

Illustrations are in the original.

Keawe-a-Heulu gave these canoes to Kahihia. Luahiwa was the second instructor who taught these [types of] canoe [building] to pupils. (Number 27.-) It was Luahiwa who cut up the canoe belonging to his younger brother Kahihia, and when they sailed out to sea, the longitudinal stick of the outrigger came off. Kahihia took the block of the arched piece in front and unfastened the cord that held it in place, then he pulled the arched piece near the longitudinal stick of the outrigger closer to the body of the canoe and tied it fast so that the canoe might not sink. The end was made fast to the body of the canoe, and when that was done, the arched piece was replaced in its customary place. This was likewise done to the end of the arched piece in the back. That is why this type of canoe was named Kahihia.

(List follows)

Kapaa-alii

1. If the stick is fastened to the arched piece in the back and is tied with the cord to the end of the arched piece and then over the stick and from thence to the arched piece where the man [who directs] it stands, that is the Paa-alii type; and if another [diagonal] stick is fastened to the arched piece in front, as the other stick was tied on to the one in the back, then that is the Kamoahuula type.

Luahine

3 and 4. If there is no bracing stick across the canoe, it is called a Luahine, but if a stick is added when the canoe is turned upside-down, then fasten a stick under the blocks of the arched pieces; and when that is done, then tie the cords in front of the longitudinal stick close to the arched piece. It is called "kapuai". The way the cord lies is indicated by the marks ---. If a stick is added, then it is called the "Kamai-kahuli-pu" type.

Kaiako

5. The man stands at the arched piece in the back. He holds the cord that is fastened to the arched piece in the back, close to the body of the canoe in his hands, and it (the cord) runs under the canoe and comes up in front of the end of the arched piece. A stick is fastened to the blocks of the arched piece for the man to stand on. He pulls on the canoe until the horizontal stick is lowered, and when the swelling (literally, budding) wave comes, it is released.

Kahahei

6. Fasten the cord to the arched piece of the back to the arched piece of the front, then bind it fast there. From there run it along the top of the canoe to the under side of the arched piece and then over it;

run it out to the longitudinal (outrigger) stick and from thence under the canoe to the block of the arched piece in front, and there it is allowed to hang, as shown in the illustration marked 1. The cord in the back, lying on the outer side, should be fastened to that arched piece as it was fastened in front, allowing it to run on the longitudinal stick and under the canoe to the starboard side of the arched piece and made fast where the man stands. The man presses with one foot where a stick had been laid across the arched piece as it is laid in other canoes. With the other foot he presses on the edge of the canoe, when the longitudinal stick is pressed together by drawing the cords marked 1 and 2 taut. Turn the canoe over where another cord is fastened to the places marked. When the longitudinal is bound fast, turn the canoe till the water within reaches the canoe, then release the cords marked 1 and 2 and draw cord fastened at number 3 tight, at the same time releasing the pressure of the feet and stepping within the canoe.

The kahahei drawing cord. Fasten the cord to the upward projecting piece at the stern of the canoe and from thence to the end of the arched piece in the back; and from there to the arched piece in front; then to the projecting piece at the prow; and then to the brace (or block) of the arched piece in front. So it was with the kahahei cord at the arched piece in the back; it is like that of the front except that it is not fastened to a brace. The way it is fastened is exactly like that of the front, the only difference is that it lacks a stick for bracing, the difference lies only in the arched piece.

#### Alalakeiki

7. When this canoe is turned over, the sail remains on; and when the canoe fills with sea water, then draw the sail taut at the arched stick in the back lest it draw together in the center when the wind blows. Then the man stands on the arched piece in the back, first fastening a cord to raise the outrigger till the canoe is turned and the water reaches the beam as it was done to the canoe mentioned before. Then the sail is lowered, and he steps within the canoe and pulls on the cord that raises the canoe, which had been fastened to the arched piece where the paddle had been fastened. That is how this type of canoe was prepared for sailing. (H)

#### Kaholopapa

The difference between this type of canoe and the other lies in the two bracing sticks across the arched pieces of the outrigger. The cord is fastened at the spot marked 1 and from thence to the starboard end of the arched piece in front, then on where it is held by the man as in the description given of the canoes mentioned before. A cord is tied to the arched piece in the back at the starboard side and then on where it is held in the hand of the man who is floating the canoe. The man must not forget to bind on a cord to raise the canoe.

#### Kawae

9. The stick in this type of canoe lies across the opening. The stick is fastened to the arched piece in front, close to the inner edge, and from thence it lies to the starboard side, where it is fastened down. [The cord] continues to the spot marked 1, and then on where it is held in the hands of the man.

## Keamo

10. Notice the way the marks ← lie, showing where the cords are fastened and the direction in which it lies. One man stands in front of the canoe to ease the strain on the prow by lifting it on the back of his neck till it is floated. The [other] man holds the ropes in the rear, as in the other canoes. *ropes?*

## Kapoukahi (Ka-pou-kahi)

11. Lay a small arched piece from the body of the canoe to the brace [laid across the arched pieces of the outrigger], and this is made so that a man can stand upon it and to help in floating the [canoe], then he can perch on the longitudinal stick of the outrigger. The diagonal stick marked 1 should not be omitted, for this helps to hold the canoe upright and relieves pressure. As it is with the floating of the other canoes, so it is with this. Do not forget the guide ropes.

## Kapoulua (Ka-pou-lua)

12. The laying of the sticks on this type of canoe is like that of the Paa-alii type, except that the diagonal sticks are laid on the bracing stick and on the arched pieces marked 11 [in the illustration]. In the Paa-alii type the diagonal sticks are fastened to the arched pieces and laid under the canoe [brace], but in this type the sticks are laid on them instead. The pressure applied is like that of the other types. It requires two men to float this type of canoe. Notice the marks --- in the illustration; they show where the cords are laid and fastened.

## Kaiako

13. The cords are fastened from the arched piece in the back, then under the canoe and up over the other side. So it is done to the arched piece in front. Observe how the cords lie by the marks --- in the illustration.

## Keaume

14. Notice the marks --- for the way the cord lies. It begins at the stern and goes forward as shown by the darts →. This type, when floated, requires strength to move it forward or backward. The man who directs the floating of the canoe calls out, "Forward", then the people push it into the sea with all their might. It is pushed backward in the same manner, but with the people listening all the time to the voice of the director. When a little water remains in the canoe, the bailer then empties it. A large bundle is also used to help in floating this type of canoe. Make a bundle of clothing and place it in the center of the canoe, then fasten a cord to the bundle, with one end held by a man in front and the other end in the back. When the canoe is pushed, then the man in front pulls on his rope; and when only a little water remains, then another man bails it all out.

## Kamuku

15. The opening of this type of canoe is turned to face the wind, and the rope to be held by the director is fastened to the arched piece in front, turning it toward the wind and waves. The rope is laid along the side, where it is held by a man on this side of the canoe. The man on the windward side knows when to float it, then he calls to the man on the side to pull on the rope. It is quickly pulled, and the canoe is set afloat. This is, most

of the sea water has been emptied out; then someone gets into it to bail out the remainder of the water; then his companion, or else two companions, board the canoe with him. When this canoe is to be set afloat with others, the director watches for a small budding wave to slap its side; it is then set afloat.

#### Kalaua (Ka-laua-lua)

16. This is for a double canoe and can be set afloat by a single person. It can also be manned by a lone person. The spot marked 1, where all the canoes meet, is where the man stands. One cord is fastened to the blocks on the arched piece in front of the double canoe, indicated by the number 2. The cord extends to the person in the back. The marks ---- indicate where the cord is laid. The marks 3 show where the bundles are fastened, to which the cords, indicated by the marks --- are fastened, extending a long way to the back of the canoes. The cords lie in straight lines to the person in the back; but, because it appears confused, it is not drawn well in the illustration. Other men may also assist. A stick for bracing is laid at the prows of the canoes. The stick is called kahao. It is indicated by the numbers 4.4.4. in a row. Number 3.3. brings the water inside of the part marked by the numbers 4.4.4. They raise up the prows of the canoes and send them forward by means of [the cords] marked 2.2.2.2. This controls the prows of the canoes by raising them. The man who floats the canoes waits until the sea is up to his knees or half-way up his body; then he releases the cords that set them afloat; then the bailer completes the work.

(No number 17. M.P.)

#### Kulainoakama

18. (No. 1). This is a double canoe. See the explanation given for a single canoe.

18. (No. 2). This is a single canoe. It is a canoe that causes death at night, so it is never floated at that time. Therefore the sticks of the canoe are laid in the form of a cross to keep peace for the man and to prevent him from taking cold until daylight, when the canoe is set afloat. This is the way the sticks are crossed; lay the sticks under the canoe, then raise it to the bracing stick on the prop and make them fast. Above the sticks that are laid on the prop, about 2 feet above, another stick is laid which is fastened to the arched piece in front and to the projecting piece of the stick that is fastened to the prop. Then lay other sticks from the stick that is fastened to the arched piece in front, about 2 or 3, or lay ropes on them for floaters till daylight. If it is a double canoe, use 3 sticks, because it has 3 arched pieces; but if it is a single canoe, 2 are all that are needed. This can be done to both sides of the double canoe if wood is plentiful. Then the men rest till daylight, [when the canoe is set] afloat.

This is a very good type for double canoes, for there is much room for the men to sit in; but for a single canoe, it is not easy to make without ceremonies, lest the shark swallow one's whole body, and [such ceremonies] help to keep one awake while at sea.

The numbers 1.1. indicate the stick that is fastened to the prop marked "o". Numbers 2.2. indicate the stick that lies from the starboard side of the arched piece to the stick marked "o". Numbers 3.3.3. indicate the platform where the men rest till daylight. Numbers 4.4. indicate the arched pieces of

the outrigger. Numbers 5.5. indicate the longitudinal stick of the outrigger. Numbers 6.6.6. indicate the opening of the canoe.

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## Kahao

10. The cord of the kahao type of canoe lies from the longitudinal stick and goes under the canoe [and up] in front of the arched piece of the front and in the center where the man stands. The man stands between and places one foot on the brace and the other on the edge of the canoe. The cord is drawn along from the arched piece in front to the man who holds it from one hand to the other, and from thence back again to the longitudinal stick. The cord held in the right hand, that controls the canoe; and when the water reaches up to the beam, the left hand sets the canoe afloat, and at the same time the man leaps into it.

## Keahula

20. The stick in this type of canoe is laid exactly like that of the Kapaa-alii type, except that the stick of this type lies in front of the arched piece in front, and that of the Kapaa-alii lies in the back; but both are fastened on in the same manner. Here is another difference lies in the guide rope to float the canoe. The rope to control it is fastened to the base of the stick below, and the man can fasten it where it is indicated by darts → where the cord is laid. The guide rope by which the canoe is set afloat is fastened to the brace of the arched piece in front and on to the arched stick in the back to its base, and from thence to the [hands of the] man. It is floated in the same way that the "kahao" type is.

## Kapua

21. The canoe is floated in the same way that the Kapoukahi is. The difference lies in its lack of a diagonal stick but with an extra arched piece in the center like that of the Kapoukahi, fastened to the bracing stick indicated by the number 1 in the illustration. The director should not forget to fasten some guide ropes, that float the canoe, at the arched stick in front and at the one in the back. This type of canoe is set afloat in the same manner that the others of this type are.

## Kalaaulana

22. The type of canoe is similar to the Keahula type, but the stick of this lies in the center of the canoe and is unlike the Keahula type in having it before the arched piece in front. This is the type that Kamehameha sought; and when he had found it, he said, "Here is the little Laaulana" (Floating Stick). He sought this type diligently.

## Kapea

23. The type is set afloat exactly as the Luahine and the Kamaikahuli types are; but the difference lies in the crossing of the cords [in this type], as shown in the illustration. This illustration should be pictured upside-down, like the illustration of the Luahine type, numbers 3 and 4.

## Kapakahi

24. This type has a diagonal stick in the back, like the Ka-pou-lua type, but the difference lies in the way the cord is laid. The cord is fastened to the starboard side of the arched stick in front and drawn diagonally to the stick in the back of the canoe. This type is set afloat in a similar manner to the others. This type can also be used for a double canoe.

## Kapio

25. The cord on this type of canoe lies in the same way as that of the kahehei, except that the cord is laid over the projecting ends of the arched pieces. It is set afloat in a similar manner. Notice the way that the darts → point to see the way the cord lies.

## Kahulilua

26. This type is similar to the Kapio except for the way the cord lies, as shown in the illustration.

## Keama

27. The difference in this type of canoe is that its cord lies only one way. It is fastened to the longitudinal stick of the outrigger, then under the canoe and up, where it is pressed firmly with the hand, and then back to the longitudinal stick. Then the cord to set the canoe afloat is fastened to the longitudinal stick.

(See number 27, on first page.)