



Chinese Historic Sites and Pioneer Families of the Island of Hawaii

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Chinese History
and Genealogy
of the
Island of Hawaii



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+ Waijueh

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went past Bao-an County where her grandfather lived and joined the Christian church and from where he emigrated to America.

THE WUNG SAM SING FAMILY OF KOHALA

By Jean Wung Chang, 1981

Another interesting family on Hawaii Island was that of WUNG Sam Sing, 1841-1895. The story goes that he left his village home in Kon Larn Hee, Kwangtung Province, rather abruptly. It was probably a special day, for food had been prepared for offering to ancestors and gods. Sam Sing came home, saw the cooked ducks or chickens with their heads and feet intact, broke off the heads, and defiantly ate them one by one. When this sacrilegious act was discovered, his father caught him, whipped him, threatened "I will chop you to death!" and sent him out.

It must be understood that at this time the Basel missionaries of Germany had gone into Kwangtung Province to spread the word of Christianity. Grandfather had been taught to worship idols and ancestors, which he resented very much, and maybe to prove a Christian teaching and that the gods would not strike him dead he proceeded to eat the heads before they would be offered to the ancestral spirits.

Now penniless and homeless, he joined a Chinese missionary who sold Bibles and books, following him to Hong Kong. There he was put to work in a mat factory where he heard the tales of the "Sandalwood Mountains" and joined, about 1872, a group of Chinese Christian recruits to go to Hawaii's sugar plantations. He was sent to Kohala to work on the plantation started by the Protestant missionary, the Reverend Elias Bond, who had come in 1856 and recognized the need for income from a sugar plantation to support his mission. Upon finishing his three-year labor contract, under which he earned three dollars per month with free lodging and food, Wung became a taro farmer in Waipio, Kohala, an area in the uplands where water was plentiful for taro farming.

About 1882, the Reverend KONG See Yin, who was then ministering to the Chinese in Kohala, returned to Hong Kong to bring back his own family and in turn was asked to bring back a number of Chinese brides. Wung requested that he find a Christian girl in China for his wife. The Reverend Kong visited the Basel Mission School and Orphanage in Hong Kong where Grandmother WONG Loi Yu (1861-1929) was a day student. Because her family was very poor, she said she would go to Hawaii. The only prerequisite she asked was "Is he a Christian?" The other two men desiring brides were not, so she chose WUNG Sam Sing whom the Reverend Kong said "is a good man." The other two brides were Jennie Ho Kau's (Mrs. Arthur Kau) mother and Irma Ching Kong's mother.

Their voyage to Hawaii was a long and arduous one, by way of San Francisco. Then another ship took them to Honolulu. Once again they had to be examined by the Immigration Service. Now thoroughly frightened and lonely, the three girls sailed for the Big Island and Kohala, their final destination and a familiar and friendly face. The Reverend Kong met them and took them into his home. After a few days the wedding was arranged. Wong Loi Yu asked to see her future husband but was laughingly told it was not proper and bad manners to ask. When it was time for the wedding ceremony her head and face were covered with a red veil. The minister's wife, being a compassionate woman, raised the veil a little so that she could peek through. Later in life, she told her youngest daughter Amy, "When I saw your father, I began to cry again. He was fat and old." He was then about forty while she was but nineteen.

Wung took his bride to Green Banks in Waipio to live there among the Hawaiians and farm his taro patches. Here the eldest girls were born:

1. En Kyau, b. 1883, who married KON Shin
2. En Tet, b. 1885, who married YAP Tock ^{3/58}
En Tet adapted his family name back to En Tet when he was young
 They soon moved to upper Makapala where the younger children were born:
3. Mabel En Mong, b. 1887, married Alfred Kwai Ting
4. Alice En Nguen, b. 1889, married Choy ZANE
5. En Kong, b. 1892 ^{3/15/58}
6. En Leong, b. 1894 ^{3 7/53 -}
7. Amy Lan Kyau, b. 1895, married Wilfred Kelelani Richardson

Because neighbors were few and far between, Loi Yu was forced to deliver her babies by herself.

Sam Sing continued to work his taro patches and to tend patches for others, including those of the Reverend Elias Bond, until he became ill and died in 1895. He left a widow with seven children, the youngest being Amy, just three weeks old, who tells this story. "You can't imagine how poor we were! People felt sorry for us, so they let my mother have three acres to farm. Most of the time she went to people and did housework and sewing. And so she didn't have enough milk for me sometimes. She always told me not to forget Mrs. KONG Luke Goo Neong [Goo Neong = Aunty]. She had plenty of milk. So my sisters took turns taking me to her.

"We used to grow potatoes (sweet potatoes). My brother and I had to carry them to the store. We would carry them in baskets on a pole, Chinese style. My brother would push the basket to my end of the pole so it got heavy and we would fight all the way to the store. We got about twenty-five cents for a basket."

[At HCHC is a booklet--Amy Lan Kyau Wung Richardson: Her Story, as told to Dorothy Soong, Sybil Ho, and Jane Silverman compiled in 1978 by Jane Silverman for Chief Justice Richardson.]

Because they were so poor, Mother Loi Yu was forced to seek work to feed her young family. She did housework, and took in sewing, making work clothes for the Chinese laborers. Around their house they planted sweet potatoes, bananas, and papayas to feed the ducks and chickens they raised for eggs. These precious items were gathered to sell and deliver to the haoles . . . never for themselves to eat.

An education for each of her children and a good Christian upbringing were Loi Yu's main goals and for this she struggled and was able to accomplish. With the help of the Chinese Church [Kaiopihi] and the Kohala "Haole" [Kohala Union] Church the older girls En Kyau, En Tet, and Alice worked their way at Kohala Seminary (Kohala Hawaiian Girls School) which was a boarding school. Mabel, then only eight years old, remained at home to care for the younger siblings. After years of hardship, things got better when the older girls married and helped the younger ones.

1. En Kyau married KON Shin, who had come to Kohala as a laborer but later had his own general store near the Kohala Sugar Mill. She was a very favorite aunt for there was always a package of candy for nieces and nephews who came to visit. They raised a large family and one of their sons, Dr. Francis Kon, now has a very successful osteopathic clinic and hospital in Phoenix, Arizona.

2. En Tet married YAP Tock, who after completing his contract became a butcher for the Woods family in Kohala and ran his own weekend taxi business. They, too, raised a large family until his death in 1930, and the family moved to Hilo to be near En Kong and En Leong, who had settled in Hilo.

3. Mabel En Mong, the sister who was given the responsibility of caring for her younger siblings when their father died, was sent to Honolulu at age twelve to work or babysit for the Reverend TING Ah Ling's family, who had moved from

Kohala. Today she is "Aunty Mabel" to everyone and is a spry 93 years old. She is now one of a few who can still say "I saw the Chinatown fire of 1901" as she was then living in back of the old Chinese Fort Street Church. Years later she married Alfred Kwai Ting, b. 1877, Kohala, Hawaii, who had settled in Wailuku, Maui, worked for the Baldwin Bank Ltd. as assistant manager, and established the Wailuku Hardware and Grocery Co. Ltd., 1914-1940.

4. Alice was able to attend Normal School in Honolulu with the advice and assistance of Miss Alice Bond [Mrs. William P. Alexander of Grove Farm, Kauai], who was then principal of the Kohala Seminary, working and boarding at Kawaihau Girls School. She later married Choy ZANE of Kohala, Kee Fook ZANE's older brother and moved to Honolulu where the Zanes were operating a chain of markets. Choy eventually took over Zane's Market in Kaimuki, which is still run by his son, Choy ZANE, Jr. Their oldest son, Albert, was chief of the Highway Division for the State of Hawaii, then served as director of Public Works for the City and County of Honolulu until his retirement.

En Kong and En Leong also struggled for their education. They attended Makapala Grammar School. En Kong worked as a houseboy for Dr. Benjamin Davis Bond, son of the Reverend Elias Bond, and helped the Reverend John F. Cowan, pastor of Kohala Union Church, publish the Kohala Midget, a weekly newspaper. En Leong also worked for the haole minister. Then both boys moved to Hilo to attend Hilo High School. Again, both worked and saved to support their education. This time employment, room and board was with the Lai Hipp and H. A. Heen General Stores in Hilo.

5. Upon graduating from Hilo High in 1914, En Kong worked for Hakalau Sugar Plantation until World War I, when he joined the U.S. Army and was stationed at Schofield Barracks, where he claims he did some prize fighting to supplement his army pay and help support his mother and family. In 1919 after his separation, he joined American Factors, Ltd., lumber department and worked until his retirement in 1946. This was also the year of the tidal wave that literally wiped out Hilo's waterfront, including the entire Amfac lumberyard. His energies were then channeled into his real estate business until his death in 1958.

He married Alicia Nee Kyau Ching of Kauai and Honolulu on June 21, 1924 and had three children, Jean, wife of Gordon Y. H. Chang, M.D., Dr. Edwin Wung, D.V.M., and Dr. Clayton Wung, D.D.S. Throughout his entire life in Hilo he was always a pillar of the Hilo Chinese Christian Church, supportive of many community organizations and services, and an avid sportsman.

6. En Leong became County Engineer of Hawaii, a position he held for twenty-two years, 1925-1947. Upon graduation from Hilo High, he was awarded a scholarship from the forerunner of the Hilo Chamber of Commerce to pursue a degree in civil engineering at the College of Hawaii. Engineering may have had its seed planted when he worked summers for a Chinese merchant in Kohala, who was supplying food and merchandise to the Japanese labor camp that was building the spectacular Kohala Ditch Trail, an irrigation system needed to bring water to the sugar-cane fields of Kohala in the early 1900s.

He too served in the army during World War I, and began his professional career in 1919 when he worked for Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd. as a surveyor in east Maui. In 1920, he came back to Hilo to become Assistant Engineer for the Board of Water Works. Five years later he was appointed County Engineer for the island of Hawaii, planning and directing the construction of many of Hawaii's bridges, roads, and other public works until his retirement in 1947. Ranching was his avocation and he established the E. L. Wung Ranch in Glenwood, Hawaii, where he and his sons worked the land to raise cattle.

He married Elizabeth Tai Kyau Wong of Union Mill, Kohala in 1923 and raised four children, Alexander and Leslie, both of Hilo; Maryanne (Mrs. Roy E. King) and Archibald Wung, both of Honolulu.

Alex and Leslie continue to run their ranches on the Big Island. Maryanne, a talented pianist, is an instructor at Punahou Music School and has been intermittently active in dramatic musical productions within the community. Archie, like his father, is an engineer, working for the Corps of Army Engineers.

7. Hawaii's Mother of the Year in 1974 was Amy Lan Kyau Wung Richardson, who was so honored at a ceremony in New York City along with forty-nine other honorees. The youngest of the family, after graduation from Makapala School, left for Honolulu to go to Normal School in 1915. This is her story: "I didn't have enough money and had no relatives to go to. Well, you cannot continue, so you just go to summer school and you can teach. So, I taught one year and I met my husband, my beloved Hawaiian husband. He was teaching." This man was Wilfred K. Richardson, of Lahaina, Maui. They married and both taught school in Makapala and started their family. Wilfred was drafted and sent to Schofield Barracks with the Hawaiian Infantry. Amy's story continues, "After the army they turned us out. We didn't have any place to go"--not wanting to go back to Kohala they found a place in Palama. "That's where my son was born, the Chief Justice was born. [This is Chief Justice William Shaw Richardson.] Then afterwards we bought a lot in Kaimuki. . . . We built our house out of piano crates." There they raised their six children. The little house still stands in back of the family home. . . .

"My husband's father [a lawyer] was aide to Queen Liliuokalani. . . . My husband loved politics most of all. . . . He managed the campaign headquarters when our son Bill campaigned for Lt. Governor in 1961. When Bill became Lt. Governor he was so happy and proud. He said, 'Only takes one man, one person to be Lt. Governor, that's you, son!' He was happy too when Bill became Chief Justice."

Bill married Amy Corinne Ching of Honolulu in 1947 and had three children, Corinne, Barbara, and William K. Both Barbara and son Bill are now lawyers.

The W. K. Richardson family includes Amy Kahoiwai; Grace Wong, retired teacher; Arlon, with the City and County of Honolulu Transportation Department; Pearl Nishimura, who works for the legislature; and Attorney Robert K. Richardson, former Honolulu District Court Judge.

LUKE FAMILY OF KOHALA

The following story is based on information gathered from various family members, largely from Kan Jung LUKE who furnished a LUKE Family Genealogy Record. Oi-yung Loo CHOW of the Hawaii State Library, Clarence Y. O. CHOCK, commercial fisherman and insurance salesman, and Harry LIN, Retired investment officer, gave additional information. Lillian Awai LUM and Mildred LUKE, both retired teachers, have read the material, adding and deleting from the manuscript. We are grateful for family participation on this account. Many in Hawaii remember Mrs. LOO Goon, eldest daughter and indefatigable Y.W.C.A. volunteer and leader for many community causes in Honolulu. Her soft-spoken, low-key relationships with all whom she met, as well as her high achievement, epitomize the LUKE family of Kohala.

San Wung

Chart No. 1

Name: Mrs. Amy W. Richardson
 Street Address or P.O. No. 910 Fifth Avenue
 City, State, Zip Code: Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

No. 1 on this chart
 is the same as No. _____
 on Chart No. _____

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 一

<p>1 WUNG, San Sing</p> <p>Born: 1841 Where: Kon Lan Hi, Khi Pyan, Kwang Tung Died: 1895 August Where: Kohala, Hawaii</p>	<p>2 WONG, Loi Yu ♀</p> <p>Born: 1861 Where: Hong Kong, CHINA Died: 1927 about Nov or Dec, 28, 1929 Where: Hilo, Hawaii</p>
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10	WUNG, En Kyau ♀	
	Born: June 8, 1884	
	Where: Halaula, Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died: July 22, 1953	
	Where: Honolulu, Hawaii	<i>Buried in Kohala</i>
11	WUNG, En Tet ♀	
	Born: 1885 Aug. 19	
	Where: Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died: May March 7 th 1958	
	Where: Hilo, Hawaii	
12	WUNG, Mabel En Mong ♀	
	Born: November 20, 1887	
	Where: Makapala, Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died: March 7 or 8 1982	<i>Buried in Kohala</i>
	Where:	

Kon Lan Hee, Khi Pyan (Kon ^{on Keatone's map}) of my brain from Hong Kong to Kien Lon. Get off at Tin Tong Wei.
 Take a bus to Kon (20 min. ride) which is SW of Tin Tong Wei

TIN TONG WEI

13	Taken to China as a child by Chinese Minister's family.	♀
	Born:	
	Where: Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died:	
	Where:	
14	WUNG, Alice En Ngen (Nguen)	♀
	Born: 1889	
	Where: Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died:	
	Where: Honolulu, Hawaii	
15	WUNG, En Kong	
	Born: April 1, 1892	
	Where: Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died: MARCH 15, 1958	
	Where: Hilo, Hawaii	
16	WUNG, En Leong	
	Born: April 29, 1893	
	Where: Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died: July 31, 1953	
	Where: Hilo, Hawaii - buried Hilo Vet Cemetery	
17	WUNG, Amy Lan Kyau	♀
	Born: July 29, 1895	
	Where: Kohala, Hawaii	
	Died: MARCH 31, 1980	
	Where: Honolulu, HI - buried Punchbowl	

Born:
Where:
Died:
Where:

For Joan -

2 responses to your Query in HCHC newsletter:

- ① Larry Chung verbally, and
- ② -

HCHC received this letter from Mr. Kong L.W.:

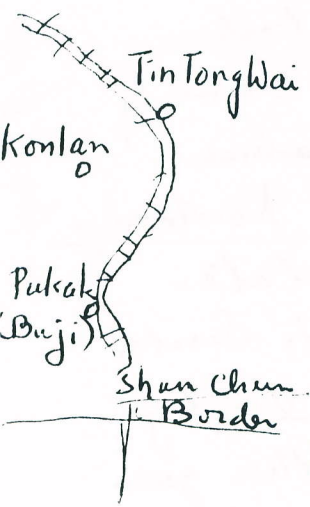
COPY - sent to me by Wai Jun Chao

Dec. 5 - 80

" Dear Mrs. Kini,

I thank you the newsletter of HCHC, you sent.

I am 100% Hakka myself & member of Tsung Tsui Assn. I feel patriotism duty to looking to its, (1)

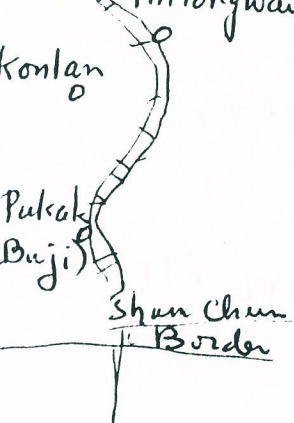


KON LARN HEE PANG LOCATE at FOURTH STATION from Shun Chun 3rd from Bu Ket [Pukak] which Mr. Kee Fook Jang's Ancestor Village. [K.F. Zang claims Sha Tau Kok.]

KON LARN is NAME of the Place Here is MARKET PANG is Tent Either Build from Cotton cloth or Bamboo with straw

Now, regarding the 翁 Wung Family Trail where come from Exact Point is impossible unless had old log book or written the Wung Family original come from ng hau 五華 [Wing Hwa] Central Hakka Territory Thousand years way back during dynasty Ching [清] the Wung Family scatter all over as well as another since England open port of Hong Kong specially Kowloon -

[五華 is midway between Hinmen 興寧 and Lyuk fuy 陸豐 as



STATION From Shun Chum 3rd from
 Bu Ket [Pukak] which Mr. Kee Fook Joo's
 Ancestor Village. [K. F. Zane claims Sha Tau Kok.]

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 from ng hao 五華 [Wing Hwa] Central
 Hakkas Territory Thousand years way back
 during dynasty Ching [清] the Weng Family
 scatter all over as well as another since
 England open port of Hong Kong specially Kowloon
 Canton Railroad in middle of 1800 or later
 countless Hakkas People Exodus to South
 anywhere their can find food. the lucky
 one come to Sandalwood Mountains. other goes
 to South Sea. I myself thank the
 British Empire brought me here the USA.

五華 is
 midway between
 Tinneen 五華
 and Lyuk flung
 五華 as
 spelled on
 the Kastens
 map. 五華
 not marked
 on the map.
 but it's between
 the 2 Ks of
 the word
 TAKRA in map.]

[etc. re HCHC Banquet] Your humble friend always,
 Kay Lin.

Cont. of HCHC Banquet

Vertical text on the left margin, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

A large table with multiple columns and rows, containing faint, illegible text. The table structure is visible with vertical and horizontal grid lines.