

0Interview with Rally Greenwell 6/20/96 Tape 1 side A

RG: You wanta start with me? I was born Christmas Day, December the 25th, 1913. I was born in North Kona, at Honokohau where my mother and father lived on my father's ranch. And Honokohau is right at Palani junction in Kona today.

CL: And when do you first remember coming down towards this side?

RG: Probably 1925 or '26 my father was on the board of supervisors and I can remember him going to Kohala to try and collect votes and I tagged along with him a couple of times. And then sometimes we used to come to Waimea for picnics but probably 1925, '26 was the first time I started coming to Waimea.

CL: And then I think, when you started working for Parker Ranch?

RG: I started work on Parker Ranch in '34.

CL: Why did you come to work at Parker ranch instead of staying in Kona?

RG: The reason I came to Parker was that there were three brothers, my oldest brother Robert and my younger brother James. And the ranch was too small for three brothers to work on. So when I got out of high school Mr. A.W. Carter offered me a job here on Parker Ranch and I accepted it.

CL: And then, where did you work for Parker ranch?

RG: When I first came here I was put on the cowboy gang. I worked with them for about six months and then I was put in charge of the Keamoku section. And that position I had to take care of all the cattle and the water and the fence and all be responsible for it around Ke`amoku. And that also included all the cattle around Waiki'i which I had to check on. But I had nothing to do with the planting of the corn or the hay. That was taken care of by somebody else. But the cattle was my responsibility. And then from there I was made assistant manager to Hartwell Carter who was managing Parker Ranch at that time. And then the war came on and I was deferred for awhile due to

agriculture and the time limit ran out so I was going into the Service. I took my physical and I left Parker Ranch and that night I was in Kona with my family and Mr. Von Holt called me up and said that he understood that I was no longer with Parker Ranch. And I said, that's correct. And he said, how about coming and working for me. And I said, well Mr. Von Holt I'm sorry, I'm going into the Army. I passed my physical and everything. And he said, well if you come and work for me I can change that because I can put you back in agriculture starting at Kahuā Ranch. And I said, okay fine, I'll come up and work with you. So I went and I worked at Kahuā for about ten years. And during that time Parker Ranch had asked me to come back here. And I said I was satisfied at Kahuā, I didn't want to come back to Parker Ranch. And then Mr. Von Holt died and I was made manager up there. And I think I was manager for two years working with Atherton Richards who was half owner of Kahuā. And Atherton Richards sent Monty up to work at Kahuā and I told my wife at that time I said, look, I said, Monty is a nephew of the half owner of Kahuā. Not going to be too long that he's liable to be the boss man up here. And if the offer is still good at Parker Ranch, then we ought to move back to Parker Ranch. So I checked with Hartwell Carter and he said yes they would like me to come back. So I left Kahuā, all good friends and everything. There were no bad feelings. Monty and I the best of friends. I came back to Parker Ranch. I worked here for several years [1956-62] and then I was made manager. Then I managed the place for nine years under Mr. Smart and then Mr. Smart was talked into hiring a consultant group from the Mainland to make a study of the place. So they came down here and they wrote up a report of X number of pages how to run the ranch and everything. And I told Mr. Smart I said, I'm sure this doesn't work. So he spoke to them and said that I had said that this wouldn't work. So they said to Mr. Smart, well how about giving them a chance and managing the place. So Mr. Smart agreed to that and I said, well all right I'm finished, I'm leaving the ranch. So I left the ranch.

CL: What year was that?

RG: '71. And that group I think they lasted for about two years or so and they were let go. Another man came in and he worked for a couple of years and he was let go. Another man came in and he worked for a couple of years and then they got the present

manager out there. There was a lot of change there after I left for a short period of time.

CL: I think you told me before that you spent some time up at Humu`ula.

RG: Every year when I first started, I think I first started in '35 to go up there. Every year I went up for the shearing which took about a month and then after that, probably about two months after the shearing, they dip the sheep. And that would take a week or ten days and I'd go up and take care of that. And for about ten years I took care of the shearing and the dipping. And we used to have to go up and live at Humuula.

CL: So you probably stayed up three months?

RG: I would say about six weeks, a month for shearing and then two weeks for dipping.

CL: I want to ask you a couple of questions about Humu`ula. I know you only stayed up there for a few weeks every year. Some people were telling me about driving sheep down to a corral near Pu`u Ke`eke`e.

RG: Sheep did you say?

CL: Sheep yes. Do you remember doing that?

RG: Oh definitely.

CL: Can you tell me a little bit about that.

RG: Yes. We used to bring the sheep down in the afternoon from Humuula, down to a corral they call Pu`u Mau [Mau`u]. And that hill is on the Humuula side of Puu Ke'eke'e on the right hand side of the Saddle Road as you come down. Pu`u Mau, we used to put the sheep in there and then ride back to Humuula, spend the night at Humuula and leave Humuula about 2:00 in the morning, ride down to Pu`u Mau, pick up the sheep and bring em down to Nohonohae and leave em at Nohonohae.

CL: Was there another corral there?

RG: No, in the big pasture. Right where the big pasture. Then from there the sheep were brought into Waimea for about a night and then from there down to Puu Iki, half way to Kawaihae. And the next morning early they would take em to Kawaihae and put on the boat, send to Honolulu.

CL: And then they were butchered over there?

RG: Butchered in Honolulu, at Hawaii Meat Company. Those were the culls that, the old ewes and the wethers from Humuula that [we] used to send down.

CL: How long do you think that operation, that driving operation would have lasted. What year did that stop? Cause at one point I think they started trucking out.

RG: I would think probably about '44 or '45 they stopped driving and they trucked em down. Because I think I had already left Parker Ranch and was working at Kahuā when that change was made. But I'm not sure.

CL: That's good enough. That gives me the right time frame. I don't have to have the exact year. I think other people I've talked to had left during that time. And then, I want to talk about the junction, I have trouble with that name.

RG: Nohonohae.

CL: Nohona`ohae. Do you remember seeing that junction and the road going up when you were working for Parker Ranch?

RG: I do, yes.

CL: But you're not sure before that?

RG: No.

CL: This junction at Nohona`ohae going up this way. And then, tell me again what you told me about the road being changed by Carter.

RG: Well the road, this is the present road now that you've drawn in here, right?

CL: Yeah.

RG: This is the old road, the old road used to come down and I guess this is big Nohonohae and there's another little hill here they call small Nohonohae or Nohonohae Iki. The right of way came down like that.

CL: On the Waimea side [of Nohona`ohae Iki].

RG: That's right, Waimea side. That was a public right of way. So as I said that people [were] going up to Waiki'i and Mr. Carter didn't want them coming up but it was a public right of way, all the way up. So in order to sort of stop them coming up he changed the bottom end of the road and instead of coming this way it came across here [on the Kona side of Nohonahae Iki, between the two hills]. And then he put a locked gate on this. There was still a gate here but it was still unlocked because public right of way you couldn't lock the gate. But they never repaired this road. Parker Ranch repaired this [private] road and did a good job. So all the ranch employees go through the locked gate and up and the public did not want to go through the rough road. So that kind of stopped the people from going to Waiki'i.

CL: Yeah now the trail that you were telling me about that came directly from, that you showed me, came directly from Waimea and went past Holuholukū and up to Waiki'i, that was public access?

RG: No that was just a private trail. The only public road that I knew of was that one went up Waiki'i.

CL: So you folks continued to use that trail to ride to take horses someplace.

RG: When I left the ranch in '71, we were still using it. But today I doubt very much because practically everything is trucked on the ranch. The cattle all trucked, the horses all trucked. So if they going to Waiki'i they gonna truck em down the highway and then up. So I doubt very much if it's used.

CL: There was another thing I wanted to ask about. When you were at Humu`ula, do you remember this area to the south of the present Saddle Road here? It's a nene sanctuary now.

RG: Is that what they call Ainahou?

CL: Yes, that's right.

RG: I'm not too familiar. We went in there a couple of times shooting plover, but...

CL: The question I have, did you ever hear anything about Parker Ranch ever running cattle down there?

RG: No. I think, I have heard stories where before Parker Ranch got Humuula, that Sam Parker's time, that people used to put horses in there. But cattle, I never heard of cattle because there was practically no water in there as I understand it.

CL: So would horses be able to do with less water than cattle?

RG: Yes. Get along with less water than cattle.

CL: Yeah, that actually makes sense with what I've heard from one of the Pu`u `O`o cowboys, who talked about horses and trapping wild horses down, running wild horses down there to a trap. Did you ever see any stone work down here in this area? I know there's a stone wall

RG: Only along the Saddle Road before you get to that road going up to the top of the mountain. That's the only stone wall I know of. No, there was another story that there was a, this is just a story, that there was a Hawaiian by the name of Ioane, that used to go and steal horses and what not. And they used to shoe them backwards and he used to take some of these horses and keep em in Ainahou. But that's just a story. I never saw anything like that.

CL: Why did he take them there?

RG: Because not too many people who went to Ainahou. It was fairly difficult I think getting into Ainahou. Hard to go,

PG (Patricia Greenwell): Why did they put the shoes on backwards?

RG: So that people wouldn't know that...

CL: They thought he was coming out instead of going in.

RG: That's right. Yeah. As I say, this is just a story.

CL: No I did hear about a cave up Pu`u `O`o side, maybe around Keanakolu Road, that where they call Ioane's cave. So that story is around. Pu`u O`o folks have some story about Ioane.

RG: Ioane, yeah. Billy Bergin, do you know Billy Bergin?

CL: He's the one who told me.

RG: I was going say Billy might have something on that.

CL: But he didn't say anything about his stealing horses.

RG: As I say, that's only a story, I never saw it.

CL: So I guess in your time Parker Ranch wasn't the PTA area was it?

RG: Puu Ke'eke'e? (PG: Where was the boundary?) No, the boundary went to, what is that, where they brought the sheep down, Pu`u Mau, the boundary was in Pu`u Mau. Parker Ranch went as far as Pu`u Mau. And they used to turn their work horses out in that Puu Ke'eke'e area for a month's rest. They would keep their horses half out and half in here. One cowboy would have eighteen horses. So nine would be turned out to pasture and they would be out in the Ke'eke'e area and they'd keep nine in and work em. And then after a month or so they'd switch horses.

CL: So that area, that pasture, Parker must have leased it.

RG: From the State. Yeah, because the boundary of fee simple land is just Waiki'i side of the Girls' Scout camp now.

CL: They leased that but the rest of it they didn't have.

RG: No. All that out Pohakuloa area was a training area. No they did not have that until you go about oh maybe a mile, a mile and a half Humuula side of Pohakuloa. And then that's where the Humuula land started. [See clarification in second interview.]

CL: And do you think that Parker continued to lease that pasture land? In the '30's and '40's?

RG: Are you talking about Puu Ke'eke'e now?

CL: Yes.

RG: I think they gave that lease up.

PG (unintelligible)

RG: I would say in about the late '40's, maybe. Cause when I came back from Kahuā, I know the horses, they'd already given it [the pasture] up. So the late '40's I think.

CL: That's actually the area I have the most trouble finding anything about. I guess cause it wasn't used much.

RG: That's right, yeah.

RG: Poor grass and no water. You take like the reason Parker Ranch used to use it for horses only, The horses, the only water that they had was below Waiki'i was Keamoku Sheep Station.

CL: I got a more detailed more modern map.

RG: Well anyway that's all right. The water was way down here [Keamoku] and those horses had to go way out to Pu`u Mau and way up on top around up here. And there was no water anywhere. Cattle wouldn't be able to do it. Horses would go up and stay a week or so before they'd come down for water. And that was used only for horses.

CL: Somebody thought... Well what about over to, so this area over toward Pohakuloa Training Camp, they didn't have that.

RG: No. They went as far as Pu`u Mau.

CL: Okay.

RG: And the forest fence, where's Pohakuloa on this map?

CL: It's about in here. But it's not shown on the map.

RG: The fence, boundary fence that the CCC boys put in late in the '30's I guess came around Mauna Kea, down by Pu`u Mau, cross the Saddle Road, went along and then came up [north] around Humuula.

CL: Oh. So it cut off that section where Pohakuloa Camp is.

RG: That's right. As far as archaeology sites go, I've never seen any anywhere. I mean around Humuula and Keamoku, Waiki'i.

CL: (?)

RG: This is the Saddle Road here. Yeah you see how this road comes down like that, comes down Nohonahae and cuts over here now. A public right of way came straight down here. And then Waiki'i, Waiki'i's here

CL: This is Waiki'i Village. Yeah. Did you ever hear about old Waiki'i Station?

RG: No. All I know is they had a paddock up there they called Old Waiki'i paddock. But I never heard of any station up there. Old Waiki'i paddock.

CL: You know Henry Ah Sam, yeah?

RG: Oh yeah.

CL: He said that Old Waiki'i station used to be up there before the village and he had been told that it was right where the gulch was.

RG: The only place Pat that I remember seeing any old thing was, you remember that Puu Ke'eke'e corral above there? There was an old iron tank. Not a big tank but a... But as far as any camp, Ah Sam may be...

PG: Wait Rally, are you talking about makai the road?

RG: Mauka the road.

PG: Whereabouts? Here's the Saddle Road. Here's Waiki'i here. You know where they have that old iron tub, it was about this big. Those old iron, square iron things. Yeah and it's right

along side of a little stream or gulch. Yeah I remember that right here.

RG: Yeah but I don't remember anybody ever saying there was a old Waiki'i camp in there.

CL: No not there.

PG: No that was just a, you told me at the time that that probably had been a fenceman's camp or something.

RG: Yeah okay. What you said Chuck?

CL: The, what he was talking about was about is old Waiki'i station. And I think it predated the village, so he didn't see it.

RG: Yeah I know he wouldn't see it because I'm quite a bit older than him. But he probably got it from his father. Yeah could have been.

CL: Well let's move to Ainahou. I mean sorry Keamoku. And I don't know, did you hear anything about the sheep station with when you were working at Keamoku?

RG: No. They had all the sheep away from there. They were using it only for cattle. The old sheep shearing shed was still there, the baler was still there, and the old corrals that they used to put the sheep in were still there. But as far as the sheep, there were no sheep there. They had moved em all up Humuula.

CL: You didn't hear anything about when they moved?

RG: No. (end of side A)

Tape 1 side B

CL: He [Ah Sam] said that he saw three cisterns, that held water.

RG: One definitely, only one that I remember. I gonna see that guy someday and find out where these damn things are he's talking about. Yeah okay.

CL: I guess he lived there a long time because he's...

RG: Not too long. He stayed out there with the Filipinos for a while. Henry's a good boy. Only one cistern that I can remember.

CL: Okay. There's, the archaeologist that went out there said that she saw a pumphouse. She thought that one of the cisterns had been filled from the gulch.

RG: And as far as pump houses go, I know Parker Ranch had pump houses along the line going to Waiki'i but the water to Keamoku was always gravity.

CL: Yeah, I don't know how she figured tht.

RG: And I don't think that they would have had a pump in those days from a little cistern. Where would they pump it to? Out to bathe or something or maybe they old hand pump they talking about.

CL: Could have been, yeah.

PG: (?)

CL: I didn't, I need to talk to her again and get a better idea of what, why she decided it was pumped up from the gully.

PG: Unless that pump was put in Rally after Gordon Lent them took over maybe. But there'd be no reason to pump water, coming from gravity down here.

RG: Well here again Chuck, if you don't mind standing up a second. [interruption]

CL: Oh even down, I know up at Humuula they use, they eat the grass that had dew on it, but I would have thought at Keamoku they'd need to water the sheep.

RG: Well maybe in the old days there was more rainfall. I mean but as far as any water out there, I'm sure there was no water until A.W. Carter put the pipeline there.

CL: So even if they had a cistern to collect water it was probably not to water the sheep.

RG: That's right. And that may have been one reason why they moved out, took the sheep to Humuula. Because at Humuula the sheep had no water. We never used to give them. All the moisture, liquid that they got was the dew off the grass.

CL: Yeah, they talk about the reason that they moved the sheep cause the seeds get in the wool. But you're right, maybe the water was another reason.

RG: Well I know the sheep at Humuula, we went out of the sheep business during my time as manager of Parker Ranch. And one of the reasons we went out of the sheep business was because of the ticks and the seeds, grass seeds, getting in the wool. There were more noxious weeds coming in. And that would get in the wool and they get less price for your wool. So that was one of the reasons that we went out of the sheep business.

CL: What about, I heard this idea from Yutaka that pigs were killing the little lambs.

RG: That is correct. The boar would go after the lambs when they were born. There were problems with wild dogs coming in. And we were getting less for our wool then we were previously and we were going into the feeding, feed lot of cattle so my thought was, get rid of the sheep and it was awfully difficult to get anybody to go up and shear sheep at that time. We'd have to take a cowboy and a plumber and you get em up there once and they never want to go again. And so that was a problem. There were several problems why we stopped the sheep. And, by getting rid of the sheep, we raised a lot more cattle up there.

CL: That was, you did the sheep until when?

RG: About sixty, I'd say sixty-four, sixty-five.

CL: One other thing that I'd like to ask about is the CCC. I know that, did they have a camp on the Saddle side of Mauna Kea?

RG: A camp did you say? They had several camps. They had one straight up here what they call Kemole. They had another one above Waiki'i, Pu`u Lā`au. They had Pohakuloa, they had Keanakolu, above Laumaia, I think they had one up there. You

know if you're interested in the CCC stuff, fellow to talk to is Johnny Ah San. Did you ever hear of Johnny?

CL: I talked to him. He's pretty good. He was out in his yard.

RG: How's his mind, all right?

CL: Yeah, he's a little hard for me to talk to.

PG: Oh he's got that accent, you know that Chinese accent.

CL: Well not that. He doesn't hear very well so my questions and what he talks about don't jibe. I hear him say some things but I can't get a real clear picture.

RG: No the reason I say cause I know that Johnny's still alive. I haven't seen him for a long time but when I first met Johnny he was a cook for one of the CCC cabins up there. And when I used to have to go check cattle up in that area or the fences or whatever it was, Johnny would give me lunch.

CL: Which camp?

RG: Up above Waiki'i, Pu`u Lā`au.

CL: I don't think, He did talk about the CCC but

RG: So what was your question?

CL: So there was a camp at Pohakuloa?

RG: Pohakuloa, yeah. Right where those Eucalyptus trees are, where those cabins are.

CL: Oh the Mauna Kea cabins. Okay. And from that camp, what were they doing?

RG: Working on the fence, putting the fence in. And that fence was, the State put it in as I understand it. But Parker Ranch had a lot to do with it. In fact they had so much to do with it that I think, they had several groups working on the fence because there was so much fencing to be done. There were at least two and maybe three gangs that Parker Ranch had foremen on those jobs. They work for Parker Ranch but was paid by the State

for the time that they worked on the job because A.W. Carter wanted a certain type of fence put in.

CL: So the workmen were CCC but the foremen were Parker Ranch.

RG: Two definitely and maybe three, three gangs, yeah.

CL: Do you know whether they did any road work?

RG: No they did some work but it was just I think rough work, where they could get their equipment through. But no the road going around the mountain, Laumai'a up by Keanakolu, they worked on that road, yeah. But that road was in there before the CC ever came in. It was a old wagon road but as I understand it the CCC people did improve it, so they could get their trucks in there.

CL: When did the army come up to this area?

RG: Pohakuloa?

CL: Yeah.

RG: During the war.

CL: They were not there before the war.

RG: No. That was the forest reserve up there, hunters.

PG: No Rally, they didn't go up during the war.

RG: I think it was after the war.

PG: Pohakuloa was not open till about what 1963, '62? Early '50's. No, not the late '40's.

CL: On guy told me he went up there '49 in the National Guard.

RG: I left here in '44 to go to Kahu_ and the Saddle Road going down to Hilo was just completed. And the Marines or Army pushed that road through.

CL: They must have had some reason for doing it.

RG: And I think they were established at Pohakuloa because they had their water from that spring way up on Mauna Kea. They had a pipeline coming down to the steel tanks. '44, '45 somewhere around there I think the Army may have moved in there. But as you say maybe you can get some records from the Army people.

CL: Do you think there's anything else interesting about the CCC and the Saddle area?

RG: They did they had a lot of people working. I think each gang as I said earlier, they had several groups working and they probably had a dozen, fifteen [each]. As I say Johnny Ah San, if his mind is working and you can understand him, he'd be the guy.

CL: I'll ask him. I'm going to see him this afternoon.

RG: You got a lot of time to listen to stories or you tell Johnny that you talked to me. Well Johnny was living at Keanakolu.

CL: [to Mrs. Greenwell] Let me ask you to tell me when you were born.

PG: My name is Patricia Gilman Greenwell. I was born in Honolulu in October 1924. I was raised in Honolulu, went to school at Punahou and I met Rally through my cousin Arthur Morgan Brown up here and married him, came up here 1946.

[untranscribed talk about Keamoku Sheep station information from Brundage and Wellmon books]

PG: About Keamoku?

CL: Yeah.

RG: They had about 5,000 sheep if that makes any difference. When A.W. bought.

PG: 5,000.

RG: Yeah, little over 5,000.

PG: What about at Humu`ula?

RG: 23,000 I think when he bought it.

PG: No, there isn't much about Keamoku because it was bought by the Parker Ranch and the Macfarlanes had it before that and he wasn't in that business out there that long. [Pu`uloa is also the name of the old Spencer house in Waimea.] The Spencer house was originally Mr. French, he built that house. Yeah, and then Spencer

CL: I know a Spencer was raising sheep.

PG: Yeah and out at Lihue here, almost to our airport. In Waimea there they had a tannery, they had oh quite a bit things going on in there and they were raising sheep there too. There were other partners in there.

CL: Yeah that was Waimea [Grazing Company]. So I don't know if that would have been the same.

RG: [We used to] read the rain gauge and report to the head office.

CL: How did you report?

RG: Telephone.

CL: (?)

RG: Old crank telephone. And those guys get that report in every morning and have to be there about 5:30.

CL: That's one thing that they do have at HPA, in fact they have them, the ones for Keamoku station. It's not too interesting, it's about pulling weeds and stuff. (PG: Like a diary) He had a diary.

RG: Hey, don't forget, maybe my name might be in there.

CL: It is in there.

PG: He says it is.

RG: Oh you have to keep a diary of what you did every day.

PG: He had to have a whole picture of where the rains are, where the men, what was going on at that, what state the cattle were in. It was very good to have.

RG: Well the old man told me himself, he said one reason that he wanted them all to keep a diary that if they had to write it all down there was less chance of them laying off on the job which probably is right you know. I checked a certain fence. They gotta write it down see.

CL: Gotta be able to write something.

RG: No, I was fortunate to be able to work for the old man for awhile. When I came here Hartwell was the boss but the old man lived in Honolulu and he would come up for a week every month or something like that. And boy he really would get out. He'd have his horse led ten miles down the road and then he'd have his chauffeur take him there and get on his horse and ride around and meet the car in a different area, get back and be in the office again.

PG: He really liked Rally.

CL: He must have liked Yutaka too.

RG: I know Yutaka had a real nice dairy up here, good dairy.

CL: Well I can't think of anything to ask you unless you can tell me something about the road from Waimea down to where (?) You know at one time it was just a stone road and later it was paved. Do you know when it was paved?

RG: Well from Waimea to Ke`āmoku, I don't remember when but early 1900 I guess the prisoners put that in and they used to camp, they had a prison camp out by the Saddle Road. From Ke`āmoku to Huehue, Hualalai Ranch I guess, there was a dirt road there and that road was paved about maybe '31, '32, somewhere around there. Because when I came to work Parker Ranch in '34 from Hualalai Ranch to Ke`āmoku. They'd already paved the road and it was, one lane was paved and the other lane was unpaved. And the reason, my father was on the board of supervisors at that time, the reason they paved one side and didn't pave the other side was that paving cost a lot of money and there were very few cars at that time. So they figured that

if they only paved one side they could extend it better, make it further. And then they didn't pave the other side until, when we were married there was just one.

PG: Yeah. '58, '59 they probably paved it.

RG: I think before that but anyway that's when they paved the other side. And then from Huehue, Hualalai Ranch down here to Kona

PG: Hu_lalai into Kona was always paved.

RG: Gee I don't remember when that road was paved but probably the early '30's but I'm not sure. This is my son David, Chuck last name I can never remember. His last name is Greenwell.

[talking about road]

CL: Yeah when was that changed? That Medeiros stretch.

RG: No, no. The Medeiros stretch that David's talking about. You know where the road goes down to Waikoloa, the turn off going down, that stretch, through there, that straight stretch. Yeah I'd say that about '42 I think. I know during the war cause I was working Parker Ranch when Medeiros put that fence in. It was '44 when I went to Kahuā, '42 I think. But if you can, Joe Blow tells you it's '43 or '41 they probably know more than I do.

[Corrected at second interview: it was paved in 1938 or 1939]

CL: But this old road, this stone road,

DG: No, that's paved road.

CL: It was paved too yeah?

DG: All the way from by Pu`u Papapa corral all the way to Kona, till you hit the black stretch.

CL: So it was built by the prisoners. Did they pave it or was it paved later?

RG: I think they paved it but, yeah I think they paved it.

CL: That's what Yutaka said.

PG: Oh, the tar, yeah there's an old wagon with tar.

RG: And they used to cut the, the tar would come in barrels and then they'd chop it with a ax eh. Put it in the pot. Yeah I think the prisoners paved it.

CL: So they probably paved down to about here [Puuanahulu boundary]

RG: Used to be hundreds of goats along that road. A terrific amount of goats along that Pu`uwa`awa`a area. Used to go up drive em and just slaughter them.

CL: Did you ever see this old trail mentioned by Sonny Keakealani?

RG: From where now?

CL: Well somewhere around in here. Henry Ah Sam said he saw it. Not on the Parker Ranch, sbut on the Pu`uanahulu side. I don't know what he was doing over there.

RG: I have never seen any road in there, in fact I don't know that country in there.

CL: Bill Paris said that he knew that road, but I guess it doesn't, cannot see it on the Waikoloa side.

RG: Put fence from the Keamoku, below Keamoku from the Kona Road right down to Puako. Cause there were a lot of goats I was telling you

CL: Had to keep the goat out from...

RG: When I worked Keamoku here, once a month we'd have to check that fence right down here to make sure that they was all in good shape. You leave Keamoku about daylight, go down and you get back about 5:00. (end of side B)

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