

Interview #1 with Gilbert Hauanio 8/13/98 Tape 1 side a

GH: [My dad was a] tour guide way back in those days, I think that was 1934, '35 he was a tour guide, and he rides his animal all the way from Kalapana to the Volcano National Park. Taking a train of animals, horses and mules, to pick up tourists and take em down to the Halemaumau Crater for site-seeing.

CL: He went up from Kalapana on that trail there.

GH: Yeah. That was a whole day's work like dark to dark. After he finish with the guides he goes all the way back home to Kalapana and do the same thing the next day. It's a lot of work for him.

CL: I didn't know he did that.

GH: Yeah. That was his first job that he had going into the National Park. He wasn't an employee, he was self-employed going with animals like that. So back in 1938, that's when he got hired by the National Park working as a maintenance laborer up there. From then to his retirement.

CL: Do you know what year he retired?

GH: I'm not too sure. I think was sometime during the later eighties, somewhere around there. [correction made: in the early 1950s] I should have go ahead and look at all, we had some photos and all that but it's been dated back in his retirement time. [Note: his father died in 1963 at age 78.]

CL: Let me have a little background on yourself first. Can you tell me your full name and what year you were born?

GH: Yeah. My name is Gilbert William Hauanio Senior as of now. Born in the year January 25, 1930. And I've been employed with the National Park for four years, working on the government up there. After we left National Park so from 1961 I work up there [Glover's], I retire, just two years ago. That's in February of 1996.

CL: I didn't know you worked at the Park too.

GH: Yeah, I did. We had a group of the Hauanio family working up there at one time. That's when Oberhansley was the superintendent and then Woskey came in as a relief superintendent for Oberhansley. That's when they found that there was too much in the family working up there in the National Park. So we had to be laid off. There were too many of us. Anything else you'd like to know?

CL: Have you got a Hawaiian name?

GH: Well it's supposed to be Wiliama. That's what we, in Hawaiian

name we call em. They call me Wiliama.

CL: Somebody else had that name too didn't they?

GH: Peleiholani, William Peleiholani.

CL: You should tell me your mom's and your dad's names too.

GH: Okay. My dad's name is John Pai Hauanio Senior and my mother's name is Lily Kauluwehiwehi Hulihee Hauanio. Both of them is deceased already. Don't ask me when they were born.

CL: Do you know what your mother's family name was?

GH: Hulihee.

CL: Like her last name, her maiden name.

GH: That's it. That's her name, Hulihee. That's her last name for family side.

CL: Where were they from?

GH: As far as I know she's from Hilo. And my dad came from Waipio and met her in Hilo and moved to Kalapana and made their living there. It's been some years back. I cannot remember all those.

CL: I don't think I knew that he came from Waipio. That's new to me.

GH: I see. Well we do have a great group of family living out there today. On Waipio yeah. They came from my dad's nephew the Hoopili family, Victor Hoopili Hauanio. I think we got more Hauanio's that side than we got here in Kona you know.

CL: So when your dad went to work for the Park, I know he moved up to live in Volcano yeah? And you lived up there too?

GH: Yeah, we all moved from Kalapana during that year, 1938. I went to school at Keakealani in Volcano.

CL: And how long did you go to school up there, at Keakealani?

GH: I only went as far as the 6th grade. I left school after that. Shall I continue on?

CL: Yeah, sure, go ahead.

GH: I began working at the age of 14 years old for Ruddle's potato farm up in Volcano. And then I worked for the Volcano House as a gardener, taking care of vegetables and stuff. Then as I grew older I started working for the National Park. I also worked for

the KMC, the Department of Engineers. When the National Park runs out of funds, Red B___ was the supervisor for KMC, he has opening, he calls me in so I put in a year or so with him and back to the National Park whenever they get funds like that.

CL: So how long did you stay living up there?

GH: From the age of 3 up to age 19 I think I was.

CL: And then what?

GH: That's when we got laid off. Then we had to go out and look for work. I worked for the Hokano Fern Farm up in Volcano and Kurtistown for maybe a year or so. And then in 1961 I worked for Glover, up to my retirement age, '96 yeah.

CL: After you got laid off from the Park, you were living at Kalapana or where?

GH: Well for that maybe I made an error there. I did move back to Kalapana right after I got laid off. And I went to work for H&H Coffee Grower they call that.

CL: Where was that at?

GH: Hoopai and Heineman coffee farm. They started it out down in Kapoho area. I stayed with em for a year or so. Oh there was all kind of odds and ends to do. Wasn't too sure about being permanent. That's why moved out from that job and that's when I went to work for Hokano's farm, that fern farm. That's when after that I got the job with Glover.

CL: And while you were working for Glover, you still stayed down Kalapana?

GH: Yes.

CL: I suppose you learned fishing from your dad.

GH: Yes. I learned mainly throw net fishing. During my teenages I was learning from my dad, taught me how to fix your net up and throw it and learn how to look for the fish and stuff. So that was a pretty good experience for me. And then we started going, picking up fish, enough for the family to eat. Not just catch a whole stack and let it get rot and throw it away. That was my great sports, for throwing net. As I grew up, getting older and older, my dad even taught me how to fish ulua fishing, with a ohia stick, a pole. That's the way we do our fishing for ulua. When he knew I could do it without any supervision from them, then I was out there by myself going out there and doing that kind of fishing. It's very dangerous. You gotta know what to do out there. Especially going by yourself. I've learned that type of fishing.

But was very good experience for me. And going down to the National Park, we did a lot of pole fishing down in that way by catching mempachi, `weoweo, and all them stuff, enenu. When we first started going down there, hoo! that place was a real cherry. Fish all over. You spend the night there man you can fill up a whole big cooler full of fish.

CL: So when would have been the first time you went into the Park? How old were you were then?

GH: Do you remember when they opened that road?

CL: I wasn't around then but I know it was around '64, '65, something like that I think.

GH: When that road opened, the dedication and all that, I fished a few months earlier but then when it came official, that's when we could drive up to any place and do our fishing from up there. Yeah that was real lucky for us, we don't have to walk like before or horseback ride. It was real rough those days.

CL: You never went in by horseback?

GH: Yeah we did. I had a friend down there, Nathaniel Kamelamela. He owns animals there.

CL: Which one, Daniel?

GH: Nathaniel. Kanaela his nickname. So he was the fellow that took me in all over down there before the road was open and all that.

CL: You were still teenager?

GH: Oh no. I was working [for Glover in] the National Park at that time. We were doing the road coming down to Kalapana. Paving it off and resurfacing it, paving it. So during time that I was going fishing over the weekend like that with Kanaela on the horseback. Go down to Keauhou, `Āpua, Kahue. They're all great fishing grounds down there. You name it, that area had it. `Opihis, `a`amas and all kinds. Those were the days, cause like I say, hardly any people were going down that way before. Plus real nice beach. You go down there, you just don't like to come back. But the longest is up to Sunday, the next day go to work. so we have to come back out of there.

CL: So you were working at the Park then and coming home to Kalapana on the weekends? And then you went in by horse on the weekends.

GH: Yes, back up here. Sorry if my story is jumbled.

CL: It's fine. It's hard I know cause you got a whole lifetime to think about. Did you ever go to Kakiiwai or Kalue in there?

GH: Yes I did. I went down to Kakiiwai, Kalue, Halape, the area they call Pepeiau. We've been down that way fishing too. Hoohoo, that's right, I used to go on the goat drives those days with Gordon McKenzie. We travel the shorelines a lot those days. But it was real rough. From sunrise to dark, long day and it's only one day we go. Start Saturday evening and then you get through Sunday evening. Real hard work.

CL: You're talking about the goat drive?

GH: Yeah. I know I jumping all around but I did fish way down there even down in Papalehau. It's still in the National Park. Papalehau, we go down there for `opihi fishing like that cause sometimes up this side the `opihi gets pretty slow so we gotta go down farther and then pick em up for, especially when we have luaus like that. We go down there with the boat and pick up our `opihis and stuff, `a`amas like that.

CL: Did your dad ever take you down to those areas?

GH: No. We went on our own.

CL: Later on.

GH: Yeah. He probably did go that coastline before. It's before our time. But those days they go on animals. When we started going we were using boats already. Much faster.

CL: When you went in by boat, did you go to a place call Kalue?

GH: Yeah.

CL: Would it have been before the, you know there was an earthquake in 1975 and I think that coast changed quite a bit then. Would you have gone in there before then?

GH: You know when they had that big earthquake? That's what you're talking about? Yeah, right after that, a week after that quake we went down by boat just to look how the whole place had changed. And it's really amazing to see how far up shore that wave went. Cause you can tell where the grass has all been ran over by the water and stuff. It went really far up inshore and a lot of those kiawe trees all got up rooted and all that. But it's a funny thing that Kahue goat corral never been touched by the wave. I think the wave action hit more on the other side towards Halape. That's where the most damage happened at that time. And when we got down to Keauhou, that was a great change over there. All the big kiawe trees was all uprooted and what not. And the water had

moved in a whole lot of the old land which was sunk and today it's a beautiful boat ramp area for us. We go in and out. Nice harbor like. Perfect for small boats and we cruise on down towards Halape and find Halape all buried under. Coconut trees was standing in the water and the island, Ke`ā`oi, that island was pretty big and for the amount that she had sunk, it's only a small portion of it left. It's sad.

CL: That was a question I had because I don't know anybody that looked at that island recently. I didn't know that there was anything left or not.

GH: No it's there. It's mostly the top portion of the island. It was, for a little island it was pretty big, pretty flat on the bottom and then you had the top side like that. That used to be another great fishing ground, right on that island. My brother John is a ranger, he was one of the first guys took us down in there and go fishing all around that island.

CL: What kind of fishing did you do there.

GH: Āholehole, throw net, mainly all āholehole and maninis and stuff like that, a whole lot of em. We even threw net on crabs, `a`ama crabs. We drive the crabs and just walk by and kind of drive it into a pile. Just where the water, it's where the crab just run in the water and stand there. And it's all pāhoehoe. Just fly the net up there you catch a net full of crabs.

CL: That's an easy way.

GH: Yeah. Broad daylight too. Usually you gotta go at night and pick it out. But this was right in broad daylight. My brother John showed us how to do it. Oh some easy. Big huge crabs. That was pretty sad to see Halape go that way. Cause that whole coastal line had sunk way deep, way down. Like under, they call it Pu`u Kapukapu eh. From there down to Kahue, not Kahue but the next camp site?

CL: Which way, Ka'u?

GH: Towards Ka'u.

CL: Kākiiwai.

GH: Yeah Kākiiwai. From there to Kākiiwai, that whole area had sunken too you know. Used to be a real nice fishing ground up in there. But it sunk so deep that you could take your boat right under the pali, that's how deep it is. Just a few way out, that ocean is blue already, just off of the shoreline. It's real deep. There used to be a great `enue fishing right under that Kahue.

CL: Kākiiwai or which?

GH: Pu`u Kapukapu. Underneath of Pu`u Kapukapu, that's a deep inlet just under Pu`u Kapukapu.

CL: Halape is over here.

GH: See this bay, this bay under here, that's Makahanau is on top here uH?, Oh Pu`u Kapukapu.

CL: Makahanau is actually up here I think.

GH: That red hill that stands right above over Halape, is that what they call?

CL: I think they call that Puu Kapukapu don't they?

GH: Puu Kapukapu, okay. Well that's the area where we used to go fishing for, we go down into this bay here. At night we pick up `enenues by the hundreds.

CL: With throw net.

GH: With throw net. That's the way they come in and sleep, the `enenu because it's brackish water, mixture with salt over there and it's real warm. You can see all the `enenu come there during low tide, see all their fins just in the water. Oh god, two nets you just throw there, pau, that's enough. You don't need any more. Couple nets you throw over there is way over a hundred. Man.

CL: That's not there anymore.

GH: It's too deep right now. The fish not around any more already. It's changed. I guess they go look for some other place. They like coming up way close to shore at night cause get brackish water is warm and they sleep there. So since that earthquake we never found any home where the `enenu hangs out any more.

CL: So let me ask you about this Kākiiwai over here. Did you ever do fishing over there? Did you ever land there or do fishing over there?

GH: Yeah. We went down there `opihi fishing, throw net, we threw net along inside the shores, the shoreline area and also going back under towards Kakiwai. You know the pali? Get area in there for throw net too you know.

CL: On the Kalapana side.

GH: Yeah. Going back that way.

CL: For āholehole or...

GH: Āholehole, moi, and `enenu like that. Those are the main fish we usually go for.

CL: Did anybody ever tell you or did you ever hear of water crack at Kakiiwai?

GH: Waterhole?

CL: Well maybe a hole.

GH: Yeah we found it. We found that waterhole. It's there, I think it's still there you know. Cause like my dad folks knew about it so when we go down there and fish and it's a crack but then you gotta find your way down the crack until you can get good water, brackish water like. Like me, I'm used to with brackish water. I can drink that. Some people cannot, they get sick eh. But that water makes good coffee. Yeah even cooking rice with it. Oh perfect.

CL: So whereabouts on this shelf here, whereabouts was that crack?

GH: You remember where they had a shed built up over there? You don't remember?

CL: No.

GH: Hard for explain it. Where the shed was, as you're walking towards, okay, I think it's around this area. As you walking towards going under the pali, it's somewhere out in here you know, about the center of this area. We had a shed there. There was a shed where we go down and camp and spend our nights like that. And just east of the shed, you get one mawae, you know a crack. You gotta look carefully now, if not you miss em. It kind of curve back like that and then, more or less a trail. You just follow that you walk down into the crack you find the water, right down there. That's one of the water holes that we use. Like Halape water hole, now it's sunk so bad that I don't think they got water. It was inside one of those cracks inside, in the back of Halape, near the coconut grove.

CL: There still one there.

GH: There still there eh.

CL: Yeah. I went swimming in that one.

GH: Well since the earthquake there was a, it happened to open up a big crack way back. It's one big crack right now.

CL: Yeah, I think bigger actually.

GH: Yeah, it's real wide. It wasn't there before. It had only a small mawae where you can go inside and swim or bathe like that. But now since the quake, oh it's real big. And then another crack up at Apua, it's right off of the trail, main trail going to Halape, above where the campsite. There's another waterhole there where we use buckets and rope, drop it down to the water, pick it up.

CL: And what about over here, Kalue?

GH: Kalue. We never camped around in that area. The only camping area we did was over here, Keauhou, `Āpua. From here on we just go, return back home. We usually use Keauhou as our main spot where we camp. Then from there we go down to the place where we want to go, `opihi fishing or whatever or throwing net or just fish and go. Cause this area is hit by the easterly wind. You gotta get down there early in the morning if you're going to do any opihi picking. Cause at about eleven, twelve o'clock the wind's up already and it gets very choppy down there.

CL: Oh, down at Kalue

GH: Yeah going back Ka'u way. That side you gotta go real early.

CL: But not Kākiiwai?

GH: Kākiiwai not bad, you're inside, inside a bay right there, Halape like that it's all okay. but going out this way boy, gets really choppy down that way.

CL: So that shed at Kākiiwai, was that like a fisherman's shack or do you think the Park built it?

GH: The Park never put any shed down there yet. There was only a shack made by the old Hawaiians going back and forth. They built up a wall around it and all you got the tin roof over it. It's more like `_pua too, it's built by the Hawaiians who was going back and forth you know. Build up wall with tin roof over the top.

CL: Yeah I think that wall is still there you know.

GH: Yeah it's still there.

CL: Yeah the Park doesn't build that kind I guess.

GH: They put up a little better home. Now they got one up in Keauhou but it's far back eh. Set way far back the trail.

CL: Yeah, too far from the (end of side a)

Tape 1 side b

CL: So did you see any kind of a old goat corral around Kakiiwai?

GH: Not down this side. Not down Kakiiwai but you know way up by Kahue there's a big old corral. That was built by old time Hawaiian making the corral for catch goats. Then when we came out during our time, we used that corral. Yeah, traveled from Ka'u side, we bring it all up there, push em all down into that corral. During McKenzie and Hamili days what they did is they built up a wire screen, up to the wall. They put a post and build wire screen and kind of make it laying back inside of the corral so when the goat jumps up he hit the screen and fall back. They won't be able to escape.

CL: Oh, on top of the wall of the corral.

GH: Yeah, on the top of the wall. That's how they built that screen out. And it works. You know how goats can go all over them rocks. They run up that fence and boom, fall right back down. And then from there sometimes they drive em back up but usually when they put it in their corral it's too far to get it back to Keauhou. So what they do, they bag em, tie em up, kupe'e the goats, and put em in bags, tie em on the pack animal and they walk em out to Kalapana side. By the hundreds they catch and it takes couple days for them. Cowboys get em all outside.

CL: Oh yeah cause they gotta come back to ?

GH: Oh hard work that was.

CL: That was before the road too eh?

GH: Yeah, it was before the road. Interesting. And there was a area where we used to drive from Pepeiau, pushing the goats back towards where that place. Kapukapu up Makahanau. You know the Makahanau pali? Down below they had made a corral there, a temporary corral. When they push the goat down the side

CL: On the side of Ainahou Ranch then?

GH: Yeah, that's right. They had one temporary corral. They push all the goats down in there, then take a break. When they ready to push em they push em right up against that Ainahou fence. Then they had another catching corral way up on top by Hilina Pali Road already.

CL: Kīpuka Nene?

GH: Above that already, Kīpuka Nene yeah. Yeah, and it works. Hard work though. I went even on foot, got down to that corral. Never

again I go on foot. That was real hard. Die coming back up that pali. You know Makahanau Pali is pretty steep eh. So this one cowboy told me, grab on to the mule's tail, he'll help pull me up. I tell, I'm afraid he might kick. Oh no, this mule is tame. And I did it. I grabbed the tail and just hung on to it and the mule just kinda helped pull me up. All I gotta do is keep lifting my leg. That's the way I got on top of Makahanau boy. Some people was left back. They all tired out and we just gotta keep going that's all.

CL: Yeah, otherwise you're down there.

GH: Yeah I've been doing quite a bit you know. Fishing, hunting, in the National Park during the years while I working up there. Cause the National Park itself had goat controls too eh. So times when we're not working like that, we could go and see the chief ranger, borrow a carbine or something, he can spot where we want to go hunting. They do that, they let us have the gun and go.

CL: For goats?

GH: Yeah, goat control yeah. But we hunt em for take home and eat. They're good eating you know. I'd rather eat that better than lamb.

CL: So let me bring you back to fishing a little bit more. I've been working out on places where people went fishing for various things. I got all this stuff marked on this map here. Let me ask you first about ulua fishing. What places did you go for ulua. Do you call that pīpī ulua?

GH: Yeah. Or you can say it kau lā`au. Pīpī ulua or kau lā`au yeah.

CL: What places did you go for that?

GH: Well my first place where I went with my dad was right above the canoe landing in Kalapana. That's where I first learned. And when I started going by myself I used that landing a couple of times but didn't get any. My first ulua I caught when I went, oh you don't have the map. I can show it to you. From the canoe landing back towards Kupahu`a. You don't have that.

CL: Yeah I know, Kalaeman_?

GH: Yeah, that's right. You got the name there, Kalaemanō.

CL: Yeah, I don't know if it's on here. No it isn't on here. It's only Kalapana.

GH: Well at least you know where Kalaemanō is. That is the area

where I fished pīpī ulua. I caught my first ulua over there. Pretty big fellow, about 80 pounds. It was all by myself you know. And it's a pretty good distance from there back to the canoe landing eh. So what I did is make relay you know. Take the pole and some stuff, go so far and come back and pick up the ulua and go past the pole and keep going, relay.

CL: You don't want to leave the ulua eh.

GH: No, no. That's why I got to the landing, I put everything back there, all the pole and stuff like that. Then I packed everything home with my ulua, going home boy. That was a Sunday morning too. People were just finished from church. They see me carrying my ulua going home. Boy they give me big applause. I was real happy. That was my first fish.

CL: And they knew that was your first one too yeah?

GH: I'm pretty sure. They never did see me going ulua fishing you know. That was my first ulua I picked up down there. Then after that anywheres we were going. In the National Park I never picked anything up over there but well down in `_pua. Over there, that's where I pick up a whole lot you know.

CL: Ulua?

GH: Yeah.

CL: Whereabouts at `Āpua?

GH: Right on the point. You know where `Āpua Point is?

CL: Yeah.

GH: It's just where the point is, you come back, just where the cliff starts.

CL: On the Ka'u side of the point.

GH: No, come back to Puna side.

CL: The Puna side.

GH: Yeah. See the points out there get a lot kind boulders eh. As you come back, yeah, it's where the cliff starts you got one little bay there. Well that's the main spot where we used to fish for ulua. Hoo, boy they wild. Yeah you don't it up fast enough, boy they get mad. Soon as you put your bait on that water, boom. Sometime I tease em. Let the bait hit the water, pull em up. You see they get so mad they circle that place. Make all foam in there. Then when it stops, you let it down there, they nab em boy,

wow the pole bend, bend, bend. Somebody used it after me and they busted the pole.

CL: Oh you left the pole down there.

GH: Yeah that pole always stays there. Anybody use it. That's why one time I went back down there, oh there was no pole, it's busted in half already. They must have caught a bigger one, pole gave up.

CL: So do you know whether your dad fished at that spot too?

GH: Yeah. They do, during their time. Yeah, he always mentioned those areas there, always down there fishing with his dad, you know those days. They used to go down there, all on horseback or mule, whatever you have.

CL: You never went to fish ulua at Keauhou?

GH: Yeah we did. We used to go down with the boat, take our bait along or if there's no bait we go torching down there, pick up... We used that kind, 'ūhā. that's what we used for baits. Oh there the best. Fix everything up, you just go over there and if, that's another place where my brother goes down. He leave the pole down there so when we come by we can use it. You don't need long pole there cause the water is deep right under the cliff. Just maybe 3 or 4 fathom pole, that's good enough.

CL: I think I know where that place is cause I went down there with Aku one time on the Puna side some ways from the bay, it's kind of a walk.

GH: Right. Kind of distance that you come back up to it. That's a nice spot too. Aku knows. They used to fish there a lot.

CL: What about `Aikua, you ever went `Aikua?

GH: Yeah that's is Kalapana side yeah. Yeah that's the first pull out, well before the first pull out yeah. That's another place. I never tried that but my brother Ben used to love that spot. He always catches ulua from there. Yeah, ``Aikua.

CL: Kinda close by Waha`ula there yeah.

GH: Yeah. You know as you pass `Aikua area there's a pull out right there. That's the closest fishing area for go ulua fishing. So it's easy. Just park your car there and a short walk to the spot and yeah, nice place though.

CL: I heard that your dad used to go there.

GH: I'm sure he do. Yeah. They go at `Aikua. All those fishing

areas my dad guys, so the Konanui's, my uncle Konanui. That's the area. They're from Kapaahu see. Sam Konanui. Oulu we call his Hawaiian name. That's the area there. They always go down that side and do their fishing. I guess during the Hawaiian days, if they live in Kapaahu, they don't fish much Kalapana side. They stay within their area. Yeah they don't go any other places and fish. They stay within the area. Like the Stone, they had that Kamoamoah eh. That used to be the ranch that owned by this guy Stone.

CL: Oh yeah right. And Lae`apuki too.

GH: Lae`apuki yeah. That's where he had his windmill and everything for water for the animals and all that. So the Kapaahu people, they go all the way down as far as Lae`apuki and all that. That's their fishing ground actually. If we go around there you know they kind of give you the look. They don't like you going there.

CL: Maybe that's why, you know I talked to Robert Keliihoomalu and he was saying oh he didn't go there, they bypassed that and they went `Āpua.

GH: Right. We don't fish around that kind area because we know it belongs to a certain people like the Kapa`ahu people. That's why we usually bypass that area and go farther away. But even them, they go all the way down to Apua, the Kapaahu people. Sometimes the Kapaahu people comes down and watch me throw net in our area. They don't use net or anything when throw net in our side.

CL: Kalapana side.

GH: Yeah. I don't know why. Maybe like we said earlier maybe they have their own area to fish and that's it eh. There's a few guys just come by and maybe they find a spot, they see some fish, they go fish and get what they want and that's it. They not going comb the whole beach like we're there. Sometimes even if we're there and there's no fish, you can be going, going, going along the area, you combing.

CL: But how about Kaimu, you folks went Kaimu didn't you?

GH: Ah, yeah.

CL: That was together I guess.

GH: Yeah Robert guys didn't mind about it. That was just like our whole area, mixed with Kaimu. That's where I went fishing one evening, there was a full moon too and it was heavy overcast. We were at home having some beer with my dad. Then he noted that evening was overcast and stuff like that. He told me, boy he says

in Hawaiian, oh "keia, maika`i keia po e hele ki`i ka i`a." So I looked outside, I say oh I think so boy. Pretty dark and it's not too bright eh. So I took my nephew with me and we went travel over to Kaimu and I know a spot there that where the nenu comes around and sleeps inside there. I told my nephew, don't use no flashlight, nothing, no cigarettes, matches like that, just walk from the car. We walk on the shore until we come to the spot. Fix my net up, I can see the back of the nenu just waving back and forth like that. I went down closer and cast my net. I picked up 14, grandfather kind. Huge buggas. And I brought it up. I told no light, just keep quiet and take em all out. I moved about 25 feet away from where I threw. I picked up 80, that's the young ones, 80 nenu. Oh you know that galvanized tub you have, full. And that was our evening of fishing, just that couple of throws. Haul it back to the car and went home. Got everybody together and start cleaning fish. Fry em and all that. Wow, makepono.

CL: So whereabouts in Kaimu was that?

GH: I don't know. You know that place they call Mawae?

CL: Yeah I know. Where there was a waterhole.

GH: Yeah. So it's just Puna side of Mawae. Oh you walk over there you can see em at night if they're there. Oh boy, they used to come around pretty often. Even at night, in the wee hours like when they come low tide during 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, try go over there, you get em. They all inside sleeping already. But I don't know if they still there now because since that big earthquake, everything changes. They're not around. Cause I look at that place is all sunken down. Deep already. Now you gotta go search around and find where they home at.

CL: Takes years to find all those things doesn't it? When it changes.

GH: Oh yeah. And lately now that, I'm not going out fishing much more already. Since I retired I'm busted a tendon in my arm. Not too good any more for throwing net. I never did try since I retired. I know I won't be able to cast the net already. Even for pole fishing, I can fish but not as good as before. Hopefully the young generation will catch up you know and try to learn the culture and continue the net throwing, pole fishing and ulua, pipi ulua. That's real interesting that pipi ulua job. You can also use they call ma'ama'a, cowboy style you know. That is real dangerous but it works. Just you gotta be careful though. Don't ever get tangled with your line. Cause that ulua hits that line, when you tangle it and it hook, you gonna take it right in that ocean.

CL: Did you ever hear of anybody get tangled?

GH: None so far. I never hear of anybody get tangled with it but

close calls yeah. There was an area where my brother, three of us, brother John, Ben and myself, was right up where we call this area Wills. Up on the `a`_embankment. That was pretty good spot for ulua fishing. Only danger, rugged eh the ground. So you gotta be careful how you stand up there and fish. I was doing the palu, my brother John was trying his luck with, we never had no pole, was just ma'ama'a we call that eh. So he was throwing throwing. He got tired, took a rest and then Ben started throwing. Few chucks he threw out there, boy he got one hook up. All of a sudden going with the line. But it's a good thing he stood a little farther back from the edge. I saw him going with the line, the coil was probably stuck in his hand. So I jumped up and grabbed him and grabbed the line too. Two guys hung on to it. That's where he shook the coil off his hand. Then we brought that guy in. We call that ulua kahuli. That's big, they're big, wide and short. That's a kahuli. That's a black ulua. Oh they're heavy those guys. They got the weight but it came up. We brought it back and that was our fish for the day. That was enough. We didn't care to fish any more already. Cause after I saw my brother almost went, that was it. Brought em up and went home. They got different varieties of fish too. The `aukea, they call the `aukea of the ulua is the long white ones. They grow pretty big. They get up to 100 plus pounds. And then they have another type of ulua they call `aukea kualepo. You know what that is, that's black and white like, aukea kualepo. They're white underneath and the top part is dark. `Aukea is the white ones, kahuli is, they're dark.

CL: and broad.

GH: Broad, very broad.

CL: Which one gets the biggest?

GH: Well for size looking, length like that, the laukea gets real big. We picked up one like that that weighed 120 pounds. And then of course that kahuli that Ben and I pulled in, that could have been up in the hundred too. Big fellow that. Only they shorter, but real broad. That's where the weight comes in you know. The `aukea kualepo they get big too, just as big as the aukea.

CL: And is there any other kind.

GH: One, two, three, that's the most I know, the popular ones that we always pick up. They may be some other varieties but this is the most that I know. I don't know of any other kind.

CL: That's great. I talked to several people and they couldn't remember the names.

GH: Well at least I can remember this three different type of uluas.

CL: I think Herbert told me `aukea but then we kind of got mixed up.

GH: Oh, Herbert Ka`aukai?

CL: Yeah.

GH: Yeah that's the name, `aukea. Cause my daughter's car, she name em `aukea, Mapuana. That's her license plate.

CL: For the ulua?

GH: Well, she just wanted to put that name on. `Aukea could be cloudy or something like that, white, something white. Cause her truck was white in color so she gave it the name `aukea.

CL: So you know, did you ever hear the name Koheo?

GH: Koheo, yeah. We call it 20 minutes walk, it takes you 20 minutes to walk from the road down to Koheo yeah.

CL: Okay, that was what I wanted to know, if it was the same thing because not many people know the name anymore you know.

GH: Yeah, I remember that spot because we used to go down there fishing. That's during the time I was working for the National Park. Over the weekend we go down there to, well you know nowadays they use Duncan reels eh. So that's the kind of reel, I take some friends and maybe I do that kind fishing and we fish for mempachi and `āweoweo. Down there used to be great fishing ground too. But there were too many, to me I think there were too many people going there too often. That's why that area is getting kind...

CL: Recently?

GH: Yeah. They used to have the casting clubs going all over, and then I remember we used to have meeting and we try to keep them away from the shoreline fishing. Cause we had meetings few times already with Jim and they said they was going to block the casting clubs already from going in there. Too much. They go inside there, they rip off all the fish.

CL: Yeah it's hard, it's hard for them to, they like to but then the law is not, doesn't really allow them to.

GH: Well there was some guys down Kalapana those days that was taking them in. That's why. So we were trying to fight and to see that we can keep those guys away from going in. They talk about setting one law like that but I don't know it's really working or not. But anyway, Koheo during our time was a nice area for fish.

CL: And mostly you did pole fishing there?

GH: Yeah. You can't throw net. It's all cliff area. All pole fishing.

CL: Is there any place for pipi ulua there?

GH: Well we didn't find any area no. But we moved on down to Ka`ena, that was before the flow came there. That used to be a nice spot for hang line, you know pipi ulua, or you can cross your line across from bay to bay, across a bay like, from point to point, drop your hook line in the middle like that with a pulley. That's how we caught one ulua like that. Yeah, me and my nephew. One point to point cause get inlet eh. The bay goes inside like that. So found the kind old kind bamboo sticks about so big and poke em in one end of the point and the other one in. We made a pulley like and then, how easy, just pull it. It's not too _____. We did our own invention. Eh I think we pick up one gorilla there. Big ulua boy. Even that one was way over 100 pound.

CL: I don't know if we can locate on this map. That's the point but it isn't really very distinctive.

GH: What this, trail?

CL: Yeah.

GH: This place already now it came way outside eh. It used to go way in. A nice bay too inside Ka`ena. A round bay. That's how it used to be.

CL: Well this is 1963. We should be able to see.

GH: Maybe this is the point here [marked on 1963 USGS quad, west of point marked Kaena point and near to the boundary with Kealakomo].

CL: Maybe it's this here. The trail right next to it?

GH: Right, right. That's the place. Nice ground that was.

CL: So which side of this bay did you go for pipi ulua?

GH: There was one small island I think was outside there. Yeah on the Ka'u side of this.

CL: Like over here?

GH: This area you go in and you know they used to get, like I told you get the point, little smaller points come out and they leave a small bay. So from this side we run the line across to the next point eh. And it worked.

CL: But if you stuck your pole in you stuck it in on this [east] side?

GH: Yeah. That's the main area where we pulled the fish in from. It was on this side. Good fun.

CL: So could you throw net down there too at Kaena?

GH: Oh yeah. There's few places can throw net. There was moi and āholehole. Wasn't much of a big area like `Āpua but there was enough area for throw net there. There was even some tide pool ponds inside there. Yeah that's where the most of the animals go over there and drink water. Out of those tide pools. When the tide comes out pretty big ponds you know. Cause it's a flat lower ground eh there. Yeah that's where the animals feed on. Get the kind weeds grow in the water that a lot of the animals like to eat that, like honohono.

CL: That's brackish water eh?

GH: Yeah it's brackish.

CL: Yeah I think Kaipo was talking about the horse and goats coming down over there.

GH: Yeah, they come over there for water yeah.

CL: Was close to the shore then.

GH: The pool?

CL: Yeah.

GH: Yeah, yeah. It's away from the ocean already. It's just goes with the tide, go up and down. Pretty nice. At least I can remember that part, all that area where the animals used to go, drink water and stuff like that. Kealakomo, this was another goat area. They used to have the old Hawaiian corral but no more over there. You can (end of side b)

Tape 2 side a

GH: ...at Kealakomo Village. Yeah, from what I heard during my dad's day they was saying this is where used to be the bigger village than any of the other areas, like Kalapana and all that. That's where most of the Hawaiian was all gathered there, living off the ocean and the land. People from up the kuahiwi makes, plant taro, `ulu and whatnot. They make trade yeah.

CL: Was there much fishing around Kealakomo though?

GH: There were cliff, but low eh? the cliff. There wasn't much throw net area there inside there. Real good for `opihi picking though. All along that coast because the cliff was real low. It wasn't high and this was an area that, what, during our days this guy Gabriel Pe'a, that's his home town. When we go over there we just past that area. We go to Kahue or `Āpua like that. I guess he built his own shack over there you know, Gabriel. He had his own water hole. We knew where that was.

CL: There was a water hole there?

GH: Yeah. There's a water hole over there too.

CL: Okay, cause you know most people, they don't know about that, that water hole.

GH: Unless the new lava went over and covered.

CL: It might, well probably did now but even before.

GH: Nobody could find that?

CL: Kaipo didn't know.

GH: I think so boy. I think you're right. Kahue one, that's the one we know. I know Kahue and `Āpua one. That's right, Kealakomo, I doubt it. I was trying to think where it, that's right, that place probably only Pe'a knows where the hole is. But Ka`ena has water hole, big hole there.

CL: You know that water hole that was at Kahue, and then there was a shack there wasn't there?

GH: Yeah.

CL: Yeah, the one that Kaipo used.

GH: It's up from where that shack was, you come back, just away from the shack and on the Puna side of it. That's where the water hole. The animal can get to it.

CL: How close was that to the goat corral?

GH: Not too far. About maybe less than 1000 feet. About five, six hundred feet away.

CL: And on the Puna side?

GH: No, no. The goat corral is on the Ka'u side of it.

CL: Cause that, I think that water hole and that old shack must

be covered with lava.

GH: I think so.

CL: But the goat corral is still there.

GH: Yeah, the goat corral is there.

CL: So I didn't know which side it was on.

GH: Yeah I think it's wipe out. That new lava came and wipe em all out. There was that shack and the water hole right there.

CL: So many things, they're not there anymore and I read about em or I hear about em but I cannot see em so I...

GH: It's pretty hard to kind of track it without you seeing eh, anything now. But I guess I can try and remember some things what I'm telling you. At least I've been around that area too so I can remember where it was and all that.

CL: So one other thing I wanted to ask you. Do you remember a name Kaheka?

GH: Kaheka. Yeah I heard of it. Now where is it. Kaheka. It's way down by, let me see, how can I say this. You know where they call that Castle Rock? On that pullout, they man made walls, on that Volcano road.

CL: Somewhere around in here?

GH: Oh that's the last bend going up.

CL: Yeah, that's the last bend going up.

GH: Here you got a name, here Kaheka.

CL: Yeah but I don't know if that's the right place.

GH: That's what I'm trying to say now, where the hell that Castle Rock.

CL: What does the Castle Rock look like?

GH: A wall, built by men. National Park built that wall up. And it go up on a pier like and it keep continue.

CL: Oh where the pullout is.

GH: Yeah, right in the pullout. That's why they call it, nickname it. Kalae`apuki. It's in this area you know.

CL: You know there's that coconut grove. Is it close to there? The coconut grove is right about here I think. And I don't know which side. I don't know if that's where Kaheka is or whether it's somewhere different.

GH: You remember there was one pullout past that Castle Rock, one more pullout, two pullouts I think. And then from there to the, it's a long area, there's no pullouts until you get one that what you call that pullout they call it, Sea arch.

CL: Holei.

GH: Holei. Well it's more on the Kalapana side this area Kaheka. You walk down there it comes out to one point like this but I don't know. They call this Lae`apuki Point. It's in this area right here, in that long area where there's no more pullout. That's the place I know they call Kaheka.

CL: Okay. And do you think the coconut grove is on the Ka'u side?

GH: Yeah. It's on the, ma Ka'u side. That was planted by my brother John and the chief ranger, Henderson.

CL: Henderson. Okay, that's great. Yeah, some of those names almost nobody remembers where. They say oh, I didn't use that name for too long.

GH: Yeah, I myself kind of forgetting the names too boy. Good thing bring this up with a little bit help from the map. Kind of bring your memory back.

CL: Well I might stop for today. I need to get into town and meet somebody.

Interview 1 with Gilbert Hauanio, by C. Langlas

8/13/98

- p.1 father a tour guide at volcano c. 1934, then worked at park from 1938
 Gilbert also worked at park four years, until laid off by Sup. Wosky [c. 1953]
- p.2 family
- p. 2-3 work history: after 6th grade worked at Ruddle farm, Volcano House, park and KMC
 after laid off from park, worked coffee farm, fern farm 1961-96 worked for Glover
- p.3 learned fishing from dad--throw net, ulua fishing
- p.4 rode into park by horse to fish w. (Nathaniel) Kanaela Kamelamela
 went to K_ki`iwai, Kalue, Halap_, Pepeiao on goat drive
- p.5 to P_palehau by boat for `opihi
 toured Kalue and Halap_ by boat after 1974 quake
- p.6 fishing on Ke`oi (brother John showed him)
- p. 6-7 fishing for `enenu at Halap_
- p. 7-8 throw net at K_ki`iwai, crack there w. water (his dad folks knew it) & shed built by old Hawaiians
- p.9 never camped at Kalue (hit by easterly wind after early morning), usually at Keauhou
 use of old Kahue goat corral
- p. 11-3 ulua fishing at Kalaeman_, `pua, Keauhou; didn't go to `Aikua (mainly for Kapa`ahu folks)
- p.14 separate areas for Kapa`ahu folks v. Kalapana/Kaim_ folks, thrownet at Mawae, change in coast today
- p. 15-6 pipi ulua at Wills--Ben almost dragged in
 types of ulua--kahuli, `aukea, `aukea kualepo
- p.16 Koheo--good place for pole fishing, too many went there
- p. 17-18 Ka`ena--lae ulua, place for thrownet, waterholes
- p.19 Kealakomo--big village, good for `opihi, Gabriel Pe`a knew waterhole & had shack there
- p.20 Kahue--waterhole, shack on Puna side of goat corral
 Kaheka on Puna side of coconut grove