

LYMAN MUSEUM
276 Haili Street Hilo 96720

PATRICIA E. SAIGO PUBLIC PROGRAM SERIES

Winter 2018

Monday, January 8, 2018, 7:00-8:30 P.M. AND Tuesday, January 9, 2018, 3:00-4:30 P.M. *Pele's Dance Across Lower Puna: Kīlauea Volcano's 1955 East Rift Zone Eruption.* In 1955, Kīlauea Volcano erupted in the lower Puna district on the Island of Hawai'i for a heart-stopping 88 days. The outbreak began on February 28 and was the first eruption in an inhabited area on Kīlauea since 1840. During the eruption, at least 24 separate volcanic vents opened up and down the volcano's East Rift Zone, with lava flows covering about 3,900 acres of land. Coastal communities from Kalapana to Kapoho were evacuated, and sections of every public road to the coastline were buried by lava before the eruption ended abruptly on May 26. Help us kick off Volcano Awareness Month by joining USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory geologist Frank Trusdell and HVO photo archive volunteer Ben Gaddis as they present maps, photos, and film to describe this historic event and its impact on lower Puna communities, on either of *two* occasions: Monday evening, January 8, or a "matinée" on the following afternoon, January 9.

Monday, January 15, 2018, 3:00-4:30 P.M. AND AGAIN FROM 7:00-8:30 P.M. *The Delissea Lava Tube System in Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a, Hawai'i.* Over past decades, an astonishing abundance of lava tube entrances and passages have been documented in the ahupua'a of Pu'uwa'awa'a, located on the north flank of Hualālai volcano on the Island of Hawai'i. A subset of these caves, known as the Delissea System, spans an elevation range of 3,000 to 6,000 feet. Exploration of this system in the past three years has revealed a much more complex set of lava tube passages than previously thought—with more than 22 miles of passages mapped to date—and literally hundreds of entrances ranging from tiny skylights to big, deep pukas. The pukas are host to a large, diverse population of native plants and trees, including the *Delissea* tree, which was thought to be extinct. Many fossil bird bones from now-extinct bird species have been collected in the system, where biologists have also found a wide variety of cave-adapted organisms. Dr. Peter Bosted of the Hawai'i Speleological Society shines a light on this little-known world, discussing the techniques used to locate lava tube entrances, relating how detailed maps of the passageways are made, and sharing photographs of the intriguing geological, mineralogical, paleontological, and biological resources of this land down under. Learn more about it either in the afternoon *or* evening of January 15.

Monday, February 5, 2018, 3:00-4:30 P.M. AND AGAIN FROM 7:00-8:30 P.M. *Davida Malo and the Mo'olelo Hawai'i.* Davida Malo, although a commoner, was a towering figure in the Kingdom of Hawai'i until his death in 1853. He is best known today for his book *Ka Mo'olelo Hawai'i*, although the English version, *Hawaiian Antiquities*, did not appear until fifty years after Malo's death and the original Hawaiian text was not published until late in the 20th century. Drs. Kapali Lyon and Kale Langlas have spent twelve years preparing a new, bilingual edition of Malo's book that also contains a new biography of Malo by Dr. Noelani Arista. This afternoon and evening, Dr. Kapali Lyon (UH-Mānoa) discusses Malo's work in the light of his times ... and of his manifold careers as Hawaiian patriot, chiefly advisor, government minister, pastor, and a profound scholar who produced what is perhaps our single most important description of pre-Christian Hawaiian civilization. Dr. Lyon also introduces previous work on Malo and the forthcoming two-volume edition of *The Mo'olelo of Davida Malo*, currently in press with the University of Hawai'i Press.

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Monday, February 19, 2018, 7:00-8:30 P.M. AND Tuesday, February 20, 2018, 3:00-4:30 P.M. *Before She Was Lyman: Sarah Joiner in Royalton, Vermont.* On November 2, 1831, Sarah Joiner, age 25, a farmer's daughter and teacher, married David Belden Lyman, 28 years old and a newly minted missionary, in the small rural community of Royalton, Vermont. The two traveled by stagecoach to Boston, whence they embarked on the whaling ship *Averick* bound for the Sandwich Islands ... and the rest is history, as documented in Sarah's journal and the many letters (now in the Lyman Museum archives) that she and David wrote to friends and family left behind in New England. But who was Sarah Joiner for the first 25 years of her life? What prepared her for the formidable challenges of traveling thousands of miles—and six months by ship—to be missionary, wife, mother, and teacher in another culture and another country, thousands of miles from the home to which she would never return? In this illustrated presentation, researcher/writer Bonnie Tocher Clause will “lift the curtain and give you a peep” (as Sarah herself once wrote) at what life was like for Sarah Joiner and the other girls and young single women—daughters, schoolgirls, and teachers—in Royalton, Vermont, during the early 19th century. Starting with Sarah's own recollections of Vermont in letters home to her sister, Melissa Joiner Hall, and childhood friend, Lucia Washburn Hazen, Clause draws on documents and images from Vermont archives to illuminate Sarah's early life and those of her siblings, friends, and contemporaries. She discusses the makeup of the Royalton community, where life centered on farming, school, and church, and where female education, both formal and informal, corresponded to the limited roles that women were expected to fill in rural New England. Clause will emphasize the particular Vermont-bred values, both religious and secular, that Sarah brought to her work in Hawai'i and maintained throughout her life in Hilo. Finally, she discusses the “view from Vermont” of the world in the early 19th century and how maps, globes, and geography textbooks shaped Vermonters' perceptions of the Sandwich Islands and Oceania. Share this never-before-seen perspective on the young Sarah on either of *two* occasions: Monday evening, February 19, or a “matinée” on the following afternoon, February 20.

Monday, March 12, 2018, 7:00-8:30 P.M. ONLY. *Ke Kōpili Manu Kahiko: The Old Hawaiian Bird Hunters.* Why did Native Hawaiians hunt birds in the remote wilderness of the islands' interiors? In what ways did the Hawaiians of old interact with our native birds? Once-abundant native avian resources were exploited by Hawaiians for multiple purposes prior to contact with Captain Cook in 1778 and during the period of the Hawaiian kingdom in the 1800s. The most famous of these uses was the spectacular and regal featherwork worn by the ali'i, but birds were also an important source of meat for Hawaiians. Noah Gomes, former ranger for the Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and currently with Kamehameha Schools, has conducted extensive research into traditional Hawaiian bird catching using a variety of sources, including testimonies dating to the mid 1800s. Methods for hunting and capture varied from hunter to hunter; in different districts, on different islands, in different seasons, in different hours of the day; and according to the species of bird and the purposes they ultimately would serve. Tonight only, Noah shares what he has learned about this complex of cultural techniques, uses, and knowledge—a definitive and compelling example of traditional Hawaiian relationships with the 'āina.

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Monday, March 26, 2018, 7:00-8:30 P.M. AND Tuesday, March 27, 2018, 3:00-4:30 P.M. The REAL “Moana” Story: How the Polynesians Explored, Discovered, and Settled the Eastern Pacific. The recent Hollywood animated blockbuster, “Moana,” exposed new audiences to the great sailing and wayfinding traditions of the Polynesians, while Hōkūle‘a’s circumnavigation of the globe has dispelled any doubts about the sailing abilities of Polynesian voyaging canoes. But the deeper, real story of “Moana” has gradually been emerging from the painstaking work of archaeology. Over the past two decades, archaeologists have unearthed significant new finds that shed light on the remarkable expansion of the Polynesians out of their homeland in the Tonga—Samoa region. Beginning around A.D. 900—1000, Polynesian ancestors rapidly discovered and settled every archipelago and island in the central and eastern Pacific, from Hawai‘i, to New Zealand, to Rapa Nui (Easter Island). And there is little doubt that they also reached the shores of the Americas, returning with the sweet potato which they introduced to the islands. Renowned Pacific archaeologist and author Dr. Patrick Kirch returns to the Lyman Museum to present these new findings, such as the excavation of new sites dating to the early period of Polynesian expansion; the exceptional discovery of part of a voyaging canoe hull in New Zealand; advances in high-precision radiocarbon dating that allow archaeologists to pin down settlement dates for all the major islands; and geochemical sourcing of stone tools that demonstrates noteworthy interisland and interarchipelago voyaging. The *real* story of “Moana” is the story of the “Vikings of the sunrise,” the greatest navigators of the pre-modern world. Hear it told and see it illustrated on either of *two* occasions: Monday evening, March 26, or a “matinée” on the following afternoon, March 27.

Admission to these wonderful programs is *free* to Museum members, and \$3.00 for nonmembers. Please support the Museum by becoming a member, and enjoy all Saigo Series programs, all year round, at no charge! Seating is limited; first come, first seated. **ON MONDAY EVENINGS ONLY, additional parking is available next door at Hilo Union School, Kapiolani St. entrance; park, then walk through our green gate in the rock wall.** On Monday evenings, doors open at 6:30PM. *E komo mai!*