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6/26/96

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RELEASE OF INTERVIEW RECORDS

Tape recordings made on dates: 6/20/96

Expanded notes from unrecorded interviews on dates:

William Paris

I, William J. Paris Jr., hereby grant the rights to these interviews done by me (including tape-recordings, transcripts, notes) to Dr. Charles Langlas, researcher and to his employer, PHRI (Paul H. Rosendhal, Inc.) and I release my rights in the interview records to them, as follows, subject to any restrictions listed below.

(a) Quotes from the interviews may be used as part of the final report on historic and cultural sites for the Saddle Road Improvement Project or reference may be made to the information in them. Copies of interview records may be made available to the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division, if they wish to check the evidence.

Yes or no yes

(b) The interview records may be used by Dr. Langlas for scholarly publication.

Yes or no no

(c) The interview records may be deposited in a library for general public access.

Nov. 10, 2011 - said okay to deposit for public access CML Yes or no _____

Restrictions: Subject to corrections I have noted.

(See above)
Narrator

10/14/96
Date of Release

Charles M. Langlas
Interviewer-witness

10/16/96
Date of Release

Interview with Bill Paris 6/26/96 Tape 1 side A

CL: This is an interview with Bill Paris done at his home in Kainaliu on June 26, 1996.

You know what I'd like to ask first is just to get your dates and some stuff like that to begin with. When you were born and where you were raised, what your family connection is to Puu Wa'awa'a and what your experience at that place is.

BP: As far as family connections, my grandfather totally removed his family from Hawi in Kohala to Puu Wa'awa'a in the year 1905. He and my uncle Eben Low were kind of in a partnership there prior to that. And then he bought him out and he built a cottage and the family moved there while they were building the house that Mr. Bonnet has there at Puu Wa'awa'a now, the main house. So we, our roots go back to 1905 as far as Puu Wa'awa'a, Kiholo and all that area is concerned. And he had the lease on the lands of Puuanahulu and Puu Wa'awa'a, that's State land. And we used to, originally he in the upper country and an area they call Kileo, Mawai, that's the crater hill area above Puu Wa'awa'a hill. It's not shown on this map. Puu Wa'awa'a is not even on this map.

CL: Oh I have some better maps.

BP: Mawai, Kileo area was used then for a sheep operation. And that was done until about the year, the early '20's. And then some pests came in like your Spanish needle and other things and they made it almost impossible to card the wool. It just matted it up terrible. So it became such a wool grade drop so he gave up raising sheep in that area. But as a result of that we had some, there was left over wild sheep that had gotten out, feral sheep in the wild and they were much bigger than the present sheep, wild sheep you see today, cause of the good blood in em. But inbreeding over time size drops. That's happened up here where you had sheep raised at Kanahaha and Ahu a 'Umi area. In the time of Dr. Trousseau in the late 1800's and Wall and others that raised sheep in the area above here up in the Saddle between Hualalai and Mauna Loa. So once those weeds came in and made the carding of wool hard, then a lot of people gave it up.

CL: Some people have talked about something besides Spanish needle. Kikania. What is that?

BP: Kikania is what somebody, god I'm trying to think of the common names [later says coclkeburr.] Something cherry anyway. It's a burr about yeh big. (shows one inch width)

CL: Pretty sizable then.

BP: And it's a bush about so high and these burrs are on it. And that, the kikania, is when it gets into the tails of horses and everything else it's horrible, I'm telling you.

CL: I'm not sure if I've seen that.

BP: Molokai had a lot at one time.

CL: Yeah, "The cockeyed mayor of Kaunakakai."

BP: Yeah Molokai had a lot but we had it at Pu'u Wa'awa'a, Pu'uuanahulu area. But today with the fountain grass, the intrusion fountain grass into that ranch which, you know you had, it's hard to believe that that plant was brought in to the islands as ornamental in yards. I remember my aunt Elisa McGuire at Kukuiohiwai, where Hannah Springer lives now, Mike Tomich and Hannah. She had it around, they planted around the lily pond. They had a little lily pond in the front yard there. Hawaiian geese used to come in and it started to spread in the yard. So her son-in-law, Arthur Stillman, pulled it up and took it out. You know on the upper road, you have that scenic lookout in Ka'upulehu where you look down. And does that what we call a mawae was where the lava flew. Usually it flows in tube but this is open topped. And there's this chasm going down the side of, going through the Ka'upulehu flow. So my father was on his way to Pu'u Wa'awa'a in 1917 and he said here was Arthur with the flat bed truck out there, old Model T truck throwing that stuff into that gulch, I mean that chasm. And he said we had a real Kona wind blowing that day and seed was flying all over the place. But you know when we used to go to Puu Wa'awa'a you'd see little patches here and there. And it was just getting acclimated to that area. Then the wild goats pick it up in their hair, animals, and boy, look at it today. All the way into Waimea. It's terrible. I mean here the State is spending all kinds of money on maikonia and everything else. It's too bad they didn't get some smarts when the goss and all these things came in, cause that was State land. And I know for many years Parker Ranch, A.W. Carter, even into Hartwell Carter's time, they had a gang of Filipinos did nothing but fight that thing on the Ke'amoku boundary. They fought it steady. But they just gave it up. And so it's putting in there, it's a poor feed. I mean you have to keep it under two months. When it's about six weeks of growth it has about the highest protein at that time. So you gotta use a heavy grazing thing. But cattle always eat the softer feeds first and when you beat up land like that you gonna, all the undesirables are gonna spread too. I think that thing is, Mickey Kato's done a pretty good job at Puu Wa'awa'a with kikuyu grass and the Halepiula area and everything of, but there again, they keep it grazed, to keep that down. And it's sad that that came cause Puu Wa'awa'a when I was a kid, oh you had lovely temperate zone grasses.

CL: You're going to drown yourself out if you put your hand over the mike.

BP: Cattle was just beautiful fat things and when that grass became the predominant food, all it is is a maintenance feed at best. Sad that that happened.

CL: Let me ask you what year you were born.

BP: 1922, December 18th.

CL: Okay. And when was the earliest you went up to Puu Wa'awa'a? or you don't remember.

BP: We used to go and visit my grandma Hind twice a month. And my father used to hunt there and we used to feed cowboys two meals a day in those days. And they'd eat and we had, this was separate room up there. The breakfast room, the men would sit down in there and have their breakfast. They'd come in milk the cows everybody got a gallon of milk to take home.

CL: Oh so you lived here and your father went up there to hunt.

BP: No, we'd go. Mother and I would go with him, spend the weekend there and then come back and he'd hunt. And so from the time I was about six years old I used to go out hunting with him. So 1929 all those years I started hunting with my father and got to know that back country real well. Today to find the trails and everything, it takes a little doing because of that fountain grass. When it mats over something, like your ke alanui ku'i that goes out from Puu Wa'awa'a hill to Ke'amoku then you have another trail that bends around the back of Hualalai and goes across to Waiki'i.

CL: Let me get out these maps and better to look at this one first and maybe this will cover the area. You want to stick this other one around?

BP: This is the Mawae paddock, Puu Paha, then the crater hills are up here.

CL: Oh which crater hills?

BP: At Puu Wa'awa'a.

CL: Those the ones you call Puu Pele?

BP: You have Puu Pele and some others up there.

CL: Okay. Sonny Keakealani was telling us about those but

BP: Pu'u ki, this is in Henahena and this is the back of the hill, the valley. And your Alanuiku'i takes off some place about in here.

CL: I wonder if I have a pencil. Would you like to mark it.

BP: Yeah, this is the crater hills, Ainoa, this one. Puu Paha that's in the Mawae paddock.

CL: Okay. Do you feel confident enough to mark where the

BP: It's hard to say because this thing doesn't show your kipuka in here or anything you know. It just shows big green but there's a fairly open area in here and they had a

CL: South of Puu Paha.

BP: They had a pipeline, you had two roads going out. One about in here's Alanuiku'i and a little above there was, they don't show the corral or the water tanks or anything in here you know. You have a horse corral over here and this is the, this goes up from that area, comes around, wall. And then the wall goes down here still. And so just on the edge of the open area of the hill you have a stone wall goes down. The jeep road winds in and out.

CL: Of the wall?

BP: I mean now they've changed it. Before used to stay on the soil country. Oh the old borrow pit is showing where we used to maintain the road with the gravel cause when I was at Puu Wa'awa'a this road was all gravel, the main road coming up, highway. This is the highway so this road here. This is the volcanite road, this one.

CL: This is the highway.

BP: Yeah. Umhum, this is your highway here. But this is the road up to the ranch. Umhum. This is the well he drilled in. So somewhere about in here your Alanuiku'i takes off.

CL: Okay. Let's see if we can

BP: Then it shoots straight for Ke'amoku.

CL: For the sheep station?

BP: Yeah.

CL: Okay. That'd be, this is where Sonny Keakealani thought it was, right here. So we're pretty in line.

BP: Yeah. I'd say, you know because when you, it's hard to say. I don't know where the volcanite is mining now, whether this is it. Must be. Volcanite mines, yeah this is where they go down eh. So that must be their quarry. So we'd have to swing this this map and the Alanuiku'i is above, halfway between the corral and above

that is the pipeline road that used to run from these tanks that were behind the hill and go over. There's two roads, the pipeline road doesn't go all the way but the Alanuiku'i goes to the

CL: To the sheep station?

BP: Yeah behind it goes out to when you, go on the '59 flow you gotta pick your way across because the trail was covered. The trail was there

CL: Oh by the flow. It was before the flow.

BP: Before the flow. So it was in existence a long, long time. and then it was covered by the '59 flow and when you get to it the trail is, you just gotta pick your way through the cracks in the lava to get across the other side.

CL: And then on the other side you can see it again.

BP: It picks up.

CL: How far have you found it?

BP: Well we used to hunt in the country out there and so we'd cross it in places.

CL: You never just took it to see how far it would go?

BP: No but my cousin, he died in New Zealand, Kua Cummins, he was the last one to go out cause I left Puu Wa'awa'a in November of '59. And Kua stayed on with Dillinghams. And then in 1960 there was that fire at Puako and so while the trail was open, he and Sonny Keakealani, I mean he and Sonny Koholo, Robert Keakealani and others went all the way out on that trail. Then when they got to the Kalawamauna kipuka, they rode all the way up to Napu'ukulua and Puu Pele, I mean Napuukuloa and Puu Moana in the Pohakuloa impact area. Cause the fire had opened the country up so it was easy. They could pick up old land marks and everything else which you can't do ordinarily.

CL: Did you ever hear, I talked to a man named Henry Ah Sam who used to work over at Keamoku and he said he, I don't know why, he said he found it not in Waikoloa side but on this side. I guess they came over to dig up fountain grass.

BP: Because when you get the kipuka, you know the kipuka was no need for the defined trail like you would go across the lava because you could go by line of sight to pick up a landmark in Ke'amoku side. But across the lava the trail was hand worked.

CL: Yeah, he said there were stones bordering it.

BP: Yeah.

CL: So what lava are you talking about where there, not the '59 but lava over in here?

BP: Yeah. Cause there's a lot of lava flows.

CL: Okay. Yeah they're not shown on here so I don't know.

BP: See if this, as you go out from this area, Kuainiho, you come back to this kipuka which is, we call this Keanaki kipuka. You have a trail. We have a trail that goes up, goes up here, that cuts over to this little kipuka, links this one. And you come in here. That's where we used to hunt. And then these kipukas here, the Alanuiku'i cuts but these kipukas come up, cuts across somewhere in here, right in this area.

CL: Oh maybe it comes down.

BP: Cause maybe I'm wrong. I'm just trying to pick up topography. This is the Belt Road, these are those kipukas, then you cut across, you hit this big open area. Maybe about up in here. That's where I figure.

CL: Couldn't be here?

BP: Hard to, get Puu Wa'awa'a, the quarry, you got the rock wall running out here. The Alanuiku'i is above here. And that's what he put mail wagon road eh.

CL: Yeah he called it a mail road.

BP: No this one shows that kipuka, it runs through, actually pretty near the top end of this kipuka. And that's where your Alanuiku'i goes through.

CL: So do you have a name for that one?

BP: No. We called the lower end when you come down here Pulupulu, or this is out this side of Lanake'eke kipuka and this one I don't know.

CL: You got a lot of kipukas in there don't you.

BP: Yeah. Because then we pick up Puu Paha, Ainoa, Puu Papa, and you got about up right about in here the trail comes down, down to this kipuka too.

CL: Different trail?

BP: Yeah, these are trails we used on horseback. But the '59 flow as I say greatly covered that thing. But when you come you pick that up on this side [Waimea] especially.

CL: So one of the things that Henry Ah Sam was saying is that he saw sleeping caves along it.

BP: Yeah, yeah. And you'll see those old windbreaks. You know they have half round. Yeah C shape. Cause my father when he and uncle Eben came down from the back of Hualalai [on trail toward Waikii mentioned earlier]

CL: Oh we gotta get a different map if you want to see Hualalai. But not as much detail.

BP: He said they had a devil of a time even then because fountain grass already started making its intrusion up into that

CL: When was that, they did that?

BP: Oh in the early 1930's. About 19, see I was nine years old then so 1931. I was supposed to go but I got sick. My mother went, my father went and

CL: For a lark, for fun they went?

BP: No my uncle Eben wanted to go out and see if he couldn't pick up that trail.

CL: Okay. So Puu Wa'a

BP: So here's Waiki'i and Hualalai so they went up to the 'Umi ahu area, went around the back end here and came down and I would say from my father's description, somewheres around in here. Then the trail goes across to Waiki'i. And they were trying to pick that up but darkness befell them and so when they hit Kipuka Kalawamauna way up, they came right down to the highway. They didn't go all the way.

CL: That's interesting. I've heard of a trail that goes up to, more toward Puu Ke'eke'e, more up here. But not one down there.

BP: Puu Pele's the top end of Kona.

CL: Yeah. I've seen one, oh I think it's on here. It's a steep, around where this jeep road is. But you're talking about something quite a bit farther down.

BP: You know but you'll see the trig station there when you get on the south side of the hill, it's right in the lava. The trig station.

CL: So tell me about this trail that you were saying folks took up Kipuka Kalawamauna in '60 was it?

BP: 1960. They went all the way up to here [PTA].

CL: Did you ever hear anything about that trail before?

BP: No, but they just got to the openness in the kipuka and Sonny used to work with Grampa Hind out in that area. So once the fountain grass had been burned off he could pick up old landmarks.

CL: Sonny which?

BP: Kaholo. Too bad he's gone.

CL: So he didn't know that trail, he just picked it up?

BP: Yeah. So when they got out here they said was easy, there was open. They just went up. I wish I'd been on that but I was away at Fort Benning Georgia going to advance career officers course.

CL: So coming back to this trail that Eben Low and your father took heading toward Waiki'i, did they say anything about that trail, did they know anything about it?

BP: They said it was very hard to pick up because of the overgrowth, even mamane in certain areas was dense, but here and there they'd pick up a sign like an old, I remember him saying they found an old palm gin bottle up there and other things like that showed people had been along that way. But when they got out here to Kalawamauna nightfall was coming upon them. Cause they took so long getting through trying to pick up land marks and everything else. I wish we had the notes uncle Eben had. I wonder whatever happened to them because he knew, he had a compass with him and an altimeter so he knew roughly the elevation the trail was on. And I don't know whatever happened to that.

CL: Was it a trail that he'd heard about before or had ever ridden before?

BP: He'd been on it once before but even he got there, my father said he'd keep, now we're here. My father found the first crossing of a certain lava flow. Now where do we go. But he said uncle Eben seemed to be confused, he wasn't sure of himself. So it showed evidently the person that took him or something else in the time was a guide and he himself had not paid too much attention to detail. You know when you go along any trail you, like myself coming home from before they put all these roads up, whenever I'd take people over Hualalai to Pu'u Wa'awa'a or vice versa, from my childhood I knew landmarks we had to hit. Because otherwise you get in a mess up there, especially when fog sets in

and everything else. So you had to know the crossings of certain mawae's which are the lava, where the lava flowed and you have an open end on either end. And most of them you'll have a place that's crusted over, pretty solid and you cross there. So if you don't know your landmarks you gonna get lost in this country when it gets dark. But now it's easy. The jeep roads all over the damn place. Mountain's not the same. But as they say, along those trails you'll find those semi-circular shelters where they, so they could get up against to break the winds. But talking to them there's no, were no real significant archaeological features that I can remember. But you can be fooled because even when you go up in the country Hualalai, 'Umiahu and you where the, 'Umiahu you have the 1859 flow comes around on this side. Okay, when you get up there into a place they call, it's somewheres around in here I'd say, it's Halelaau kipuka in here. The Judd Trail goes up here, cuts across. You get up in here they got a little shack up in there and when we'd go out sheep hunting and in the lava fields and everything else surprising, you find little caves and everything else where 'Umi's bird catchers, would take refuge. You'd find signs of fire and other things and then below Keanahaha, which is this side of Kona side of where they had the sheep station there, where you come this side of Umi's Temple and go down to Puulehua, you'll find in there, I was, went after a sheep I'd wounded one day, ran across and got em. And then I happened to notice this cave and I'd never heard of it before in my life. And I went in there and I could see moss on a flat rock and then a drip. You see when you get rain, water would collect in the strata above then it would drip down. And the signs that they used that, would place the receptacles under there and catch the drip of the water.

CL: Is that the one that Rally Greenwell might have talked about, they called Waikulukulu?

BP: No, no. That's right near Umi's temple, Waikulukulu. I think it's shown on one of the maps I was looking at earlier, one of your maps. But this is below. I mean you'd come this way from Waikulukulu

CL: By the coast.

BP: I mean no, you'd go to just Puu Wa'awa'a side. You'd come from Umiahu, you'd come to this way and down. See this is the jeep trail they've put in I think this is fairly recent.

CL: Oh. Yeah I think I was looking at this and I couldn't even see. Oh yeah it is on, yeah. They don't show the road there, Umi's road to that, Judd Road. I don't think so. You got your glasses on that's why you can see better than me.

BP: Oh no, now we getting oriented. This is (end of side A)

Interview with Bill Paris 6/26/96 Tape 1 Side B

BP: house was right here. And that's been burned down.

CL: So you know some people argue that, you know this trail that comes down here. It's a jeep trail now. They call that Bobcat Cave Trail. You know that one? In Pohakuloa?

BP: That's where they built, basically the communication road came right across to this area. And then they ran the, they had the, they had communication for telephone between Hilo and Kona during the war, was World War II. So that came right down near Konawaena School.

CL: Okay. Some people have argued that, you know there is an old, there's definitely an old trail there, maybe a little bit above it. There's so many names. Some people have argued that that trail connected up with Judd Road but then somebody said so Judd Road is too straight to be an old trail.

BP: Well Judd Trail was halted by the 1859 lava flow. That ended that.

CL: Yeah, but what was there before Judd Road? Was it an old trail before that?

BP: I really don't know.

CL: No nobody can know.

BP: So I was confused when I saw 'Umiahu [on the map] I took... Cause Umiahu is near Waikulukulu. You have Puika'aka, you cross this lava, you get out in the flats, then this road comes very close to Umi's temple. So Waikulukulu's here and Umi's temple should be someplace around in here. Hi CC. CC will tell you they got Umi's temple in the wrong place because he family used to own Puulehua, I mean have the ranch there. Well look CC.

CL: Let's go back to Ke'amoku side, Puu Wa'awa'a side.

BP: But significance you have out there on the, where was that, you had the map showing Kuainiho.

CL: Oh that's here.

BP: Okay, when you come back this side you have the Keanaki, that is where you come down and Keanaki you have

CL: That's on the makai side of the road?

BP: Mauka. Right up above up in here {see mark on USGS map}. Some people call it the pigeon cave, some people call it the, you know has all the

CL: That's the name of the cave too? I think you told Kepa there was a prison camp there too.

BP: Yeah makai side. Right about in here [see mark on USGS map]. Come around, you make the turn, there's a bend. So I don't know. Topography wise this coming down from shoot, could be this, prison camp yeah. More this side.

CL: Okay. There's not trees around it?

BP: No it's up against this fairly open area and it's up against the lava with some ohia trees on this side.

CL: You know the folks from Waimea side, Yutaka Kimura and Johnny Lindsey

BP: Yutaka's about the oldest guy left.

CL: They were telling me that this [north] part of the road was built by the prisoners up there about 1920, early '20's.

BP: Yes.

CL: But it sounds like from what you told Kepa that this part down here [south] that your grand, that Eben Low built...

BP: That's right, with prison labor.

CL: Yeah. (?) would have been earlier?

BP: Would probably be continuation because they, right at the Saddle Road junction in that little eucalyptus grove on the makai side. The prison, they had their camp there for prisoners. Then they paved four miles of road out in the middle of nowhere that ran to the Ke'amoku boundary where Puapua, with Puu Wa'awa'a, I mean Puuanahulu, and it ended. And so you had four miles of pavement and a dirt road north and then all gravel road south. Why that was done beats the hell out of me. Evidently they got some money and just decided that maybe that road was so dusty and everything at that time. Because my mother said boy when they'd come from Kohala in the surreys and it was awful at certain times, the dust.

CL: So then, what was I going to ask you about, about that. So you didn't see this road being worked on that Eben Low did right?

BP: No.

CL: You only heard about it.

BP: Yeah. We got some our best employees, both at Captain Cook Coffee Company and at Puu Wa'awa'a from prisoners that worked in that gang. He knew em and he recommended them to my grandfather. They were men that had been put in jail for, one of em was a powerful man and he KO'd a guy and killed em with one punch in a fight. And you know, he went to jail. Today with these fancy lawyers he'd get off with self-defense or something like that. But poor John went to jail. And he never struck a man for the rest of his life. He was one our best employees at Captain Cook. Then we had a mechanic named Harris. Used to be my father's catcher. My dad was a pitcher. And Harris worked for Captain Cook and Pu'u Wa'awa'a, mechanic. Then when E.E. Black built the road from the Parker Ranch boundary to Ka'upulehu in 1932

CL: Black topped I guess.

BP: At that time they paved, I mean they cleared the right-of-way and graded the right-of-way but they only paved the mauka half. The lowr half was just left in some places loose gravel with most turns were had put a little oil on it. But it was not fully paved. They figured, while we got the money we might as well grade the right-of-way. At least when other funds are available we'll be able to pave. But it was a hazard for many years because you'd get people, here you got two cars coming full blast heading for each other on the main, while the one coming from the north always had to give way because he right hand side of the road was gravel. And many times they would step on their brakes and they'd get in that loose gravel and they'd spin out and end up in the lava. So it was dangerous. And we had a, well I was at Puu Wa'awa'a from 1956 to '59 we had a engineer, a State engineer on this island in charge of the highways division was David Fruto and that road concerned him. Boy he was scared because he said it's a hazard. So any spare money the road division would have he's pave. First on turns and known bad places. And so he paved and paved and paved. Finally they got the whole thing paved over a period of time. And today well on the Ka'upulehu end of the road they've really fixed that nicely for about one and a half miles. But it still has work to do in time. However, prior to that time, all the way from, you know where the Makalei Golf Course is? As you go north you go to village of Kalaoa, you have, you probably know Kona Palisades. You go past that and you past the village of Kalaoa and you come to a little house on the left hand side. That was where the road used to go down to Kona Village and way up. I mean from the upper road you had a diagonal road going down to Kona Village at one time because you didn't have Ka'ahumanu Highway. So from right about there, where that road goes off, to Ka'upulehu was all gravel. When I was a kid we'd go to Puu Wa'awa'a, pavement ended at Palani Road junction with Honokahau. Palani Road was a gravel

road, was not paved when I was a boy. And so from Kalaoa to Ke'amoku was nothing but gravel.

CL: Do you think that Eben Low built all of that with prisoners or just part?

BP: I'd say part. Part of it he was, the southern part on the Ka'upulehu side of Puu Wa'awa'a was built with, he contract work. He was the engineer on that. He was in politics too at that time. So that was done with labor. But the northern part, north of Puu Ahahulu was done with prison labor.

CL: Yeah. Do you think all prison labor?

BP: No. Well you'd have some supervisory personnel and others but the bulk of the people who did the, cause you know all fills are built. So they didn't to save fill they rip rapped the sides. I mean they walled the sides of all fill. And even portions of Black's road was done that way too, because you, in those days you didn't have the earth moving equipment we have today. There were no turnapults all the main pieces of equipment E.E. Black had was when I can remember was a big steam shovel [and dump trucks with] the shovel. And Haili from Honaunau, I mean Ke'ei area, was his shovel operator. But the bulk of the that, setting of your various grades of rock for pavement and everything else was all hand set. Like your #2 rock and they'd oil that, then they'd put on a layer of #3 rock, cover that, and then oil and then cover that with keystone.

CL: You're talking about the E.E. Black Company.

BP: E.E. Black [Construction Co. Ltd.] But you have five coats of pavement in that road. So the road really lasted. And that was done with all grading. Final grading was done by hand. You didn't have graders and everything, bulldozers and things we have today.

CL: You know this Keamoku sheep station up here, did you ever hear anything about how that started, who owned it before Parker?

BP: No. Because that land was owned by at one time by the Peabody estate, 40,000 acres. And then Parker Ranch bought it from them.

CL: They had all of Waikalua then.

BP: Yeah. So the Parker Ranch bought from them.

CL: Did you know that, oh no I guess she was, that was before you.

BP: My grandfather tried to buy that place too so, he was a little slow with the money. Three days late. A.W. Carter beat em. Grandfather Hind.

CL: Was that from Lucy Peabody or after she died.

BP: It was Peabody estate.

CL: Did you ever hear of, probably before you were hunting out in here, did you ever hear of any folks living up in the upper part of Puuanahulu over in Kipuka Kalawamauna I suppose.

BP: No. You may have people would be camping out in that area cause it was nothing to have line camps like the first people who lived at Waiki'i and established that area where the Russian Amish people you know.

CL: So they were Amish were they.

BP: Amish.

CL: Oh I didn't hear that before. I knew they were Russian but that would make sense why they came then. The thing that I heard was Henry Auwae, who is about 90 I think, used to travel up with his grandmother, up in this area, somewhere up in here to meet people and heal them. And he talked of some Portuguese and some Hawaiian families who were living, I'm not sure whether on this side or on this side, clearing forest.

BP: That I don't know. I have no idea. If they were, who would they be clearing forest for?

CL: Well he said for Hind.

BP: Cause Grampa had that kipuka out in that area. He used it but water was a problem and once couldn't get water from Parker Ranch anymore, he just had to give it up. Cause the place had no water source. And he was dependent on water from Parker Ranch. Otherwise you, cattle are can survive in areas where you have like on the slopes of Hualalai where you have cloud cover and dew. Cattle can survive without a water system. We raised cattle even when I was there at Puu Wa'awa'a, anything above the fence line that ran across from Po'oho'o to Henahena, potato hill, they lived without water. And they just got their moisture from the dew and you get little puddles in the pahoehoe and places and things like that. Because we kept the water for the cattle in the middle country and down below. And then when we still had cactus, cattle in our lowland pastures at Puu Wa'awa'a drank very little water. They ate the cactus. And when you'd have droughts they always ate the soft new green leaves. Cause that doesn't have thorns. But when we would have droughts there I can remember the early '30's, my grandfather with gangs out cutting the cactus

and burning all the thorns off so they could eat the whole plant. And that pulled em through the drought.

CL: So up this side then there wasn't enough dew for that.

BP: Not enough.

CL: Yeah, up Kipuka, Kalawamauna.

BP: Hell, you had wild cattle that existed in there cause my uncle David tells me that they used to come into, cause even at Pohakuloa, you do have dew, you know the top end cause the wild cattle they come in to those flats below Pohakuloa where the Military is now, and rope wild cattle on moonlight nights down in that area when he worked for Shipman at Puu 'o'o. They come over and join up with the Parker Ranch guys and they go out and have a good time at night catching these wild beasts. So cattle did exist without water.

CL: So when were you folks getting water from Parker?

BP: Around the middle of the 1920's he ceased raising cattle out there. Pau.

CL: And then nothing up there I guess yeah.

BP: I was thinking when I was at Puu Wa'awa'a and hoped to put a brackish water system in from Kiholo woulda cost in those days strangely enough to get water from Kiholo up to the top of Puu Wa'awa'a hill woulda cost \$40,000. I'd had it engineered. And the powers that be didn't want to spend \$40,000 so what the hell did we do. We'd spend \$36,000 a year hauling water from Waimea. My trucks used to go twenty-four hours a day in dry weather to keep cattle going with hauled water. And if you contracted out to other companies, it would cost you double of that. So we used to schedule our trucking and then after we, and cattle and everything had to be figured in with those same two trucks. And then after that, change drivers so we'd go twenty-four hours a day. The truck never stopped except for servicing. That was amazing. We had what, the Cummings diesel rig with a water tank behind, before we ever had to do any maintainence on it we had 110,000 hours on that engine. But I had a crackerjack mechanic thank god. Oh boy.

CL: So I guess the main other question I have is about PTA. Can you think of anything more that might be of importance on this side in here (Kipuka Kalawamauna)?

BP: No. I'd say there's, even Grampa even tried raising sheep out there for a time too, that Kalawamauna.

CL: That was in the early '20's.

BP: Maybe that's when the Portuguese people, cause with sheep you usually have people you know.

CL: He said he thought they were clearing and raising pumpkins.

BP: I know they would talk about, I don't know if he's got himself mixed up cause we had part Portuguese family at Puuanahulu, Frank Coelho and we had many people live in that area and they all raise pumpkins and sweet potatoes and

CL: At Puuanahulu.

BP: At Puuanahulu.

CL: The people that he, the names that he gave me were Manuel Freitas.

BP: Well Manuel Freitas is a Kona man.

CL: And John Gomes.

BP: Johnny Gomes is Kona man.

CL: And Miranda.

BP: Miranda is Kukaiau.

CL: Yeah but said before he was down here somewhere. Okay. But you didn't hear of him close by.

BP: I know all we know about the Gomes is they went hunting at Keanahaha, 'Umi area, got lost in the fog and started walking and they ended up in that area.

CL: Which area?

BP: That Kalawamauna area. Finally the Waiki'i guys found em and they went down for that. But here these people got disoriented. Instead of just stopping in the fog, building maybe a little campfire and everything else, they started looking for their horses. Their horses were tied and they wandered, ended up out in there. Cause when you get up in the flat area and once you lose landmarks oh my father always says just suck it up and hold out for the night. If you got anything to make a little fire with go ahead. But don't try in flat country wander in the fog.

CL: I know this whole area in here. I looked aerial photos. You cannot see any distinguishing thing or

BP: I had a bunch of boys when I was, we were target detail, went out into hill 6314 and those hills up in the impact area at Pohakuloa. And this terrible fog came in. So I remember

Lieutenant Francis Rodelis was head of the party out there, I can remember. And he said, Lieutenant, I mean Captain, I was a Captain then, he said how the hell are we going to go back? We can't see. I say, you got a compass. You know where Mauna Kea is. Shoot the compass from where you are, where about are you? Take a heading to from your point on your map to Pohakuloa Camp and follow the heading. It may be some rough walking but you'll get to the Saddle Road. You may not come back the same way you went in but you're much safer coming in with a compass cause if you gonna walk in that area, you going get in big trouble.

CL: That's right. Let me put this one in so give us some of Pohakuloa. Maybe I'll attach it to this other one over here.

BP: Puu Pele, Kona boundary.

CL: So when was the earliest that you would have gone into the Saddle?

BP: Oh the earliest I went into the Saddle area was the winter of '35, '36. That's when we went up to see the flow. Oh what a time. You know all you had was a wagon road going up from Waiki'i and those areas. And there were mud holes and everything else. The cars would get stuck and you'd have to, oh god, dig and put stone in and everything else and we had a tremendous, I mean a powerful Hawaiian driver, Nuhi 'Aipia, Samoan/Hawaiian. And that guy could just lean down and pick up the back end of the car, he put some stone underneath and away he would go. It was amazing. But we got up there. We had a ball. Here it would be red hot lava in front of you and twenty-eight degrees behind you. Your backs would be cold and your front would be warm from the lava.

CL: So '35. The CCC was up there then yeah?

BP: Yeah.

CL: Did you see any other buildings other than the CCC camp building?

BP: Oh at Humuula sheep station.

CL: Yeah Humuula sheep station. I heard there was one, you know where the Mauna Kea park is now? I heard there was one like shack over there but maybe you didn't notice that.

BP: I don't exactly remember. Because where the Mauna Kea, where the Pohakuloa Training area is, the State Park where the bungalows, that was CCC area up there.

CL: Okay, I was thinking it was where the Army is now but now

BP: No. That was the old CCC camp. And where the Army camp is now was nothing. So from Waiki'i up to there there's absolutely nothing. Below the old, where they have that, as you go up before you get to Waiki'i, I guess a mile and a half or two miles below off to the left, you have some building there and Parker Ranch has a corral there too. That was the old wireless station, a radio telephone station.

CL: Okay, that explains it. Some people would say telephone and some people say radio and I couldn't

BP: That's why when we made, you know island calls from this island went through there.

CL: Oh, that's what it was for.

BP: Yeah, and the man in charge of that area was a Mr. Buzzard. The darnest name, Buzzard. And that was what it was for.

CL: So then it was closed off during the war, the Saddle Road, was it?

BP: Well it was Military. Parker Ranch could use it. But outsiders were fairly well kept off.

CL: Did you go through there again after the lava flow, until after the war?

BP: Well after the war I, when I had my little World War II jeep and the road down to, on the Hilo side, most the road was not paved. Up the Waiki'i side they did pave but going down to Hilo, that was all gravel road. And I used to go back and forth to Hilo when I was courting my wife through that Saddle area.

CL: Okay, so after '45 I guess yeah.

BP: So 1946, and 1946 my cousin and I went to Honolulu. It was good enough. We had an old vintage station wagon, '37 Ford station wagon we'd gone to Hilo with to get the plane because we didn't have the Kona airport at that time. So we went to Hilo and left the car and came back from Honolulu via Hilo. And we came the Saddle Road. And my cousin had been on a heck of a party the night before. He was in terrible shape. He thought he was going die when we got up in the saddle, and lo and behold, another car cousin comes around the bend and he's in a jeep. (end of side B) [They had a close call.]

Interview with Bill Paris 6/26/96 Tape 2 side A

(tape doesn't start until 47)

BP: [under the] blanket, here's these bottles of Primo beer. This was right below Humuula.

CL: This was when now?

BP: '46. So we were coming back from Hilo and here was the cousin with Primo beer. I'll never forget that.

CL: So Army was still up in here then.

BP: Not in that, they were up there, they had maintenance personnel and things of that area.

CL: For what?

BP: To maintain some of the facilities they had there. But most of that area went up in the 1950's, most of the camp area, you had a few slabs for kitchen tents and things like that and a few Quonset huts. But most of it you lived in tents. You had these squad tents and that was it because in what year was that? 1951 or '52 we had a terrible twister go through there. Picked our tents up. We lost about seventeen of em. The only good thing came out of that, those of us who any smarts, I was a battery commander, we sure made use of that thing to cover any of our supply shortages--it was lost in the tornado. Act of God. We had a rookie lieutenant and he was left out there, officer of the day up there. He calls Major Kawasaki and myself, he says, please come I need help. It was the darnest thing. They said they had this mess sergeant and he wouldn't let his KPs let go of his tent. They were hanging on to the ropes, they were up in the sky about ten feet, hanging on to the kitchen tent. They said they were Army cots going around like helicopter blades up in the sky. Clothes, money flying in the air. It was awful. What a mess when we got there. We had used rebars as pegs to drive em down on an angle. It was easier than using, more secure than the wooden pegs. And where those things couldn't get pulled out of the ground it ripped the eyes right out of the tent.

CL: So you were, from when were you up there in the Army?

BP: We activated the Guard here in Kona in 1947. And from the year 1949 we started going up there cause we were two artillery batteries here. And the other firing battery was in Hilo and the headquarters battery and the service battery were in Hilo.

CL: Do you know John Kaiawe?

BP: Yes.

CL: Cause I think he said he went up there in the Guard '49. So it would have been

BP: Yeah, when we went up those years we just camped out on the flat, that's all there was to it. You dig a little hole in the

ground, line it with newspaper for, helped you keep warm. Sleep right down.

CL: So was just the National Guard up there.

BP: Mostly. And then when the Korean war came around they started using that a lot then. They did more, I know we went up one weekend during the Korean incident and they had these guys putting in these Quonset huts. And most of them were short timers that were being rotated back to the United States. Lazy, oh they were just making time.

CL: That was what? '53?

BP: That was, the early part of the Korean war. And we went up there. I had a lot of carpenters. My boys, I had intelligent buggers in my battery. Plus the Charlie battery did also.

CL: The Hilo one.

BP: No Charlie was, Alpha and Charlie were in Kona. Bravo was in Hilo. So Masa Kawasaki and myself, Sergeant Yamasaki was a professional contractor. Head up a detail. While those guys put up four Quonset huts and the slabs we put up thirteen. Here we both getting paid by Uncle Sam then but they got a heck of a lot more out of the Guard I can tell you. Cause they knew what they were doing. But prior to going up to fire in 1948, we went up for Sergeant Kuba from Hilo. He was a surveyor with State Highways Division. He was the head surveyor for the State Highways Division on this island. Kuba. And Kubo or Kuba ah Sam Kubo. And then we had Abe and some of the other survey gang. Our battalion commander was Colonel McPherson and, Adrian McPherson. He passed away a while ago. He picked red hot guys for the key positions. He had the State Highway's boys, he had men from Hawaiian Tel, men from Hawaiian Electric.

CL: He got em into the Guard?

BP: Into the Guard. He had a lot of World War II veterans that still were willing to stay on. You know they didn't want to see us go through something like we did in World War II. The bulk of, the back bone of our units were all World War II veterans. And being artillery you needed a higher IQ person than you did in the infantry.

CL: So when you guys went up there then in the '49, were you doing artillery practice?

BP: We went up with fire but to get some control we had to bring survey in to from the 'Oma'okō'ili hill.

CL: Where would that be?

BP: Beyond the training area and we brought in, I'm trying to see where Puu Mau, brought survey in all the way from 'Oma'oko'ili into this area. Puu Mau and then we had some out in the area where your boys would come in to firing points, so we could have a reference point. See batteries would come in. They needed starting point really to so you give em a reference point with an azimuth and then they run their own battery surveys with an aiming circle from there. So they can locate the, cause you come in when you run your test you gotta come in, set up, your survey section goes out and within hour and a half you have to be set to fire precision registration. So, no they gotta bring the survey in, set up, get it in, chart it all out and then we have to fire.

CL: Yeah. They have to leave.

BP: We were a pretty darn good bunch of boys there.

CL: So you were firing into the same area they fire into now?

BP: Yeah. And you don't have many of the hill [on the map]. This is probably cinder pit. I'd say this is Puu Kea, Puu Kapele, this is probably Puu Menehune up here. You know where the cinder pit. No, Menehune is further up. This may be Puu Kea, this Puu Mau, I mean Puu Ahi. Because the next big hill from Puu Kapele is Puu Ahi.

CL: Puu Kea is here yeah.

BP: And Menehune is when you come down from the Pohakuloa State Park. The road cuts across, then you come down the straight, then it runs off on the lava and comes down. You have that road. Menehune's a short way down there. So we ran our survey in. We paralleled the Menehune, the Puu Menehune Road and the this road and put in survey points so we could, by then we triangulated, set up some places so we could triangulate these areas we use for precision registration so we could see if the battery surveys were accurate. In other words we fire from their own survey they have to fire survey data to a know point out here. And if they're off you know their survey back here is off too.

CL: And you want them to be surveying properly.

BP: So we, I wasn't a surveyor by profession but boy we were sure drafted into a survey team. But I had worked in, while I was in high school I used to go out rod man on weekends with a surveyor on Oahu. So I knew something about it but actually I learned more about the survey calculation during that period of time than I had in my whole life.

CL: Did you see, at that time when you were going up there in National Guard, did you see any, I think there was a forestry project around that time with breeding the nene.

BP: Oh yeah. Johnny Ah San and them yeah. They had the nene pens. They didn't want us to fire near that area at all. Then they had the Hawaiian crow there for a while there too. But that was a little later.

CL: So I guess, what you said, '47 you first went up there?

BP: '48, the latter part of '48.

CL: Do you know whether the

BP: Cause we did our first firing at Pohakuloa in April of '49. I remember that long weekend in April. Guard went up and we did our first firing at that time.

CL: So I think the nene project should have already been started then yeah.

BP: Yeah. But when we went up to the 'Oma'okō'ili, in fact we spent the night at Pohakuloa those days so we spent one night there.

CL: At the Forestry.

BP: We'd go up and we'd work the whole weekend at Pohakuloa. Cause that's the only time our surveyors could get off. Fred Koehnen, myself, Fred Koehnen in Hilo, he was S3. He took part in that survey up there. As far as Pohakuloa goes today, I haven't been up for quite a while. The last time I went up where they had a, Marines put on a, putting on a demonstration. And for PR they had a bunch of us go up. But that was about ten years ago. So I haven't gone up to observe any training. And they put in a lot of stuff up there but I understand now the Hawaiian Homes and activists and everything else they can't even use it. One of their fancy ranges up there.

CL: Do you know when the airfield went in?

BP: Bradshaw Field?

CL: Yeah.

BP: That went in after we went, cause we used to land down near Puu Ahi, on a flat down there. In fact we used to close off that straight away on the road and land right there with the L5's and stuff.

CL: Not this road here but the road that

BP: No. We'd close up this highway a straight away at a time. But then Puu Ahi, off in this area, you had a little gravel strip. We'd land there too. So the Bradshaw Field was built in about I'd say 1955 or so. Just after.

CL: Yeah. That was when they got the, the land was transferred I think they got fifty-five and probably when they approved (?)

BP: Improved even up to 19, I'd say 1958 they was still making improvements up there.

CL: You mean the road?

BP: No the airstrip.

CL: The airstrip. Oh. And that was about the same time they improved the Hilo side of the Saddle Road too yeah.

BP: But Hilo side of the Saddle Road, wherever there was paved was just cinders paved over. Oh in no time you'd have pot holes and everything else. It was a mess, so bad. So they had to redo it and if you go down below Humuula there's a, you'll see there's a tremendous jog in the road, goes off to the side and down. well General Parnell, I think was his name, started survey crews going from both ways and they missed. So you gotta jog to connect.

CL: That's not this one [the big curve east of Mauna Kea State Park] is it?

BP: No, no. This was done strictly I think because this was done for your impact, or you have this road going across in the back [south of PTA headquarters]. We call that Lava Road they call that. It goes off from here, goes down. They don't show Puu Menehune.

CL: No not on this. This doesn't show hardly anything.

BP: Puu Menehune is right along side the road down there. And so

CL: How early was this road, this Lava Road? Was that when you were going up there National Guard? It was there already?

BP: Yeah. When they went in, cause they used to use the cinders from that Puu Menehune. And then they had two, on this side your 'Oma'okō'ili and then in this hill here they, no this is they quarried this hill and there's another hill right down here someplace down here someplace they quarried also.

CL: Yeah Johnny Lindsey was saying they quarried this hill and then there was some objection. They had to take cinders back. Did you hear about that?

BP: The State Highway guys used to use that too. Cause when the State assumed the, cause I know when we'd need cinders old Sergeant Beck was one of the honchos in the State Highways Divisions so we'd go up there and cockroach cinders for the camp area and everything else. I guess our Guard had some, some of them would have been terrific con artists. But we had a good bunch of men and very cooperative. But Sergeant Beck used to go up there, crank up the payloader, load up our 2½ ton trucks and away we'd go with cinders to improve the campsite. We did more probably to improve the Pohakuloa Training Area than the Army did I think, in the early stages.

CL: Did you ever see or hear anything of any Hawaiian sites or burials in this area, Pohakuloa Training Area when you were up there?

BP: No. Because I had no time to go look for that kind of stuff. I strictly, you know that area, you have some native vegetation but there's a lot of pili grass and things of that nature in the Saddle. As far as going looking for, I'd hear, hear of men talking about this odd cave and everything else but when you are in, you have a battery to run and everything, you don't have much time to go exploring. Later on I became the intelligence officer and after that the training officer so my time was pretty intensely limited to training, not exploring. I don't know. I think no matter where you go in Hawaii, you bound to run into some signs of human, early human inhabitants or there's gonna be a lot of, like you had bird catchers sent out, both for not only for food but for feathers. And they would make shelters and things.

CL: I think that that is one of the main reasons people were up there.

BP: Primarily. And then of course Mauna Kea, you had the adze quarry. So wherever there was ads quarry you must have had a population living there. And wherever people lived and worked and with Hawaiian type of chief people, they are always doing something to appease the gods and things of that nature. So there's bound to be some type of little shrines here and there. Look at Umi, building that thing up here in no man's land. And that was greatly reduced in size to make goat traps and fencing for sheep and goats both up in that area. So it's not the same as it once was. And there's a lot of things up in those areas people will probably stumble upon in time. Like I know about the crossing from Puu Ikaaka to, here's Puu Ikaaka, and when you come down from, see Waikulukulu to Puu Ikaaka, you get about here there's a crossing across this lava. Right on mauka side in here, before you get to these hills, off in this area there's a big flat area. You can see by the contour there's a fairly flat. And we call that the race track. Well the Hawaiian name for that area is Kahuaho'ikekanaka. That's where King Umi took his people who

built those ahu's there and he took his census of his people there then he marched em up to that flat and had just like a military review. I mean that's what my father and people before tell me. Anyway, when you get up in that area there's, I remember we'd come from Puu Wa'awa'a and my father used to lift up this rock and underneath was water. You could get maybe five gallons of water at a time. Cause his grandmother used to love to camp on that mountain. So she'd take her, in the summertime, take her sons, later on her grandchildren. And they'd camp up in that area like nomads they'd take along cattle and chickens and everything else, milk cows. She just loved the mountain. And they explore. So they knew where all these places were. And there those cattle, on the sides of those hills there's green vegetation. They didn't need water. They were just, live off the [moisture and dew.] But Kona today, our weather's changed a great deal. We seem to be far less moisture in the uplands today than I remember as a young boy. We've gone through some terrible droughts.

CL: What would you say about this area up here toward Puuanahulu and Puu Wa'awa'a? Do you think it's gotten drier? Or was always dry.

BP: Well that's fairly arid country out in that area. It's not until you get into the Waiki'i side of there, between Kilohana and Waiki'i where you get the fog and the cloud cover and you get more moisture there. But Puuanahulu, the village of Puuanahulu, annual mean rainfall there is 21 inches, 21, 22 inches. But when you get out that side, it'll drop, be far less then that. When you get down to the coast line you're down to maybe 8 to 13 inches a year in that area.

CL: I always wondered you know where that village, Puu Anahulu is. Why they made that particular area a homestead area and sold those homesteads there. Was it, why there?

BP: Because you could raise terrific crops there. That's one of the finest piece of land, of agriculture land in the State of Hawaii.

CL: That's what I wanted to know.

BP: Now all those, all the part where when I was a youngster where my grandfather raised corn, corn, we could raise beautiful corn there, equivalent in bushel per acre to the Midwest. But you have to, good years, Puuanahulu's fine, even 21, 22 inches a year if it's distributed fairly evenly. The ground [retains moisture.]

CL: Well the Midwest is no more than 30 inches.

BP: The ground retains moisture fairly well there. But when you get a drought, like you take in 1957, while I was at Puu Wa'awa'a, our total rainfall was for the year was 17 inches. But

we had 14 inches of that in January, the ending of January and the first week in February we had Kona weather. And we had 14 inches and 3 inches for the rest of the year. So you get a year like that you lose your shirt on your crop. And that's why grampa gave up raising corn there. Cause it wasn't a guarantee thing. But now that they have got water there, oh boy you could raise beautiful stuff at Puuanahulu. The Hawaiians all raised pumpkins, they raised sweet potatoes, they raised their corn, they raised a certain amount of vegetables and

CL: So now how did, was this the only area that was good, and over here [north side of Puuanahulu] was not?

BP: Was rocky country outside. Puuanahulu was good land.

CL: You know it's not, I thought there had to be some reason but it's not apparent from the map

BP: Puuanahulu, now they've drilled two wells for the golf course. But Bonnett up above has a well also from when he started that subdivision. Then he has water at Pu'u Wa'awa'a too in what we used to call the hay field. Grampa tried raising hay there, but Hawaii--even though Pu'u WA'awa'a's a fairly dry place you do get humidity. And hay didn't do well, you get a tendency for mildew in the middle of your bales, stuff like that.
[same problem in Kohala]

Pu'u Wa'awa'a, Up in the ranch area we could raise good vegetables too. Pu'u Wa'awa'a has fairly good soil too, right around the house area. And we used to use a septic system there, where we'd recycle the water. And the recycled water we'd use for watering the gardens and things.

Cl: Where was your grandfather growing the corn?

BP: Pu'uanahulu.

CL: Cause he had land there too, yeah?

BP: Yeah. As time went out he bought out many a Hawaiian you know. That's the sad part of the Hawaiian. not many who did get land hung on to it. Cause you go down there, the fields Kilonia, Maka'ai, all named that. But the ony thing people still have a little land there, the Alapa'i's and the Mitchells, Kaholo, Alani. And Sonny Keakealani still, but that used to be Isacc Sanford's property, and the left it to Robert and a portion to Ben Kahikina too. And that lot, 'Aikake what we used to call that area--Isaac in Hawaiian--have sold their land to the ranch or other people. So I don know, we hear the Hawaiian yelling and screaming about no having land, but many of them did. And thank god, I have Hawaiian blood too, but our lands, this land here comes from my Grandfather Johnson, not Paris. And he was married to Eliza Davis, who was the daughter of John Davis, the nephew of

Isacc Davis, who advised Kamehameha. And she was the daughter of John Davis and this chiefess from South Kona. Well, that land, somehow we had good women, the Johnson sisters. And the power of the land went to them, and boy they wouldn't sell for nothing. Whereas their brothers would sell at a dime if they needed a dollar. But Aunt Carrie was smart. Uncle Johnny next door, she tied up his land in a trust, so that when he died it would go to my cousin Agnes Paris--today she's Agnes Paris Smith. But the land has been retained in the family all these generations. Because the women. Not because of men. So today we have the Nobrigas here, she comes from that line, I mean her grandmother, Aunt Noenoe Wall. And the Walls and everything, all these lands. (tape ends)

notes taken after taping ended:

1. Not many rare plants in lower puuanahulu where W4 was to go; they were destroyed earlier by the goats. There were so many goats--he remembers they would get up on their hind legs and strip the bark from any trees w. soft bark. His father used to shoot 75 of them riding up to Waimea. (The govt. provided bullets.) Only used the good meat animals and left the others to rot. Had huge goat drives: c. 1922 (year he was born) they drove 15,000 goats down to Kiholo corral, shipped some to Honolulu, told people to come get whatever they wanted for dry; 1926 another drive got 7500.

2. ___ Payne had a good plan for cross-island road w/o any grade over 6%, to follow a different route. But General Parnell had his own idea and changed it to the present route.