

The History of Lihue

By Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr.

(Continued from last issue.)

Dr. Smith conducted services here also, assisted by Hookui, Paul Kanoa, Solomon Kamahele and Auamo, the latter a most eloquent lay speaker, holding the attention of his congregation by the hour. When Mr. Rice arrived from Punahou in 1854, having found it necessary to leave there on account of his health, he assumed the care of the church together with his duties of manager of the young plantation, and was assisted most ably by Mrs. Rice in the duties of the Sunday-school. For the remainder of her long and useful life she maintained a steadfast and loving interest in the church and children of the church. There being no seats at first "Mother Rice" as she afterwards was known, was provided with a saw horse to sit on and for years she personally conducted the thriving Sunday-school, numbering in one of her earlier classes the Lovell brothers, John, William and Daniel, John and William Opanui, S. B. McKeola, Jose Keawe and many others. This thatched church gradually assumed the dignity of a more substantial roof, then later through the efforts of Mrs. William Hyde Rice and the Hawaiian women of the church, a wooden floor was procured and a big mat woven, wooden floors added and the interior of the whole building refitted. In 1910 through the generosity of Mrs. Rice the old church was removed and added to, making a substantial house of worship for many more years, thanks to the lasting qualities of the good Hawaiian hard woods used as the original frame work.

In the year 1901 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox a beautiful and commodious church was erected on the same grounds as the Hawaiian church and these two houses of worship as also the two or three other churches of the district stand as monuments to that desire for the better things of life without which no community can hope to succeed.

This new church has had as its pastor since its first year, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, he having served in that capacity for the foreign congregation since 1896.

The court house of early days stood on the grounds now occupied by the High School, but nearer the road than its successor. It was blown over in a violent wind storm from being rather insecurely built over a cellar. The residence of Governor Kanoa on the same property was thereupon taken for a Court House, continuing in that capacity until the erection of our fine new County Building in 1914.

The early Governors were Kahahele, 1824; Kaikioewa, 1826; Paul Kanoa, Edward Bush, P. P. Kaula, 1846-1877; Governor Lanihau, and W. H. Rice. With the exception of Governor Lanihau and Edward Bush, who lived in Koloa, these Governors all lived in Lihue. When occasion required Governor Paul Kanoa was assisted by either Judges Hardy or McBrayle.

Judge Jacob Hardy and Mrs. Hardy lived at Malumalu, in a thatched house, having purchased the property. Many of the fruit trees at Malumalu were planted by him and several children were born to them there. Judge Bond, his predecessor, had lived in Malumalu also. He was associated for a short time with Judge Kahihaona on the Circuit Bench in 1851 but served alone most of the years from 1851 until 1855. Judge Hardy's term was from 1855 to 1863, in which year he moved to California, disposing of his Malumalu property. H. A. Widemann then received the appointment, serving two years, from 1863 to 1865, when he was succeeded by Judge Duncan McBrayle, who served until 1877. Just here an amusing little anecdote of Judge Hardy's might be apropos. "At the time

that Mr. Widemann was serving in the Legislature he used his influence towards the passing of a bill to reduce the salary of the Kauai Circuit Judge, there having been some little animosity between Judge Hardy and Mr. Widemann. However, just then, unknown to Mr. Widemann, Judge Hardy had presented his resignation and was about to depart to California. Mr. Widemann received the appointment as successor to Judge Hardy and fell heir also to the reduced salary." However, lest this might create a wrong impression of Mr. Widemann I must say here that he was most popular and well liked, bearing a reputation for geniality and fair dealing.

Judge Hardy returned from California in 1877 and succeeded Judge McBrayle, which appointment he held until his retirement in 1912, completing a remarkable and honorable career of forty three years on the Kauai bench. Judge L. A. Dickey was appointed successor to Judge Hardy in 1912.

The early Circuit Court was held in Hanaalei, that place being created by law the seat of justice for the island in 1846. The Court was moved to Nawiliwili in 1851.

In 1851 Mr. Godfrey Rhodes was District Attorney for the island and in 1861 Mr. William Harrison Rice held that position. Of other early incidents I've been unable to procure data.

Residing at Malumalu at the same time as Judge and Mrs. Bond were Lieutenant and Mrs. Reynolds, the former on furlough from the U. S. Navy. It is said that Lieut. Reynolds after making a trip around the islands chose Malumalu as being to his mind the most delightful and healthful spot for a home, and purchased the piece of property situated north of Judge Bond's, the same being at the present day planted in cane.

Some years later, on a trip to the Islands as Capt. Reynolds, he took the company of missionaries from Kauai up to Honolulu to a general meeting. Capt. Reynolds' name is associated with accounts of the early surveys of the Islands to the windward. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Capt. Reynolds left the Islands to serve and received afterwards the rank of Admiral.

About the year 1889 Malumalu was purchased by the Smith family and an industrial school established in 1891 as a memorial to their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who labored so long and faithfully for the Hawaiian people in Koloa. This school struggled for some years, but owing to the great popularity of similar institutions on Oahu had to be discontinued in 1898.

General Marshall, whom I shall mention later in connection with early days of Lihue plantation, was a contemporary of Capt. Reynolds and Judge Bond. It was said he owned a fine large Newfoundland dog which made a name for itself by rescuing several from drowning in the mill pond. It was General Marshall also who caused to be built the millpond which is soon to be done away with and strange to say during a later visit to Lihue, which he made in 1890, the pond broke out, due to a heavy storm. Upon leaving the islands he was associated with General Armstrong, another Island man, a business manager at Hampton Institute, the big school for negroes, established at the close of the Civil War at Hampton, Virginia.

For many years Lihue had no doctor of its own and this together with no telephones, was a real hardship. The nearest doctor was Doctor Smith in Koloa but before he could be procured it meant many a weary hour of anxious waiting.

The residents of Sleepy Hollow made famous by Washington Irving would have sympathized keenly with all who must go to Koloa for the doctor at night, for the old ruins of two trees formerly near the head of the mountains at the Gap was said to have been the hiding place of robbers, and always lurked in its hidden depths.

(Continued in next issue.)

KUHIO TRIES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Delegate Kuhio has sent to THE GARDEN ISLAND a copy of the bill introduced by him in Congress, which, if passed, will make woman suffrage a political issue in these Islands at the next election. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to other powers granted by Congress, the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii will be, and is hereby, vested with the right to provide that all female citizens of the United States, who possess the qualifications now prescribed by law for voters other than that of sex, shall have the right and be qualified to vote at every election held within the Territory of Hawaii.

SEC. 2. That in addition to other powers granted by Congress, the said Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall have and is hereby vested with the right to submit to the qualified voters of the Territory of Hawaii the question as to whether female citizens of the United States, who possess the qualifications now prescribed by law for voters other than that of sex, within the Territory of Hawaii, shall be granted the rights of suffrage within the said Territory; and to further provide that should, on any election called for the purpose of determining said question, a majority of the votes cast favor a granting of such suffrage, then, and that event, thereafter said female citizens shall have the right of such suffrage within said Territory.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Supervisor and Mrs. Menefoglio and their little daughter returned to Wainiha on Thursday after spending a week most pleasantly with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Alexander, at Elele.

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Growing Young This Winter



If we could reverse the wheel of time and set it to spinning in the opposite direction, there are not many of us who wouldn't do it, are there? Few of us like the idea of growing old, no matter how we may try to put a brave face upon it.

But perhaps if we would sit down and look into this matter of growing old very critically and thoroughly, we might not find it such an irrevocable thing as it seems. Indeed we might find that during this very winter, no matter what the turning leaves of the calendar may say, we can grow young, and the next spring, we can be considerably younger than we are at present.

For after all, what is youth but alertness, interest in things, zest in life? And because the mind is active and runs hither and yon on quests of inquiry and enjoyment; the body keeps active, the blood flows vigorously. It is only when the mind becomes dull, sluggish, when it isn't receptive to new thought, when it gets into ruts of thinking, when it becomes "set," so to speak, that the body begins to take on what we call age, that it shows forth in its way the effect upon it of this kind of thinking, and becomes stiff, inelastic, unresponsive. The circulation slows down. We become sluggish, slow-moving, aged.

Wouldn't it seem then that the way to grow young this winter, or to keep young, if we do not actually need to face about the other way, is to keep the mind interested and alert, to give it those things which will nourish it and make it blossom out in many interesting and beautiful ways?

And this is not difficult. The chief difficulty, especially if we are growing old fast, is to make the initial effort. It is easier to remain as we are, even though we may not be satisfied, than it is to inaugurate a change, and this is where we need to exert ourselves. But this once done, the very change will have in it enough of novelty and enjoyment to keep the good work going.

So if we want to grow young this winter, let us take up some study that will bring us into contact with new interests and new people, and progress in which will give us satisfaction. It must be something for which we have a real liking, for if we go to it as to a task, it will not have the effect we desire.

Then in addition, we need to take in good plays, good music, good lectures. Sometimes it requires an effort to do this. Often it is much easier to sit comfortably at home in an easy chair than it is to dress and go out. Especially is this true if one lives in the suburbs. The thought of the hurry and scurry of the tiresome ride, all make the prospect of a trip anything but inviting.

But all this is age talking. And if we want to go on growing old, we will listen and act upon such suggestion.

But if we want to grow young, we will not heed them. We will think of the pleasure ahead of us and we will dress with keen interest and talk about it. The result of our little pleasure excursion will be felt for several days in our freshened zest in life.

Most of us have passed through such an experience. We have gone unwillingly to some office, because of the effort required to go, but we have come home brightened, interested and with food for pleasant thoughts for many days.

Just put this into practice all the time and in big ways, and it certainly will help you to turn back the wheel of time.

Barbara Boyd.

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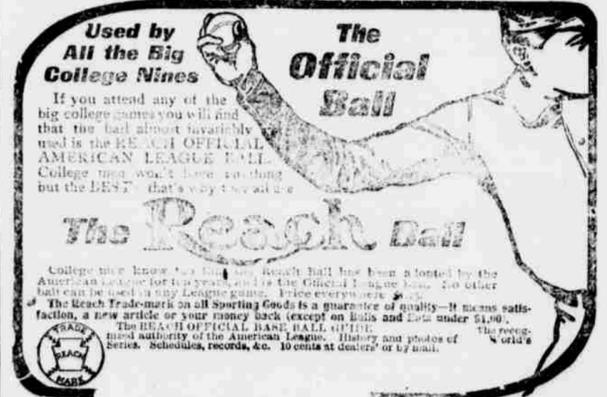
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