

Resolving conflicting evidence

If the vast majority of the evidence is to be believed, Ned Neki Hind was the child of Robert and Oliva Hind. His birth certificate is the one document where he was identified as the child of Annie Kaili Hind and Yoshito Tanaka. All of the documents are reliable sources where not only he would have provided the information, but both he and the informants, living relatives, waffled when reporting who his mother was, because he referred to Oliva as "Mom" and said that Anna was his mother. With analysis and correlation of the documentation of Ned's lifetime, we find that even if a majority of the sources state that he is the child of one group of parents, it does not mean that the one conflicting piece of information is to be disregarded. By delving deeper into Hawaiian genealogy, we find that with a sudden turn of life events, it is possible to have two sets of parents, but only one set of biological parents.

Who were Ned's parents?

Ned was born in Hawaii when it was a territory of the United States, and vital records were kept.

evidence

Parents are identified on his birth certificate. There is a theme in Ned's timeline where all of the sources but the birth certificate state that he is the son of Robert and Oliva, not Annie. But analysis and correlation of the evidence shows that Ned was the biological son of Yoshito Tanaka and Annie Kaili Hind, and the *hanai* (adopted) son of Robert Hind and Oliva Josepa Makahi Alapai Kahoolaealii.

Evaluating resources and individuals

Ned was born 24 May 1926 in Kukuihaele, Hamakua Township, Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii.¹ The informant for the birth certificate was the attending physician who would have gotten the information from Annie. The telltale sign that would set off the documentation changing parents is the question, "Is this child legitimate," to which the answer is "no."² Ned was not with Annie in 1930 and 1940 but is living with Robert and Oliva Hind during those years and is identified as their son.³

In February '1948, Oliva Hind died and listed Ned as a son, while an Annie Kauka is listed

as a daughter.⁴ Ned stated that his parents were Robert Hind and Oliva Hoaline on his marriage certificate to his first wife in December of that same year in Keokuk, Iowa.⁵ When Ned died in 1975, his son and second wife were the informants who list Robert and Oliva as his parents; both would only know what was told to them by Ned.⁶

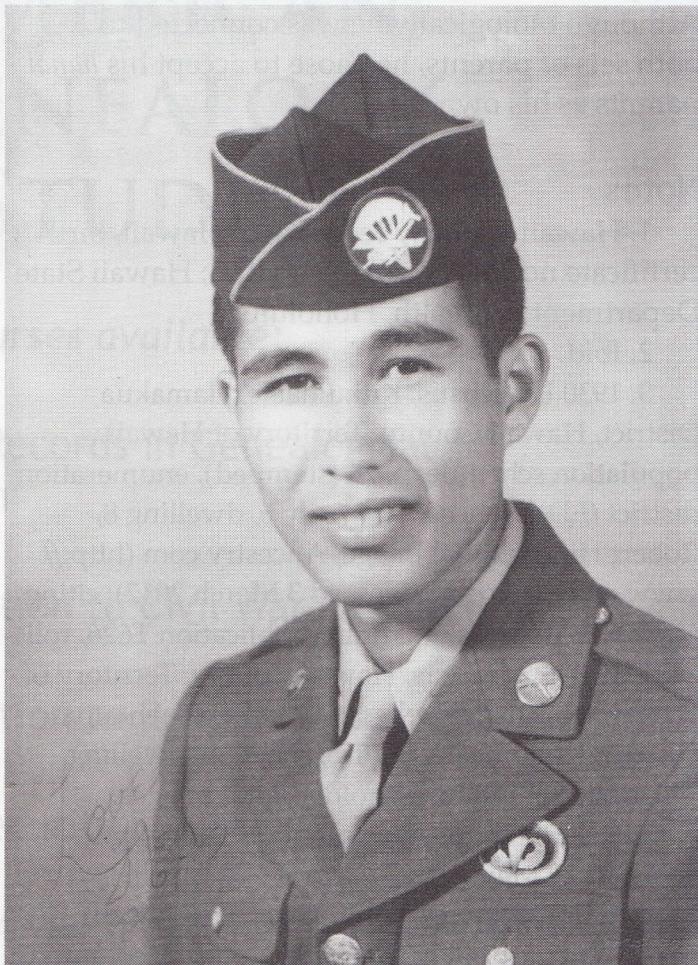
The timelines of Annie Kaili Hind and Yoshito Tanaka must also be evaluated since there is only one piece of evidence connecting the three people. Annie was born 23 April 1911 and died 23 October 1996 in Hilo, Hawaii.⁷ Her parents are listed as Robert Hind and Oliva Josepa Kahoolaealii Makahi, and the informant is her daughter, who would have been told by Annie whom her parents were.⁸ Annie is not in census records with those parents, but is living with her aunt in Hilo in 1920.⁹ Annie cannot be found in the 1930 census and by 1940 she is residing in Honolulu, married to Akiona Kauka with three children.¹⁰

Yoshito was born 22 April 1907 in Papaaloa, North Hilo District, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii to sugar plantation workers, Jagekichi and Toki Ito Ishihara Tanaka.¹¹ Annie and Yoshito worked at the same sugar plantation on the outskirts of Hilo District, but on 7 May 1926 Yoshito and two other men were painting the Hakalau Railroad Bridge and fell when their scaffolding collapsed, killing all three men.¹²

Resolving conflicts by understanding *hanai*

Seventeen days before Ned was born, Annie had to face becoming a single, 16-year-old parent.

In Hawaii, there is a custom of informal adoption through verbal agreement called *hanai*, where family, friends, or neighbors take on the responsibility of raising a child and



Ned N. Hind in 1949.

calling it their own, surname and all. Often when an individual was unable to raise a child themselves, it was the grandparents who would *hanai* that child. In the case of Annie, she was a young mother incapable of raising a child on her own and the father of her child had died seventeen days before the child's birth. Her parents were still having children and it was easy to incorporate Ned into the family structure and raise him as their own.

Conclusion

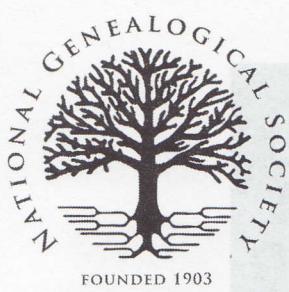
Sixteen-year-old Annie Kaili Hind had an illegitimate son born seventeen days after the

father had died but had family to assist in this life-changing event. It would make sense for her parents to raise her son with their sons as brothers, while she was able to start her life again elsewhere. Ned referred to his grandparents as his parents out of cultural acceptance, as would any modern-day adoptee. Although biologically he was connected to both sets of parents, he chose to accept his *hanai* parents as his own. 

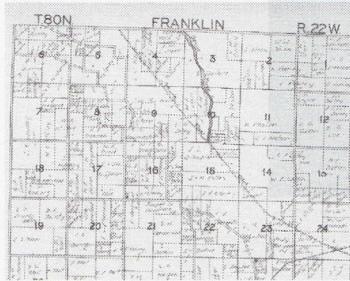
Notes

1. Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii, birth certificate no. 200 (1926), Ned Hind; Hawaii State Department of Health, Honolulu.
2. Ibid.
3. 1930 US census, Kukuihaele, Hamakua District, Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii, population schedule, p. 76 (stamped), enumeration district (ED) 9, sheet 1A, family 6, dwelling 8, Robert Hind; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 3 March 2012); citing National Archives microfilm publication T626, roll 2631; 1940 US Census, Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii, population schedule, 1st Representative District, Kukuihaele, ED 1-8, sheet 6B, dwelling 146, Robert Hind household; digital images, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>: accessed 29 May 2012).
4. "Hind Services," obituary, *Hilo (Hawaii) Herald-Tribune*, 24 February 1948, page 2, column C.
5. Lee County, Iowa, marriage license no. 18507 (1948), Hind-Starr; Lee County Registrar of Vital Records, Keokuk.
6. Ned Hind birth certificate; Lee County, Iowa, death certificate no. 7-H25-6 (1975), Ned N. Hind; Lee County Registrar of Vital Records, Keokuk; "Ned Hind," undated clipping, ca. May 1975, from unidentified newspaper; Hind Family Papers, privately held by Leighton Neki Hind, Burlington, Iowa, 2012.
7. Hawaii County, Hawaii, death certificate no. 06673 (1996), Annie Kaili Hind Kauka; Hawaii State Department of Health, Honolulu.
8. Ibid.
9. 1920 US census, Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii, population schedule, North Hilo District, p. 65 (stamped), ED 114, sheets 10B and 11A, dwelling 81, family 92, Julia Pokini; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 5 May 2012); citing National Archives microfilm publication T625, roll 2033.
10. 1940 US Census, Honolulu County, Oahu Island, Territory of Hawaii, population schedule, 8th census tract of Honolulu, ED 2-36, sheet 7A, dwelling 969, Akiona Kauka household; digital images, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>: accessed 9 June 2012).
11. Hawaii (Territory), Board of Health, "Delayed birth registrations, ca. 1859–1903; Index, ca. 1859–ca. 1938," file no. 7519; FHL microfilm 1,031,533.
12. Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii, death certificate no. 4245 (1926), Yoshito Tanaka; Hawaii State Department of Health, Honolulu; "Two die in fall from High Bridge at Hakalau Today," *Hilo (Hawaii) Herald-Tribune*, 7 May 1926, page 1, column A; "T. Matsumoto dies as result of fall from High Bridge," *Hilo (Hawaii) Herald-Tribune*, 8 May 1926, page 1, column E; "Railway Company held blameless in Accident case," *Hilo (Hawaii) Herald-Tribune*, 14 May 1926, page 1, column B.

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ON THE COVER

W.W. Hixson & Company's 1930 Plat Book of Polk County, Iowa, showing land ownership of Franklin Township (Township 80 North, Range 22 West, Sections 1–24). Image created by the University of Iowa Libraries and used with permission.

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