain's. Finally, Twain said, he became so annoyed he stayed indoors for a couple of weeks just to avoid the man.

When Twain at last ventured out again, he was casually telling Captain Perkins about a merchant friend who was pretty tight about paying his workmen. This remark brought forth the voice of Markiss. He had had a friend who, when working for a mining company, had been blasted into the air by an explosion. When the man came down again his employer docked him sixteen minutes for the time he was gone. The exorbitance of that tale so upset Twain that he packed his bag and left Maui the next day, after delivering his opinion that "From the very beginning I regarded that man as a liar."

Walter F. Frear in his Mark Twain and Hawaii identifies the

French storekeeper as Francis Oudinot, as does Mary Alexander in her Dr. Baldwin of Lahaina. Frear also adds another story to the Oudinot repertoire as remembered by Gorham D. Gilman, who had been a storekeeper in Lahaina in Oudinot's day. As for the public room in which they met, Frear describes it as "...a store with large timber doors on the waterfront street facing the sea at Lahaina..."

Twain continued his account by saying that after a few years his opinion of Markiss' being a liar was confirmed by an impartial jury. The Frenchman was found hanging in his bedroom, all the doors and windows being locked from the inside; on his chest was a note saying not to suspect any innocent person, as he had hanged himself. The jury, after sitting on the case for a week, returned a verdict of death "by the hands of some person or persons unknown."

Twain's account of the jury's reasoning was this:

> They explained that the perfectly undeviating consistency of Markiss's character for thirty years towered aloft as colossal and indestructible testimony, that whatever statement he chose to make was entitled to instant and unquestioning acceptance as a lie and they furthermore stated their belief that he was not dead, and instanced the strong circumstantial evidence of his own word that he was dead.

So they delayed the burial for seven days; then even the jury gave up and, meeting again, came to a verdict of "suicide induced by mental aberration", explaining that "He said he was dead, and he was dead; and would he have told the truth if he had been in his right mind? No, sir."

This story, entitled "About a Remarkable Stranger", first appeared in Galaxy magazine in April, 1871. Francis Oudinot would have been justified in anticipating one of Twain's own memorable remarks had he said at the time, "The report of my death was an exaggeration," for he did not die until three months later--in July, 1871. The obituary column of The Friend lists his death thus: "At Lahaina, Maui, July 11th of heart disease, Francis A. Oudinot, aged about 50 years."

Although Mark Twain fabricated an elaborate and outré death scene for Markiss, there is evidence that his picture of Oudinot's overbearing personality was essentially accurate. A letter written from Lahaina on July 21, 1871, by Elizabeth Pratt to Dowager Queen Emma says:

> I cannot enlighten you with any news or gossip reigning here for there are none to my knowledge worth speaking of excepting the anticipated return of Poheoheo's (Oudinot) ghost today to give a last inspection to his once loved abode of which a great many look forward to with fear and trembling and also with anxiety for its coming - such a talk about it you cannot

> imagine, you would be highly amused to hear them speaking of it. It takes Fanny to relate her singular ghost adventures, it quite upset me the first time she told me of it (confidentially) that I could not venture out of the house that night without feeling a sort of makau for old Poheoheo - Old Uliuli insisted upon locking all the doors and windows which we had a great time debarring her from it, but of which she did at last after finding all the rest of us fast asleep.

The same feeling of inability to escape Oudinot's intrusiveness is in Twain's story and in Elizabeth Pratt's account of closing doors and windows against him even after death--an incredible thing to do in the heat of a Lahaina July.

Even Francis A. Oudinot's tombstone testifies to the terrible accuracy of Mark Twain's portrait. It displays no note of human affection. Standing in the Episcopal cemetery in Lahaina, it reads simply, "He was widely known among his contemporaries."

THE SINCLAIR LIBRARY'S HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC COLLECTION

by

Janet E. Bell

The Hawaiian and Pacific Collection of the University of Hawaii's Sinclair Library is one of the finest collections in the United States. It is divided into two sections, each with a separate catalog and stack area. It uses the Dewey Decimal classification system, as does the general library, but with a more detailed breakdown of subject matter than usual. The Hawaiian portion, which deals exclusively with the Hawaiian Islands, is the largest in the world, containing almost everything available on Hawaii. The Pacific section covers the rest of Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia, and while less extensive than the Hawaiian section, is of excellent quality.

The University library operates on an open stack basis. In order to preserve for posterity duplicates of the circulating books in addition to rare and difficult-to-obtain material, the Hawaiian and Pacific material is divided into circulating and reference sections. The Pacific reference section involves fewer duplicates than the Hawaiian, but does have rare and highly valuable material. Access to the reference collection is restricted, but books may be used in the Hawaiian and Pacific reading room. Under special circumstances reference books may be borrowed at the discretion of the librarian in charge. Circulating books are charged out at the main circulation desk. Inter-library loan, also handled by the circulation desk, is

another service offered to those patrons, both local and off-island, who are not able to come to the collection.

A curator, two librarians, the equivalent of a full-time Hawaiian cataloger (the Pacific cataloging is done in the main catalog room), one library assistant, and numerous student helpers work in the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection. The staff provides reference service for students, faculty members, University research agencies, state government departments, the general public, and researchers from around the world. Service to the East-West Center's programs and scholars also forms an important part of the collection's many functions. The department publishes Current Hawaiiana, a quarterly bibliography of material published in and about Hawaii and distributes it free to libraries, societies, and interested individuals. The project is financed jointly by the University of Hawaii and the Hawaii Library Association. Recently staff members joined with the State Archives, the Library of Hawaii, and the Legislative Reference Bureau in compiling from its many documents the Official Publications of the Territory of Hawaii, 1900-1959. This work was published in September, 1962, under the auspices of the Hawaii Library Association Hawaiiana Section and the State Archives.

The University's Hawaiiana collection began in 1908 when the library received a small gift of books about Hawaii. In 1927, 1,500 books and pamphlets were recataloged and housed in a separate Hawaiian Room. The two largest gifts to the collection, from William Drake Westervelt and James Tice Phillips, greatly increased holdings of early voyages and government documents. Today the collection contains over 20,000 cataloged books and pamphlets and 22,000 serial parts. The collection is strong in Hawaiian government documents, serials and periodicals of all kinds, University of Hawaii material, business and institutional reports, manuscripts, microfilms of material not otherwise available, and general 20th century Hawaiiana. Data concerning the most significant manuscript holdings were printed on Library of Congress cards in 1962. A union catalog of Hawaiian material, including the holdings of seven major Honolulu libraries, is housed in the Hawaiian reading room and maintained by the staff. The University of Hawaii's War Records Depository, a separate, state-supported collection of records relating to Hawaii's role in World War II, is also under the supervision of the staff.

Among its services the Hawaiian section maintains a pamphlet file of mounted clippings from Honolulu newspapers arranged by some 3,000 subjects, complete files of the major Honolulu newspapers available on microfilm, and current Hawaiian newspapers and periodicals on display. Back files of periodicals are housed in the Hawaiian reference section. Back files of newspapers remain in the serials department.

The 60,000-card Hawaiian catalog has author, title, and subject entries as well as analytics for the pamphlet file, periodicals, University of Hawaii publications and theses, and government documents. Since Hawaii's history involves five different forms of government, all catalog cards for Hawaiian government documents are filed according to the period covered; i.e., Kingdom, Provisional

Government, Republic, Territory, and State. After statehood was achieved in 1959, the constitution made it necessary in reorganizing government agencies to reduce almost 100 departments and bureaus to about 20. Many cross references are provided to make it easy to find one's way in the maze of government documents. G. K. Hall and Company; which issues card catalogs of special subject interest in book form, is to publish the Hawaiian catalog sometime in 1963.

Until 1961, books in the Pacific Collection were shelved with the library's general collection. Many are still in the process of being recataloged and reshelved in the Pacific section. There are now about 5,000 books and pamphlets in this collection, and its catalog contains about 19,000 cards. Quantities of microfilm from all over the world bring material together for the use of scholars working in this area. A pamphlet file is also being assembled.

The University's collecting in the Pacific area was given impetus several years ago when the library received a Rockefeller grant for purchase of materials on the Pacific islands. This fund was administered by a faculty-library group, the Pacific Islands Library Committee, ably directed by Dr. Carl Stroven, Sinclair Library's head librarian. The collection seemed so noteworthy that two library staff members, Floyd Cammack and Shiro Saito, have recently completed a selected bibliography of Pacific holdings entitled Pacific Islands Bibliography. Publication is scheduled for November, 1962.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII THESES OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF HAWAIIAN HISTORY, 1923--JANUARY, 1962

by

Richard A. Greer

BIOGRAPHY

Forbes, Eureka B. "The Life and Work of Cochran Forbes, Missionary to the Hawaiian Islands from 1832 to 1847." MA38

Lins, Kathryn L. "...Genevieve Taggard." (poetess) MA56

McGaw; Sister Martha Mary. "Robert Louis Stevenson in Hawaii." MA50

Sousa, Esther L. "Walter Murray Gibson's Rise to Power in Hawaii." MA42

Watson, Lorinda E. "A Rhetorical Analysis of the Speaking of Walter Murray Gibson during the Period 1878-1885." MA58

DIPLOMACY

Davis, David R. "Hawaii's Experience with Unequal Treaties." MA36

Watanabe, Shinichi. "Diplomatic Relations between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Empire of Japan, 1860-1893." MA44

ECONOMICS

Bottenfield, Vernon C. "Changing Patterns of Land Utilization on Molokai." MA58
Doue, Stephen M. "The Postwar Pork Market in Hawaii." MA59
Emory, Byron E. "...Settlement and Land Utilization Since 1930 in Manoa Valley, Honolulu." MA56
Gilbert, Vivien K. "Cost Factors...in the Pineapple Industry in Hawaii." MA49
Gilmore, Howard W. "Financial Aspects of Trade between Hawaii and Japan." MBA57
Hansen, Hal J. "The First Five Years' Experience with the Cooperative Technique of Apartment Development in Hawaii, 1956-1960." MBA61
Inagaki, John Y. "Economic Planning and Development in Hawaii, 1937-1957." MA57
Iwai, Charles K. "The Rice Industry in Hawaii." MA33
Jackson, Frances O. "Koloa Plantation under Ladd and Company, 1835-1845." MA58
Kelly, Marion. "Changes in Land Tenure in Hawaii, 1778-1850." MA56
McTierney, Robert C. "...The Role of Government Agencies and Professional Organizations in...the Honolulu Real Estate Business, 1850-1960." MBA62
Moore, Golda P. "Hawaii during the Whaling Era, 1820-1880." MA34
Parkhurst, Leland H. "Homesteading in Lualualei..." MA40
Pierson, Kathleen W. "The Development of Trade in Hawaii..." MA48
Sakai, Hester H. "...Use of Federal Credit Unions in Hawaii." MBA54
Slaughter, John R. "Federal Expenditures in Hawaii..." MBA59
Tan, Peter N. W. "A Historical Survey of the Sino-Hawaiian Trade." MA51
Vance, Thomas B. "Development of Industrial Hawaii..." MA33

EDUCATION

Adams, Albert E. "A Survey of Religious Education Conducted by the Hawaiian Board of Missions and the Interchurch Federation in the Public Schools of Oahu." MEd38
Akau, Trude M. "A History of the Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers." MEd51
Blake, Raymond A. "An Analysis of Masters' Theses in Education Accepted by the University of Hawaii, 1935-1955." MEd60
Buzaid, Bertha R. "A History of the Punahou Parent-Teacher Association, 1915 to 1959..." MEd60
Cathcart, Elton. "The Role of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the History and Development of Education in Hawaii." MEd51
Duggan, Margaret. "...Factors Affecting Educational Opportunities of Cerebral Palsied Children in the City and County of Honolulu Born between the Years 1929 and 1948." MEd50
Feiteira, Thomas M. "The Development of Agricultural Education in the Territory of Hawaii." MEd37

Fo, Hilda L. "A History of the Development of Public School Kindergartens in Hawaii." MEd59
Gay, Floy T. "...The Development of the Senior High Schools, Department of Public Instruction, Territory of Hawaii." MEd45
Gordon; Mildred O. "A History of the Hilo Boarding Schoo." MA36
Harada, Koichi G. "A Survey of the Japanese Language Schools in Hawaii." MA34
Hudson; Loring G. "The History of the Kamehameha Schools..." MA35
Hurley, John A. "Willard Givens: A Study in Educational Leadership." MEd61
Johnson, Margaret. "History of Sultan School for Handicapped Children, 1948-1951." MSW52
Kaulukukui, Thomas. "The Development of Competitive Athletics in the Schools of Hawaii." MEd41
Lecker, George T. "Lahainaluna, 1831-1877." MA38
Lee, Genevieve K. L. "A Historical Study of the Kindergartens in the Territory of Hawaii." MEd40
McKinney, Albert J. "A Study of the Treatment of Education in the Daily Newspapers of Hawaii." (1930-1939) MEd40
McMahon, Sister Marie Marce. "A Study of the Catholic Elementary School Expansion in Hawaii, 1941-1949." MEd49
Mizuha, Jack H. "A Study of the Private Commercial Schools of Honolulu." MEd36
Moe, Kilmer O., Jr. "The Influence of the Hilo Boarding School on Agricultural Education in the Pacific." MEd53
Moodie, Ruth A. "Reading Materials Used in the Public Schools of the Hawaiian Islands, 1820-1934." MA34
Morris, Mary E. "Development of Secondary Education in Hawaii." MA29
O'Brien, Ethel M. "An Evaluation of Selected Educational Materials Used by the Tuberculosis Association of the Territory of Hawaii, 1931-1950." MEd50
Odgers, George A. "Educational Legislation in Hawaii, 1845-1892." MA32
Schuman, Robert C. "The Educational Department of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, 1931-1957." MEd59
Simonson, Jacob A. "A Brief History of...Seventh-Day Adventist Schools in Hawaii." MEd40
Stroupe, Connor B. "Significant Factors in the Influx to Private Schools on Oahu since 1900." MA55
Villers, Ernest G. "A History of Iolani School." MEd40
Wong, William T. S. "The Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers and Legislation Affecting Education, 1935-1949." MEd51

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Andrade; Ernest, Jr. "The Hawaiian Revolution of 1887." MA54
Barrett, Gwynn W. "American Annexation Proposals and Acquisitions in Polynesia, 1842-1872." MA60
Bower, Leon M. "The Causes of the Abrogation of the Hawaiian Monarchy." MA23

Hayes, Casey. "Food Administration in Hawaii during Wartime." MA42
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McNamara, Robert M. "Hawaii's Smith Act Case." MA60
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