

THOMAS ALEXANDER KAULAHI CLEGHORN

THE WATUMULL FOUNDATION ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Thomas Alexander Kaulaahi Cleghorn

(1899 - )

Alexander Cleghorn, the only son of Archibald Scott Cleghorn, was born in Honolulu five days after the death of his half-sister, Princess Victoria Kaiulani. He was raised at Aina'hau, where she had lived, by her companion-maid, Mary O'Donnell. Miss O'Donnell was not only his governess but, following his father's death in 1910, became his guardian. His mother, Annie Ana Makaanui, died in 1904.

Mr. Cleghorn attended Punahou School, Saint Louis High School, and the University of Santa Clara, excelling in sports at all three. Although he was asked to try out for the Pacific Coast Baseball League while attending the university, he chose to return to his homeland.

In this interview, Mr. Cleghorn recalls life at Aina'hau, as well as some historical events and information related to it, and describes the Wai-kiki of his childhood and youth. He discusses Kaiulani and his other half-sisters--Rose, Helen, and Annie Cleghorn, and relates A. S. Cleghorn's background, interests, and associates. There are also descriptions of Kaiulani's personal effects which now belong to Mr. and Mrs. Cleghorn.

Katherine B. Allen, Interviewer

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INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS ALEXANDER KAULAAHI CLEGHORN

In his Makiki home, 1619 Makiki Street, Honolulu, 96822

August 21, 1971

C: Thomas A. K. Cleghorn

N: Nellie Yarnell Maxwell Cleghorn, his wife (aka: Nelle)

D: Dorothy Argow, his collaborator on a book about Kaiulani.

A: Kathy Allen, Interviewer

C: I don't know if it's written in here. I don't see--you know, all these things I read, they never mention it and not long ago somebody mentioned it in the paper about Captain Cook. Who was it now?

N: It's been in the paper several times.

D: Yes, recently it was in the paper.

C: Yeh, yeh. You know, the big big write-up about it in the paper. And funny, never said a word about who donated the property or who gave the property; gave it to the British government and . . .

D: You ought to call the paper, Alex, and tell them.

C: Well every year--I think every three years--they used to send the prison. They [the prisoners] used to go over there and clean the place up and polish the stone and plant things. [According to Thrum's Almanac, 1968, "Near Kaawaloa, on a 5,682 square foot plot of land, stands a monument to Captain Cook. This land, contrary to some belief, isn't owned by Great Britain, though it was offered to that country. The monument was erected in 1876."] We own quite a bit of property on the other side of Captain Cook's monument. My father gave me 111 acres of coffee land. That was part but he had more than that. He gave different relations.

D: Miss Allen, you're aware that Alex was raised on Ainahau, the estate that Kaiulani--her home. He was raised there until his father's death. Ainahau was a ten-acre estate

in the heart of Waikiki and Alex was raised on that until his father's death, and then he was raised by Princess Kaiulani's best friend, Mary O'Donnell, and she was his governess. And then when--your father died in 1912?

C: 1910. 1910.

A: Do you know what the exact date is? [November 1, 1910.]

N: Oh yes, he has all that.

A: Offhand?

C: No, no, no.

N: You mean of his death?

C: Yeh, yeh.

N: Oh, I can get it in a minute if you want to record it.

A: I'm recording right now.

C: Oh, is this going on?

A: Yes.

D: We both are [recording].

A: Yes. I don't want to miss anything.

D: So he--then they gave Ainahau to the city and the city wouldn't take it, which would have been one of the glamorous tourist sites. [In a letter to Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, dated January 30, 1914, J. M. McChesney, Chairman of the Committee on Parks Civic Federation, states: "A Resolution introduced in the last [Seventh] legislature [1913] to accept this munificent gift [Ainahau] was defeated by a majority of two, the general belief being that many of the legislators were influenced by the fact that if accepted by the [Territorial] government the heirs would be deprived of the property, and others voted against it on account of the cost of maintenance and still others on account of the conditions imposed [in A. S. Cleghorn's will] that the grounds be closed nights." The Seventh Legislature was the last that could authorize acceptance.]

A: Where in Waikiki is this property?

D: That's where the [Princess] Kaiulani Hotel and the neighboring parking lot are.

C: That's part of the property. Across from the Moana Hotel.

D: It was one of the most beautiful estates in the world.

C: All plants, you know.

D: One of the really beautiful showplaces.

C: We had every plant on the island. And my father was a great friend of the [Samuel Mills] Damons. They used to exchange plants and used to go down there all the time. And [Samuel G.] Wilder. Wilder was another good friend. He had a lot of these hibiscus. Crazy about hibiscus. And I think he had a hibiscus named after him, too, by Wilders. [Gerrit Parmele Wilder was a horticulturist.]

D: What were the trees that your father [Archibald S. Cleg-horn] and grandfather [Thomas Cleghorn] brought over originally, Alex?

C: Well, when he first came [on June 17, 1851], he brought the banyan tree from India and all these banyans are all from ours, the youngest.

D: The original banyan, [which was on the grounds of Ainahau].

C: Yeh. And then he also brought--what do you call this? Gee, I've forgotten the name. Oh, the croton; the croton from India. The banyan and the croton from India, when they came from Scotland on a sailing vessel going to New Zealand. And then when they came from New Zealand, going up to California, they stopped here and he brought the ironwood tree here. That's the Australian pine. They call it ironwood. [The Australian black pine and the ironwood, which is classified as native to California, are listed separately in Sunset's Western Garden Book.] And all these trees are all from our place.

See, my father was a botanist. Horticulture. He and his father were crazy about plants. That's why they were trying to go to San Francisco. He wanted to see if he could get into some kind of business up there with the state with plants and flowers and things. [When Thomas Cleghorn decided to remain in Hawaii, he was unable to find employment as a botanist so he started a dry goods store on the ewa side of Nuuanu Street, between King and Hotel streets, according to Else S. Waldron in HONOLULU 100 YEARS AGO.]

But our place was the showplace. All the people came to the Moana Hotel. See, we used to serve tea every afternoon, six days a week, and friends and people that used to go to the Moana Hotel, they'd always call up. Alexander Young, that built the Moana Hotel, the Royal Hawaiian Ho-

tel, and the Young Hotel, was a great friend and he always called my father up and had friends come up and bring them up and show them the grounds.

[Alexander Young did build the Young Hotel, which opened on July 3, 1903, but he acquired the Moana Hotel and the Hawaiian Hotel downtown in 1905. He owned the Hawaiian Hotel (later the Royal Hawaiian Hotel) until it was purchased for the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. in 1917.

The Moana Hotel was built by W. C. Peacock, a wholesale liquor merchant, and opened on March 11, 1901. O. G. Traphagen was the architect; J. G. Rothwell was the superintendent of construction; and Lucas Brothers were the builders.

In 1899, Lucas Brothers was awarded "the contract for moving the big Peacock House at Waikiki to another portion of the same lot, to make room for the Moana Hotel," which was built on a site known as ULUKOU until the 1860's, according to the Paradise of the Pacific, December 1900, and the Honolulu Advertiser, September 24, 1949, "Fifty Years Ago."]

- D: The architect who built the Moana Hotel lived at Aina hau.
- C: Yeah, he stayed at our place. Traphagen. He built the Moana Hotel and the Royal Hawaiian and all these . . .
- A: I'm sorry, what was his name?
- C: Traphagen. Traphagen.
- A: T-R-A-P . . .
- C: Yeh, yeh. I think two p's, I think. [The correct spelling is Traphagen.]
- A: Oh, that's the last name.
- C: Traphagen, yeh, yeh. They lived up there . . . [City Directory 1900-01: O. G. Traphagen, architect, Merchant near Fort; residence Bingham Junction, Artesian.]
- A: I try to get the spelling accurately on names.
- D: Yes, that's hard to do all right.
- C: I think they lived on our place for three or four years. And he built a lot of these--you still see some of these big homes [he built that] are still around. They're all the same style. You know, with those pillars in front and big veranda. And they're all two-storied, like our place here, [which he refers to as the "old Davies estate"].

Have you seen a picture of our place?

A: I don't believe I have.

C: After a while we'll show you them. They're all built the same style. There's a nice place up here.

D: Gorgeous! And the day that Kaiulani was born, his father planted five hundred palm trees.

A: To commemorate the day.

D: And Kaiulani's Alex's half-sister and she died the year you were born, didn't she, Alex?

C: Well, she died before I was born, but the same year. [Kaiulani died on March 6, 1899 and T. A. K. Cleghorn was born on March 11, 1899.] Mum-mum, we want to show a picture of Ainahau. Yeah, I mean the home, because all these . . .

N: Why, she'd love to see all those pictures but you have to . . .

D: Talk first.

N: Do one thing at a time.

C: Well, I know, I know. Later on, later on.

N: Or it's going to cut in.

C: Later on.

D: Alex, you want to tell her some of the people that came to Ainahau and the teas that you had afterwards?

C: Well, the two sons of T. H. Davies, they were up there all the time. You see, [Theodore H. Davies] had children and the nurses--they came from England--they were good friends of the woman that brought me up. She [Mary O'Donnell] was Irish but she was from England. That's where Kaiulani met her. She and two of her cousins ran a teahouse like. You know, a tea place on one of the Channel Islands. And they visited her over there and liked this young girl. At that time she was about nineteen years old. And Kaiulani liked her and after, when they were ready to come back from England to the Islands here, she brought her along as companion, and later on she became housekeeper at our place, in Ainahau, and she brought me up. I was only about a year and a half old, you know. [Kaiulani returned from England

on the Australia on November 9, 1897.]

D: She was Alex's governess. When his mother died. [1904]

C: Yes, about a year old. Something like that.

D: Her name--do you want to tell her her name?

C: Yeh. Mary O'Donnell.

A: Mary O'Donnell?

C: Yeh.

D: That's O'D-O-N . . .

C: O'DO-NN-E-LL. And she brought me up and brought [James Archer] Hay Wodehouse up. That was the son of my father's third daughter. [Annie P. Cleghorn married J. Hay Wodehouse, Jr., son of James Hay Wodehouse, British Commissioner in Honolulu during King Kalakaua's reign.]

A: Who was that?

C: Her sons. Wodehouse, Wodehouse. You know the Wodehouses that are here, they're related, you know.

A: W-O-D-E-house?

C: Yeh, yeh, yeh.

A: There are Wodehouses in Kohala also. Maude Hind Wodehouse, [now deceased, the daughter of Stella and James Hind. Her mother, Stella, was a Kaaua in the Parker family genealogy.]

D: His [Archibald Scott Cleghorn's] first Hawaiian mistress, not wife, had three daughters [Rose, Helen, and Annie] whom Likelike adopted as her daughters. The only royal child was Kaiulani. Kaiulani was the daughter of Likelike and Likelike's husband, Archibald Scott Cleghorn, [whom she married on September 22, 1870]. [See genealogy]

A: May I ask what Princess Likelike's name was?

C: You know, King Kalakaua's sister. Liliuokalani later became queen.

A: Yes, I understand that, but I wondered if she had another name. [Miriam Kapili Likelike Kapaakea, daughter of the Honorable C. Kapaakea, according to several sources in the State Archives, and his wife, Ane Keohokalole Kapaakea.]



C: Oh, I think so, I think so.

D: But she's always known by that name.

A: By just the Princess Likelike.

D: Yes. That's--I've seen her referred always as . . .

A: I have never seen any other name but I wondered if she had one.

C: Yeah, I think so, I think so. You know, you don't hear it but.

D: Most of the names were rather lengthy, like the British royalty.

C: You know, Hawaiians have lot of names. Like our place, there're only four homes down there [in Waikiki]--four estates. Kamehameha IV--that's Queen Emma's [husband]--after he died, Queen Emma owned that property where the Royal Hawaiian [Hotel] is. And then our place, from the Moana Hotel up, going towards the [Ala Wai] Canal. And then King Kalakaua's property right next to ours. And then, Queen Liliuokalani's. You know, the four properties, they're all out at Waikiki. [At one time, only four members of royalty owned property and had residences in Waikiki.]

And you know where the Liberty House is? When you go down Kalakaua [Avenue], facing the Liberty House, they had a big fish pond right in back of that. And then all that property used to be all bananas. And where the canal is, all rice fields. And then when you go up McCully, all swamps, and they had ducks--duck ponds on both sides, you know. And where that Army-Navy [military reservation] is, Fort DeRussy, over there used to be swamp land. You know, on the right hand side. And where Fort DeRussy and part of Royal Hawaiian [Hotel], was all kind of. . . . Do you know what kiawe trees are; algaroba trees?

A: Yes, I do.

C: That's all there was over there. No homes. Later on, people lived down the beach, on the water. And where the Royal Hawaiian is, they used to have the Seaside. There used to be a Seaside Hotel. Macfarlanes built it. They lived around the beach. And I used to know about--I think about ten or twelve homes on the beach there. I used to know all the people there and the Davies had a place over there. Before you get to the Halekulani, all those homes they had, about twelve homes. [Known as Seaside Gardens

in 1900, it became Waikiki Seaside Hotel with H. R. Macfarlane as manager by 1905 and Honolulu Seaside Hotel, managed by Mrs. C. N. Arnold by 1910. The address was Waikiki Road; then Annex Road off Waikiki Road; then Kala-kaua Avenue.]

- A: I remember that block of cottages.
- C: Yeh, yeh, beach homes, beach homes. And Miss Young had a place over there, Bertha [Ruth] Young, [at 2267 Kalia Road]. You know, daughter of Alexander Young, who built the Young Hotel.
- A: What is your full name? I notice that you have T. A. K..
- C: Yeh, yeh. Thomas Alexander Kaulaahi--Hawaiian name.
- A: Kaulaahi?
- C: Kaula-ahi.
- D: How do you spell that?
- C: KAU-LA-AHI. Kaulaahi.
- D: Remember Sunday, I said it sounded a bit like Kaiulani.
- A: It does. It's similar.
- C: I think that name refers to my mother's people.
- A: And your mother was--we haven't had her name yet. [Annie Ana Makanui]
- N: You haven't asked him that question.
- C: No, it's the same thing. I was adopted, same as my three sisters. The first three sisters, they were adopted too. They [A. S. Cleghorn and Annie A. Makanui] never married. [My father] only married one time, you know, to Likelike.
- D: But Cleghorn was his father, his natural father.
- C: And same as my mother never married but I was adopted after, same as the three girls, [in February 1910].
- D: Cleghorn was his father and he had Alex by a Hawaiian woman after Likelike's death.
- C: (Showing me the genealogy he has written) This is my father. That's the father's father. There were five boys.

- N: (Showing a picture of T. A. K. Cleghorn's mother) Have you ever seen this of his mother?
- D: I think I did. Yes, just once.
- C: You want to take that (genealogy) or. . . ?
- A: May I? Is there a copy of this? (he indicates that there is not) Oh well, you'd better not let it out of your hands then. What I can try to do is . . .
- C: I can write another one for you and then someday, you know, you can come over and pick it up. (he and I discuss this while Dorothy Argow starts reading the genealogy aloud) .
- D: His mother's name was Annie Ana Makanui. She was a lovely-looking woman. I'd like to know more about her but Alex doesn't know much about her. (she has been talking to Nellie Cleghorn while we were discussing the genealogy) His mother's picture is beside you there. And I spelled it out so it will be on your tape recorder.
- A: Good.
- C: She was just a young girl when she passed away. In those days, all the Hawaiians didn't live very long. All young, you know.
- A: I've noticed that. Queen Emma was under fifty.
- C: Oh, all under, under--around in the twenties, you know.
- A: (looking at the picture of his mother) Makanui.
- C: Makanui. That's my mother. But see, my father was only married one time. I was adopted after she passed away, same as the three elder girls. And they have, out of the fifteen children of the three girls, fourteen older than I am and I'm supposed to be their uncle. And they were slapping me around on the head and kicking me and pushing me around. Come on, do this-do that, you know. Bossing me around. I couldn't say a word.
- D: Because you were really young. You were the young uncle, weren't you? Such is the fate of a man surrounded by women.
- C: But we had a good time. They used to come up to Ainahau all the time, spend the summer. Then we had a beach place, you know, next to the Moana Hotel.

- N: We just didn't get into anything of her history at all though--that of his mother--but his Father Cleghorn is the one that people would be interested in.
- D: You know that he was Governor of Oahu--Cleghorn--and one of the founders of the Pacific Club and president of it for many, many years.
- A: Yes, and he was also on the Privy Council [during Kalakaua's reign]. He was associated with Robert Louis Stevenson.
- C: Oh yeah, well, good friends, good friends.
- D: Oh yes. Well, Kaiulani and Robert Louis Stevenson were great friends. When she was twelve years old, they'd sit under the banyan tree at Aina hau. Cleghorn was a very close friend of Robert Louis Stevenson and so was Kaiulani and they'd sit under the banyan tree, but that's before Alex was born.
- A: I see.
- C: And funny, I think we only had one or two pictures of Robert Louis Stevenson and my father together and I can't find them. I don't know where they are and I've been trying to . . .
- A: Maybe the archives would have some.
- C: I went down and we looked around. Couldn't find any. And funny, you see quite a few pictures of Kalakaua and Robert Louis Stevenson.
- A: How about the newspapers? The old newspapers.
- C: Oh, they might. You'd have to go down and go through those though. Gee, you'd be down there for days.
- D: How about that book that I got. What's the name of that book? Robert Louis Stevenson wrote a great tribute to Cleghorn, saying that he was a fine-looking man, a distinguished man of great character. Remember we xeroxed that part?
- C: But they were great friends, you know.
- D: He wrote in one of his books a great tribute to Cleghorn. Robert Louis Stevenson said he was a man of distinction and so on.
- C: He lived down at the beach there and he used to come up to

our place every day. Is this the one you mean? (his wife has brought a xeroxed copy to him)

D: Yes, I think I got--I xeroxed it.

A: I want to get your name on this tape recorder because I don't believe it's on mine.

D: Mine? Dorothy Argow. A-R-G-O-W.

A: Thank you. And this that I'm looking at is Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson in the Pacific by Arthur Johnstone. London: Chatto & Windus, 1905. That's interesting.

D: I only xeroxed the things pertinent to Cleghorn.

A: Where did you see this?

D: I found it in a book that I was researching in. What was the book? I have all that down in my . . .

N: She just read it.

A: I just read it but I mean in what library?

D: Oh, there's only one copy of that book I got. Where did I get that now?

N: Grove Day gave it to you, gave you the information, and you went over to the . . . Yeh, I have a card on that right here someplace.

D: I went to the library and took it out.

N: Grove Day had read it.

D: It was the Sinclair Library, wasn't it?

A: At the University [of Hawaii].

D: I've come across a great many different books. I keep them in a record but I don't keep all the records in my head.

A: Hamilton Library. (Call #: PR5495 - J6 - Copy 3)

D: Hamilton, yes. Hamilton has a marvelous collection of Hawaiiana. And the State Library does too, down near Iolani Palace.

A: I have been mostly interviewing people. We haven't even begun that other type of research.

D: Whom have you interviewed?

A: Well, quite a few but I'm here to interview him now and I don't want to use your time for talking about that. Did you say you had fifteen brothers and sisters?

C: No, no, no.

A: I heard something about fifteen.

C: Nephews and nieces.

D: They were the sons and daughters of the first three daughters. He had three half-sisters by his father's first Hawaiian mistress. He had one half-sister by the royal family, Likelike. That was Kaiulani. And then there was Alex. And that's all. That makes five in all. But the only royal child was Kaiulani.

C: (reads the genealogy at my request but discussion about this is edited out) All right. Archibald Scott Cleghorn, born 1835, Edinburgh, Scotland; died in 1910 in Honolulu at the age of seventy-four years. Came to Hawaii with his father at the age of fifteen. His father's name was Thomas Cleghorn. First wife, Janet Nesbet; second wife, Sara. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1799 (he pronounces this Lancashire, but his written record shows it to be Lanarkshire); died in Honolulu, 1856. He had five sons. The first son was Thomas Davis. (pauses) [T.C. died 1853]

D: Now tell her about how your father started the business downtown. That's interesting.

C: Well, you want to know all the rest of the sons, eh?

A: Yes, his sons are Thomas . . . . Thomas Davis had . . .

C: Well, he had two boys and two girls. The first son was Thomas and the second son was William and his wife was Louise Lodge. Her father was Sir Oliver Lodge of England. And they had three sons, three boys: Percy Thomas Cleghorn, William Arthur Cleghorn, and Frank Cecil (he has spelled it Cecle) Cleghorn. And then the first daughter was Anna (written as Annie) Stoddard. She married a Stoddard in New Zealand. And then the second girl, Laura, she was married to Gore from New Zealand. Those were the first children of Thomas Davis Cleghorn.

Then the second, William Cleghorn. And then the

third son was Alexander and the fourth son, John Ingles. The fifth son was Archibald Scott [Cleghorn], my father. He died in 1910.

A: What was his birthdate? Your father's. Is it there?

C: Yeh, he was born in 1835. Yeh, yeh, [November 15,] 1835; Edinburgh, Scotland.

A: All right. You're down to your father here.

C: Yeh, yeh. Archibald Scott, you know. He was the last of the five sons. And then, my father's daughters were Mrs. Rose Robertson. She had five children. (some discussion is omitted) See, she was Rose Cleghorn, married to [James William] Robertson. [Robertson genealogy: seven children.]

Elsie--she became [Mrs. James Emile] Jaeger--she was the oldest one. And then Helen. And then Archie Robertson. Then Mabel, became Mabel Lucas after (he has spelled it Mable). And then Hilda Chillingworth (pronounced Chillingworth). [He has omitted Bernice, the fourth child, and William McMurray, the sixth child.]

And then Helen Boyd, the second daughter of my father, she had seven children. I have to give you the names of all those?

D: She was married to Colonel [James Harbottle] Boyd who was the king's guard. [He was Kalakaua's Chief of Staff, according to the Webbs in KAIULANI: Crown Princess of Hawaii. Major Boyd became a colonel in 1880.]

C: King Kalakaua. You know he had . . .

D: He went to London with him to the . . .

C: You want all the names of those seven?

A: If you're giving the others, I guess you've got to give these too.

C: See, I haven't written them down but I think I can remember them. The oldest one was Alapuna Boyd; and the next was [Edwin] Eddie Boyd; and the third was Irene Boyd; and then Archie Boyd; and then Hilo Boyd; and then Helen Boyd; and then Norman Boyd.

D: Helen Boyd's living.

C: Yeh. She's the only one living.

A: The first one was Ala . . .

- C: Alapuna. Alapuna. He just passed away. He just passed away, you know, a couple of months ago.
- D: Oh, is he the one that died?
- C: Yeh, yeh.
- D: How do you spell that, Alex?
- C: A-L-A-PUNA. And then, you know they have children. He was married twice.  
And then the third daughter of my father, she was Annie Wodehouse. I mean, Annie [Pauahi] Cleghorn. She was married to a Wodehouse. [See page 6.]
- D: Son of the Earl of Earlcourt. The English earl.
- N: His father was.
- D: Yes, Wodehouse's father, [James H. Wodehouse].
- C: (looking at genealogy he's written) It isn't in here but . . .
- D: Wodehouse's father was an earl, an English earl, and he was the second or third son of an English earl. What was his name? He's a certain peerage.
- C: I have it inside somewhere. You know, I'd have to go and look. See, the English--the Wodehouses--they had admirals. Some were admirals and some were generals and then some were in the--what do you call the . . . ? Religious order--archbishop or something like that. And then one was earl and, you know, big family--lot of children. A Wodehouse married one of the Ward girls.
- A: Which one of the Ward girls, do you remember? See, I'm trying to get the genealogy of everyone I interview. It's very important. [E. H. Wodehouse married May Ward on July 10, 1893.]
- D: Annie Wodehouse died first, didn't she?
- C: Yeh, yeh. [She died on March 6, 1897 and was born in 1866.]
- A: He just looked out that way (towards the garden) and it was a beautiful shot. We take your picture too, you know. It would have been a good shot if only I had been ready.
- C: Well, this Wodehouse, you know, later on he became the manager of Theo. H. Davies [and Company, Ltd.]. My father



planted those four banyan trees down there in Thomas Square and right across there, that's where the Wards lived. You know, five girls. One married Wodehouse. And those girls called that the Old Plantation. It used to be all coconut trees, right down to the ocean. [There were two thousand coconut trees on thirty acres of property owned by Mrs. Victoria Ward, according to an article in Paradise of the Pacific, December 1907.]

A: Yes, it was opposite Trader Vic's and where the HIC [Honolulu International Center] is now [but later renamed the Neal S. Blaisdell Memorial Center]. Always there was a wooden fence around it.

Have we finished the genealogy?

C: Well, I gave you all the--from the . . .

D: It was a little bit tenuous about the Wards. Who married Ward, Alex?

A: Yes. Which Ward it was too. Which of the five Ward sisters. Her first name.

C: Yeah, I can't remember now. You know, so long--forty or fifty years--you forget, you know.

D: Is Ward Street named after them, Alex?

C: Yeh, yeh. Well, that used to be part of their property there. They owned all of that property. [It was named for Curtis Perry Ward, who came to Hawaii in the 1860's and married Victoria Robinson, according to Place Names of Hawaii.]

#### END OF SIDE 1/1ST TAPE

Nelle, haven't you got that piece of paper in there with the Lodge from over in England? You know, my father used to get a copy from England every year. They used to send it to him. What do they call that now? The English nobility.

D: Burke's Peerage.

C: Yeh, Burke's Peerage. He used to get that every year.

N: I have it in here.

C: Oh, you have the latest one? Well, it mentions the Wodehouses in there. All their big line. You know, big family.

(while we are waiting for Mrs. Cleghorn to bring the peerage book, there is discussion which is omitted)

- A: Who is it that you're collaborating with in writing the [story of Princess Kaiulani]?
- D: I am. [1979: This story is not yet completed.]
- A: Oh, you two are writing this.
- C: Nelle, I thought you were going to bring the peerage out.
- N: I don't know as it's here.
- C: See, then they can tell you in there about all these relations, you know, over in England.
- A: Yes. While she's gone, now when did you. . . ?
- C: Oh, you want my birthdate. I was born in March 11, 1899.
- A: And where were you born?
- C: I was born in Honolulu on Fort Street.
- A: On Fort Street? [C.D. 1899: Annie Makaanui, 624 Fort.]
- C: Yeh, you know, used to be our home's there at one time, above Beretania there. We had a home over there. And Nelle and I have been married--it'll be thirteen years in December. We were married in 1958, eh Nelle? 1958 to . . .
- D: It has Nellie here (in the genealogy).
- N: That's right. That's actually right.
- C: Do you want Nellie or do you want Nelle? (to Mrs. Cleghorn, who has brought out the huge book of peerage) That isn't the one, Nelle. It's a little pamphlet like.
- N: Yeah, well I thought I had it in here and it's not. I thought I put it in with these things. You put a lot of things in one of these. Oh no, I guess it's--see, she added some things. It's not in here though, is it?
- A: May I just look over your shoulder to see it?
- C: Oh, this is the British royal family.
- D: That's the book I want to see too, now.

- C: Let's see. You know, this is old.
- A: (reading) "Illustrated News Record of The Reign of King Edward VII. Royalties of the World. A. S. Cleghorn." Wonderful. Beautiful book.
- N: After you get through recording, you'd probably like to see some very interesting pictures of all the family. They're very exciting.
- A: Oh, I would indeed. I would indeed like to see them. (to Mr. Cleghorn) Where were you educated?
- C: Oh, I went to Punahou School. I went there until I was through with grammar school and then I went to St. Louis [High School]. [Punahou School Directory: elementary 1907-14; Punahou Academy 1920-21.]
- A: You graduated from . . .
- C: No, no. And then from there I went up to Santa Clara.
- A: Santa Clara. Santa Clara University?
- C: Yeh.
- A: (Mrs. Cleghorn has brought some news clippings for me to look at) Oh I see, uh huh. At Santa Clara you were in-- let's see, this is league ball you were playing there.
- D: The Pacific League wanted him to join them.
- C: I suppose it was try-out; try-out, you know, with the Coast League. Seattle, Seattle. I was supposed to have gone and tried out with them but I never went back.
- A: Let's see, this is what year?
- C: 1920.
- A: 1920?
- C: No, no, no. 1922, because that's when I came back. 1922. I was supposed to go back. I didn't go back. I was supposed to go up to Alaska and play baseball for the summer and then I was supposed to come back and then my try-out with the Coast League but I never went up.
- D: What's the date today?
- A: It's the 21st, isn't it?

- C: Yes, yes. Tomorrow's the 22nd. I met five hippies on the beach. I never went back. (he is referring to beach boys, as they were called in those days, and how meeting them changed his plan to return for the try-out) We bummed; bummed all around the place. Did you know the Lords? One of the Lord boys? Did you know the Lord that was contractor for all these big business? [Edmund Joseph Lord]
- A: L-O-R-D?
- C: Yeh, yeh. Did you know the name? Well, you know the name, eh?
- A: I've heard the name.
- C: Well, I used to--you know the boy used to hang around the beach and we used to go together and there're about five or six of us, you know, hang around the beach. Walgin. Did you know the Walgin family?
- A: Walden?
- C: Walgin. Walgin. (phonetic) [The Waldrons, perhaps]
- A: Walgin? I didn't know the family.
- C: Well, the Lords and the Walgins, you know, they're big people. All business people in town.
- N: See, he's writing the preface to the book and he had started it with all this stuff that's very interesting but he couldn't remember a lot of it.
- C: I've got a whole bunch of things down there. You don't  
. . .
- D: But I don't think we ought to use the preface.
- N: No, no, I was just telling her, this is just a theme. Many interesting themes. (others are speaking while she is but I think this is what she said)
- A: No. I would agree. I would agree (with Dorothy Argow that I not use material contained in Mr. Cleghorn's preface to their book).
- C: I mean, you just look at it and what you want to take, all right. I've got plenty more things down there.
- N: (showing me the Preface, handwritten by Mr. Cleghorn on yellow legal paper) Now there are some very, very inter-

- esting things in there that you could tell and it won't-- wouldn't affect the . . .
- C: I mean, you don't want too much. You just want a kind of a . . .
- D: Pretty long preface, Alex.
- C: Well, you know, just what happened. I mean, not too many things.
- A: So actually you were a baseball star.
- C: Well, I was a good player, you know. I wish I was playing today. Gee, the money they make today.
- D: Alex was very athletic. He was also good at track and what else, Alex?
- C: Well, I was in seven; seven different sports: baseball, track, rowing, football, swimming . . .
- D: Where are all his medals from all those? He has all kinds of medals. (her question is addressed to Nellie Cleghorn)
- C: In school, I made three places in the fifty yards' [swimming race]. I came third in fifty yards: that's breast-stroke, backhand, and freestyle.
- D: One interesting fact is that when his father died, he went to Ireland for two years with Mary O'Donnell. [1910-12]
- A: And what did you do? Oh well, he would have been a young child [about eleven years old].
- C: We lived over there for two years because . . .
- D: He was about twelve years old when he died.
- C: Yeh. See, because they were going to tear our place down and break it up and sell. They had sold the place and they were going to cut it up [subdivide the property] and Miss O'Donnell that brought me up, she didn't want to be around and see, you know, all the cutting all the trees down and breaking the homes up and everything, so we went to England. We stayed there in England one year and one year in Ireland with all her relations. And then we . . .
- A: What do you remember of that?
- C: I remember everything, just like today. Everytime I see a

banyan tree or these crotons or the ironwood, my memory goes back to Ainalau. You know. I don't forget it. And every time I'm on the beach, I remember--I'm reminded of being on the beach. Waikiki. We used to hang around the beach all the time and . . .

D: But she meant what do you remember of Ireland and England.

A: Yes, yes, I just . . .

C: Oh, I remember everything.

D: What, for example? The first time you saw snow, wasn't it, Alex?

C: Well, yes, the first time I saw snow was going across on the train. You know, going over the Rockies. And then, over in Ireland--fine country, all right, and everything's nice and green and the fields are nice. You know, they have wheat and barley and all those things look nice, nice and green.

A: Theirs is a slightly different landscape, isn't it, from here?

C: Yeh, yeh. And then I went to practically the whole part of Ireland, except I didn't go to Belfast or the northern part. I was in Dublin and all the other big cities. See, the woman that brought me up, she had two cousins that were married to the English ministry, Church of England. And we lived with two of them. We stayed with them for quite a while. And they had children and, you know, it was just like at home.

D: Was Mary [O'Donnell] Church of England rather than Catholic?

C: Well, see, I lived with them and I went to their church every Sunday.

D: What church was that, Alex?

C: That's the Church of England.

D: Oh, then she was Church of England rather than Catholic.

C: No, no, she was a Catholic. Well, she always went to the Catholic Church there but I always went with the kids there.

D: Oh, I see. You were the Anglican.

- C: See, their home, and then the church was right next, you know. So here, right together like, so I just stayed there.
- A: (reading something given to me) Yes, this is interesting. What we're very interested in is how these people came here in the first place. How the Cleghorns, for instance, came to the Islands in the first place.
- D: Why did your father come to Honolulu? Your grandfather?
- C: Well, see, they were going from New Zealand to San Francisco.
- A: This was your father.
- C: Yeh, yeh. My father and his father. They wanted to go to San Francisco.
- D: He was fifteen at the time, [having been born on November 15, 1835 and having arrived in Honolulu on the brig Sisters on June 17, 1851 with his parents and his mother's sister, Mrs. Woolley and her family. Mrs. Woolley was later employed by the Royal School.]
- C: And they brought their mother along. So they stopped in Tahiti and my father said that was the most wonderful place he had ever seen. Tahiti. He'd like to go there and live. So when the boat stopped here, they had to get water and some food and things and he thought, well, just like Tahiti; I think we'd better stay here for a while. So my father and his father and mother got off and then he started a business. The grandfather started a business, supplying.  
See, at that time they had about two or three hundred sailing vessels here from all over Europe and all over the country on account of the sperm whale. You know it was a big business, the whale business. So he thought that he'd get things from the east coast and from England to supply all these boats with their food. You know, with corned beef and a lot of these corned things that they were doing at the time; pork and beef and then biscuits, hard tack, and clothing and ropes and everything to supply the ships. So he went in business, stayed here two years, and he got sick and passed away, the grandfather, and my father took over. When he came he was fifteen years old and he took over when he was seventeen and ran the business and he became . . .
- D: He made a success of it at seventeen, Archibald Cleghorn did. [He was seventeen and his father was 54 at the

time his father died and he took over the business. See page 12. Thomas Cleghorn died on September 24, 1853.]

C: And then his mother got tired and she went back to New Zealand, so he stayed here.

D: Oh, did his mother go back to New Zealand?

C: Yeh, yeh. And the father was buried in Nuuanu.

D: Did his mother ever return? Did your father ever. . . ?

C: No, no.

D: Where did she--who did she stay with in New Zealand?

C: Well, I don't know. She went back with . . .

N: All the family were . . .

C: Yeh, they were all living over there and . . .

D: You mean your father--your grandfather's . . .

C: From the five sons, the four sons stayed there. I showed you a picture. I'll show you some of the pictures. They have girls, you know. One is named after Kaiulani.

D: Whose girls are named? Who's named for Kaiulani?

C: One of the daughters.

D: Of whom?

C: Of the four children that stayed there. You know, the two girls, two girls, yeh.

D: Oh, the daughter of one of these. Your grandfather's brothers or your father's brothers?

C: No, no, my father's.

D: Your father's brothers. [Annie and Laura, daughters of Thomas Davis Cleghorn, are the two girls he refers to.]

C: Yeh, yeh.

D: He named one of his daughters Kaiulani.

C: Yeh. And then there's another one. I think there's a little one. I think I showed Nelle some pictures.



D: Oh, did they remain in New Zealand?

C: Yeh, yeh, they're all old. They're still there, Gore and Stoddard, but all the Cleghorns are all passed away now. You know, the only Cleghorns, just the boys that came-- Percy and Arthur and Frank Cleghorn.

(Mrs. Cleghorn brings out their collection of various items that belonged to Kaiulani, some of Mr. Cleghorn's medals, et cetera, and some conversation at this time is omitted)

You know, lot of things I kinda forget and then at night time I remember. Oh, it says right here.

A: Tell a little bit about your . . .

C: See, long time ago I used to drive around--I'm talking about horses and carriage--when they had street cars and very few automobiles here. I'm speaking about 1905, 1904, around there. Every once in a while, I'd drive with my father and we'd go up to the mausoleum. That was before they had the mausoleum now, underground.

D: What did you drive in, Alex?

C: Carriage. Horse and carriage. Oh, take us almost--I don't know how many hours but you go up there and come back and take probably all day. We'd spend time up there and we used to go up to the mausoleum. Father wanted to see that things were all right, with his daughter and his wife buried there. So we'd go up there and go through all the --they had a great big room and all the coffins were all on--standing on--different places all around, all scattered around.

N: They're still there aren't they, Alex?

C: Oh, they're all in the vaults now. Underground. And the caskets are all in . . .

D: In the vault that's there.

C: But sealed. In the old place, it was just a very old building and they had them all around the room, scattered all around.

A: And do you remember actually going down . . .

C: No, no. It wasn't down. Now it's down. Before it was just in a big building, you know, all on top, but they had caskets all standing on . . .

- A: You remember seeing that though, you said.
- C: Yeh, yeh. Oh, make you scared, going wandering through there and all these things. I was about maybe five or six years old, somewhere around there.  
But you know, we had a lot of peacocks at our place. We had about eighty, ninety peacocks.
- D: When Kaiulani died, the people in town heard the peacocks screaming, according to contemporary news accounts, and it meant the princess was dead. They heard her peacocks crying.
- A: Because don't peacocks represent--aren't they symbolic of--eternity also?
- D: Um hum.
- C: Well, you know they screech and in the morning time they used to make a lot of noise when they woke up. And then at night time, when it got dark, they'd all go to--ready to bed you know--they'd all sleep in the banyan trees. They used to fly up into the banyan tree and all slept on the banyans, about eighty or ninety peacocks.
- D: I forget whether she died at night or in the daytime.
- C: I don't know, I don't know. [According to the Webbs, Kaiulani died at 2:00 a.m. on Monday, March 6, 1899 and cried out "Mama" or "Koa" before she expired.]
- D: Do you remember, Nelle, whether Kaiulani died at night or in the day?
- N: I'm trying to think.
- C: We got some records around but you have to go and read them. It takes so darned long.
- A: You certainly have a lot of material. How long have you been working on this?
- D: I started four years ago and then I didn't do much on it until this last year.
- N: That's not her material, that's my material. It isn't hers, this is mine.
- A: Did you write all that?
- N: This is his handwriting.

- D: That is going to be the foreword for the book.
- C: I got plenty more but I think now, you just pick out those things that are--just pick out the different things.
- N: You didn't tell us about all the artifacts that your father had to tell about his experiences.
- C: Oh, at our place, see, every day we used to serve tea and people, like I said you know, from the Moana Hotel, they always called up and wanted to know if they could bring some--send somebody up and take a look. They wanted to see the gardens because we had every plant on the island and Father was crazy about all the different types of flowers and things. You know, it was a showplace. And the drive from Kalakaua [Avenue] up to our place was about a quarter of a mile and we used to go through there--had to drive through the date palms and coconut trees on both sides of the drive.

And then he had Japanese lanterns all placed in different places. Father was a good friend of the Emperor of Japan's uncle. I'll show you a picture I have in there. He was a good friend of the emperor's uncle, and about every two or three years, six or eight of them would go to Japan and stayed there for quite a while and come back. One of the people was this [C. W. Case] Deering that owned the Queen's Surf, [his former residence at 2709 Kalakaua Avenue which the United States Navy occupied during World War II and where President Franklin Delano Roosevelt stayed during his visit to Hawaii in 1944 to hold a military conference "to map the Formosa and China offensive." It became the Queen's Surf in 1946 and was a popular restaurant-night club until it was demolished by the City and County of Honolulu Parks and Recreation Department, despite tremendous public opposition, in 1971]. You remember the Queen's Surf.

- A: I do remember it.
- C: The Deerings, that used to be their home. And before they had it, there was--gee, I've forgotten the name now that owned that whole place. It was much bigger than when the Queen's Surf had it. It [the property] used to go all the way to Castle's place when [Harold K. L.] Castle lived there. I've forgotten the name of the people that used to own the place.

They had a great big home over there just like a castle and then where the servants' quarters and where--see, in those days, all horses; horses and carriages. You know, just like a great big home over there, compared to places nowadays. You know, the stables and the servants' quar-

ters. Anyway, the Deerings bought the place and they built a nice home over there and they used to go with my father. They were part of the--I think there were six of them: the Deerings, Paytons (phonetic), my father, and some other people. Five or six families--I mean, husband and wife--used to go to Japan about every two or three years. They're crazy about Japan. They liked it, you know, the country and . . .

N: Tell her about all the artifacts that your father had.

C: Oh, oh, oh. You know my father had the best, the greatest collection of Hawaiian curios on the islands because every time they had any kind of a sale or auction, he always went to the auctions and he'd buy this and buy that. And he bought property. He had property on all the islands. And all the properties that he got from Likelike, King Kalakaua's sister, most of it he had to go and buy. Like our home in Aina'hau, he paid \$20,000 in 1905 for the property because it would revert to Liliuokalani. See, Kalakaua, Liliuokalani, and Likelike, they had a lot of property, the three of them, so when Likelike died, my father had to buy Aina'hau and some other property, otherwise it would go to Liliuokalani. And that was a big amount, you know, \$20,000 for our place. That's what he paid--\$20,000 in 1905.

N: Oh, that was a lot of money, you know. In recent years they've paid \$26 a square foot for some of that . . .

C: Over there now they're spending \$25, \$30 a foot. Our beach place, \$67 a foot and that was the highest price they ever paid at that time. Later on they paid [for] part of that--the Judds sold part of the Moana Hotel--\$70.

See, where the canal is, it [the Ala Wai Canal] used to run through our place--the stream--and it used to empty out between the Moana Hotel and the Royal Hawaiian [Hotel]. I got pictures of the place. And--well, it wasn't the Royal Hawaiian then, it was the Seaside Hotel. The Out-rigger [Canoe Club] and the Seaside, you know. Macfarlanes built it.

But the Moana Hotel and--like I say, all these people, every day we used to serve tea and they'd come out and take pictures of the banyan tree and the peacocks. They'd stand and they'd put their feathers out and they'd take pictures.

A: That would be spectacular, wouldn't it, to see that many peacocks all spreading their feathers.

C: Yeh, we had about seventy or ninety I think. And then, see, my father had--he had three, five, eight--eight of

these feather cloaks and he had three helmets.

D: For royalty, royal Hawaiian royalty.

C: Yes. And three big [full length] cloaks and two half-cloaks and then three capes and then the three helmets.

D: They have disappeared.

C: We can't find them. I've been down to the museum and . . .

D: Bishop Museum was supposed to have had them but they can't find them.

C: They came up to our place. They stayed about one week, looking at things and take what they want. My father gave them anything they wanted. They could take anything they wanted, so they took all the cloaks and they took the big calabash.

We had great big calabashes, you know. When I was a kid, we used to hide in those. Night time you go to bed. We didn't want to go to bed so I used to hide in 'um, you know. And Miss O'Donnell was my guardian and brought me up and she'd be calling and looking all over for me. I'd be hiding in this calabash. So finally, I'd have to make some kind of noise, so when I got out of there, she gave me a crack on the head--slap on the head--and then I'd have to go to bed.

See, what I hated up there. . . . See, we had three big rooms. My father lived in one and then his niece [not niece but granddaughter], Elsie Robertson [who] married Jaeger, lived downstairs and he lived upstairs. And then the place that we had is where we had all the [curios and] entertained all the friends and . . .

N: When you say "we" you mean you and Mary.

C: Yeh, Mary and me.

N: Actually it was his nurse, not his guardian. [She was his guardian also, Nellie Cleghorn added in 1979.]

C: The three of us, three of us, you know. We had the kitchens and we had three dining rooms and then this great big place where we had all the furniture and the Hawaiian curios and things. You know, walking through that at night time, being a little kid, boy, I was scared to go through there. I wanted somebody to take me up to my bedroom. I hated to walk through there so I used to, instead of going when they sent us to bed, I'd go a little bit and sit and then bymy I'd hear them talking and moved a little bit more. "I wonder if that brat is in bed yet."

- N: Oh, they didn't call you a brat.
- C: Well, once in a while they'd say that. And so, soon as I'd hear them coming, then I'd run.
- N: I bet your father was the kindest man you ever knew in your life.
- C: I know, I know, just like my mother. Brought me up like my mother. But when I heard them--I could hear the footsteps coming--boy, I'd beat it. You know, the place was darn big. A great big house. And then we had, where Kaiulani lived--where Kaiulani lived, that was the biggest, the biggest place. And then after, when she passed away, few years after, we rented the place to three different people. They stayed there. Constables were the last people and he was assistant manager of Hackfeld's [H. Hackfeld and Company] out there. There used to be a Hackfeld's, you know, German people that owned it and when the war [W.W.I] came they had to change it [due to antipathy toward German ownership of the firm]. An American firm bought it [in 1918 and it became] American Factors, [Ltd.]. And they lived there. Mrs. Constable [Matilda Papaleaia-ina Walker who married Adolph C. Constable]--her grandfather was [John Adams] Cummins that used to own the Cummins Plantation [and was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Kalakaua and Liliuokalani]. They owned all Waimanalo and he had his own boat and he used to go over there every day. They'd pick up the sugar to bring it back.
- A: Mosquito fleet?
- C: Yeh. They called it Waimanalo, one of the boats, and John Cummins. He had two boats used to go back and forth. And then one of the boys that used to take the boat--one of these boats, tug-like, you know--he was the son of Low, Eben Low. Eben Low was the champion one-arm cowboy. You know, the arms. [Eben Low lost a hand and forearm while trying to rope a wild bullock on the Island of Hawaii.] He went up to . . .
- A: Cheyenne, Wyoming.
- C: Yeh, yeh, yeh, Cheyenne, Cheyenne. And he won the championship [with] one arm, one arm, you know. Hawaiian cowboy. [Ikua Purdy won the championship, most sources say.]
- A: And when you mention this fleet of boats that goes to Waimanalo . . .
- C: Yeh, yeh, every day, every day.

- A: That reminds me of him also because he operated that for awhile, Eben Low did.
- C: Yeh. Well, and then the boy, you know, his son. The oldest son used to do that later on. But I forgot to tell you that Cummins' [grand-] daughter married Constable.
- A: I tried to catch that name, Constable.
- C: Yeh, well, she married a Constable and he was, like I told you, assistant manager of Hackfeld's.
- A: Is that spelled just like it sounds?
- C: Constable. C-O-N-S . . .

END OF SIDE 2/1ST TAPE

BEGINNING OF SIDE 1/2ND TAPE

He [A. S. Cleghorn] had a guest book there [at Ainahau]. Great big guest book. Of all the people that used to come up to Ainahau, you know. And they all signed the book. He had them sign the book.

- A: Do you still have that book?
- C: No, no. My cousin, Percy Cleghorn, he has it. But he's passed away so that you'd have to--you know, his wife has it. But you know, all big people. All the great people that came here always came up there. Somebody in time always brought them up to Ainahau. Came up to our place. I got pictures in there of different . . .
- D: Ainahau should have been definitely preserved for a museum.
- C: Well, that's what my father wanted to do.
- D: It should of. It should never have been cut up like it was.
- C: He gave it to the city and we waited for two years and then they wouldn't accept it. [A. S. Cleghorn willed Ainahau to the Territory of Hawaii for use as a park known as "Kapiolani Park," but under the terms of the will acceptance had to be by Act of Legislature within two years after the offer of the Trustees to execute a deed, which offer was made on February 5, 1912.] They claimed that it'd cost too much money. They had Kapiolani Park and they couldn't keep that up. And see, we had four yardmen that had to water that yard every day. We had four fish ponds and all

of the different plants and flowers and the peacocks. Wanted to keep everything together, you know. The only thing that the government didn't like, see, he specified that the place should be closed every evening at six o'clock and opened eight o'clock in the morning. He didn't want people hanging around, staying there night time and running around the place, you know. We used to see things going on and he didn't want that. Just wanted the place closed up. And then they said that they didn't have the money to keep it up. See, we had four yardmen, you know. That's all they did.

- A: It's a shame because it would be really something.
- C: Well, like I say, he had every plant and every flower. Everything on the islands, we had. And he was crazy about plants. Same thing as Damon. Damon had the same thing down there [at Moanalua], all their plants and things. And Wilder. You know, Wilder . . .
- N: It would have made a marvelous place for tourists to take children.
- D: It would have been one of the superb ones.
- A: It would have been for the local people, too, a place to go.
- N: Oh, yes.
- D: If they had only kept even two acres and the house, that in itself. [The house at Ainahau burned to the ground on August 2, 1921 while it was occupied by W. F. Aldrich, a motion picture producer, and his wife Peggy. The fire was said to have originated from an automatic gas heater next to Aldrich's darkroom, which had been the old kitchen. An account of the fire in the Honolulu Advertiser on August 3, 1921 states that the banyan tree saved the bungalows on the grounds, one owned by Samuel Parker and another occupied by Mr. McElroy being the only ones scorched. The article also mentions that the house had been used as a hotel at one time.]
- C: Look at the banyan tree. The first banyan tree here. Kaulani's banyan tree.
- N: Did you tell her about your father planting the banyan tree at the . . .
- A: Yes, at Thomas Square.



- N: No, no. At the Banyan Court at the Moana [Hotel].
- A: Did your father plant that?
- C: He gave it to Alexander Young. See, I told you Alexander Young built the Moana Hotel. He gave him that when they built the place. [See page 4.] And every once in a while we'd go down there in the night time to listen to the Hawaiian music. Nice to sit over there.
- See, Aina hau at one time was just level land--all kind of wasteland-like; nothing growing there--and the only thing that was growing when my father took over the place was this tamarind. Do you know what a tamarind tree is? Well, that tamarind tree, when we were kids, every Sunday we had to clean up the lawn--go rake up all there--because the servants didn't work on Sunday. So we'd go and clean up, pick up all the leaves from the banyan tree. And after we got through, we'd go and get these tamarinds and put tamarinds in a glass and put sugar and you got a fine drink. Put plenty ice in. Just like lemonade. That's what we used to do after.
- A: A wonderful existence then. Sounds idyllic.
- N: I'd give anything if I'd lived in that time.
- C: And then, from our place looking across where the canal is now, used to be the stream, like I told you, that ran through our property and it was all rice fields. We had twenty acres of rice fields facing Manoa and then, on the left hand [west or ewa] side, we had bananas. And then on this side, they had rice fields facing Diamond Head. I'll show you a picture. You can see Diamond Head and the rice field.
- N: Show her the picture I painted?
- C: Yeh.
- N: I did it for Alex.
- C: And that's where Robert Louis Stevenson. . . . We used to have a grass shack up there and Robert Louis Stevenson liked to go over there and sit and look at Diamond Head, looking across the rice fields. He'd go up there and sit in the afternoon with those three families--the Wilders and Damons and my father, [who were] crazy about plants. Exchanged plants; exchange all the time.
- A: What was your name before you became. . . ? (To Mrs. Cleg-horn)

C: Nelle? Yarnell. Yarnell.

N: My name originally was Yarnell.

C: And her uncle was the one that had charge of Pearl Harbor during the war. Yarnells. That's Nelle's uncle.

D: Admiral, wasn't he?

C: Yeh, Admiral Yarnell.

N: Yeh, admiral. He was really just a calabash relative.

C: I thought your father said he was a brother or something.

A: (to Mrs. Cleghorn) Where are you from?

N: Originally from Tennessee. That's where my family came from.

C: Her family made this old Tennessee whiskey, you know.

N: They did not! (laughing)

C: Yeh, ten years old. I thought you told me ten years old or something.

N: Oh! My father raised and Grandfather raised Tennessee walking horses and shipped them to England but they didn't make booze.

C: Oh, they must 'uv. Everybody made liquor.

A: Tennessee walking horses?

N: Yeh.

A: That sounds interesting.

C: And we had race horses up at our place too, you know. You know, Kaiulani was a great horsewoman. Crazy about riding and race horses.

D: Who was that, Alex? Who was a great horsewoman?

C: Kaiulani.

D: Oh yes, yes.

C: She liked to drive and liked to ride and gee, you know, she was a good tennis player--played golf and tennis--and

a good swimmer. And she spoke five, seven languages. And in her class in Germany, she came first. [Kaiulani studied in Germany during the winter of 1893-94, according to the Webbs.] In England, when she went to school, she came third in French. Third in French.

A: Yes, I understand that she was at Harrowden Hall [Northamptonshire, England] . . .

C: Yeh, yeh. England.

D: That's right.

A: Sixty miles from London, and that T. H. Davies was her guardian while she was there.

C: Well, the Davies were great friends.

N: Alex has an adopted daughter.

C: Yeh, we'll show you a picture bymby. She'll be seventeen in November. Nelle's granddaughter.

N: She's actually my granddaughter but she's adopted and she looks just like Kaiulani. (there is a striking resemblance in pictures)

C: She looks like part-Hawaiian. Funny, looks part-Hawaiian.

N: Doesn't she?

D: Very.

A: What is her name?

N: Melinda Lee Kaiulani Cleghorn.

C: I wanted to add another name but I thought maybe it would be too long. See, Kaiulani's name, one of her names-- she's got about five or six names--but one was Victoria. You know, named after Queen Victoria. I wanted to name . . .

D: She signed her letters Victoria.

A: She signed her letters Victoria? Not Kaiulani?

N: Some of them. No, no, some of them.

D: A great many of them when she was little, particularly, and in school she signed them Vike and Victoria. (Vike is

pronounced Vicky)

N: She used Vike sometimes. I have a gold belt buckle given to her by Kawananakoa, Prince [David] Kawananakoa, and it's [inscribed] "To Vike from Koa."

C: See, he was supposed to marry . . .

A: "From Koa" is the way it's put.

N: Doesn't it say "from Koa"?

C: He was supposed to marry Kaiulani, you know. They were supposed to get . . .

A: Yes, this was a lovely romance.

D: Well, that's very much in question.

A: Is it?

D: Oh yes. Indeed.

A: Whether they were to be--whether they were betrothed?

D: Or whether she was at all interested in him. Mabel Lucas says not.

N: Oh, Mabel Lucas.

D: No, but some other authorities say not too. [However, later we looked at some letters written by Kaiulani to her father and the last one she wrote before her death from the Waimea area on the Island of Hawaii has a postscript that states, "Koa will give you all the news."]

C: Well, at that time that's what they all probably thought.

N: They were probably interested because . . .

D: But she gave him the cold shoulder in a contemporary account in Boston.

N: Yeh, but they had pictures. They're together a lot but--we have pictures of them together.

C: I remember Prince David--we used to call him Prince David--he used to come up to our place all the time, you know, on and off. After Kaiulani passed away, he used to come up there all the time. But I never once saw Kuhio. You know, Prince [Jonah Kuhio] Kalaniana'ole. He lived right

next door, still he never once came up our place. And then he had a lot of animals. You know, these guinea hens? Oh, they had a whole bunch of them. I don't know, a couple of hundred, I think. And deer. Every once in a while they'd break the fence and come running through our place--run through our place to eat all the plants--because in his place there he only had about four acres that he kept around the house in plants and everything and all the rest was kinda just let-it-go, you know. And he had these turtles, too; these great big turtles, years ago, around. We used to go by and we'd see these turtles sometimes. They go maybe a hundred feet every day--that's about all they move--trying to get some food, and we'd jump on top [of them] to see if they'd move. They take one step at a time.

N: Who gave you the boat? Was that . . .

C: Oh, that's Prince David. David Kawanakoa.

N: It wasn't King Kalakaua's?

C: Naw, no, no, no, no. I never saw him.

D: Do you know who David Koa is? Have Alex tell you who David Koa is for your record.

N: David . . .

C: Kawanakoa.

D: Yes, he was often called David Koa.

A: I've never heard of his being called that.

C: We used to call him--well, most of the time in the family we call him Prince David but the other one, Kuhio, he was known as Prince Cupid. We used to call him Cupid. And when he went to Washington, [D. C. as Hawaii's representative], then he changed the name. Sounded kinda funny, this Cupid business. Kinda sissy-like, Cupid, you know.

D: Do you want to identify them and tell who they were, Alex?

C: Who's that?

D: Cupid--Prince Cupid, and David--Prince David.

C: Well, they were King Kalakaua's--his wife's--nephews and he made them royalty; made them princes.

- D: Yes, nephews of King Kalakaua's wife.
- C: Kapiolani. Kapiolani. [Queen Kapiolani of the Kuhio family adopted these two sons of her sister, Kinoiki Kekaulike, and her husband, David Kahalepouli Piikoi. A third son, Edward Abel Keliiahonui, also was given the title of Prince Edward and, according to one source, was adopted by Kapiolani's other sister, Poomaikelani, and her husband, Hiram Kahanawai.]
- D: They're sort of nephews by marriage of Liliuokalani.
- C: Yeah. And then Liliuokalani had two boys that she brought up. [They are identified as Kaipo and Aimoku by Albertine Loomis in For Whom Are The Stars?. John Aimoku assumed the name of Dominis and married Sybil McInerny, now known as Sybil Dominis Mills, according to State Archives' records. Kaipo may have been John Samuel Aea, the son of Joseph Kapeau Aea, who attended school in England with Prince David and Prince Kuhio, according to archive records and news accounts.]
- A: And a girl. Lydia Aholo.
- C: Oh well, I think that was the adopted boy's wife, hum?
- A: I don't think so. She's Miss Aholo.
- C: I never saw any. The only ones I--the only time I ever saw a girl around with Liliuokalani. . . . She used to ride up and down the beach every day--come down and take a drive--and they'd go right by our place. We used to see her all the time and we'd wave to her and she'd bow and we'd bow back. Every day she came down and she always had one boy with her.
- A: Who were those two boys?
- C: Well, she had two boys but one boy lived there [with her].
- D: Dominis.
- C: You know, big fat guy.
- A: Dominis?
- D: She had married an Englishman named John Dominis.
- A: But these boys were hanaied, weren't they? They were [informally] adopted.

- C: Yeh, they're adopted. But then the eldest one, I think his name was . . .
- D: Her name was Dominis.
- C: Iukea. I think Iaukea.
- A: I-A-U-K-E-A. [Curtis Piehu Iaukea was King Kalakaua's Grand Chamberlain.]
- C: Yeh, yeh, yeh-yeh. [He later says the name is Kaiamoku, possibly combining the two names, Kaipo and Aimoku.] That was the eldest one and then later on he married a . . .
- D: McInerny. [See page 36]
- C: McInerny girl. And that's the only one I used to see her riding around with. I never saw any girls or women around.
- D: Well, how about Sybil?
- C: Sybil. I think, Dominis, that's the one, eh? I think that's the daughter . . .
- D: Sybil Dominis Mills.
- C: The daughter of--yeh, yeh.
- A: Sybil Dominis Mills is the woman who recently . . .
- D: Unearthed the cornerstone [at Liliuokalani School, on the southeast corner of Waialae and Koko Head avenues, when it was demolished to make way for a new elementary school building].
- C: I think that's the daughter.
- D: She married the son. Didn't she marry Liliuokalani's son; adopted son? [She was Liliuokalani's daughter-in-law.]
- C: Yeh. That's Iukea (phonetic). I think it's Iukea. Similar, you know, pretty close to it.
- D: Doesn't she live out there near you in Punaluu? [Cleghorn: 53-605 Kamehameha Highway; Sybil D. Mills: 53-065, both in Hauula post office district.]
- C: Well, that's what they were telling me down there, you know, that . . .
- D: She's a friend of Virginia Lane.

- C: Well, she's a good friend of these people that live right close to us. You know, the Nichols. [Herman D.] Nichols. Did you meet them?
- D: No.
- C: Well, anyway, there was another boy that used to look after the beach place. You know where Kuhio Beach is over there [in Waikiki]? That was the queen's place. That's her bath house over there. You know, bathing house. Belonged to King Kalakaua and when he passed away then the queen took over. And King Kalakaua's property, he left it to Kuhio--Prince Cupid.
- A: What was the younger boy's name? The youngest of Queen Liliuokalani's adopted children?
- C: Well, I think--gee, you know, night time I think about things and things come back. Right now I can't. But he was a great big fat guy that used to hang around the beach there. He stayed around the beach there all the time. I think we used to call him Sonny. Sonny something. [He had described the older boy as a "big fat guy" previously but a photograph of John Aimoku Dominis with Liliuokalani and some of her friends, in the State Archives, shows him to be of average build, tending toward slender rather than fat.]
- D: When did she adopt them, before her dethronement or after?
- C: Oh, you know the name--not Iamoku [Iukea, he said before], Kaiamoku. His name was Kaiamoku. Kaiamoku. I said Iamoku. No, no, it's Kaiamoku. I just got it back. And then I'm trying to think about the other fellow's. What were you going to say now?
- D: When did Liliuokalani adopt them, before her dethronement or afterward? Do you remember, Nelle, when Liliuokalani adopted the boys? Was it before the annexation?
- C: I think after. After it.
- N: After.
- C: Because I never saw them around until she was dethroned. I never saw them. [He was born on March 11, 1899 and the queen was dethroned on January 16, 1893. Annexation ceremonies were held on August 12, 1898.]
- D: Miss Allen said there was a daughter that Liliuokalani adopted. Did you hear of her, Nelle?



- N: Why, let's see. I'm trying to think.
- D: Would you repeat her name? You said Lydia . . .
- A: Lydia Aholo. AH-OLO.
- C: That's Liliuokalani's name.
- A: That's right. She gave her name to Lydia Aholo who is still living, ninety-three years old, up at Maunalani Heights [Hospital].
- C: Well, how's it people never hear about her? The first time I ever heard of her.
- A: Well, Mrs. Clorinda Lucas told me. First of all, Johanna N. Wilcox mentioned her.
- N: You mentioned Lucas. What Lucas?
- A: Clorinda. Mrs. Clorinda Lucas. [Elizabeth Jessamine "Clorinda" Low married Charles William Lucas, now deceased.]
- C: She's the Lucas, Nelle. Yeh, she's the one that has the Lucas ranch out there. That farm or dairy they used to have.
- A: Niu Valley. [Before the Niu Shopping Center was developed there were several dairies on the property.]
- N: Clorinda, that's what's-her-name's grandmother. That's . . . [Lita Kamaolipua Thompson's grandmother.]
- D: What relation is she to Mabel Lucas?
- C: Oh yeh, yeh, yeh, yeh, yeh. You know, the one that has the business--automobile business. [Mary Mabel Lucas married Wayne Pflueger of Pflueger Lincoln Mercury Incorporated.]
- N: What's his name?
- A: Ruddle's Sales. Ruddles. [Clorinda Lucas's sister, Annabelle Dole Low married Albert M. Ruddle who had an automobile agency in Hilo, Hawaii.]
- N: No, no. No, no.
- D: What's her relation to Mabel Lucas? [Miriam Mabel Kalikouhou Robertson, daughter of James William and Rose Cleghorn

Robertson and T. A. K. Cleghorn's niece, married George William Lucas.] (some of the following discussion is omitted)

- C: Her mother-in-law, I think, related to this Lucas out here.
- D: Mabel Lucas? From Kailua?
- C: Yeh, yeh. And then they had three brothers that used to have the Lucas Lumber Company [Lucas Brothers, builders]. You know, I think that's the crowd.
- A: (looking at artifacts that Mrs. Cleghorn is showing us) Oh, that really is interesting. This is a . . .
- N: This is a belt buckle, see.
- A: Is that V-I-K-E? Vike is the way it's spelled. (Victoria Kaiulani's nickname)
- N: Vicky. V-I-K-E.
- C: Well, short, short. Victoria, Victoria.
- A: "To Vike from Koa." (engraved on the back of a belt buckle)
- C: I wanted to call Melinda, you know, Victoria but I thought maybe [it would make her name] too long. Nelle wanted Melinda Lee and then I told her, "Forget the Lee; put Victoria." Would have been better.
- D: I like Victoria. Do you think so [that it would have been too long]?
- C: Oh sure. She wanted to have the Lee on account of her father. And then I thought, well gee, too long but Nelle says, "No, add it on anyway, it won't matter." I think it would have been better, 'cause otherwise you cut it up like, you know, putting Lee in it. I don't see any sense in putting Lee in it but she wanted to have the father's name in it, so.
- N: This is his father's watch. One of them.
- C: I have so darn many watches. You know, I'd break them and lose them and forget them.
- N: Gold watch. Charles Kanaina, [King Lunalilo's father].
- D: This is Kaiulani's watch. (a small watch suspended on a

chain or ribbon)

C: When I went to England, that's what I had. I had it on a belt like, you know. You know, the wrist. [a watchband]

A: It's a beautiful watch.

N: Here's the thing the watch came in (a box covered with Oriental brocade that has a butterfly in its design on the lid). Isn't it precious. Imagine how old it is.

A: There's a butterfly on it.

C: I had that when I went to England--when I was over in Europe, you know. I used to have it on a . . .

D: Oh, you did? You wore it on your wrist?

C: Yeh, yeh. You know, leather case.

N: This is the size of her waist. This was her [Kaiulani's] belt buckle. (the belt is of blue and white material, very faded, and has a rather large and heavy clamp buckle made from a Hawaiian coin, as I recall)

C: And I had a whole bunch of these, you know, Hawaiian dollars and halves and belt buckle. All Hawaiian dollars and halves. Haven't you seen these?

D: Some of them I have, yes.

C: You know, in the olden days, when I went over in England, all the watches were like this here. All different colors. That's the style. Small, small.

A: (trying on Kaiulani's belt) She must have had a twenty-six inch waist. Size twenty-six waist. Lovely cameo.

C: Just right, eh? Just right?

N: Here's a thing that belongs to Alex's father. It was given to him by King Kalakaua.

D: (trying on Kaiulani's belt) I can close it but I couldn't breathe.

A: This is a material, isn't it? What . . .

C: That's old ah . . .

N: Like grosgrain. That was given to Alex's father.

- C: You know, I had all kinds of things I left in storage and somebody stole the whole works.
- N: See, here are some of Alex's medals for different things.
- D: What's this?
- N: That's the dollar, the Hawaiian dollar.
- C: Yeh, I had a belt--a woman's belt--all dollars and halves. Half dollars and dollars.
- N: See, it's inscribed in the back.
- C: Last summer I had a whole bunch. I have some [medals for] swimming. I haven't got any swimming ones there, have I?
- D: 1883. Kalakaua. (looking at a coin) [The first Hawaiian coins were minted in 1883.]
- A: This almost looks like it would be [a swimming medal]. Track team. You were on the track team.
- C: Yeh, at Punahou, Punahou.
- A: Championship Punahou Track Team and this was for the half-mile relay, [1920].
- C: Well, I was in seven things in school.
- A: This one is April 10, 1920. My these are interesting. Gosh, you have a museum here yourselves, don't you?
- N: You should see in the house. Wait until you come inside. (we were sitting in a garden patio) These were King Kalakaua's (cuff links) and his father's--this.
- A: You certainly have enough medals. (Mrs. Cleghorn has many of Mr. Cleghorn's medals on a charm bracelet)
- C: Why, you ought to see the ribbons. Gee, there're a stack of ribbons.
- N: And this is the old hat pin.
- C: Well, in the old days they had all these hat pins. All dollars, half-a-dollars, quarters, you know, in the hat pins.
- A: Those are really weapons, aren't they?

- N: They have a lot of these things for tourists to see up at the new Queen Kapiolani Hotel. You been in there?
- A: No, I haven't.
- C: They have, you know, the pictures there. Kaiulani's.
- A: I'll have to go. I haven't gone to that place yet. Let's see if there's anything else that I should ask you specifically now.
- C: Well, a lot of things I forget all the time.
- A: What was your marriage date? I only have 1958.
- C: December, December, eh?
- N: December 18, 1958.
- D: Alex was married before.
- C: Yeh, I was married one time before.
- A: Oh, I see. Who was your first marriage to?
- C: I was married in 1929, the first time, to . . .
- N: Claire Rogers.
- C: Yeh, yeh. I couldn't even think.
- A: C-L-A . . .
- C: CLA-IRE. ROG-ERS.
- N: She was a very fine and marvelous musician.
- A: Now were you divorced or did she pass away?
- C: No, no, she passed away. Passed away. She used to, when all these big celebrities--all these musicians came--she always accompanied them. She played the cello. And she was a good friend of Dr. [George F.] Straub. Do you know Dr. Straub?
- A: I did know him when he was living.
- C: Well, we used to go up their place every time anybody came. Big stars, you know. They'd all go up there and have some kind of late dinner or something and they'd play music and my wife always accompanied them. Pianists, cello players,

violinists. All the big, big people. And then she played in the Hawaii Theater and Princess Theater. Played in the orchestra.

- A: Did they have orchestras or . . . [pre-show organ recitals]
- C: Yeah, with the moving pictures. [Pre-show evening concerts perhaps] You want to show us a couple of things inside? (to Mrs. Cleghorn)
- N: You're not recording now, are you?
- A: It is recording. (To Mr. Cleghorn) I'd better not (go to see the artifacts inside the house). I don't wear a watch, you see, so I'd better see what time it's getting to be.
- C: What time is it now?
- N: Don't you want to see the beautiful pictures?
- A: I'd like to. Oh yes.
- D: It's twenty minutes to six. (the interview began at about 4:00 p.m. Before we go inside, I photograph Mr. Cleghorn and there is general discussion which is omitted)
- A: Thank you for showing those artifacts (that Mrs. Cleghorn brought out).
- C: You know, I have a cocktail shaker of King Kalakaua's inside. And Nelle and I--I knew of somebody that had one--we went up just to take a look and see if they had it and sure enough, it was up there. It had been up there for years.
- N: They borrowed it and he hadn't got it back, is all.
- C: Here's the thing right in their room and they're showing us all the Hawaiian things they have and the cocktail shaker. So come in and take a look.
- N: Do you want to come and see some of the things?
- A: Yes, I do. (the recorder is left on in order to record what Mrs. Cleghorn says about the artifacts inside)
- N: Who are you talking about?
- C: I'm talking about Judge [H. A.] Widemann.
- N: But you said somebody else. Shipman or something like

that.

A: I said Herbert Shipman. (I had told Mr. Cleghorn that he was one of the interviewees) After I said that, he [Mr. Cleghorn] said something about the Parker Ranch.

C: Good friends.

N: Oh, they're just friends.

C: Well, they went to school together over in England, the girls. Kaiulani . . .

A: Kaiulani knew them.

N: Oh, I see.

C: They were much older than Kaiulani. And then [Carl E.] Widemann married one of the Parker girls, Helen Parker, and they used to be great friends of ours, good friends. We used to go over there and see them all the time. Widemann, he's one of these tough guys. When they had the old Waikiki--used to be the Waikiki Inn over there [on Kalakaua Avenue on the Diamond Head side of the Moana Hotel], on his way home he used to stop and have a drink over there at the bar and he got in some kind of argument with --what's the name of that English. . . ? Gee, I can't think of the name now. Ah, I forgot now.

N: What is he? Is he a writer, an author, or . . .

C: Yeh, yeh, author, author. You know, big English author. Well-known.

N: You mean you're talking about Jack London?

C: Yeah, Jack London.

D: Oh, Jack London. American. [He stayed at the Seaside Hotel in 1915.]

C: Yeah, he stopped over there and they got in an argument and, well, he was a big person, Jack London, and Widemann told him to step outside and he'd show him--show him something about it--and Jack London wouldn't go out. He was afraid of . . .

N: Widemann.

C: He was by himself. But they [the Widemanns] used to live right down on Punahou Street here and they had five big

homes, the Widemann girls.

A: I've heard of them but I don't know the family.

C: When Judge Widemann died--see, the father was a judge and when he died, oh, you know, they got these great big banyan trees down on Beretania Street and Punahou Street that they're cutting down now.

END OF SIDE 1/2ND TAPE

A: I'm going to tape whatever you say, whatever happens in here, because I don't want to miss anything.

C: (referring to a painting) See, that's what Honolulu Harbor used to look like to the Russian. They gave that to my father. Russian boat that was in here. See, that's the way it looked.

N: What's that date? I can't see it. (We all try to determine the date on the painting) 1840.

A: That's what I thought.

C: That's the way Honolulu Harbor used to look.

A: And look at the division in the . . .

C: Nuuanu.

D: There's Diamond Head. It was quite barren before Alex's forebears planted it, you know; quite barren.

A: Well, this is what I've read, that it was. It's hard to believe.

D: Sandy and barren.

N: This is the cocktail shaker that belonged to King Kalakaua. Isn't that gorgeous?

A: That really is. (it is silver with the initials KK engraved in elaborate script on it)

N: It will eventually go to the museum.

D: And one which he used frequently, I understand. The Merry Monarch.

A: It's a beauty, isn't it? And it's in such good condition.



- N: And of course all these old--these are the old, old--these are all from Ainahau. We have a whole set of them.
- C: Oh, here's Melinda. Picture of Melinda.
- A: That's a beautiful picture. She's a lovely girl.
- N: She looks like Princess Kai. This is from Ainahau.
- C: She'll be seventeen in November. Here's Kaiulani here.
- N: A friend of ours did it for us. Just a ceramic. (a miniature portrait on ceramic) Alex remembers them using this (a tureen) at the table.
- C: Oh, soup, [for] soup.
- N: This is from Ainahau, an Imari bowl. And most of those things (in a glass enclosed cabinet) are from Ainahau all through there. It'd take me an hour to tell you about them. These two old ewers are from--a lot of these things, like those and this, these are, you know, eighteenth century. Alex.
- C: Oh. The Japanese--you know, like I told you, my father was a good friend of the Japanese emperor's uncle. He gave that to my father. (a painting)
- A: That's striking.
- D: See, that's the Japanese--present Hirohito's grandfather, wasn't it?
- C: Yeh, I think so, yeh.
- A: You said he was the uncle of the emperor?
- D: At that time.
- C: I think the name was Meiji, I think. Meiji.
- N: You have it on a picture out here.
- A: Would that be M-E-I-J-I? ["The reign style of the Japanese Emperor Mutsuhito, 1867-1912." It's literal meaning is "enlightened peace," according to the American College Dictionary.]
- C: I think so, yeh. Meiji. Meiji or something. (he goes to get the picture)

- A: Is that a koa piano?
- N: No, but these are all koa. These are from Ainahau. (koa calabash, poi pounder, et cetera)
- C: Those things we found in the yard, you know, when we were digging for an artesian well.
- A: Oh really? Here? Or at the . . .
- C: At Ainahau. Ainahau.
- N: The old poi pounder and the rest of them. We have others too. All these little things like this that you see scattered around, these were all given to Alex's father by either the emperor or the uncle or. . . . These are all little things that . . . (objets d'art tastefully placed around the room)
- D: Where are Alex's. . . ? See, these are his grandparents.
- N: No, no, that's mine.
- D: Oh, that's yours. Where are the pictures of his grandparents? The Scotch Cleghorn's mother and father. Lovely little (miniatures).
- A: Oh, aren't those delightful.
- D: Aren't they delightful? I love those.
- N: This is Thomas. That's his grandfather and that's his grandmother Nesbit. This is Archibald Scott's father and Archibald Scott's mother.
- D: Who remained in Scotland, didn't they?
- N: Um hum. [Thomas and Sara Cleghorn, his second wife, left Scotland about 1841 for New Zealand and came to Hawaii in 1851 from Auckland.]
- C: You see this? This is the emperor's uncle. (it is a framed picture of him that has the chrysanthemum symbol at the top of the frame) See, it's Japanese and only the royal family can have this anthurium--I mean, chrysanthemum. Chrysanthemum.
- A: A symbol, this is. Is that what it is? Chrysanthemum.
- C: Only the royal family can use that.

A: I didn't realize that.

C: Fushishima.

A: Fushishima. What does that first name say? It's F-U-S-H-I-M-I, the last name. Tadanaru. T-A-D-A-N-A-R-U, is what it looks like. That's interesting.

N: These are original letters from Kaiulani to her father.

A: Oh, now that I'd like to look at really.

N: All right, do you want to sit there in the light or sit here in the light?

A: Well, I want to be sure that I get whatever you are going to say too, though. Let's see, where can I put this (tape recorder)? This (letter) was written at Mana.

C: That's up at the ranch. Mana, Mana. Parker Ranch.

A: And you just got through saying that she--yes--"Your loving daughter, Kaiulani."

C: Oh, they're great friends. Great friends of the Parkers.

A: (reading Kaiulani's letter to her father) "Very many thanks for the money and your letter."

N: She's [Dorothy Argow's] going to use these in the book. Yeh. But I wanted you to see them.

A: Oh, oh. Yes. I just want to see how she . . .

N: Oh, go ahead.

C: In one letter she asks for some--buy some liquor or something.

A: Oh really?

C: Says "send some money" or something like that.

D: She was a very conservative girl though.

A: Nice writing. These (letters) are beautifully preserved. (they are enclosed in transparent plastic in a large white album) "Dear Father--Mana, Hawaii--December 22, 1898."

C: Parker Ranch.

D: Shortly before her death. She died getting pneumonia at the Parker Ranch riding horseback. She got wet.

A: Oh really?

N: See, "Vike." (Kaiulani's signature)

D: She also had exophthalmic goiter. ["A disease marked by enlarged pulsating thyroid gland, acceleration of pulse, exophthalmos, sweating, nervous symptoms, including fine muscular tremor, psychic disturbance, emaciation, and increased basal metabolism, caused by excessive or perverted thyroid activity." American Pocket Medical Dictionary, 19th edition, 1953.]

N: She signed some Kaiulani, some Vike. See?

A: Um hum. "Your loving Vike." Something about Kawaihae there. "It rained all the way from Honolulu to Kawaihae."

N: Now this is her last letter. Her last letter written.

A: The last letter she ever wrote?

N: Um hum.

A: January 6, 1899.

N: See, her father--that's her father's handwriting (in pencil above the salutation, indicating it is her last letter).

A: And she calls him "Dearest Pa" this time. That's the first time. She says "Dearest Father" in all the others and this time it's "Dearest Pa."

N: Um hum. But that's--see, he's written on there. And (it is signed) "Vike." See, here's "Koa."

A: "Koa will tell you all. . . ." What's that? (I can't make out her writing)

N: What does that say?

D: ". . .all the news."

A: "Koa will tell you all the news" is the last thing she ever wrote. [This would seem to indicate a close relationship between Kaiulani and Prince David Kawananaoia.]

N: Now here's one from [Prince Jonah Kuhio] Kalaniana'ole.

- A: That really is interesting, isn't it?
- N: This is Prince--she has "Prince Kuhio." Isn't that interesting?
- A: This (letter) is dated July 28, 1889. This is interesting because . . .
- N: He wrote that as a young boy when he was away at school, see.
- C: Yeh, he went to--I think in Palo Alto, they went to school. [A military school in San Mateo,] California.
- A: This is to . . .
- N: It's to Vike or Kaiulani. What does it say?
- A: Oh yes, it's Kaiulani, without any [salutation]. No Dear or anything, just "Kaiulani."
- N: Yes. He's about what--about twelve, fourteen years old, something like that? Sixteen?
- C: I think he was about 16, 18, 17. [About eighteen since he was born in 1871.]
- N: Oh well, he was young, very young.
- C: Yeh, about fifteen, sixteen, I think.
- A: And this is a delightful piece of stationary he used. (hand-lined paper with an Oriental design, multi-colored, at the top and in the right-hand corner, as I recall) Oh my, lovely writing.
- N: Still the same letter, I think. (I am turning the pages) He signs it . . .
- A: "Yours sincerely friend, J. Kalaniana'ole." Oh dear, I can't see all of that.
- C: Oh, kinda faded.
- A: It's kind of inscribed. Oh, that is interesting.
- C: I had more than that. I lost so many things.
- N: Those are copies of the letters.
- A: King Kalakaua. Here's a letter to your father [A. S.

Cleghorn] from Kalakaua.

C: I wish I could find that picture of Robert Louis Stevenson. I have two.

A: Yes, that's too bad that you can't.

C: You know, I think two and I can't find them.

A: I like this. Isn't that . . .

C: Young. By Young.

N: John Young wrote that.

C: You know John Young?

A: I know who that is.

N: You know, this is from Rose. That's her . . .

C: Robertson. Rose Robertson.

N: Her [Kaiulani's] half-sister. [A. S. Cleghorn's first daughter by his mistress, Elizabeth Grimes.]

A: (reading an old Christmas card, hand-painted) "Rosie and James--Wish you a Merry Christmas and Aloha Nui Loa."

C: Yeh. Rosie and James [William] Robertson. [He was Vice Chamberlain during Kalakaua's reign and Chamberlain during Liliuokalani's reign.]

A: And this is December 25, 1889.

C: That's Judge [Alexander George Morison] Robertson's daughter. [Sister-in-law, I think he means.] He used to live right up here, had a place right up here.

A: This is a Christmas card.

N: Um hum.

A: Isn't that something. My, they had very unusual . . .

N: That's all hand-done. It's all hand-done.

C: Yeh, well, those people used to do their own painting, you know. They'd paint, you know.

A: Remarkable.

- N: This is where Princess Kaiulani was born. (a photograph)
- C: That's up on, you know, that . . .
- N: That's now the Pacific Club.
- C: Yeh, Pacific Club in Emma Street. That used to be our home at one time and then we sold it to--when they moved [to Ainahau] they sold it to the Campbells.
- A: James Campbell?
- C: Yeh, yeh.
- A: What was James Campbell's wife's first name? [Abigail Kua-ihelani Maipinepine]
- C: Aw gee, some--he married a Hawaiian woman. You know, there's another case now. They said they got four girls. None of them look alike; they're all different. You got two blondes, you got two dark ones, you know. Same thing.
- N: What were the girls' names?
- A: Abigail. That I do know by now, but . . .
- C: Abigail, Alice . . . [Beatrice and Muriel]
- N: This is foreign terms from her [Kaiulani's] governess. (in the album)
- A: Oh yes? This is Kaiulani?
- N: Uh huh, all of these.
- C: All small. When she was small.
- A: Oh, isn't that delightful. What a delightful picture. My goodness, this is priceless, what you have here. Oh, how lovely. Delightful child.
- C: That's our place (in a photograph). That's our home. See the banyan tree. There's a banyan tree there.
- A: When was this [Ainahau] taken down? What year was this demolished? [It was destroyed by fire on August 2, 1921.]
- C: Oh gee. Around 1920, eh?
- N: Oh, it was right after your father died, [November 1, 1910]. 1912. 1913, '14, somewhere around there.

- D: Yes, 1912. [Nelle Cleghorn notes in 1979 that "part of the property was sold as late as 1927," after it was originally subdivided into forty lots and developed into "an exclusive residence section," first by James W. Pratt in 1917 and later by Percy M. Pond in 1919.]
- C: Yeh, yeh, 'round there, 'round there.
- A: Oh my, what a delightful girl. And this is as she grew older. (the photographs of Kaiulani are chronologically arranged in the album)
- C: See the peacocks. People used to come up and take pictures all the time.
- N: This is Rose, her half-sister.
- C: And there's the tree, the banyan tree.
- N: Here's Koa.
- A: Oh really? These are just remarkable pictures, aren't they?
- C: This is a good picture, I think.
- A: I like that too. How old was she when she passed away?
- C: Twenty-four. [She was born on October 16, 1875 and died on March 6, 1899.]
- N: This one's done by her.
- A: I see that. And then this is "To Kaiulani, by Anna M. Purvis."
- C: She's crazy about the peacocks. She liked the peacocks. (referring to a photograph of Kaiulani with some peacocks)
- A: Yes. I can understand why.
- C: She used to go out and feed them all the time.
- N: We have a lot of pictures of her that no one else has, of course. Like nobody has this one.
- C: See, that's over in England when she was there.
- A: What kind. . . ? This is a . . .
- C: Kind of like nursing-like, you know. Nursing course or



whatever it was. (Kaiulani is pictured with some other young women, all of them in what appear to be nursing uniforms) [The uniforms may have been worn for a special occasion. In KAIULANI: Crown Princess of Hawaii, the Webbs mention, on page 124, that Kaiulani helped with a bazaar "to aid the Southport Infirmary" from November 13th to the 17th in 1894 and that these helpers wore "blue serge dresses, white caps, aprons, collars, and cuffs which were the nursing uniform for the sponsoring Saint John Ambulance."]

This is my father with the three daughters and Like-like.

N: Aren't they darling?

A: Yes.

D: She adopted all of them. It was very generous of her, I thought, although the Hawaiians were great for adopting.

N: Didn't he adopt them before he married her? [A. S. Cleghorn adopted Rose, Ellen or Helen, and Annie on January 13, 1868 and married Likelike on September 22, 1870.]

D: Yes, but she adopted them too and so she took them as her own.

N: Yes, but I mean he adopted them before he married her.

D: Yes, that was in the settlement that he made [with Elizabeth Grimes when he also grant deeded to her Kalawahine and Auwaiolimu, adjoining lots, for life. After her death the property was to go to Rose Cleghorn Robertson].

A: "His Excellency A. S. Cleghorn."

N: That's the old boy. That's A. S. Cleghorn.

A: This is an unusual kind of a cap he's got on here.

C: Oh yeah, he used to wear that every evening. Evenings.

A: Really? What kind of cap is that? Is it a Chinese cap or is it a . . .

D: Looks like a Jewish one.

A: Or a Jewish? Yes. It could be either one.

C: He used to wear one all the time in the evening.

- N: The Chinese wear them exactly like that.
- C: Something like that.
- D: What'd he say then?
- A: "Miss Mary O'Donnell with all good wishes from a sincere friend." (written on a photograph of A. S. Cleghorn)
- N: "From your sincere friend, A. S. Cleghorn." Nineteen what?
- A: September 1902.
- D: He was quite broken-hearted after Kaiulani died. He never felt quite the same again.
- C: Felt bad, you know.
- D: He was utterly devoted to her because her mother had died [in 1887] when she was only twelve. Likelikey had died when she was only twelve.
- C: See, he picked up--he got that over in Japan when he was over there. But you know, like I told you, the emperor's brother [or uncle] gave that to her when he came back to Alaska.
- N: What is it?
- C: It's a, you know, that kind of a . . .
- A: Fountain. Crane. A crane. (referring to a photograph of a wading bird used as a fountain)
- C: Yeh, fountain. Yeh.
- N: Isn't that gorgeous? Wouldn't you love to have that now?
- C: You know, copper. All copper. No, bronze, bronze.
- N: I wonder where it is now.
- D: Terrible. Isn't it terrible that all that beauty. . . . And he left that intact to the city, [whose property] it would have been.
- C: Everything sold.
- D: The British nobility used to come and visit. I've read the letters from members of British nobility who wanted to visit him.

- C: See, too bad . . .
- A: Here's Robert Louis Stevenson.
- C: I wished I had the picture of my father with Stevenson.
- A: Who is this?
- C: King Kalakaua.
- N: That's Robert Louis Stevenson, his wife . . .
- C: The family. Family, eh?
- N: His son and . . .
- A: He looks like he was kind of a Hippie type, [called Bohemian then].
- N: Yes, he does.
- C: Yeh, he had long hair, long hair.
- A: That's a beautiful picture, though. Family picture.  
(they are seated at a rectangular table with Stevenson at the left end of it) These are really . . .
- C: Same thing.
- A: Wearing maile. (Stevenson is shown wearing a maile lei)
- C: King Kalakaua. Oh. Here's the place looking at Diamond Head from where I told you, that used to have a little cottage over here where Robert Louis Stevenson used to come. A grass shack, you know. And all over here used to be rice fields inside there. And then you see Diamond Head. The date trees there; date palms.
- A: Royal palms, aren't they? And the carriages.
- C: Oh. This is the woman I told you they used to go to Japan all the time, Mrs. Payton and Mrs. Deering. This is the one that owned the Queen Surf. This woman, Queen Surf.
- A: The Deerings. What was the Deerings' first name? [C. W. Case Deering]
- C: Well, during the war he became a major. Major Deering. See, I forgot. I don't know, it's so darn long, you forget everything. That's what he used to look like. See the pier? And that's the queen's place. She had a pier

too outside.

N: Show her your house.

C: Our place was over here. [2401 Kalakaua Avenue where Mary O'Donnell lived.]

A: Next to the Moana Hotel, [2353 Kalakaua Avenue].

C: The Moana Hotel. Our place over here. And this is where the stream used to come out, you know. [A 1919 map of "Ainahau Tract" shows this to be the Apukehau Stream that flowed along the north and west borders of the property and was owned by the Queen Emma Estate.] The Royal Hawaiian is over here now. Used to be the Seaside Hotel. I'd see them going up to the place.

D: Such a crime. It's all the Hippies down there [in Waikiki] now. And concrete.

C: Oh, this is the one I told you about, that cottage, you know, that Stevenson used to come and stay here and sit and look out at Diamond Head. Sit outside here and have tea. The grass shack. That's where Percy [Cleghorn] used to stay, Nelle.

A: And this is the banyan tree in . . .

C: That's a big tree. You know up in Salvation Army [grounds] they still have this--part of it. That little grass house up there.

A: Oh, on the grounds of the Waioli Tea Room in Manoa?

C: Yeh. That's part of it. It's all broken up.

A: Yes. That's restored? [According to an article in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on December 4, 1926, the grass house was on the property owned by the Bergstroms and when this was sold "the owner advertised for some individual or institution to take charge of the relic and preserve it. Miss R. Payne, Salvation Army commandant in charge of industrial activities in Manoa, heeded the call." She got there too late, however, and found that the grass house had been knocked down already. She arranged to have it restored and opened to the public in 1926.]

C: Yeh. That's part of it. That's Boyd.

N: This is Major Boyd, isn't it?

- C: Yeh, Boyd is over there. (in a photograph)
- A: Now what was Boyd's first name?
- C: Colonel Boyd. Colonel James [H.] Boyd. What, is he over here? I think it's down this way, eh?
- N: I don't have my glasses. Can't you look and see?
- C: Oh, I can't see that far. That's Likelike. I think he's up here somewhere. Here, I think.
- D: Yes, here he is.
- C: Yeh, right down there, right down there. Colonel Boyd. And you know, that's why Queen Liliuokalani wrote her song, "Aloha Oe." Down in Boyds' place. What's the name of the place, Nelle? You know, down by the Pali there?
- A: By the Pali, on the other side of the island?
- C: Yeh, yeh. Below the Pali lookout. That's where she wrote that.
- N: Maunawili.
- C: Yeah, Maunawili. That's where she wrote the song "Aloha Oe." [On a copy of the manuscript, in the State Archives, "Maunawili, 1878" is written in the margin in Liliuokalani's handwriting. In Hawaii's Story By Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani states that she visited "Maunawili, the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Boyd," during a tour of Oahu sometime after April 10, 1877 when she was declared heir apparent to the throne. "Mauna-wili" appears in the fourth stanza of the song, which several sources say she composed after witnessing the parting embrace of two lovers at the gateway to Maunawili. The Edwin Boyds were the parents of James H. Boyd.]
- A: And this (photo) is somebody's funeral apparently. A wake.
- C: Yeh, Kaiulani, Kaiulani. That's in the house [at Ainahau].
- A: They did have wakes. This is what they used to do in those days. And the kahilis (by her bier) are . . .
- C: Yeh, yeh, well those are ours, you know. We went down to the museum and can't find any. All gone, you know. I don't know what happened.
- N: They disappeared mysteriously.

- A: Do they still have Kamehameha's canoe down there?
- C: A canoe, I think, yeh, yeh. And then, I got a big surf-board down there.
- D: The Cleghorns have the Kamehameha Fifth's table and desk in their place at Punaluu. They have another place at Punaluu and they have Kamehameha's desk.
- N: The kerchief right in back of you is one of his kerchiefs that we framed--King Kalakaua's.
- A: That's interesting. Interesting idea. I can't get over these pictures that you have. It's just like opening another world, isn't it?
- N: Now see, a lot of these things (in a photograph) are things that you see sitting around here or on the piano in there. You see them sitting all around.
- C: It's a big room.
- D: Yes, but I remember the double matching pictures are in there.
- N: And this--that's sitting over there under the picture that the emperor's uncle sent. That's in here (in the photo) but you don't have time to look for this in there.
- C: This is what we used to call "mosquito room" (an enclosed area off the living room) and every time after dinner we used to go sit out there night time, read the paper and magazines, you know. Then from here I'd have to come up the steps to my place. I hated to walk through all that--through those things. Make you scared.
- A: I can understand why. (the photograph shows a room filled with tables of all sizes, on which there are various objets d'art, lamps, et cetera, and which are placed around the room in a maze-like pattern)
- C: And I have to get up the five steps (to a landing off of which his room was located), walk through all those things. Then we had all these different things--Japanese [items] and all that armor, you know. Oh, it'd make you scared. See this part, here're the steps I had to walk up here. This is where we had all the Hawaiian things--curios--in the back in this room. And then we used to live in the back here.
- A: Really, you had a kind of museum in your home.

- C: Yeh, great big place, you know.
- N: Those (menus) were all done by Isobel Strong, Robert Louis Stevenson's step-daughter. Aren't they precious?
- A: Yes. Menus. These are menus "To His Majesty the King."
- D: Who did those? Robert Louis Stevenson's step-daughter did those?
- N: Isobel Strong.
- A: "Her Majesty the Queen; Princess Likelike."
- D: Oh, I didn't know Isobel Strong did those. Aren't they delightful? I love them. But I didn't know Isobel Strong did them.
- A: Yes. What did they eat? (reading the menu) They had chablis, amontillado brut.
- C: Say, they had big dinners in those days.
- D: They had terrific meals.
- A: Oh, I can imagine.
- D: "Petite souffle a la princienne, Granada sole, filet de boeuf a la Royale."
- A: Really fascinating.
- D: "Dinner at Iolani Palace, Friday, May 17, 1878."
- C: Oh, Hawaiian money. I had a whole bunch of those things. I don't know where they are but . . .
- N: Bring the picture of you and your father now. We're getting to the end (of the album).
- C: This is one of the Davies boys. George Davies's son. One of the little kids, you know, they used to come up to the house all the time. One of the boys.
- D: (reading a news item in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, January 1952) Yes, that was very--that's like the--in line with the peacocks screaming when she [Kaiulani] died.  
"Gardenias were the favorite flower of Her Royal Highness Princess Likelike and she had them growing in profusion at her Aina'hau home in Waikiki. When the princess died, February 2, 1887, gardenias were brought to the

house and funeral by the thousands, for her death occurred at the height of the gardenia season. After the funeral, the gardenias as well as many of her possessions were burned at Aina hau. There were so many gardenias that the perfume hung over Waikiki for days. It was said that gardenias failed to bloom in Oahu gardens for two or three years after Likelike's death. This was said to be particularly noticeable at Waikiki.

"Likelike was the daughter of the High Chief [Caesar] Kapaakea and his wife, the Chiefess [Ane] Keohokalole. She was the youngest sister of King Kalakaua and of Princess Liliuokalani who was to become Hawaii's last reigning monarch. Unlike her city brothers and sisters, she was raised in the country at Kona on the Big Island. Born January 13, 1851. In her youth she showed a flare for society life and for elegant clothing. Kamaainas remember the many dresses she imported from Paris and San Francisco in her favorite color, light blue."

Now here's the way they explain her death: "Some people say she just stopped breathing. She was appointed Governess of the Island of Hawaii." That's Likelike. "She held this position until she took the mysterious Road of Kane in 1887." The death. Her death.

N: 1887? She died in. . . . Whose death?

C: It's right around there, 'round there.

N: Whose death though?

D: That's Likelike.

N: Likelike. Oh, oh. Yeah, that's right.

D: Some people say she just stopped breathing.

C: That's a picture of me and . . . (photograph of him as a child with his father)

N: Here's Alex's father. That's a nice one.

A: Yes, yes that is.

N: Isn't that lovely? I'm going to have that made separately.

D: That would be a nice one to use.

A: Yes, that would be I should think.

C: There're some nice pictures of Kaiulani up there. (many framed pictures of her on the wall)



- A: This is . . .
- C: That's Nelle's daughter. Nelle's daughter.
- N: That's my daughter. Isn't she beautiful? (hers is a large oil portrait)
- A: Yes, she is.
- N: Here too, we have many pictures. That's Kaiulani. Here's one that nobody's ever seen.
- A: There she is driving her own carriage.
- D: Oh, I love that. That's my favorite. In England.
- C: She was crazy about horses, you know. Same as our granddaughter, she's crazy about horses. That's all she talks about. She's going to be looking after this, looking after that, because she has horses, you know. She wants to be a veterinarian.
- D: (referring to a photo of Kaiulani) That was before her eyes bulged [due to her thyroid condition].
- A: What was Kaiulani's great interest? I mean, what was she educated in especially?
- D: Well, it was a typical boarding school--English boarding school girl's education. She had music and languages. She had German and French and--what other languages? She had about four languages but she did very well in German and French. And she had English literature and history.
- C: Would you like to have a little wine? Wine I made, from the country.
- N: Oh no, that's not true. He could not make anything.
- C: Would you like to have a little glass of wine?
- N: Or would you like something else?
- A: No, that sounds delightful.
- N: Champagne?
- A: No, no, the wine or whatever you're going to have.
- N: The wine. Okay. What would you like, dear?

- D: What are you going to have, Nelle?
- N: Champagne.
- D: Okay, I'll have a glass of champagne.
- N: And you're sure you'd rather have wine?
- A: I'll have the wine.
- N: We're going to open the champagne.
- A: Well, I'll join you in whatever you're . . .
- D: Nelle can't drink anything but--she's allergic to anything but champagne. Isn't that delightful?
- N: I can only drink champagne. Do you like it?
- A: Well, I'll be allergic with you tonight, then.
- N: Oh, fine. Would you like to stay for a bite to eat?
- A: Oh, thank you, no. I'd better not.
- N: We'd love to have you. Just going to be . . .
- A: Well, thank you, that's good of you but I'd better be going after I finish this.
- N: Well, before you ah--you've only scratched the surface. (although the tape ends before she finishes this sentence, I recall that this is what she said and my response)
- A: I know. You're right. I know only too well how true that is.

END OF SIDE 2/2ND TAPE

BEGINNING OF SIDE 1/3RD TAPE

- D: . . . England. No one knew who he [T. A. K. Cleghorn] was and his nationality puzzled them because people--many people--didn't know what Hawaii was or where it was. They had no idea. Some thought it was off the coast of Spain; some, off the coast of Africa, and so they couldn't place him as a person. They couldn't place him. He puzzled them. And many people spoke Spanish to him. They assumed, because of his coloring--his olive skin and all--that he must be Spanish. So people in England and Ireland were forever speaking Spanish to him and Alex didn't know a

word of Spanish and couldn't respond. When he tried to explain that he was Hawaiian, they couldn't place him really.

And even in the United States, when he went to the University of Santa Clara, people said, "Hawaiian? What is that? What's Hawaiian?" It's hard to realize how remote Hawaii seemed, but of course there were no planes and it took a long time to go there by boat, so it was very, very remote. And when Mr. [Theophilus H.] Davies gave his speech to the English, it was like the astronauts talking about the moon, you know.

But Alex was sometimes a little nettled at people speaking Spanish to him and as a boy it was very difficult for him to identify himself in Ireland and England, where he was a "white crow"--you know, to be Hawaiian with an unknown quantity. But for a little boy from Aina hau to turn up in Ireland is a . . . I saw some pictures of him looking very cold, on horseback with the snow falling on him and the snow on the ground, to which he'd never had any exposure, you know.

But it was quite a lot of serious and difficult adjustments for him as a child, growing up in Aina hau as a little boy and no mother and a very strict governess--'cause Mary O'Donnell was very strict, loving--and she came to regard him as her son. She lived with him until he married--his first marriage in his middle twenties--and she was very protective of him and of his interests. When Kaiulani died, here she was with no relatives or anybody and so Alex was as though he were her son, I felt. And she was a rather strict parent. Alex was brought up in a very strict fashion and maybe rebelled a little bit later on. But you know he went to Santa Clara and then left because he got back with the crowd, as he said, and it was more fun to be here. And it was awfully hard for the Hawaiians.

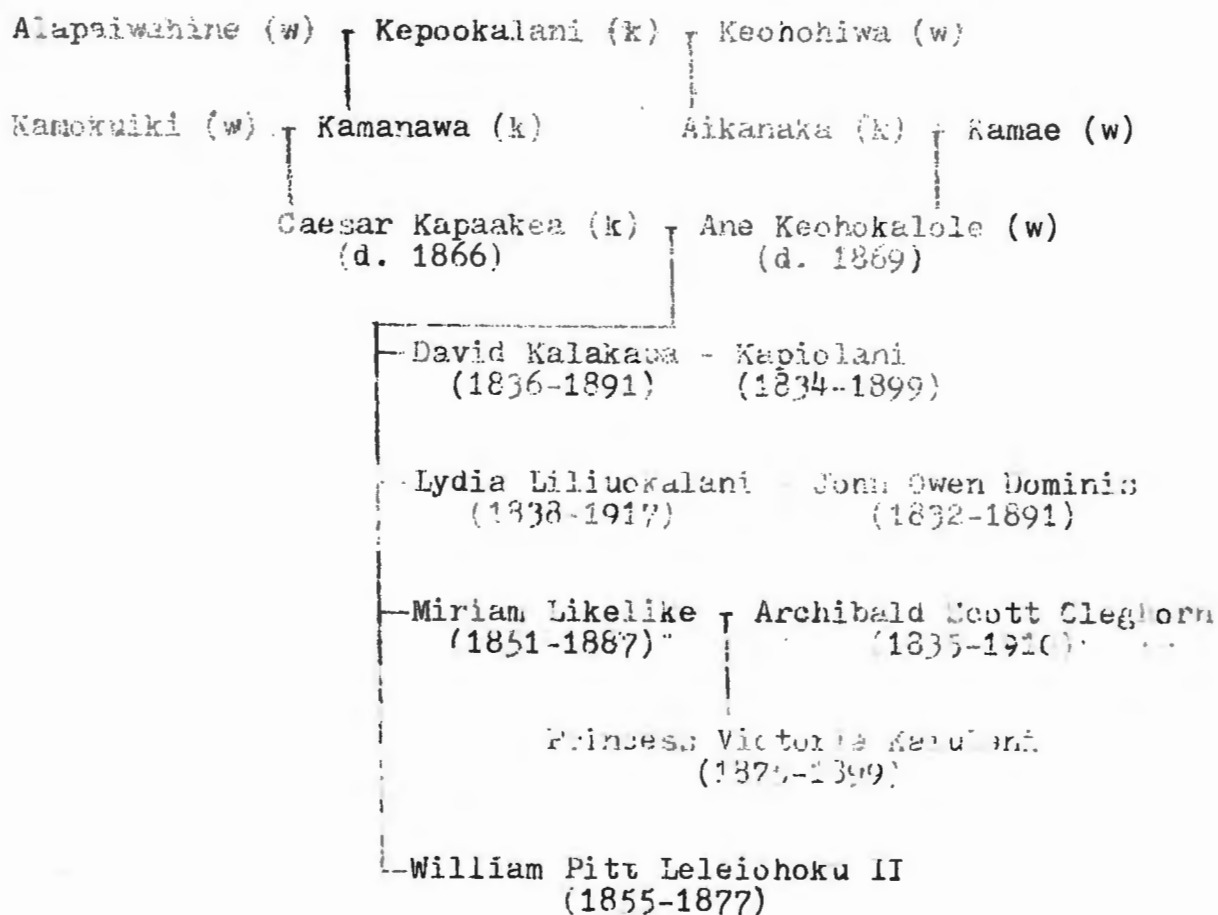
I think it must have been very difficult for Kaiulani to live in that cold English climate. And when the [royalist] troubles were going on [in 1893 and 1895], she felt kind of in exile; she couldn't come back. I mean, it was considered best for her not to at that time and she was getting more and more homesick. And you can imagine how cold that was in England. I've often thought that might have affected her health. You know, no central heating and the damp cold climate, after the beautiful Hawaiian climate. It must have been awfully hard for Hawaiians to adjust to other climates, having such an ideal one themselves. But Alex was brought up here and then being carted off to Ireland of all places, with no relatives you know. And the Irish being totally unacquainted with Hawaiians and terribly puzzled about what he was, so they finally identified him as Spanish.

- A: Well, I can see why they might.
- D: I do too. He looks kind of like a Spanish grandee type.
- A: Because he has light eyes and dark skin. I can understand why they would have a difficult time identifying his nationality. He has light blue or blue-gray eyes. He's very interesting looking. (Mr. Cleghorn is very lean and lithe, bears himself well, and wears clothes appropriate to his frame.)
- D: Cleghorn was an extraordinary man. Robert Louis Stevenson's tribute to him is beautiful. He was a man that was respected. I find he was universally respected. And then it was the time when people took mistresses. You know his first and third were Hawaiian mistresses, but he was very careful to provide for their children, to adopt the three daughters and to be totally responsible for them. And they all married very well indeed. And Alex. And he took full responsibility for his children then. But he seemed to very much prefer Hawaiian women, you see. He had a Hawaiian princess as his wife, his only wife, and two Hawaiian mistresses, so for a Scotsman he had a very definite preference for Hawaiian women. It's interesting. He was an austere. . . . I've read letters from members of the British nobility who visited here and the women, some of them, were very interested in Alex's father and . . .
- N: The tape isn't going, is it?
- A: Um hum.
- N: Really?
- D: Yes. And he would have been very happy--they'd have been very happy if he'd responded to them. They came over here and the letters that they wrote to him were--showed a lively interest in him. And he visited at their homes in England. He and the princess visited in these beautiful estates--beautiful English homes of the nobility--and some of them will say--will write and say, "Let us know when you're coming and we'll have the gateman open the gates," and so on and so on. Their overtures were rather apparent in the letters but he never responded to any of them. He had a strong attachment for Kaiulani and she had a very strong father attachment. Very strong.

END OF INTERVIEW

Transcribed and edited by Katherine B. Allen, 1971 and 1979  
Edited by Nellie Y. M. Cleghorn, 1979

KALAKAUA DYNASTY



- married  
| children

## CLEGHORN GENEALOGY

Thomas Cleghorn (b. 1799, Scotland; d. 9/24/1853, Honolulu)

m. 1) Janet Nesbet      2) Sara

I. Thomas Davis

1. Thomas
2. William m. Louise Lodge
  - 1) Percy Thomas
  - 2) William Arthur
  - 3) Frank Cecle [Cecil]
3. Anna m. Stoddard
4. Laura m. Gore

II. William

III. Alexander

IV. John Ingles

V. Archibald Scott (b. 11/15/35, Scotland; d. 11/1/1910, Hono.)

Lived with (1859-68): Elizabeth Lepeka Kahalaikulani Grimes  
(1832? - 1889)

1. Rose (1859-1911) m. James William Robertson (1852-1919)
  - 1) Elsie May Keliialoha (1877-1942) m.  
James Emile Jaeger (1877-1918)
  - 2) Helen Edith Mililaniokalahui (1878-1964) m.  
(1) Thomas P. Cummins, Sr., div. (2) Mahealani Rosa, d.
  - 3) Archibald Scott Pauli (1880-1932) m.  
Eliza Niaulani Crowningberg (1881-1929)
  - 4) Bernice (1/1882-6/1883)
  - 5) Miriam Mabel Kalikohou (1883-1975) m.  
George William Lucas (1880-1955)
  - 6) William McMurray (12/27/1884 - 10/21/1896)
  - 7) Hilda Rose Kamealoha (10/14/1887 - 6/27/1936) m.  
William Seymour Chillingworth (1885-1940)

2. Helen or Ellen (1863-1927) m. James H. Boyd
  - 1) James Alapuna m. (1) Julia Stewart (2) ?
  - 2) Edwin Harbottle
  - 3) Irene Manaluileiliokalani m. James Francis MacKenzie
  - 4) Cecil Archibald m. Bertha Bertelman
  - 5) Hilo m. Gladys Kruger
  - 6) Helen
  - 7) Norman
3. Annie Pauahi m. James Hay Wodehouse, Jr.
  - 1) James Hay (11/11/1891 - 11/11/92)
  - 2) Aina (1/17/1897 - ?) m. Vernon Oldsmith
  - 3) James Hay (8/6/95 - 11/1973) m. (1) Florence Boyd, dec.  
(2) Elizabeth Kalaiakamanu Buchanan

[Annie Pauahi Cleghorn Wodehouse (1866 - 3/6/1897)]

m. 9/22/1870 Miriam Kapili Likeli Kapaakea (1851-87)

1. Victoria Kawekiu Lunalilo Kalaninuihilapalapa Kaiulani  
(10/16/1875 - 3/6/1899)

Mistress: Annie Ana Makaanui (? - 1904)

1. Thomas Alexander Kaulaahi (3/11/1899 - ) m.  
(1) Claire Rogers, dec. (2) Nellie Yarnell Maxwell  
1) Melinda Lee Kaiulani - adopted granddaughter of (2)

Note: Aina Wodehouse was adopted by the Louis von Tempskys after her mother died about two months following Aina's birth. Armine von Tempsky, in Born in Paradise, says that her parents "took Aina to rear when her mother, Annie Leialoha Cleghorn, died. Aunt Annie was related to the Royal Family of Hawaii and was briefly married [12/20/1890 - 3/6/1897] to Hay Wodehouse, Mother's eldest brother." She also mentions that Aina was employed at the Bank of Wailuku before she accepted a position in New York, where she married Vernon Oldsmith in 1921.

The Robertson genealogy was obtained from the genealogy compiled by Lydia (Pat) Schaefer Cooke which is in the State Archives.

## GRIMES GENEALOGY

Eliab Grimes (1779-1848) m. Uilani (? - 1865 @ 70-80)

I. Elizabeth Lepeka Kahalaikulani Grimes (1832? - 1889)

m. 1850? (1) John Renwick Barros

1. Grace Kaluamaemae (1853-1902) m. 1868 @ Cleghorn's place

(1) Morris (Moritz) Rose, div. 1878

1) Gustave August Manuailehua (1870-1930) m.

Maria Kealaulaokalani (1868-1933)

2) Mathias P. (1871- ) adopted by Kalakaua, 1886

3) Helene (1873- ) m. Kruger

(2) J. Kahalewai Paul (3) 8/29/1896 William A. Chapman

lived with 1857-59? (2) William Lowthian Green

1) Elizabeth Kaile (1854-1941) adopted by Green

m. 1879 George Douglas Freeth

2) William (1858 - ) an heir to Green

[William Lowthian Green arrived in Hawaii in 1852 and was Kalakaua's first Minister of Foreign Affairs. He married Annie McKibbin in 1862.]

lived with 1859-68 (3) Archibald Scott Cleghorn

1) Rose m. James William Robertson July 1876

2) Helen or Ellen m. James Harbottle Boyd August 1888

3) Annie Pauahi m. James Hay Wodehouse, Jr. December 1890

[A. S. Cleghorn adopted these three girls 1/13/1868.]

m. 1870? (4) (Count?) Charles Larish (? - 1885) no issue

[After Larish's death, his widow Elizabeth was at the home of James W. Robertson where she died in 1889.]

1815 - 1844 Eliab Grimes was in Hawaii

1832? Elizabeth Grimes, aka Lepeka, was born

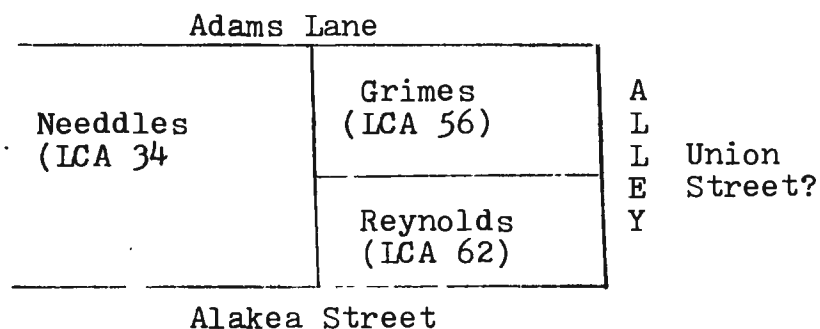
1843 Eliab wills \$7 a month to Uilani (Uelana)

1844 Eliab goes to California where he dies in 1848



## GRIMES - Continued

- 1848 Eliab died in California
- 4/12/1858 Uilani's will drawn up
- 12/1858 Uilani buys land on NE side of Beretania, next to native church, from Kalanikahua to be hers for life, then to Kalua, alias Grace Barras, and heirs; forever free from control of husband.
- 12/1859 W. L. Green for \$1.00 sells to Lepeka (Elizabeth Grimes) for and during her lifetime, part of "Papelekane" on Emma Street next to C. Brewer lot. . .
- 1865 Uilani dies at Cleghorn's place on Emma Street; names "daughter" Grace Barras as heir; Cleghorn as executor and guardian of Grace until she is twenty.
- 1882 J. K. Paul and Grace Paul gave land to Gustave August Manuailehua, Mathias P., and Helene Rose.
- 1889 Elizabeth Lepeka Grimes Larish dies in the James W. Robertson home.



Grimes genealogy and information obtained from records in the State Archives by Katherine B. Allen in February 1980.

## THOMAS CLEGHORN

FOREIGN OFFICE: HAWAIIAN OFFICIALS ABROAD/FOREIGN OFFICIALS  
 April 7, 1847 to October 16, 1852 (in Archives  
 of Hawaii)

2/17/1851: To Robert Crichton Wyllie, Minister of Foreign  
 Affairs, from John Watson Bain, Hawaiian Consulate,  
 Auckland.

"Your letter for Mr. Thos. Cleghorn [of 12/11/1850] . . .  
 was delivered to that gentleman in Mr. Ormsbys [sic] presence--  
 a few minutes after rect. [receipt] of same.

"Mr. Cleghorn has engaged his passage in the Brig 'Sister'  
 for your port where it is his intention to settle--Mrs. Cleg-  
 horn and Son and Mrs. Cleghorn's sister--Mrs. Woolley and fami-  
 ly also proceed in the same vessel to settle in Honolulu. Mr.  
 Cleghorn has not as yet applied to me for passports, or for  
 certificates of Invoices, or Goods--nor indeed availed himself  
 of his Consulate in any way--altho' I have freely offered my  
 services--believing this irregularity may be better brought  
 before him by yourself and your Custom House authorities I  
 deem it better to name it here to you. Mr. Cleghorn and  
 friends are all such parties as may safely be admitted as Ha-  
 waiian Subjects and will I trust prove themselves good citizens  
 and useful members of Society."

[An Act to amend the law relating to the issue of pass-  
 ports and passport requirements was signed by King Kamehameha  
 III on August 8, 1850. In Circular No. 1, pp. 934-41, R. C.  
 Wyllie sets forth the need of foreigners coming to Hawaii to  
 have passports indicating age, sex, person and vocation. In  
 several letters, Wyllie shows concern about the mass immigra-  
 tion to Hawaii where employment is limited.]

7/29/1851: To His Honour Chief Justice Lee from R. C. Wyllie,  
 Foreign Office. [William Little Lee, Honolulu]

"The Bearer is the Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, named in the en-  
 closed letter to the Right Hon'ble Lord John Rupele.

"Unfortunately, he did not receive in time, a letter which  
 I sent him to New Zealand, advising him strongly not to come to  
 these Islands. He is now here with his wife and children. He  
 is of undoubted respectability and perhaps might be usefully  
 employed, under the Agricultural Society, or some private com-  
 pany. When at leisure, you can at least, talk with him, and  
 if you can advise him to any course beneficial to himself, you  
 will oblige me.

## THOMAS CLEGHORN - Continued

"Mr. Cleghorn is the brother in law of the Mrs. Woolley, who is at present employed in the Royal School.

"You will oblige me by returning the enclosed."

8/30/1851: From Department of Foreign Relations, Wyllie, to John Watson Bain, Consul, Auckland

"For the sake of the latter [Thomas Cleghorn] and of the members of his family, I much regret that my letter did not reach him before he had made his arrangements to bring them all to this place. Even then it would have been better for him to have sold out, than to have come on hither. He lost heavily upon most of the things that he brought, as Merchandize. I recommended him and Mrs. Woolley to go back as soon as they could, but they have preferred to take their chances here, in which, I think they have not done wisely."

POLYNESIAN, 10/1/1853, p. 82: Death of Thomas Cleghorn about 10:00 p.m. on September 24, 1853 of a "ruptured blood vessel" involving the heart.

"A native of Scotland, late of New Zealand. The deceased arrived in New Zealand under high recommendations, as will be seen by Dr. Neill's letter printed below, was appointed by the Colonial Government there, to form a garden for the reception and cultivation of fruits, vegetables and plants, and superintendent of roads and other public works, which duties he performed successfully and satisfactorily. Having from a previous visit a high opinion of the climate and agricultural capabilities of these islands, he returned to Honolulu in 1851, in the hope that the King's Government would afford him some encouragement to form an establishment for the introduction and culture of seeds, vegetables and fruits adapted to the climate and soil. But he received no encouragement to carry out that plan, and, therefore, latter [sic] he betook himself to commerce, whereby he was able to support himself and family. The deceased was a strict adherent of the Kirk of Scotland, had joined in fellowship with the Rev. Mr. Damon's church in this place, of which he was officiating Deacon when he died. The deceased was exemplary in all the relations of life, was universally regretted. He has left a widow and three sons, of whom one resides here, and the other two in New Zealand."

## THOMAS CLEGHORN - Continued

Letter from Pat Neill, Canonmills Cottage near Edinburgh, July 12, 1840, to the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, London:

My Lord.--

"Although I have not the honor of being personally known to your Lordship, I hope you will excuse me, as Secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, for troubling you with a testimony in favor of a very meritorious nurseryman of this place who is about to emigrate to New Zealand, carrying with him his family. Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, the individual referred to, has long been known to me. When a member of the Edinburgh Town Council, more than ten years ago, my colleagues gave me the charge of enclosing and forming the East Princes Street Gardens. Mr. Cleghorn became our lessee and I had good opportunity of seeing how well he knew how to overcome the difficulties in cultivating a very unpromising subject. I can simply say that Mr. Cleghorn understands the culture of plants and seeds thoroughly, and will be a good judge of soils and situations.

"He is making ample collections of seeds of all kinds, and of useful plants to take out with him, and he will be quite able to discriminate such New Zealand plants as are likely to be desired by British cultivators at home. In short I am convinced that he will be found deserving of your Lordship's favorable consideration.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's very obd't. servant, (signed) Pat. Neill."

## ADDENDUM

- p. 1 In the Hawaiian Annual, 1912, page 60, is a copy of a gift deed recorded January 26, 1877 in Liber 50, page 26, Bureau of Conveyances, in which the Honorable A. S. and Mrs. Likelike M. Cleghorn (grantors) grant to (trustee) Major James Hay Wodehouse, British Commissioner and Consul General for the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, 5,682 6/10 square feet at Kaawaloa, Hawaii, "for the purpose of keeping and maintaining a monument in memory of Captain Cook." The British were to maintain the property during annual visits to the Hawaiian Islands.

An article in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, January 4, 1939, page 4, states that Britain expected to get the title to the monument site and that Ernest H. Wodehouse, son of the British Commissioner, was willing to deed the site of the Captain Cook monument to Great Britain.

- p. 3 According to an article in Paradise of the Pacific, March 1904, page 10, the banyan tree at Ainahau was thirty-one years old at that time, indicating it was planted in 1873. The same article states that Ainahau was acquired by Archibald S. Cleghorn in 1872 and that he planted five hundred Washingtonia palm trees there in 1875 when Kaiulani was born at the Cleghorn's Emma Street residence. [Another source states that Princess Ruth Keelikolani gave Ainahau to Kaiulani as a baptismal gift in 1875 and Ethel M. Damon says that the Cleghorns moved to Ainahau when Kaiulani was three years old.]

- p. 4 Although Mr. Cleghorn states that O. G. Traphagen "built the Royal Hawaiian," Warren and Wetmore of New York were the architects who designed the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and Ralph E. Woolley, a structural engineer, was the builder. William D. Saunders was the supervising architect; Walter M. Gifford supervised planting. The hotel was opened on February 1, 1927.

## ADDENDUM - Continued

- p. 5 Mary O'Donnell had taught school in the Shetland Islands, according to Else Schaefer Waldron. She accompanied Kaiulani when she returned to Hawaii on November 9, 1897.
- p. 7 In the Honolulu Advertiser, July 29, 1925, page 10, an article about the history of the Seaside Hotel states that the property was "leased by George W. Macfarlane as a hotel site in 1897. . . as an annex to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in town" and opened in 1898. He retained the existing building on the site and built additional cottages. The property was first owned by Kamehameha V, then Princess Ruth, then Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and was the former home of W. W. Dimond.
- p. 9 There is little information available about the Makanui family. The City Directory, 1899, shows that a Makanui died on March 27, 1898; and lists Miss Annie Makanui and J. A. Makanui, school teacher, at a 624 Fort Street address. The directory of the following year shows no listing for Annie or J. A. but lists Miss Deborah Makanui, laundress, Printer's Lane opposite Hotel Street. The Independent of April 13, 1900, page 2, contains the following obituary: "J. W. Makanui, Hawaiian male, 54 years; died at Lunalilo Home of syphilitic conea; attended by Dr. Wood; Makiki Cemetery." The relationship of these Makanuis is unknown.
- p. 19 Star-Bulletin, January 19, 1917: Ainahau has been sold "to James W. Pratt and other interests and will immediately be cut up into building lots." The price for the 11  $\frac{2}{3}$  acres was \$60,000. The new owners plan to subdivide the property into forty lots and develop it into "an exclusive residence section. . . . Only the trees necessary to make the roads are to be cut down, which will leave all the rare plants, flowers and trees, with which the grounds abound, for the new owners to dispose of as they see fit." The lots will be priced at \$3,500 up. For the past three years the house and land have been leased by Mrs. E. H. Lewis and used as a hotel and she is "to continue with the hotel without interference."

## ADDENDUM - Continued

"A bill to accept the fine gift passed the senate in 1913 but was killed in the house, and it was admitted at the time that some of the heirs under the will had joined in fighting against the acceptance bill."

Advertiser, May 1, 1919, second section, page 2: Aina-hau has been "placed on the market as a sub-division, next to Royal Grove, by Percy M. Pond [developer] and Guardian Trust Company." It is to be known as "Aina-hau Tract" and will consist of [40 or 46] lots. [Both figures are given in the same article.] "Concrete streets and sidewalks. . . water and gas have been laid to every lot." Pond opened and placed on the market Beach Walk in 1913 and Royal Grove in 1915.

Advertiser, May 5, 1919: Map of Ainahau Tract, including street names. Queen Emma Estate is shown to be the owner of Apukehau Stream and adjoining property on the west side of Ainahau Tract.

- p. 26 Advertiser, September 26, 1907: Regarding two deeds filed: One from A. S. Cleghorn, for the sum of \$1, conveying to Liliuokalani all his interest in certain property in Kaawaloa (described in L.C.A. 6750, R.P 3827) conveyed to Likelike, "subject, however, to a certain lease granted to J. D. Paris;" the other from Liliuokalani, conveying to A. S. Cleghorn her undivided half-interest, "subject to the life estate of said grantee," in all the lands wherever situate which at her death belonged to Likelike, for the sum of \$10,000.

Advertiser, January 5, 1946: "Forty Years Ago" [1906]: A. S. Cleghorn purchases relics of his late wife's estate from the Kapiolani Estate for \$10,000.

## CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENT

Polynesian, March 6, 1852: State Archives notation:

"Article stating that Mr. Benj. Boyd, of the Yacht Wanderer, which arrived at Honolulu, Feb. 21, 1850, applied for a fee simple title of the place where Capt. Cook was killed, his intention being to erect a marble monument on the spot.

"Another Article in the same issue given [sic] an account of the murder of Mr. Boyd by natives of one of the Solomen [sic] Islands. See also Polynesian of Aug. 7, 1852 and Jan. 20, 1855."

FOREIGN OFFICE AND EX.: MISC. FOREIGN FILE 7/26/1855

In a letter to the Rev. Julius Brinchley, Mr. Wyllie states: "I have had for some time the idea of promoting the erection of a monument to Capt. Cook. It was the intention of the late Benj. Boyd to have erected such a monument on the precise spot [sic] on which Cook fell, and for that purpose he sought and obtained from the late King, the fee simple title to that spot. About a year ago I wrote to Sydney to obtain the return of the title, and when I obtain it I intend to carry out the idea."

See also letter of 8/14/1855 to Alex. Caldcleugh and letter of 8/18/1855 to C. St. Julian.

[According to the Hawaiian Annual, 1912, Benjamin Boyd was "prominent in English banking circles."]

The Friend, April 2, 1877, p. 28:

A monument was erected in November 1874 by the crew of the British warship Fantome on the site presented to Her British Majesty's government by the Honorable A. S. Cleghorn and his wife, Likelike. The expense of erecting the monument was borne by subscribers in England. It was unveiled on November 14, 1874.

[The gift deed was "put in tangible form some time later" and was recorded on January 26, 1877, granting the said premises to Major James Hay Wodehouse as trustee and "his heirs and assigns."]

Honolulu Star-Bulletin, January 4, 1939, p. 4; c. 7:



"Ernest H. Wodehouse said today he has notified the British Consulate he is willing to deed the site of the Capt. James Cook monument at Kaawaloa, Kealakekua bay, Hawaii, to the British government for the nominal legal sum of \$1.

"The tiny plot of land, 54 by 104 feet, was deeded by Princess Likelike 62 years ago to Mr. Wodehouse's father, James H. Wodehouse, British Minister resident to Hawaii, 'and his heirs and assigns' as trustees for Great Britain.

"It was discovered only recently by the British foreign office that a Wodehouse heir and not Britain had title, due to the land not having been deeded directly to Britain.

"Shortly before his return to England last month, A. A. L. Tuson, then British consul here, notified Mr. Wodehouse of the situation. Mr. Wodehouse informed Consul Tuson that he would be glad to transfer title to the British government.

"Consul Tuson's successor, Frank A. Wallis, said today that he was awaiting instructions from the British foreign office before accepting title from Mr. Wodehouse.

"The little spot of land, which always has been considered as being owned by Britain, bears a memorial shaft to Capt. Cook, marking the death spot of the discoverer of the islands. It is usually spoken of as being the only land owned by Great Britain in the United States.

"Tax office officials reported today that the land is carried on their maps as 'property of Britain' and is not assessed for taxes.

"The deed for the land has been keep [sic] in possession of the British consulate here as part of the consulate's official papers. When the post of British minister to Hawaii was abandoned, all papers belonging to that office were taken over by the British consulate."

Honolulu Advertiser, January 3, 1939, p. 1; col. 6:

"For the modest sum of \$1, Great Britain last week [December 1938] regained title to Captain James Cook's death spot at Kaawaloa, Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii.

"The tiny sliver of British soil--only 54 X 104 feet--was first deeded to Britain by Princess Likelike 62 years ago in a 'strictly private' transaction. The land . . . was conveyed to James H. Wodehouse, then consul, as trustee for the British government.

"While the matter was the subject of dispute and debate in subsequent years, apparently no one noticed that the deed transferred the historic spot to Wodehouse, his heirs and assigns as trustees for the Empire, instead of directly to England.

". . . The British foreign office recently discovered that a Wodehouse heir and not Britain had title. Steps were

taken through consul A. A. L. Tuson, prior to his return to England last month, to clear up the matter. . . .

"Thirty years ago a dispute arose over who actually owned the land. Archivist R. C. Lydecker got busy and unearthed the actual deeds from archives and the bureau of conveyances. He made a report to acting Governor Mott-Smith, settling the dispute. . . ."

Star-Bulletin, April 27, 1950, p. 1; col. 4: Archives note:

"Geoffrey C. Davies, British Consul in Hawaii, says that Captain Cook's monument does not stand on British soil, for if the British actually owned the ground, visa difficulties could feasibly arise."

Hilo Tribune-Herald, November 7, 1954: Article regarding ownership; Editorial, November 10, 1954, regarding ownership.

State Archives Historical File, November 18, 1954: Communication from The Honorable Sidney E. Tate, H. M. Vice Consul, to the Honorable Farrant L. Turner, Secretary of Hawaii, citing the records on the title to the site of the Capt. Cook monument.

Sidney E. Tate's letter to the editor of the Tribune-Herald regarding the monument site was published on December 1, 1954.

Advertiser, July 10, 1964, p. 11; col. 1: Article regarding the Captain Cook monument: "It might change hands."

1979 Tax Key Map, 13th Edition Real Estate Atlas of State of Hawaii: 3rd Division, Zone 8, Section 1, Plat 11, Parcel 11: Captain Cook Monument Trust. [This is a tax exempt British Trust.]

Memoirs of Bernice Pauahi Jaeger (Mrs. John M.) Black

June 29, 1980

I was the one Great-grandpa Cleghorn asked for on his death bed. I was the first great-grandchild and was born at Ainahau. I have a picture of myself at [age] two with him, my arms around his neck.

I think I was in the second grade when he died. Miss Mary Winne came into the classroom [at Punahou School] and said, "Bernice, they want you at Ainahau. Here is a nickel for the streetcar." She told me which car to take at the junction, and to tell the conductor to let me off at Ainahau. I can still hear him calling, "Little girl! Here's Ainahau!" I had never been on a streetcar alone.

I walked up through all that paradise to a clearing surrounded by the houses. Nannie (Mary O'Donnell) was sitting in a little court waiting for me. She put her head down on the table and cried. Then she said, "Grandpa wants you."

She took me upstairs, and there he was--a handsome man, white goatee and mustache, blue pajamas. He pulled me down and kissed me; said something. I was bashful.

Nannie told me later that he willed himself to keep from going into a coma until I got there.

October 20, 1980

When Great-grandfather Archibald S. Cleghorn and his daughter, Princess Kaiulani, were in Ireland, they met Mary O'Donnell at a little inn that she and her sister ran. They asked her if she would come with them to Ainahau at Waikiki and become their housekeeper. She accepted.

Her friends came to see her off with sacks of Irish potatoes, being quite sure she could never get any in Hawaii.

I couldn't imagine Ainahau without her, our Nannie. She ran everything. I can remember the lovely family dinners she put on, with Great-grandpa at the head of the table. Ainahau was truly paradise. I am so happy to have been born in time to remember it.

Our dad and mother [James Emile and Elsie Robertson Jaeger] were married there and stayed in a grass shack on the grounds, having their meals with Great-grandpa served by Nannie. I was born in the grass shack and Nannie said she was the first to see me and I became her baby.

After Great-grandpa's death, he left her and Alex [Cleg-horn] his beachfront home at 2401 Kalakaua Avenue. How we loved being there! I always kept a toothbrush at Nannie's.

As I was growing, Nannie had to be with me on all special occasions. I remember the first day in the second grade. Nannie wasn't there when class started. I stood in the hall waiting. Miss Winne tried to get me to come in. No! Suddenly, down the hall ran Nannie. "Oh, my Bonny, my Bonny! I missed my streetcar!" All was well.

Nannie had to take me to the dentist. Once she said, "Bonny, if you don't cry I'll buy you something you want." I said, "Black lace stockings." She did, and I wore them home. Of course I never saw them again.

As we grew up, we had fun with her. She would tie light ropes to our swim suits after dark. We would go in the water and she would haul the suits in until we were ready to come out and then throw them back.

If we were staying with her at dating age and came in late, she dropped a shoe on the floor above to say, "Time to say good night!" We all knew she would cut off her hands for us. We all loved her.

I was with her at the hospital when she was dying. I don't remember her being ill or why she was dying. I only know I was crying so hard and saying, "Nannie! Oh, my Nannie!" I had to go out into the hall.

We will always miss her. She is in Nuuanu Cemetery and on Memorial Day my sister Paloma (Mrs. E. E. Kuhn of San Francisco) and I always have an arrangement of flowers placed on her grave--our Nannie.

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## THE WATUMULL FOUNDATION ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

In May 1971, the Watumull Foundation initiated an Oral History Project.

The project was formally begun on June 24, 1971 when Katherine B. Allen was selected to interview kamaainas and longtime residents of Hawaii in order to preserve their experiences and knowledge. In July, Lynda Mair joined the staff as an interviewer.

During the next seventeen months, eighty-eight persons were interviewed. Most of these taped oral histories were transcribed by November 30, 1972.

Then the project was suspended indefinitely due to the retirement of the foundation's chairman, Ellen Jensen Watumull.

In February 1979, the project was reactivated and Miss Allen was recalled as director and editor.

Three sets of the final transcripts, typed on acid-free Permalife Bond paper, have been deposited respectively in the Archives of Hawaii, the Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii, and the Cooke Library at Punahou School.