

Notes taken in conversation with Mary K. Pukui and Mr. Wm. Meinicke,

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- Peke - dwarf
- Kuapu'u - hunchback
- Kuku'e - club foot
- makalalau - squint
- maka'a-hewa - exotropia

not pertinent

correction made

The Kamakau referred to in the paper is not the modern historian, S. M.

Kamakau. He ia Kamakau kelou of Kona. p 2.

Taro greens include (1) luau - young leaves; (2) stem - haha; (3) flower - pua kalo (with pistil removed).

Other foods taken seasonally included:

- Popolo - young plants before they bloom eaten for greens.
- Pakai - a weedlike spinach. (imported spinach was called pakai-haole)
- kukui - roasted kukui nuts used as a relish, contains considerable oil and was often mixed with seaweed.
- hawene - seed of the loulu palm, eaten in the soft stage.
- soft coconut - fed to babies as a first food.
- caviar - from large fish (ulua, etc.) and wana (sea urchin)
- raw liver - from pig and fish, etc.
- sea anemone - loli (sea cucumber); okole (?)
- limu - iodine (?) other food value?
- ground up crab shells and fish bones - extra calcium (?)
- akala - large wild plant eaten in times of famine - has strawberry-like fruit.
- vine and leaves of sweetpotatoe eaten for greens.
- ti - root only (starch?)
- noni - eaten by some whenever they could get it, by others only as medicine.
- red salt - minerals?

all fish, shellfish or crustacea

Suggest food groups to include one group for "occasional foods"

Island of Hawaii

Ka'u people were sweet potato eaters. Taro was grown only on the edge of the forest and breadfruit only mauka. The land in general was too arid for anything but sweet potatoes.

Hilo people were taro eaters "Hilo ai luau" is the phrase. They had an abundance of water and didn't eat many sweet potatoes. When the fishing was disturbed by rough water and swollen streams, they turned to their taro and still had plenty to eat.

People of Mokapu area were the fishing group [land pieces were part of the large ahupua'a on the windward side (Kailua, Kaneohe, and Heeia)] and the other pieces of the land area provided abundance of taro. The Mokapu people depended more on taro than on sweet potato, probably. It was more like Hilo than like Ka'u.

The sweet potato eaters of Oahu were the people inhabiting the area from Makapu'u to Kokohead. Taro would only grow at Maunaloa in Hahaione Valley.

Act of cutting hair and knocking out teeth, tatooing tongue -- all done in grief to show aloha for the ali'i -- was called manewanewa.

*Hawaiians preserved food by salting and sun-drying and by dehydrating.
Kahunahuna - to salt lightly for eating.
kopi - to salt more liberally to preserve food.
li'u - too salty.*