

The "Folks" Of Waikiki Royal's Captain Is Real Oldtimer

(Waikiki is a place apart from Honolulu. It's like a town, a small town, even, where almost all the "population" knows one another. In this case, the "population" is the people who work in Waikiki, drawn together by the common bond of serving the pleasures of the tourist. Many have been here for years, some are newer. All have a ready smile for the visitor, and in this continuing series of articles, The Hawaii Tourist News introduces them to you.)

Six structures housed all of Waikiki's tourists after World War II today, the concrete buildings are too numerous to count.

Less than a hundred individuals would sunbathe in relative privacy on Waikiki Beach years ago; today over 3,000 people enjoy the beach in cramped sandy quarters.

Pile drivers are as much a part of today's Waikiki scene as the sun and surf.

In the midst of all this Waikiki "progress" stands a man of an earlier era. On the beach fronting the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, he's as much a part of the landscape as the famed pink hotel building.

The man is Jimmy Hakuole, beach captain for the Royal Hawaiian Hotel for 20 years and a familiar Waikiki figure since 1932 when, as Jimmy says, "my foot got stuck in the sand."

A healthy, strong individual at age 64, Jimmy admits that "I really don't know how to tell you what old Hawaii was like. About 35-40 years ago it was really terrific - just beautiful."

With a nostalgic look in his eyes, Jimmy describes the people that once visited the islands.

"They came by ship—the only transportation was the Lurline and the President boats. The plane was here but didn't do too much. The main mode of travel was the boats.

"Passengers would spend the three nights in port in one of the few hotels that were here—the Moana, Halekulani, Royal Hawaiian, Moana cottages, Seaside cottages and the Niumalu hotel. It was beautiful.

Jimmy still enjoys the people he cares for on the beach and has endless friends who come back to visit with him, chat with him, and enjoy his Hawaiian-kind humor.

Jimmy is Hawaiian "but my friends tell me I look Chinese," he says. Jimmy has a good head of white hair and sharp eyes that he describes as "sometimes blue, sometimes

black."

"I like my job because it's a healthy job," Jimmy confides. "It's exciting. I meet many people and since I'm in good shape I hike in the sun and sand all day."

Jimmy is on the beach from 9-6 daily except Mondays and Tuesdays, his off-days, when he tidies up his Kaimuki home and swims at the Outrigger Canoe Club.

"My life is the beach," Jimmy states, waving to friends who walk by. "I've studied many faces through the years and see new situations daily.

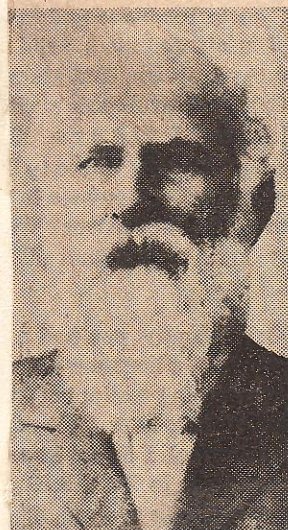
"People ask me for advice, tell me their life stories. I've learned a lot through my experiences with people."

For Jimmy, Waikiki beach is more than a famed strip of sand and ocean. It's a heritage with an ever-changing tale for those with time to listen.

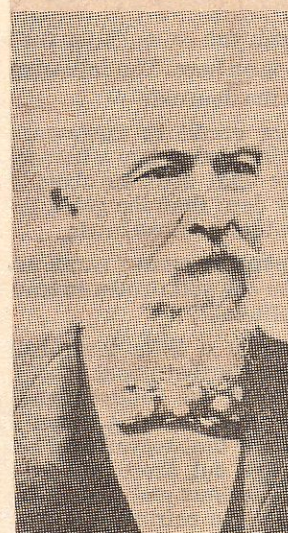
Jimmy is one of Waikiki's learned children, a friendly man who has listened and learned well. — Anita Povich.



Beach Captain Jimmy Hakuole



DOWSETT



MOTT-SMITH



BISHOP



CAMPBELL



KAMEHAMEHA IV



SAMUEL CASTLE



JAMES CASTLE



JOSEPH COOKE



DOLE

founders fond of beards

By GENE HUNTER
Advertiser Staff Writer

Beards are back, but the man who wears one still is looked upon as a curiosity by many segments of the community.

Ministers have been criticized by their parishioners for sprouting beards. You still won't find a single hair on the collective chins of the City's leading bankers and industrialists.

But those who think beards are something rather new in Hawaii should check the photographs on this page. Hippies? Bums? Bohemian artists and writers? Foreign radicals?

Not at all. They're some of the leading citizens of Hawaii's rich, historical past. There was hair aplenty adorning many of the Hawaii missionaries and businessmen of a few generations ago. Take, for instance:

● **Charles Reed Bishop**, 1822-1915. He founded the Islands' first bank, now known as the First Hawaiian Bank. He married Princess Pauahi, the last of the Kamehamehas, helped her establish the trust fund which supports Kamehameha Schools, and founded the Bishop Museum in her honor.

● **James Campbell**, 1826-1900. He was one of Hawaii's first successful sugar planters and a confidant of Island kings. He married royalty and developed thousands of acres of Oahu land that others considered worthless. The Hawaiians called him "Kimo ono-miliona" — James the Millionaire.

● **Samuel Northrup Castle**, 1808-1894. Financial agent for the Congregationalist missionaries, he labored 18 years on their behalf. Then, when the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions cut off financial help to the missionaries, he went into business as one of the co-founders of Castle & Cooke Inc.

● **James B. Castle**, 1857-1918. The son of Samuel Northrup Castle, he led the development of the Big Is-

land's Kona Coast and of Windward Oahu and risked almost all his own capital and that of friends in successfully developing sugar lands at Ewa and Kahuku. He also founded Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.

● **Amos Starr Cooke**, 1810-1871. A member of the Eighth Company of Congregationalist missionaries, he was school teacher to the princes who grew up to occupy the throne of Hawaii. With Samuel Northrup Castle, he founded Castle & Cooke.

● **Joseph Platt Cooke Jr.**, 1870-1918. Grandson of Amos Starr Cooke, he was president of Alexander & Baldwin Inc. from 1911 until his death and led that firm in becoming a major sugar producer. His financial aid made possible the founding of the Outrigger Canoe Club.

● **Sanford Ballard Dole**, 1844-1926. A leader of the revolution which overthrew Queen Liliuokalani in 1893, he became the only president of the Provisional Government, the only president of the Republic of Hawaii and the first governor of Hawaii after the Islands were annexed by the United States.

● **James Isaac Dowsett**, 1829-1898. Dowsett was the first non-missionary haole born in Hawaii. He was a trader and the owner of whaling and passenger

fleets and a lumberman and a rancher with extensive land holdings in Central Oahu and on Maui. He served in the House of Nobles during the reigns of King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani.

● **Paul Isenberg**, 1837-1903. He was an adviser to royalty, serving in the House of Nobles under Kalakaua, and was a pioneer Kauai sugar planter who in 1881 became a full partner in H. Hackfeld & Co.—which today is Amfac Inc.

● **Kamehameha IV**, 1833-1863. Born Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV was the husband of Queen Emma. The royal couple prevailed upon the English to send the first representatives of the Church of England to Hawaii. Together Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma walked the streets of Honolulu asking for donations which they used to found the Queen's Medical Center.

● **Robert Lewers**, 1836-1924. A sailor who became an Island carpenter and home builder, Lewers joined C. M. Cooke in forming Lewers & Cooke Inc. after buying out previous owners. They inserted a clause in their incorporation papers saying a portion of the company's earnings must be set aside for social, benevolent and religious purposes — the first time this was done in Hawaii.

● **Dr. John Mott-Smith**, 1824-1895. Pioneer dentist and ardent royalist, Mott-Smith was a close friend of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani. When the Hawaiian Gazette was founded as a propaganda organ for the troubled Monarchy, Mott-Smith became its editor. He later was the kingdom's minister of finance and of the interior.

● **William Hyde Rice**, 1846-1924. Pioneer Kauai sugar planter and rancher and a longtime member of the legislature during both the Monarchy and the Republic, Rice was called "The Grand Old Man of Kauai." He was governor of Kauai under Queen Liliuokalani and during the Provisional Government.



LEWERS



ISENBERG



RICE



AMOS COOKE