



MANOA VALLEY TIME LINE

- 10,000-20,000 years ago Most recent eruption on Oahu, from Sugarloaf crater; caused lava to flow into Manoa Valley & pushed the stream over to the eastern side of valley; is also the cause of relative levelness of valley floor.
- 200-600 AD. Series of migrations from South Pacific to Hawaiian Islands.
- 1400 AD Permanent settlement of Manoa probably occurred around this time.
- Early 1700s The chief Kualii came to power on Oahu.
- 1778 Captain James Cook arrives in Hawaiian Islands.
- 1792 Earliest observations of valley by Vancouver party; they noted valley planted in taro.
- Early 1800s Hawaiian royalty (alii) use Manoa as retreat from heat and dust of town. Most notable was Kamehameha's wife (and later, ruler) Ka'ahumanu; others include: Chief Hoapili, Prince Lot, Kamehameha III, Queen Lili'uokalani.
- 1825 Hiram Bingham dedicates chapel to Ka'ahumanu on Ewa side of valley.
Mr. Loomis dedicates new school house.
John Wilkinson (Australian) is said to have begun the Hawaiian Island's first sugar cane plantation and first orderly coffee planting in Manoa in area now occupied by the University of Hawaii.
- 1829 Chief Boki (Governor of Oahu) & wife Liliha give Hiram Bingham a piece of land at mouth of valley, called *Kapunahou.*, later site of Punahou School.
- 1832 Ka'ahumanu dies at her home in Manoa (believed to be in area of current Kumuone Street., where it crosses Loulu Street). A thatched village grows up in the valley nearby.
- 1840s Chinese population is farming taro in valley; Hawaiian population decreasing.



1841 Punahou School founded (known as Oahu College).
Catholic missionary, Kanui (a Hawaiian who traveled to France
with Jean Rives, the man responsible for first Catholic missionaries
to Islands in 1827), moves to Manoa to seek converts.

1844 Manoa's first recorded dairy begun by William Harrison Rice
in lower Manoa.

1845 Chinese Cemetery opened in rear of valley. Prior to
opening but on that site, is earliest known Chinese grave in the Islands:
that of Lau in 1835.

1846 Manoa Chapel (Protestant Christian Mission) constructed
near Hawaiian Cemetery (now site of Manoa Valley Theatre); it was
destroyed by storm in 1874 & second church finished
in 1877.

1848-1849 Mahele. Royal Government opens lands for commoners to
claim the fee (for lands occupied and cultivated). Previously commoners
were only tenants of chief and had to share the food produced. Unofficial
survey of valley lists 34 names including Hannah Hooper & Theophilus
Metcalf. Document lists two schools in Manoa: 1 Katolika
(Catholic) & 1 Hoolepope (Protestant).

1853 First census of valley: Population put at 350,
which made Manoa the most densely populated
valley on Oahu.
Legislature appropriates \$5,000 to support 12 English
speaking schools in the Islands, 1 in Manoa.

**1854 Manoa School, first true public school established in valley,
across from the Hawaiian Cemetery (on current site of Japanese
Language School). October 11, 1854 Manoa School opened. J.
M. Bryan was the first teacher.**

Late 1870s- 1880s Hawaiians leaving their land in Manoa for moneyed
jobs in town; more Chinese moving into valley and farming the
taro.

1879 B.F. Dillingham begins Woodlawn Dairy & Stock Co., with
10 cows; by 1890 has 700 head.

1882 Chinese try rice farming but discontinue due to winds and
"rice birds".



- 1884-85 Captain John Kidwell (British horticulturist from Jamaica) brings in 40 varieties of pineapple for experimentation in vicinity of what is now the University of Hawaii. The Smooth Cayenne pineapple becomes basis of Hawaiian pineapple industry.
- 1886 First subdivision in Manoa: Sea View Tract in lower Manoa.
- Late 1880-1890 Hawaiians largely gone from valley, replaced by Chinese; dairy farming becomes more important, with old, overgrown taro patches used for grazing; Chinese in other areas of valley involved in full scale taro farming.
- 1889 Rose Compton Davidson, daughter of Mary Jane Montano, became the first English language teacher at Manoa School.
- 1893 Marie Brown, also daughter of Mary Jane Montano, began teaching at Manoa School and served as principal until 1928.
- 1893-1894 Monarchy overthrown & a republic declared.
- 1895 In Manoa, Robert Wilcox & band of 50 Hawaiian loyalists are involved in one of the few skirmishes of uprising when new Government sends 2 units of riflemen over Tantalus (120 men); Wilcox & men retreat from camp near what is now Lyon Arboretum area.
- 1898 Hawaii annexed by United States.
- 1899 The Dorch-Schnack Subdivision opened on Tantalus side of Manoa Road triangle.
- 1900s-1920s Dairies begin to move out of valley as Territory extends watershed forest reserve and residential development increases; more Japanese moving into valley & bringing change in style of farming and of crops: more vegetable and flower gardens. Chinese continue to farm taro in upper valley.
- 1900 Castle home ("Puuhonua") is completed on western slope of Round Top & is first really large modern home in Manoa (6,000 square feet).



1901 Oahu College (now Punahou School) subdivides its upper pasture into "College Hills Tract": this extends to Rocky Hill to about what is now University Avenue and Maile Way; it is fee simple and quickly becomes one of the major residential areas.

Trolley service begins in central Manoa, up Manoa Road. Both events bring radical change in character at mouth of valley due to residential development. Major homes in valley are Cooper, Castle & Effinger.

1902 Atherton home built; later given to the University of Hawaii in 1964 for use as President's Home.

1904-06 Manoa Golf Course created on Cooper estate, (extensive area from about Manoa Road & Awapuhi to Oahu Avenue). Housing demands in valley led to its demise & the "Manoa Cup" tournament moved to Oahu Country Club.

1906 Kawaiahao Seminary (girls) and Mills School (boys) combine on new (current) campus and named Mid-Pacific Institute.

1907 Castle home ("Puuhonua") becomes orphanage until 1922.

1908-1915 G.N. Wilcox, major benefactor along with the Cookes, Athertons, Dillinghams, Frears and others, provides funds to enable Salvation Army to buy land on Manoa Road for a children's home. (Cooke Cottage is first building constructed, 1908).

1909 George and Maka Woolsey begin Woolsey Poi Factory in central Manoa (near "five corners" on Oahu Avenue); factory built on land which was in family since before the Mahele. 1923 flood in valley destroys fields and operations cease.

1910 Koichi Okimura and 12 others found Japanese Language School. In 1919 formal classes with 12 students, By 1923, the Japanese Language School had 170 students; current facilities built in 1962.

1911-1945 Manoa Tennis Club (on corner of Manoa Road and Kamehameha Avenue) becomes a social hub for some, with 2 courts.



- 1912 C.M. Cooke, Jr. home "Kualii" built on Manoa Road.
College of Hawaii (now University of Hawaii) moves from former location near Chinese Consulate and Thomas Square, to land in front of Mid-Pacific Institute.
First permanent buildings are constructed.
Renamed University of Hawaii in 1920.
- 1914-1918 World War I.
- 1915 All lots in College Hills Tract sold; average price of \$1000-\$1,700 per 15,000-20,000 sq. ft. lot.
- 1919 Hawaii Sugar Planters Association (HSPA) establishes substation in rear of valley. Trees from all over Pacific brought there to determine adaptability. (First known as Manoa Arboretum; later affiliated with University of Hawaii and named Harold L. Lyon Arboretum).
- 1921 Waioli Tea Room built as well as bakery and training center for girls. Tea Room ceases operations in 1987.
- 1923 Alexander Hume Ford uses Castle home ("Puuhonua") to develop important intellectual center in Hawaii, the Pan Pacific Union (early "think tank").
- 1925 Robert Louis Stevenson's hut purchased and moved from Waikiki to Manoa by Salvation Army Commander Payne.
Rebuilt in 1983 by Ray Morris.
- 1927 University Avenue constructed, giving Manoa another major access into valley.
- 1930s Price of taro drops due to overproduction, as a result Chinese farms in valley decrease. Small business district in center of valley is becoming more developed:
3 general stores, 1 laundry, 1 barber shop, 3 gas stations.
All are Japanese owned, except for fourth general store, which was Chinese.
- 1932 John Coulter conducts first comprehensive study of valley: finds 800 Caucasian homes, 173 Japanese, 10 Chinese, 6 Hawaiian; estimated population of 5,000.
- 1933 Trolley service ends, replaced by bus service.



- 1941 Castle home "Puuhonua" demolished.
- 1946 "Modern Manoa" era begins, with development of Beaumont Woods tract and Manoa War Housing.
1,000 temporary homes built on eastern, central side of valley, for families of veterans, servicemen, and low income families.
- 1952 Manoa School moves further up valley to present location.
- 1954 Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) votes to scrap the war housing settlement when 3 year lease expires. By 1959 most structures demolished and fewer than 100 people remain.
- 1959 Hawaii becomes the 50th state.
- 1961 East West Center on University of Hawaii campus dedicated by Vice President L.B. Johnson.
- 1962 Noelani School established.
- 1964 Manoa Shopping Center begins to take shape with the opening of Safeway.
- 1965-85 University community plan formulated to assist with planning for valley in housing, traffic, commercial development.
- 1967 Paradise Park established at rear of valley as a bird park.
- 1969 The Stiehl Manoa Chapel becomes home for Manoa Valley Theatre.
- 1976 Conceptual plan for Manoa Stream Park (7 mile walk from Ala Moana Park to Manoa Falls) developed but not funded.
- 1977 First Manoa Valley Neighborhood Board established.
- 1987 Waioli Tea Room closed as restaurant for 6 years; reopened in 1993, closed again in 1997.
Stiehl Chapel demolished and new Manoa Valley Theatre constructed on the site.
- 1992 Malama O Manoa formed by volunteers to preserve, protect and enhance the special qualities of historic Manoa Valley. Current Population of Manoa estimate to be over 14,000 residents in more than 4,600 households



(1990 census).

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COMPILED FOR MALAMA O MANOA BY JOANN RUPPERT, 1993. REVISED 8-26-97.

THIS IS A DRAFT. PLEASE SEND ADDITIONS/CORRECTIONS TO:

MALAMA O MANOA, P. O. BOX 61961, HONOLULU, HI 96839.