

TRANSLATION Int.1 [# 9] of
Haleola Lee Hong

- K. Um, can you tell.... oh, Kale told me I can speak Hawaiian or English, so at times I will speak English, excuse.
- T. No problem.
- K. My Hawaiian language isn't very good.
- T. Yes.
- K. Your name..... What is your name?
- T. My name is Helen Haleola Pe'a Lee Hong.
- K. What is the meaning of that name Haleola, Hale'ola?
- T. Hale'ola, Haleola.... in English, no?
- K. No, what's the meaning of that?
- T. The meaning, the house, a house.... also life, healthy healthy house.... house of life.
- K. When..... now I want to ask you about your family. How many children are there in your family?
- T. There are 10 children in my family.
- K. 10.... How many girls?
- T. 4 girls and 6 boys.
- K. And Kini Pe'a is your.....
- T. brother
- K. brother, oh all right. Yeah, I just met him at that meeting with the "kūpunas" at Kalapana.
- T. Oh, did he go? (Yes) I couldn't.....
- K. Yes, Kale said that.
- T. Excuse (me).
- K. Oh, no problem.... Mr. + Mrs. Ahia went.
- T. Yes, James and Frances.

- K. Yes... Tūtū Kauhi.
- T. Tūtū Kauhi, oh all right!
- K. Ben Hauni'o (Benny Hauni'o, yes) Yes, he went. (Oh, good) Yes, it was very good. (the meeting with you folks...), the students (the new students, yes) from this class this is the Anthropology class. (Anthropology, yes) Yes um... where were you born?
- T. Raised, I was born in Kaimū, Puna, Hawai'i.
- K. Oh and were you raised there also? (yes) And how is that place? There's a lot of stories eh about that place? (Kaimū?) Yes.
- T. Ah, stories.... There are a lot of Hawaiian families that live in Kaimū.... at that, in my younger days. Only Hawaiian families. (oh) Ah, as for the story, stories, ah they are not.... there are only some "heiaus," place of worship (close to the sea?) close to the sea!
- K. That park Henry K. Brown.... where is that park? (That's in Kalapana) at Kalapana.
- T. Harry K. Brown Park is at Kalapana.
- K. And Kaimū is.....
- T. Kaimū is at the black sand. (oh) after - [meaning Kalapana is after Kaimū]
- K. Oh, after that.
- T. First it's Kaimū and then it's Kalapana (oh, oh, oh, oh) Yes.
- K. And what are the names of your parents?
- T. Elizabeth Keakekūhina Ahua'i is my mother

K. Is she from here in Hawai'i?

T. From Puna, and Peter Kaleikini Pe'a is my father.
(From Puna?) From Kalapana. He was born in Pāna'oa.
It is up the... national... now it's the National Park.
(Pāna'oa?) Pāna'oa is inside the National Park today. That's
the birth place of my father.

K. What did they do?

T. What? My father's work was farming and... (father?) Yes,
farming to benefit living... cultivated taro, sweet potato,
banana....

K. for money? Did he work for money?

T. No, no, in those days my father said he had to become a
county worker in those days. When you go to work for
money, maybe it's a dollar for the day. (yes) When the
sun is up, you go, when you go to work in those days,
but most of his time, my father worked at home,
farming, raising cattle, raising goat, pigs....

K. Oh, good... and your mommy?

T. My mother, she took care of the family, the children in
the family, she stayed home and also cooked - took care
of the family.

K. How about your grandparents? Were they living when you...

T. My grandmother, when I was born I saw her, as for
my grandfather, he died first, before I was born. I
saw my grandmother. That's my name.... I am called
name of my grandmother, Haleola. (Oh, and that's how
you got that name?) Yes, yes. (Oh, good!) That is the

name of my grandmother. I saw her. My grandfather, he died first, before I was born.

K. Oh, and who were the people that lived at home while you were growing up? (oh, the time I....) growing up.....

T. growing up.... me, my brothers, my younger sister and my older sister. My younger sister, she was adopted, my younger sisters. My older sister, during my youth, went to Honolulu with my uncle, aunty...., she was also the sister of my father. She went to school there. Therefore, I was the only girl that stayed at home with my mother, during my younger days, I also went to school.

K. Oh good, and you went to school in Kalapana? (at Kalapana) And that was the very first school?

T. That was the first school I went to in Kalapana, a schoolhouse in Kalapana and my school teacher was Mrs. Goosan. She was a Hawaiian, but she married a Chinese and that's how.... Mrs. Goosan was my school teacher at Kalapana the time I was going to school.

K. At that time when you went to school, did the teachers teach English to you folks?

T. Yes, it was only English in those days! (but at home... Only at home [we] spoke Hawaiian with the grandparents with the parents.... yes. (oh, good!)) It was a public school at that time and this one teacher, there was 1st grade to 6th grade, she taught the students.... one teacher at Kalapana, one teacher, 6 classes.

K. Oh, but not too much students went?

T. Yeah, not very much. In those days it was enough for one teacher. (get 'em now?) No! Kalapana School is finished. It moved to Pāhoa, all the schools are at Pāhoa, [for] the children. It is the bus that takes the children from Kalapana, they go to school in Pāhoa, It became one school because of the decrease in students eh, small amount of students and the "kula'awe" closed.

K. There's also some churches there, heh? (yes) two?

T. The Congregational Church and the Catholic Church, 2. And there is a Mormon Church also, but it's kinda far up and today that Mormon Church is broken down. (Did you go to that church?) The Congregational Church is my church (Oh, and how about now, do you go?) That church is there standing today. That's my church... that's at Kalapana.

KIDS IN THE BACKGROUND.

K. That's alright because this is the first one, eh.... work, did you work? Did you work for money or stayed at home?

T. Well, when I was growing up, I went to school, when I graduated from Kalapana School, I moved to Hilo, went to intermediate school, Hilo Intermediate School, I went to Hilo High School and I graduated from Hilo High School in 1931.... our class graduated. There wasn't a lot of students like today. A lot of students were fading, but I was sent to school to be enlightened. (After high school... After high school I went to work. I went to work at the time [they] were raising pineapples in Honolulu. I went there to work at Hawaiian Pine. I worked at

Hawaiian Pine for the summer years, the times school were out, the resting months, I went to work (How was that job during school breaks - Good! (kinda hot heh?) Hot, yes. At Hawaiian Pine I worked. (There isn't that job tod....?) Probably not now because Honolulu changed a lot. Before at that time, there weren't many villages like now. These years have changed.

K. Yes! So, in the summers you went to Honolulu?

T. To Honolulu, to work during my youth. And when I married my husband, everything was over.

K. He married..., did you meet him on Oahu? Here?

T. From Puna, he's from here, our homeland and when we were married, work was over. I took care of the family eh, took care of the family, but..... (How many children do you have? 6, 3 boys and 3 girls. 6 children (and grandchildren?) and grandchildren, a lot, about 21 grandchildren, yes, from my children. (and 6 great-grandchildren?) Yes, 6 great-grandchildren.

K. Oh, plenty! Who are the people who taught you to weave?

T. Oh, the people, the people didn't teach me, it was my mother, because my mother, her job was weaving mats for the people who ordered it. They wanted the "moena pālau" for the house and it was weaved. I helped my mother, working with the "lauhala" and with the weaving too, because in those olden days there was a lot of lauhala mats, there wasn't any carpet like these days. There were only lauhala mats, the "moena pālau" for sitting in the house, and that's also why the people ordered

it, they wanted the mat. That was the work of my mother and that was the work of a lot of the mothers in Kalapana during the war days, weaving mats. (Yes, and there's a lot of hala trees.) Hala trees, there's a lot of lauhala there. That's how [you] can weave the lauhala because there's a lot of lauhala. I helped my mother gather it, clean it, pō'ala it, and hohō it, make it soft, and strip the lauhala, and weave too. That's how I got the knowledge of weaving.

K. Oh good, fine, all right that kind only watch and then try, yes. You are a teacher at the university for that work (yes) How is it? Do you like that?

T. Yes, it's good! I like to teach because I know... the good thing is to give the knowledge to the students that are desiring it. They want to get the knowledge. Yes, I like the things of weaving.

K. Good! What else did you do?

T. Well, at the time the Kalapana school was going, I went to help the teachers. Helped the teachers too. When the teacher was sick, I helped her teach you know, help with the children.

K. Anything else you want to talk about? (for... why?) Oh, I don't know.

STOPPED TAPE FOR AWHILE.

K. This interview is for the Anthropology class and Kale is the teacher. And he wanted the students to interview these "kūpunas" because I think, Kale wants to write a book about that place, Kalapana and the places by it. Yes. He wrote a book, get that book at the book store at the

University, "The Oral History of Kalapana," and for this class we have to interview 3 times and then each time we interview, the students have to listen to the tape and then write a summary and then give that summary to the teacher Kale. Do you have any questions? (I don't have a question) Oh, we can talk about these other kūpunas. Are these kūpuna from Puna? Mr. Ahia....

T. Yes, he's family to me. (really?) my family (really?) Yes.

K. Are you familiar with this person, Kawehi Waipa Enos? (yes from Kalapana, from Kaimū.) Do you know Maile, Maile Carr? Her parents..... (Her mother is from Kalapana, heh? Waipa, yes, Waipa heh? (Waipa, Robert and Caroline) That is her aunty, Maile. (Maile is the daughter of these [2], Maile Waipa, heh?) Yes, this is her mommy?

T. No, her mommy is Chinese, her daddy, Waipa, Robert Waipa that's how she got the name Waipa, but she married a Haole, heh? (Maile?) What's her last name? (Maile?) yes (Carr) How do you spell it?

K. C-A-R-R. I think, she married a man.....

T. She married a Haole, she probably have some children, Maile yes.

K. I think she works at Pūnana Leo heh?

T. She works at Pūnana Leo, she's always calling me, yes Maile Maile Carr. (How about this Louise.....?) Louise Keli's heh? (Louise Kama John?) Oh, Louise Kama John, yes, from Kalapana. (Is it a big family?) Yes, the Kama family, they live at Kalapana. Her grandfather was a

preacher, John Kama. (and Mrs. Keliohomalu) Mrs. Keliohomalu too, the Kaina family.

K. She went to Kalapana for that meeting.

T. Yes, she always go, she didn't drop? This is the first time I drop yes Mrs. Keliohomalu, Louise... oh. Is Maile also in your meeting? (yes) Maile Carr? (uhuh) oh. (Mrs. came)

NOISE!

T. This is my grandchild, grandson, greatgrandson. (Really? Wow, big eh?) Yes, Kenbrandt.

K. Mrs. Makuakāne also came with her..... (Mrs. Makuakāne, yes) She's the mother of Gail. She works.... (Gail, the mother of Gail) Yes, Gail works at the University. (at the university. The mother of Gail and the daddy Dan.) Yes, these people are nice!

T. Yes, these are family only, yes. (and Rebecca Pau, Louis Pau) Rebecca Pau, Louis Pau, yes. (Kapa'ahu?) From Kapa'ahu their place of birth because the place, their home is finished it was taken by the lava, Rebecca Pau folk's home. It's finished by the lava. They are probably living in Paradise Park now. That place is over. The homes of the families there are finished by the lava. The land was covered by on rocks now, sorrow! Yes, Louis Pau and Rebecca. Oh, Emma Kauhi? (yes, yes) Kapūnohu eh? (Titū Kauhi. Fidelia Sweez, do you know.....) Yes, Fidelia Sweez, she's from Kalapana. Yes, she's family.

K. Is she a Hawaiian woman?

T. A Chinese, she's a Chinese. She was adopted by Hawaiians there, my aunt and my uncle. Kalehua searched to accept with request, but during her baby time she was adopted. Her mother is a Chinese. During her baby time she was adopted by my aunt and uncle at Kalapana. That's how she grew up and knew the Hawaiian language because those parents, [they] only spoke Hawaiian, not English, that's how this adopted girl knew. She is a Chin (Oh, I'm not familiar with these....) She has a lot of children. She just had a grandchild, a girl. She married a Haole, Sweezy, Fidelia Sweezy. Military soldier, when the soldiers were staying at Kalapana, that's how [they] met and she married her Haole husband. From her family there's some boys, some girls, and she just had a grandchild.

K. Me too, I married a Haole man. That name.... Lipke. (Lipke, where the heck is that kind of name from, Lipke?) From the foreign lands. (Is that from the foreign lands? What is his race, a Haole?) Yes! (Oh, Lipke is a Haole [name] yes) Before, my last name was Lacro. That's a Filipino name. (Lacro is a Filipino name?) I have family in Ka'u. (Ka'u is the place where your family is living?) yes. Kaipō Roberts, are you familiar with him?

T. Kaipō Roberts and his wife, yes. They lived at Kapa'ahu, but now they are at, not Paradise, on that side they are living, by Pāhoa.

K. How's about the... now I want us to talk about curing medicine

Now, Papa Auwae.....

- T. 'Auwae is the one teaching medicine. (Yes, I'm not in the class.) You're not in that class? (I heard it's good.)... the Hawaiian medicine. (Yes, that's the skillful work class.) And that's the skillful work class for this semester, yes.
- K. Do you know about that, medicinal work? (what?) Do you know about that works?
- T. Oh, when we were young, the medicine [we used], the young guava shoots, maybe sore..... and another medicine is the maile. Pound the maile, the bad smelling maile (oh, the weed one) yeah, the weed one, not the lei maile. That is the bad smelling maile to us, and [you] pound it, then put it on the swollen place or on a cut until it is healed. Then it returns and you get kinda a coughing sickness, the 'uhaloa the kukui, those were our medicines.
- K. Do you make something to drink and then drink it?
- T. Drink, yes, pound it and mix it with a little bit of water and strain the 'uhaloa because you cut the root, the bottom of the 'uhaloa, that's what you pull from the tree. Did you see a 'uhaloa tree? (No, what is that?) The tree grows down.... And the root, the skin of the root, that's what you take off, pound it until it comes off, pound it, add a little water, squeeze the water out, and then drink it. Also, you have to strain it before you drink it, strain it heh. (How about the noni?) The noni, maybe the young fruit when you have fractures. ("haki," what's that) A fracture. The bones fracture, like that. The young

fruit is the one you pound ^{and put it} (and put it on the fracture?)
on the fracture. And the breadfruit too. The skin of the
breadfruit is the medicine for the fracture, it is to be
wrapped or rolled onto the fracture. As for the pōpōlo, that
is the medicine that I am familiar with when I had my
children. Use the pōpōlo, the leaf of the pōpōlo. The fruit
is also good when it's ripe. The fruit of the pōpōlo can be
eaten (the black berries?) the black berries, not the black
berries, the pōpōlo. It's fruit is black when it's ripe. The
leaf is the one you use, if [you have] a coughing sickness.
Mix the leaves and wrap it in a ti leaf. Make it warm
and squeeze the water out of it and you order the baby
to drink it. Also the 'ilima flower, the flower of the 'ilima
feed it to the baby. That's good for the stomach of the baby
during baby time. (and the leaves?) No, the flower! (the
flower.) Only the flower. You chew the flower, [to make
it] soft and clean. Feed it to the baby. As for the kukui
if the baby has a coated tongue, the tongue, this "kukui mā"
the kukui nut... you pound the nut and the sap of this nut
you feed it [to the baby]. Put it on a feeding spoon to feed
it. We are familiar with that medicine for the babies, during
the time of raising children. As for the pōpōlo, put it on the
"manawa", a young baby eh. You put it on top of the "manawa"
It is called a "manawa pai palupalu," the soft spot of a
baby, the soft spot, put this pōpōlo on top. It's good
for the coated tongue disease, not the... those are the
medicines that I am familiar with because we used it,

my mother used it in my younger days.

K. Are you familiar with the Young Wai Store at Kalapana?

T. Yes, that was the last store of all at Kalapana (oh, the last one) Yeah, some Chinese, a man and woman. They lived in Kalapana and that was their store, Young Wai. (It was only the Chinese the ones that took these...) store at Kalapana, yes. They were the only store there, before, the Chinese people Lee, the Lee family, Lee 'Oe. They too had a Chinese family store, you buy [things] there at their house, but Young Wai was the very last store at Kalapana and when that was finished, they died too, and that was the end of the store.

K. What was the name of the first store ... Ah Fong?

T. Oh, Ah Fong was also a store there, yes. (Ah Wai) Lee, (Ah 'Oe) Ah 'Oe ..., Lee 'Oe, Lee 'Oe yes Lee 'Oe. (and after that was Young Wai?) Young Wai was the very last Chinese store. Ah Wah was also a Chinese store there. Ah Wah is the name, small store before, during our time of youth.

K. How were the houses at that time in ^{the} Kalapana area?

T. The people were living in board houses, during our time baby time (board houses?) yeah, house just like these board. Not a grass house, not a house like the times before. When was born inside our [board] house, this house, just like this kind board house. Didn't have grass huts. I didn't see a grass hut - she laughs.

K. For this class, the students have to read this book about Keana

T. Yeah, Ke'anae is calm. (yes! About how the people exchange things and how everybody related.) Yes, yes that's how are family of Kalapana are. My one family lives together. When they go fishing, they return, divide the fish for... In those days, we didn't buy... the fish wasn't bought. It was only given to the homes, the things were passed on the fish (yeah, that's what they said in the book!) In Kaimū, it was 'opelu fishing, at the time of sand, there were a lot of sand, from one corner to another corner, only sand. This, the ocean dug up the sand, this is probably the 5th road (yes) Before, way outside, during our young time, when you ran on top of the sand.....

