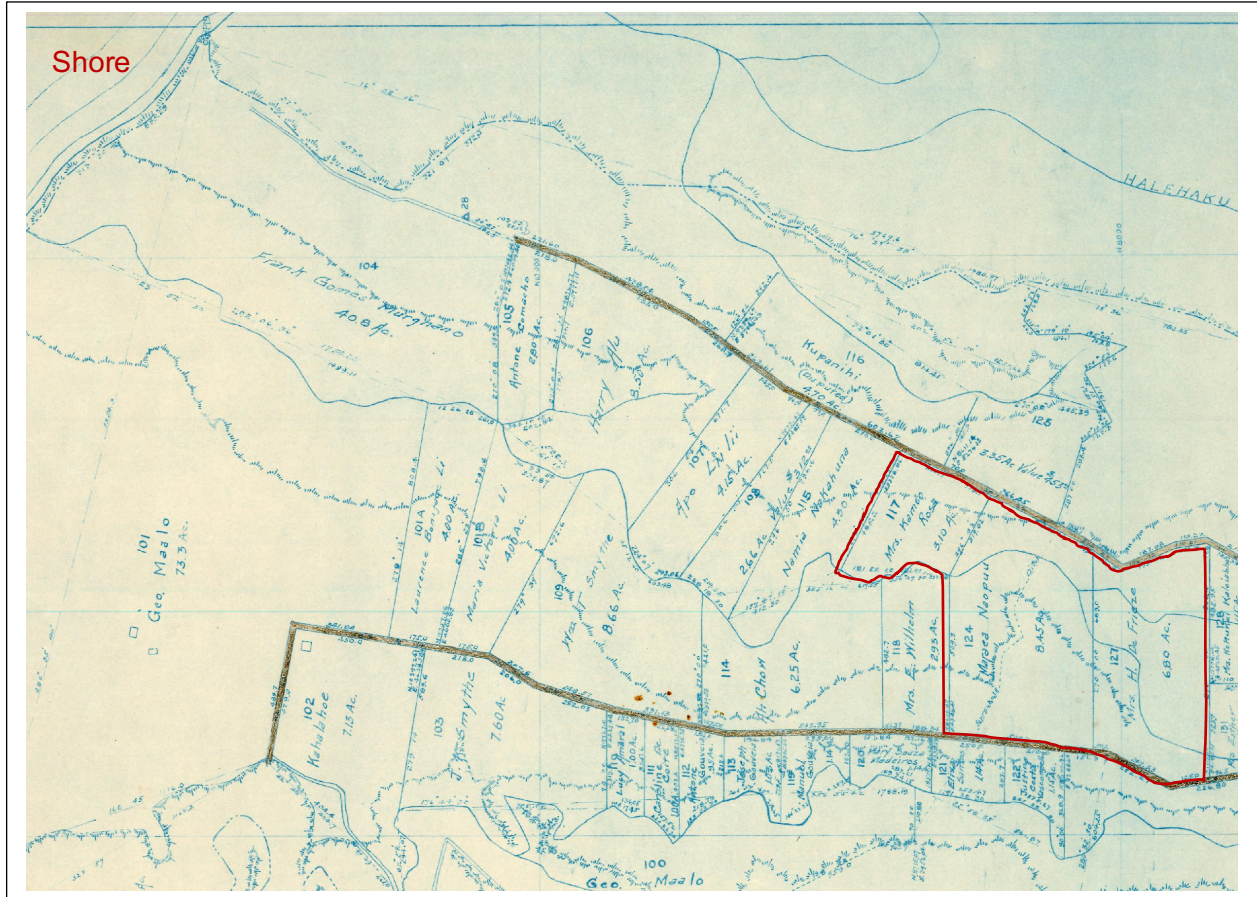


HE WAHI MO‘OLELO NO PE‘AHI A ME HĀMĀKUA LOA, MOKUPUNI ‘O MAUI – A RESOURCE GUIDE THROUGH THE HISTORY OF PE‘AHI AND HĀMĀKUA LOA ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI



Map of a Portion of the “Partition of Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi... Equity 168” (Register Map No. 2897, October 1924, State Survey Division) Area of The Merwin Conservancy Parcels indicated in red outline.

PREPARED BY

Kepeā & Onaona Maly • Cultural Ethnographers

PREPARED FOR

The Merwin Conservancy

OCTOBER 27, 2021

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Historical & Archival Documentary Research · Oral History Interview Studies · Researching and Preparing Studies from Hawaiian Language Documents · Māhele ‘Āina, Boundary Commission, & Land History Records · Integrated Cultural Resources Management Planning · Preservation & Interpretive Program Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Sonnet Kekilia Coggins, Executive Director of The Merwin Conservancy, Kepā and Onaona Maly of Kumu Pono Associates LLC prepared this ethnohistorical study documenting the history of Pe‘ahi, an ahupua‘a (native land division) situated in the district of Hāmākualoa (TMK 2-8-04:39, 40 & 53). The Merwin Conservancy was created by William S. Merwin, Poet Laureate of the United States (2010-2011), who passed away in 2019. In the 1970s Mr. Merwin was drawn to Maui, and felt the call of Pe‘ahi which he chose as his home. Together, he and his wife Paula Dunaway Merwin built a sanctuary which inspired both written expressions of art and stewardship of the honua ola (living environment). Mr. Merwin was particularly fond of palms and engaged in the collection of the rarest and most threatened of the species from Hawai‘i and around the world. Like his poetry, his work with palms drew global attention, and the Merwins subsequently established their trust which formed the conservancy to further protect the environment, the pursuit of writing, education and other arts at Pe‘ahi. In 2012, Kepā Maly (co-author of this study) was invited to conduct oral history interviews with William S. Merwin at his home in Pe‘ahi. His love and devotion to the ‘āina was experienced first-hand while sitting in the home and walking the land. It can be said that Pe‘ahi beckoned to him, and he answered.

There is an interesting intersection in history between the Hawaiian word “pe‘ahi” (poetically, to wave, flutter, beckon, welcome, bid farewell, etc., and the name of a rare endemic fern), also the name of the land that chose the Merwins as residents, and the passion that William had for words and palms during his life. While the origins of the place name Pe‘ahi are uncertain. As described above, several interpretations are possible. And more than the place name, the word “pe‘ahi” is found throughout Hawaiian poetry. Its usage is often associated with the light winds which blow from the ocean and across the land causing leaves of the niu (coconut palms) to nod or flutter as if waving. We reviewed nearly 3,000 early Hawaiian texts which included the word “pe‘ahi,” and found many uses of the word. Among the poetical sayings are those below which describe gentle breezes moving through the honua ola—

O ka pe‘ahi mai a ka lau o ka niu (*The fanning of the coconut palm fronds*)

Ke pe‘ahi mai nei ka lau o ke kalo (*The gentle swaying taro leaves*)

...Aloha ka lau o ka niu i ke ‘ani pe‘ahi mai (*Beloved are the swaying coconut palm fronds,*
Ke pe‘ahi mai la ka lau o ke kī o ‘Alanapō *and the nodding ti leaves of ‘Alanapō*)

...I ke ‘ani pe‘ahi a ke koai-e, nopa i ke kula... (*The beckoning sway of the crooked*
koai’e trees on the plains)

Ke hea mai nei o Maui iā ‘oe, (*Maui calls out to you,*
Ke ‘ani pe‘ahi mai la iluna o Haleakalā, *Beckoning from the heights of Haleakalā*)
[Selected from Nupepa Hawaii, 1861-1864]

This study includes a wide range of historical references, including Hawaiian-language resource documents, and some of the earliest records for Pe‘ahi and the larger Hāmākualoa region compiled to date. The table of contents is organized in such a way as to serve as a guide to specific topics in which readers may be more interested. This presentation relies heavily on the original accounts written by those who lived the history, or who were among the earliest writers to document it. Thus, we cite large sections of quoted material and link these primary resources together with introductory/contextual narratives. In some cases, we provide additional cultural

context to help present-day readers appreciate the period of time or events being discussed. We hope that this document serves as a guiding resource in understanding the rich history of Pe‘ahi and Hāmākua Loa and how that history can be honored, and enrich the future.

While preparing this study, the authors reviewed and collected a wide range of archival and historical records that describe the biocultural environment of Pe‘ahi and its neighboring lands. A foundational premise of this study is that The Merwin Conservancy is a part of a community with rich history, and the Conservancy itself is part of that evolving history. The study is comprised of six primary parts, with a seventh part that offers initial thoughts on potential actions that might be taken to integrate the history of place into stewardship and educational-interpretive program opportunities. Each of the seven parts include various sub-sections which describe events in history that relate to the events of that era. The parts include:

- He Wahi Mo‘olelo No Pe‘ahi a me Hāmākua Loa, Mokupuni o Maui – A Resource Guide Through the History of Pe‘ahi and Hāmākua Loa on the Island of Maui
- Mo‘olelo ‘Āina: Traditions and History of Place
- Land Tenure and Boundary Surveys in Pe‘ahi and Neighboring Ahupua‘a
- 1828 to 1986: A Chronology of History in Pe‘ahi and Hāmākua Loa, Notes From Kama‘aina and Visitors, Describing Community, Families, and Transitions in Land Use
- Land Tenure in Pe‘ahi 1890-1926: Emergence and Dissolution of the Hui Kū‘ai ‘Āina o Pe‘ahi
- Archaeology in Hāmākua Loa
- Thoughts on Developing Educational and Interpretive Opportunities Through Programs of The Merwin Conservancy

The historical records provide rich resources for the development of interpretative themes and programs, wayside exhibits and displays, a GPS route app, brochures, audio guides, place-based/cultural literacy curricula for students and communities, and opportunities for enrichment of both resident and visitor experiences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kūpuna have passed many wise and instructive sayings down to us from the past. Among them is the reminder “‘A’ohe pau ka ‘ike i ka hālau ho’okāhi!” which may be translated as meaning, “Knowledge does not end in one school.” We have approached this study with the understanding that many people before us have lived, studied, and shared in our “ko kākou” (all of our) collective knowledge of place. Just as many hands have shaped the landscape upon which we live, many minds have also contributed to our understanding and appreciation of the legacy within which we live and that which we share with those who will follow us.

To the kama‘āina, those with ties to place, and others with responsibility for management and stewardship of the ‘āina, we humbly offer you our aloha and acknowledge your kōkua. As kūpuna also taught us, “‘A’ohe hana nui ke alu ‘ia!” (It is no great task when done together by all!). You have helped us add to the cultural literacy of place by sharing your ‘ike, personal research, and resources that may otherwise not have been available—Mahalo a nui!

William S. and Paula Dunaway Merwin
The Merwin Conservancy
Sonnet Kekilia Coggins, Executive Director
Sara Tekula, Director of Programs and Communications
Janet Six, PhD.

We share one additional note of personal interest to the authors, conducting this study has been a journey of discovery. While we knew the connections of personal family to Pe‘ahi and its neighbors, through this study, we learned more about the pilina (relationships) to ‘āina. Onaona’s grandmother and kūpuna above her are found in history of Pe‘ahi and the East Maui region, dating back to the mid-1800’s. Among them are Kaiapa, Plunkett, Tau‘a (Hubble), Kiakona, Hubble, Wong Soon, Awana, and Smythe, who are all part of the mo‘olelo ‘āina. The ‘ohana were buffeted by the waves of change that impacted Hawaiian lives of the period, yet these ‘ohana and hundreds others remain on the kulāiwi (native land where one’s ancestors are buried). Mahalo i nā kūpuna!

In closing our acknowledgments, we ask that if there are mistakes in the historical record or in our grammar, forgive us. We have relied heavily on those who experienced-, or who first recorded the -history. The grammar is our fault. But we cite our sources, and readers can find original narratives more easily now that this compilation has been gathered. If we failed to properly acknowledge resources or misinterpreted some facets of history, we ask you to pardon as well. As kūpuna taught us “O ka mea maika‘i mālama, a o ka mea maika‘i ‘ole, kāpae aku!” (Keep the good and set the bad aside!)

Eia māua me ke aloha, a me ka noi ha‘aha‘a, inā ua hewa māua e hui kala mai nō.

Kepā a me Onaona.

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PART I. HE WAHI MO‘OLELO NO PE‘AHI A ME HĀMĀKUA LOA, MOKUPUNI ‘O MAUI – A RESOURCE GUIDE THROUGH THE HISTORY OF PE‘AHI AND HĀMĀKUA LOA ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI

Background

At the request of Sonnet Kekilia Coggins, on behalf of The Merwin Conservancy (the Conservancy), Kepā and Onaona Maly of Kumu Pono Associates LLC prepared this ethnohistorical study to document facets of the history of Pe‘ahi Ahupua‘a—and its relationship on the larger landscape of the Hāmākua Loa District, island of Maui, TMK 2-8-04:39, 40 & 53. While preparing this study, the authors reviewed and collected a wide range of archival-historical records that describe the biocultural environment of Pe‘ahi and Hāmākualoa (Figure 1). The documentation was collected from both public and private collections, and includes Hawaiian-language accounts translated from primary sources; records of Hawaiian Kingdom and government agencies dating from the 1840s to 1980s; journals of historical visitors; records describing the study area lands; and oral history interviews conducted with William S. Merwin in 2012 (Appendix A). Several native accounts from historic Hawaiian-language documents and newspapers were also translated for this study by Maly. Additionally, numerous articles published in newspapers, now available through several online repositories, are cited.

After the introductory overview of the cultural–historical context, the authors present glimpses into the history of the Native Hawaiians from antiquity to the 1800’s, and then integrate the layers of history that followed western contact. The information is organized into several categories, generally cited in chronological order according to their historical periods. It is the overarching goal of this study to provide the Conservancy with a foundation for further development of stewardship initiatives, and the development of interpretative themes and programs, place-based/cultural literacy curricula for students¹ and communities who will work at, and visit, The Merwin Conservancy. These resources will in-turn provide opportunities for enrichment experiences on the land.

Cultural Context

It is important to observe that this study included the broader of cultural context of Pe‘ahi’s history in the larger cultural landscape of the region—setting the foundation for interpreting place, land use, residency, customs and practices, and transitions over time. This approach allows us to piece facets of history together and gain a better understanding of the relationship shared between Pe‘ahi, the regional environment, and the people of the land. Such an approach also helps us understand how the landscape has changed over time.

1 While we have not suggested specific lesson plans or activities, the collection of archival documentary material in this collection, offers teachers a wide range of historical resources under one cover. Programs possibilities might include the development of early guided-reading booklets, to self-directed research and writing projects, undertaking family oral history programs, geographical and community mapping initiatives (including development GPS and web-enabled apps and informational websites), and archaeological and environmental studies (establishing a baseline comparison between current bio-cultural environment and that described in historical records).

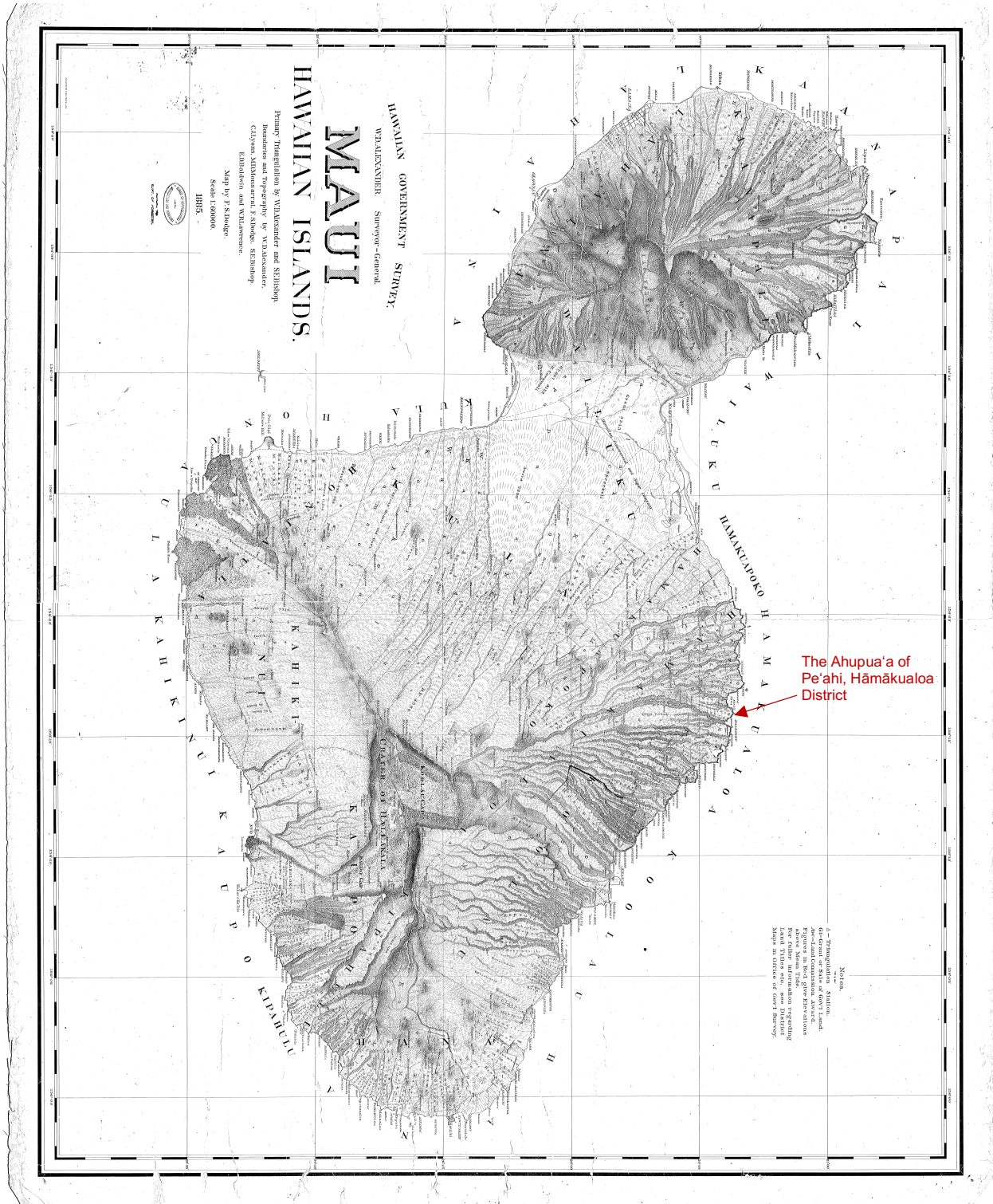


Figure 1. Island of Maui. Register Map No. 1408 (1885) State Survey Division

There have been limited ethnohistorical and archaeological studies conducted in the Hāmākualoa region, but a few have touched upon Pe‘ahi. We have not revisited every reference or citation in those manuscripts readers may find some guidance in them that may provide further information.

In 1995 an ethnohistorical study was completed for the region of Ke‘anae and Wailuanui, East Maui. While beyond the area of the present study, there are shared similarities in the bio-cultural landscape and familial associations. This study may offer some insights into the history place

1995

McGregor, D., Ph.D., Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc., and Group 70 International, Inc.
Kalo Kanu o ka ‘Āina. A cultural Landscape Study of Ke‘anae and Wailuanui, Island of Maui.
Prepared for the County of Maui Planning Department.

In 2001-2002 Kumu Pono Associates LLC in 2001-2002, conducted a detailed ethnographic study, covering the a larger region East Maui (Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, and Ko‘olau), including limited information on Pe‘ahi. The study, includes a major review of traditional and customary land and water practices, and a history of the taking of water from the region to irrigate commercial crops on the slopes plains of what is now the known as the Makawao, Wailuku and Kula districts. The study also includes important oral history interviews with elder kama‘āina, and will serve as a valuable supplement to understanding the legacy of place, provide important tools for educational and interpretive initiatives, and be of use in planning resources management initiatives.

2002

Maly, Kepā and Onaona Maly.
Wai o ke Ola—He Wahi Mo‘olelo no Maui Hikina. A Collection of Native Traditions, Historical Accounts, and Oral History Interviews of the Lands of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko‘olau, Maui Hikina (East Maui), Island of Maui. Prepared for Garret Hew, East Maui Irrigation Company. Kumu Pono Associates (Volume I MaHikina 59-011702b; Volume II MaHikina59-120101).

Several archaeological resources studies are cited later in this study.

While no detailed field research has been undertaken in the approximately 18 acres of The Merwin Conservancy holdings, the Conservation Easement between William S. Merwin, Paula Dunaway Merwin and the Hawaiian Islands Land Trust (October 10, 2014), includes notes on the landscape, and some of the cultural-historical features that have been identified, under the heading “Prior Land Use”, the following description is found:

Existing archaeological sites on the Premises indicated that prior to the plantation era traditional forms of agriculture, very likely wet taro cultivations, was practiced on the Premises. The Premises are incised by a watercourse, Pe‘ahi Stream, and this would have very likely been the irrigation source of the taro patches (lo‘i kalo). In addition to these agricultural features, a suspected imu and suspected burial site have been noted on the Premises. Subsequent plantation era cultivation of pineapple erased any other recognizable archaeological features, and an archaeological inventory survey has not been conducted to determine the extent of any other surface or sub-surface archaeological sites or deposits.

Overview of the Biocultural Landscape

Natural History

All the islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago are volcanic in origin. Referencing Stearns and Macdonald (1942), we learn that the island of Maui was formed by two volcanoes, and today is nearly 730 square miles in size. The East Maui region was formed by Haleakalā which rises 10,025 feet above sea level. The West Maui region is formed by an older volcano, rising approximately 5,788 feet above sea level, with Pu'u Kukui as its peak. The low isthmus between the two mountains was formed by the overlap of the lava flows. Geologists estimate that 15,000 to 18,000 years ago, similar isthmus features still connected Maui with its neighboring islands of Kaho'olawe, Lāna'i, and Moloka'i, making it at one time larger than the island of Hawai'i (pers. com. Jack Lockwood, USGS).

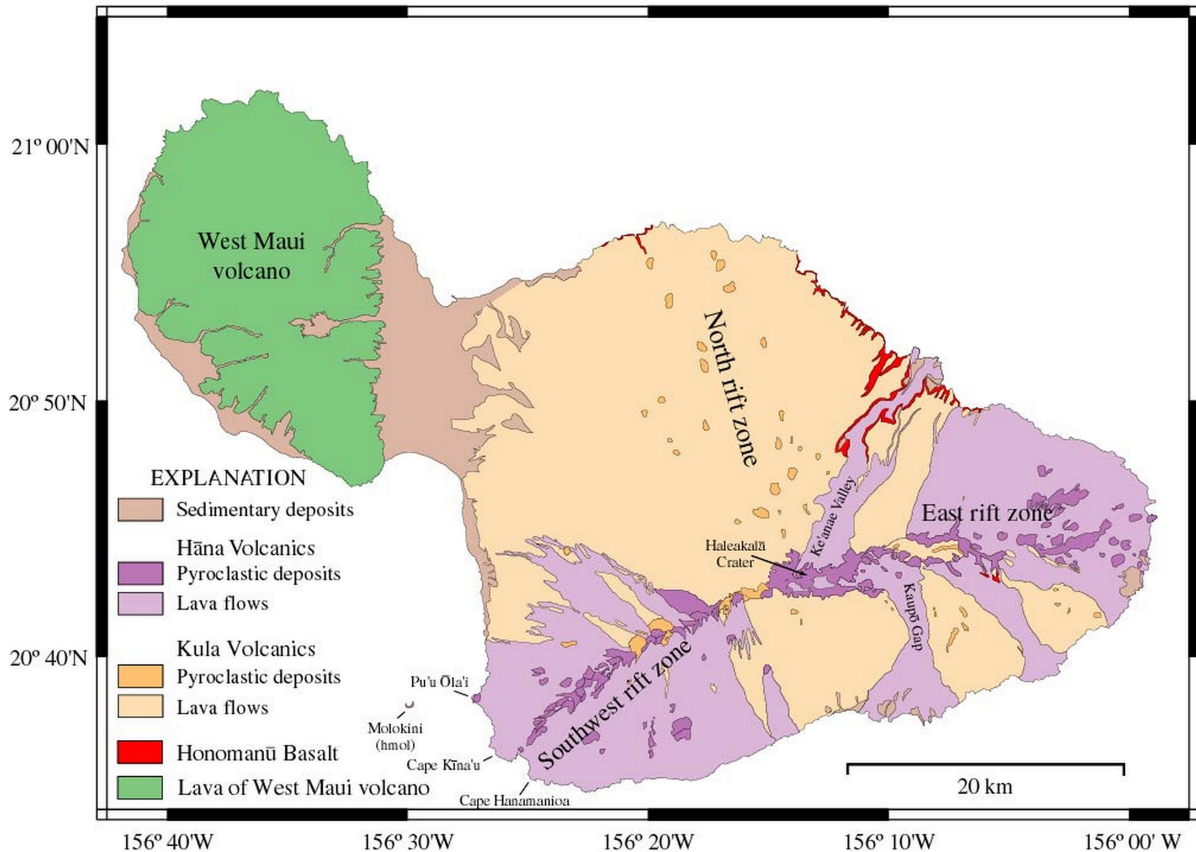
In East Maui, the oldest exposed lava flows are found in Honomanu, estimated to be nearly two million years old, having been erupted from an area in the 8,000 foot elevation, and extending beyond the shore into the ocean. The last eruption along the windward slopes of Haleakalā which form the Hāmākualoa region occurred a few hundred-thousand years ago (Figure 2). Though on its leeward side, an eruption occurred in the mid- to later- 1700s (Stearns and Macdonald, 1942).

The east rift zone of Haleakalā, formed much of the Hāmākua Loa -Hāmākua Poko region. Even though the islands are volcanic in origin, having been born out of the ocean and of fire, plants and a limited number of animals soon began to colonize the islands. Each life form crossed the vast ocean-moat, at a minimum, 2,400 miles of open ocean, either carried by ocean currents, floating or rafting across the sea; or borne on wind currents, either floating, flying or as passengers, and if lucky, once every 25,000 to 30,000 years established a viable community of descendants—many of which adapted to and are only known in the Hawaiian Islands, with some of the life-forms only known on Maui.

With the passing of time, those lands facing towards the predominant tradewinds, became heavily forested from nearshore to above the 7,000 foot elevation. The upper forest zone received some 400-inches of rain annually, and the lower elevations of Pe'ahi, in the vicinity of the Conservancy, receives around 75-inches of rain annually, over a period of 161 days in any given year. The lower land, bisected by many gulches, were watered by streams, like that between Pe'ahi and Halehaku, which formed in the rain and cloud forests above, and flowed to the sea.

The list of living creatures—plants, birds insects and aquatic—was greater than we know today, many having become extinct. Among the common plants which grew across the landscape are the: ha'iwale (*Cyrtandra* sp.), hāpu'u (*Cibotium menziesii*), 'ie'ie (*Freycinetia arborea*), kawa'u (*Ilex anomala*), koa (*Acacia koa*), kopiko (*Pschotria* sp.), loulou (*Pritchardia* sp.), 'ōhi'a hā / pā'ihī (*Eugenia sandwicensis*), 'ōhi'a lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*), olonā (*Touchardia latifolia*), pāpala kēpau (*Pisonia umbellifera*), and uluhe (*Dicranopteris linearis*) fern. Scattered throughout the forest were also found clumps of maile (*Alyxia oliviformis*), and several representatives of the *Lobelia* family like the 'ōhāwai, and countless other species which adapted to the environment filling niches, previously unavailable to them in other parts of the world.

On the lower slopes and coastline—in the vicinity of the Conservancy holdings—many other plants were also represented. Among these were the: hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), 'ilima (*Sida fallax*), kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), naupaka (*Scaevola* sp.), pōhole / hō'i'o (*Diplazium arnottii*) fern, vast groves of pū hala (pandanus trees), and 'ulu (*Artocarpus incisus*).



General geologic map of the Island of Maui. Lavas from East Maui Volcano are grouped by volcanic stages. Modified from Stearns H.T. and Macdonald G.A. (1942) *Geology and groundwater resources of the island of Maui, Hawaii. Haw Div Hydrogr Bull 7:344 pp*

Figure 2. “General geologic map of the Island of Maui. Lavas from East Maui Volcano are grouped by volcanic stage. Modified from Stearns, H. T. and Macdonald, G. A. (1942) “Geology and groundwater resources of the island of Maui, Hawaii. Hawaii Division of Hydrology, Bulletin 7:344. (www.soest.hawaii.edu/gg/hcv/data/maui_geo_color.jpg (1017×1361) (hawaii.edu).)

It may be noted that the early spelling of the land name that neighbors Pe‘ahi on the west, is Keaalii, then defined as Nui (large), or Iki (little). While the modern spelling is Keali‘i. If the former spelling is correct, it may indicate that the native ‘a‘ali‘i (*Dodonaea* sp.), was a common plant of the lowlands.

Ka Nohona – Settlement

Archaeologists and historians ascribe the settling of the Hawaiian Islands to people from small, isolated island-groups in southern Polynesia, who undertook great seafaring voyages across the vast open ocean. For many years, archaeologists have believed that early Polynesian voyages were underway by AD 300 between Kahiki—the ancestral homelands of the Hawaiian gods and people—and Hawai‘i. Those long-distance voyages are believed to have occurred with regularity through, at least, the thirteenth century. It is generally agreed that the progenitors of the

early Hawaiian population—the Kahiki—were from the Marquesas and Society Islands (Emory in Tatar 1982:16-18).

For generations following initial settlement, communities were clustered along the wet, windward (ko'olau) shores of the Hawaiian Islands. Along the ko'olau slopes, streams flowed and rainfall was reliable, and agricultural production could be established—on land that extend from the bays to the uplands. The ko'olau region also offered sheltered bays from which both, near-shore deep sea fisheries could be easily accessed. The near shore fisheries were enriched by nutrients carried in the fresh water carried in streams flowing from the uplands. It was around these bays that clusters of houses where families lived, could be found, and in these early times, the residents generally engaged in subsistence practices in the forms of agriculture and fishing (see Handy and Handy 1972:287).

Over a period of several centuries, areas with the richest natural resources became populated and perhaps crowded, and by ca. 900 to 1100 AD, the population on each island began expanding to the more arid and remote area (see Cordy 2000:130). This was also the case on Maui. Based upon early historical observations (ca. A.D. 1778-1850), settlement in the watered valley and lower slope environments of Hāmākua Loa, consisted of permanent residences which centered near the shore and spread along the valley floors. Residences also extended inland along near-shore kula (flat lands or plateaus), and in fewer instances into the upper valleys. Temporary houses from which mountain resources (such as olonā, koa, and birds) were collected, extended into the upper valley areas, among fields on stream flats and on adjacent slopes. Two primary forms of agricultural sites occur in these watered valley contexts, they are the lo'i kalo (irrigated and drainage taro farming field systems) on the valley floors and slopes; and the kula and kīhāpai dry land farming plots where crops such as 'uala (sweet potatoes), kō (sugar canes), kalo (taro), mai'a (bananas and plantains), and wauke (paper mulberry) were cultivated (see Māhele records in this study).

Handy, Handy and Pukui (1972), also provide us with first-hand accounts of native customs, practices, and traditions associated with lands of the Hāmākua region as they learned them from native residents during field visits in the 1930s-1950s. Their description follows:

Hamakua

Hamakua Poko (Short Hamakua) and Hamakua Loa (Long Hamakua) are two coastal regions where gently sloping kula lands intersected by small gulches come down to the sea along the northern coast line of East Maui. Maliko Stream, flowing in a gulch that widens and has a flat bottom to seaward, in pre-sugar-plantation days had a considerable number of lo'i. East of Maliko the number of named ahupua'a is evidence of habitation along this coast. Kuiaha Gulch, beyond Maliko, has a good stream and there were probably a few lo'i. Two kama'aina at Ke'anae said that there were small lo'i developments watered by Ho'olawa, Waipi'o, Hanehoi, Hoalua, Kailua, and Na'ili'ilihale Streams, all of which flow in deep gulches. Stream taro was probably planted along the watercourses well up into the higher kula land and forest taro throughout the lower forest zone. The number of very narrow ahupua'a thus utilized along the whole of the Hamakua coast indicates that there must have been a very considerable population.

This would be despite the fact that it is an area of only moderate precipitation because of being too low to draw rain out of trade winds flowing down the coast from the rugged and wet northeast Ko'olau area that lies beyond. It was probably a favorable region for breadfruit, banana, sugar cane, arrowroot; and for yams and

'awa in the interior. The slopes between gulches were covered with good soil, excellent for sweet-potato planting. The low coast is indented by a number of small bays offering good opportunity for fishing. The Alaloa, or "Long-road," that went around Maui passed through Hamakua close to the shore, crossing streams where the gulches opened to the sea.

Ka Honua Ola – The Living Cultural Landscape

In Hawaiian culture, natural and cultural resources are one and the same. Native traditions describe the formation (literally the birth) of the Hawaiian Islands and the presence of life on and around them, in the context of genealogical accounts. All forms of the natural environment—from the heavens and mountain peaks to the watered valleys, kula (flat sloping lands) and lava plains, and to the shore line and ocean depths were believed to be embodiments of Hawaiian gods and deities. One Hawaiian genealogical account, states that Wākea (the expanse of the sky—father) and Papa-hānau-moku (Papa—Earth-mother who gave birth to the islands)—also called Haumea-nui-hānau-wā-wā (Great Haumea—Woman-earth born time and time again)—and various gods and creative forces of nature, gave birth to the islands. Maui, the second largest of the islands, was the second-born of these island children. As the Hawaiian genealogical account continues, we find that these same god-beings or creative forces of nature (parents of the islands), were also the parents of Hā-loa-naka-lau-kapalili (long stalk quaking and trembling leaf). This Hāloa was born as a "shapeless mass" and buried outside the door of his parents' house (see Pukui and Elbert, 1981:382), and from his grave grew the kalo (taro). And when the next child was born to these god-parents, he too was called Hāloa (the long stalk or breath of life), and he is credited as being the progenitor of the Hawaiian race (see David Malo 1951:3, 242-243; Beckwith 1970; Pukui and Korn 1973). It was in this context of kinship, that the ancient Hawaiians addressed their environment and it is the basis of the Hawaiian system of land use.

Ka Ho'oponopono Ana o ka 'Āina – Land Management

Over the generations, the ancient Hawaiians developed a sophisticated system of land- and resource –management practices. By ca. 1500, in the time Kāka'e and Kaka'alaneo, the island (moku-puni) of Maui was divided into some eleven or twelve major districts or moku-o-loko, and smaller subdivisions, which have been handed down through time (see Malo, 1951:16; Fornander, 1919 Vol. VI-2:313; Beckwith, 1970:383; and King 1942). These (moku-o-loko or moku) included Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, Ko'olau, Hāna, Kīpahulu, Kaupō, Kahikinui, Honua'ula, Kula, Lāhainā, Kā'anapali, and Nāpoko or Wailuku. As was the practice, some of these large districts were subdivided into smaller 'okana or kālana (regions of land smaller than the moku-o-loko) yet comprising a number of smaller units of land (see Lyons 1875 and Coulter 1935).

The large districts (moku-o-loko) and sub-regions ('okana and kālana) were further divided into manageable units of land, and were tended to by the maka'āinana (people of the land). One of the most significant land subdivisions is the ahupua'a. Ahupua'a are subdivisions of land that were usually marked by an altar with an image or representation of a pig placed upon it (thus the name ahu-pua'a or pig altar). In their configuration, the ahupua'a are generally sections of land that extend from the fisheries fronting a given land and extend to upland regions usually defined by topographic or geological features such as pu'u (hills), ridges, gullies, valleys, craters, or areas of a particular vegetation growth (see Malo 1951:16-18; Lyons, 1875; and Boundary Commission testimonies in this study).

The ahupua‘a were also divided into smaller manageable parcels of land (such as the ‘ili, kō‘ele, māla, kīhāpai, mo‘o and paukū, etc.), generally running in a mauka-makai orientation, and often marked by stone wall alignments. Of these further subdivisions of land, the ‘ili—of which several are identified in Pe‘ahi—the native tenants tended fields and cultivated crops necessary to sustain their family units. Through the ‘ili, the tenants also supported the chiefly communities they were associated with. As long as sufficient tribute was offered and kapu (restrictions) were observed, the common people, who lived in a given ahupua‘a had access to most of the resources from mountain slopes to the ocean. These access rights were almost uniformly tied to residency on a particular land, and earned as a result of taking responsibility for stewardship of the natural environment, and supplying the needs of ones’ ali‘i (see Malo 1951:63-67 and Kamakau 1961:372-377).

Entire ahupua‘a, or portions of the land were generally under the jurisdiction of appointed konohiki or lesser chief-landlords, who answered to an ali‘i-‘ai-ahupua‘a (chief who controlled the ahupua‘a resources). The ali‘i-‘ai-ahupua‘a in turn answered to an ali‘i ‘ai moku (chief who claimed the abundance of the entire district). Thus, ahupua‘a resources supported not only the maka‘āinana and ‘ohana who lived on the land, but also contributed to the support of the royal community of regional and/or island kingdoms. This form of district subdividing was integral to Hawaiian life and was the product of strictly adhered to resources management planning. In this system, the land provided fruits and vegetables, and some meat in the diet, and the ocean provided a wealth of protein resources. Also, in communities with long-term royal residents, divisions of labor (with specialists in various occupations on land and in procurement of marine resources) came to be strictly adhered to (Malo 1951:63-67). It is in the cultural setting described above, that we find some twenty-seven ahupua‘a that make up the moku of Hāmākua Loa (Figure 3).

Inoa ‘Āina – Wahi Pana Place Names – Storied Landscapes

Hawaiian place names are an important record of cultural attachment and traditional knowledge of place. The names document the intimate relationship shared between the natural landscape practices, and culture of the Hawaiian people. Mo‘olelo (traditions and history) tells us that named locations are significant. It has been observed that “Names would not have been given to—or remembered if they were—mere worthless pieces of topography” (see Handy and Handy with Pukui, 1972:412). In ancient times, named localities served a variety of functions, including:

- (1) describing a particular feature on the landscape;
- (2) may have been the source of a particular natural resource;
- (3) a source of potable water;
- (4) trails and trail side resting places (o‘io‘ina), such as a rock shelter or tree shaded spot;
- (5) been the site of a heiau or other features of ceremonial importance;
- (6) triangulation points such as ko‘a (ceremonial sites and markers for fishing grounds);
- (7) the sites of a single or multiple residences;
- (8) areas of planting or raising fish; or
- (9) the names may have recorded a particular event that occurred in a given area.

While discussing the meanings of native place names, W.D. Alexander (1902), former Surveyor General of the Kingdom (and later for the Territorial Government) of Hawai‘i, wrote about “Hawaiian Geographic Names,” and under the heading “Meaning of Hawaiian Geographic Names” he observed:

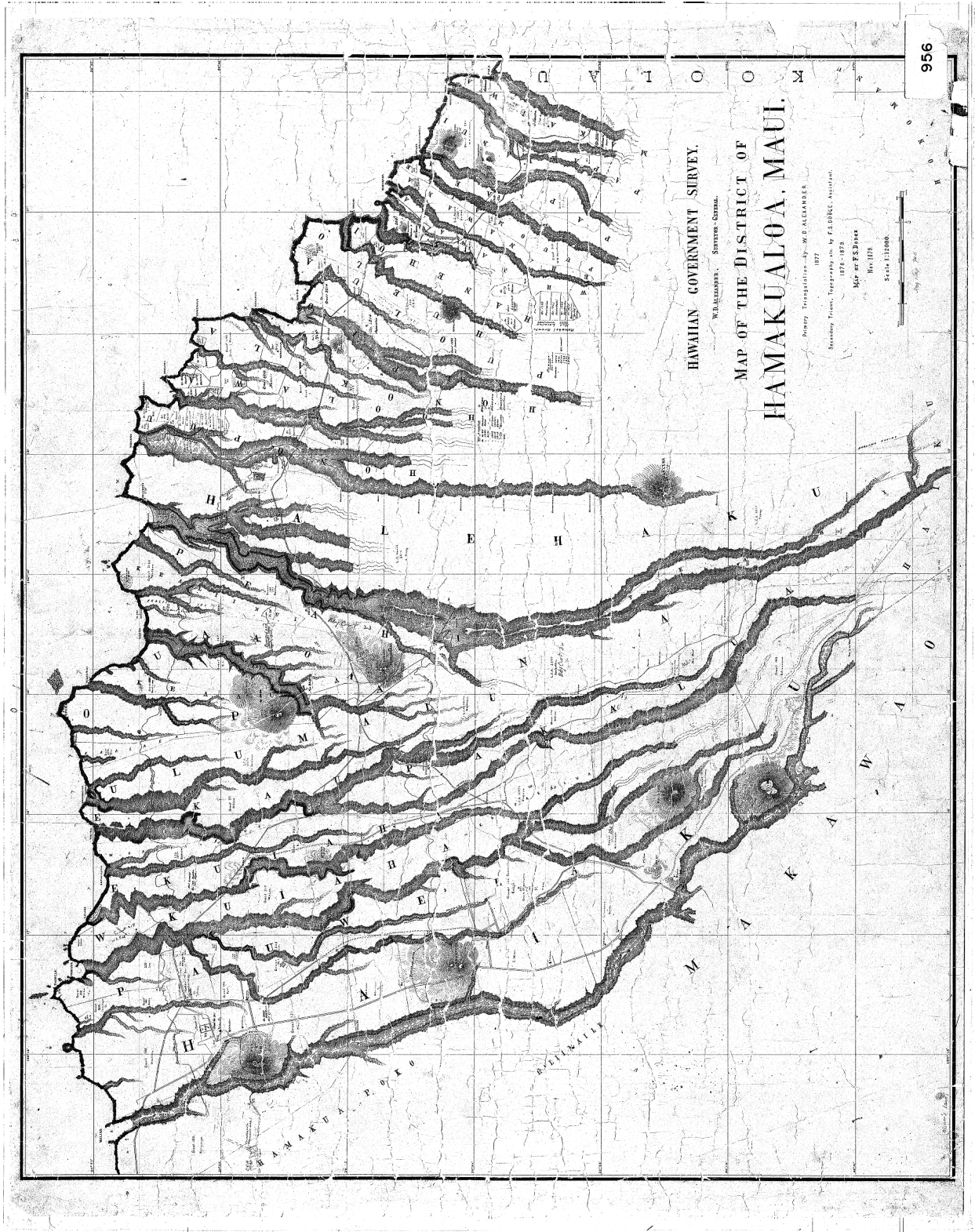


Figure 3. Register Map No. 956. “Map of the District of Hamakualoa, Maui” (Map by F. S. Dodge, Nov. 1879 – State Survey Division)

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to translate most of these names, on account of their great antiquity and the changes of which many of them have evidently undergone. It often happens that a word may be translated in different ways by dividing it differently. Many names of places in these islands are common to other groups of islands in the South Pacific, and were probably brought here with the earliest colonists. They have been used for centuries without any thought of their original meaning... (Alexander 1902:395)

In the 1970s, esteemed Hawaiian historian Mary Kawena Pukui, spoke to the us about the translations and meanings of place names. She was particularly interested in their meanings and stories, but also expressed a concern about random translations. She shared that when working on the 1974 publication, “Place Names of Hawai‘i,” she expressed concern to her co-authors, and urged care in breaking place names apart to identifiable word, and assigning meanings to them. It was her belief that an exact translation could be given when a tradition specifically gave the reason of name, or if the name was made of words which possessed generational knowledge. In other names made up of multiple or perhaps now unknown words, it was more difficult to know the meaning. As a result, when “Place Names of Hawai‘i” was published, it was agreed that the nature of the translation would be cited in the notes. We have adapted these to this study, through the use of:

- lit. for literal translation,
- int. for interpretive translation,
- or left blank when meaning/pronunciation could not be traced.

Place Names of Pe‘ahi and Neighboring Lands

As a part of our research, we have spent years reviewing Hawaiian land records, native accounts—both in Hawaiian and English print—working to identify place names and their traditions. To date, we have found only a few specific traditional place name narratives from Pe‘ahi and the adjoining lands. This said, the documentation recorded as a part of the Māhele ‘Āina (Division of Land), establishing the kuleana (personal property) interests of native tenants, and subsequent surveys of ahupua‘a boundaries through proceedings of the Boundary Commission, provide us with at least 28 place names within or on the boundary of Pe‘ahi. In addition to the specific Pe‘ahi place names, six (6) other ahupua‘a also share boundaries at various elevations with Pe‘ahi. It is likely that many more names from Pe‘ahi have been lost, while the origin or meaning forgotten has been forgotten, a valuable sampling of names remains.

Table 1 is an alphabetical list of Pe‘ahi vicinity place names. When possible translations are given based on traditions that have been handed down, common usage in the language, or as interpretive translations. Sources of the names are cited in various section of this study.

Table 1. Place Names of Pe‘ahi and Vicinity

Spelling in Historical Document	Spelling with Diacritical Marks	Locational Reference & Background	Translation
Haiku	Ha‘i-kū	Mauka boundary of Pe‘ahi ahupua‘a	lit. Stand and speak, int. Stand behind the spoken word

Halauololo	Hālau-ololo	Upper kula land along Halehaku-Pe'ahi boundary, below Kauwahine	lit. Narrow long-house
Halehaku	Halehaku	Ahupua'a adjoining Pe'ahi on east	lit. Master house
Halemaia	Hale-mai'a	Mauka area along Halehaku-Pe'ahi boundary	lit. Banana house, house thatched with banana sheaths/leaves
Hamakua Loa	Hāmākua Loa	District	lit. Long Hāmākua
Hukioho	Huki-oho	Pe'ahi Ahupua'a, near Shore 'ili, extending inland on kula	lit. Pull fronds/shoots (as of fern)
Kaholo	Kāholo	Pe'ahi Ahupua'a	lit. Swift, nimble
Kaholoumukea	—	Pe'ahi Ahupua'a, crossed by stream/gulch	?
Kalina	Kālina	Pe'ahi Ahupua'a, kula land	lit. Sweet potato vine
Kaloameheu	Ka-loa-meheu	Mauka forested area of Halehaku-Pe'ahi boundary, below Koale	int. The distant foot print
Kaopuwai	Ka-'opu-wai	Upper kula land of Halehaku-Pe'ahi boundary, below Halauololo	int. The water diver
Kakipi / Kakipipi	Kā-kipi	Area identified along Halehaku-Pe'ahi boundary, between Keio and Puuokao	lit. Strike and dig with a sharp tool
Kapuai Hill	Puu o Kapua'i, Kapua'i-o-Kamehameha	Prominent hill in mid-Pe'ahi	lit. Hill of the footprint Footprint of Kamehameha (A noted place of the cultural landscape)
Kauakahiakua	Ka-ua-kahi-akua	Pe'ahi Ahupua'a, 'āina lo'i	int. The rains at the place of the gods; perhaps named for the father of the kahuna Keaulumoku, composer of a famous chant which includes noted places and features of windward Maui

Kauhōlua	Kau-hōlua	On boundary of Pe‘ahi-Halehaku, below Kōkī	lit. Board the sled
Kaupakulua	Kaupaku-lua (Kaupakalua) (Kaupokulua)	Ahupuaa adjoining portion of Pe‘ahi	lit. Two ridgepoles
Kauwahine	Kau-wahine	Mauka boundary of Halehaku-Pe‘ahi, below Kauhōlua	? multiple possibilities
Kawahinekihelei	Ka-wahine-Kīhelei	A point approximately 14,000 feet inland from the shoreline at boundary junction between Pe‘ahi and Keali‘i Nui (see R. P. Grant 149).	lit. The sitting woman; sitting with legs spread apart.
Keaalii	Ke‘a‘ali‘i Nui (Keali‘i)	Ahupua‘a adjoining portion of Pe‘ahi	lit. Large ‘a‘ali‘i (Dodonea)
Keaaula	Ke-‘a‘a-‘ula	Ahupua‘a adjoining portion of Pe‘ahi	lit. The red root.
Keio	Ke-‘io	Hill situated below Kapua‘i o Kamehameha, and across from Papani	lit. The whistle/chirp
Koale	—	Kula land along Pe‘ahi-Halehaku boundary above Kaloamēheu	?
Koki	Kōkī	Mauka Halehaku-Pe‘ahi boundary, below Kaloamēheu	lit. Top, upper limit
Naiaakeakua	Nā-i‘a-a-ke-akua	Mauka boundary of Pe‘ahi, Ha‘ikū and Halehaku	lit. The fish of the gods
Opana	‘Ōpana	Ahupuaa adjoining portion of Pe‘ahi	Int. Squeezed
Palama	Pā-lama	Western branch of Halehaku Gulch, near Pe‘ahi boundary, and below Kōkī	lit. Lama (Diospyros sandwicensis) tree enclosure
Papani/Papoki	Papani	Lower Pe‘ahi-Halehaku boundary, across from Kapua‘i o Kamehameha	lit. Shut off

Peahi	Pe‘ahi	Ahupua‘a	lit. Fan, to beckon or wave, etc.; also a rare, endemic fern (Polypodium spectrum), also known as laua‘e, not to be confused with the common introduced fern which received its name due to its similarity to the native fern of same name
Pilale	Pi‘i-lale? Pīlali?	Shoreline cliff boundary between Peahi and Halehaku	int. Ascend quickly (as up a cliff)
Pohakoele	Pōha-ko‘ele	‘Ili in Pe‘ahi and Halehaku ahupua‘a, kula land	lit. Crack of thunder
Pohakuhaku	Pōhaku-haku	Pe‘ahi and Halehaku ahupua‘a, kula kalo (dryland kalo)	lit. Master or chief stone
Puolokapu	Pū‘olo-kapu	Pe‘ahi ahupua‘a, kula land	lit. taboo/sacred bundle
Puuokao	Pu‘u-o-kao	Lower Kula area situated along Pe‘ahi-Halehaku boundary between Kākipi and Pilale	int. Firebrand hill
Waialae	Wai-‘alae	Mauka Halehaku-Peahi boundary, below Kaloameheu	lit. Red water
Waiau	Wai-au	Pe‘ahi Ahupua‘a, kula land, kalo olona, and ieie growth	lit. Water current
Wailoa	Wai-loa	Halehaku-Peahi Boundary, Mauka side of “New Hamakua Ditch Trial,”	lit. Long or distant water

‘Ōlelo a me nā Mele Ho‘ohiwahiwa

Hawaiians have always commemorated their relationship with their living environment through ‘ōlelo no‘eau – ‘ōlelo a‘o (poetical and instructive sayings), mele (chants), and later through songs. The sayings and mele celebrate all facets of life and death. In such lines we find named places, descriptions of resources, and events on the land or in people’s lives. Our review of historical Hawaiian language narratives has revealed few specific citations for the place name, Pe‘ahi. There are a number of poetical references to place names in and neighboring Pe‘ahi. In the selected narratives, we have used underling to identify place names, winds, rains, and noted resources.

One of the most significant texts penned by Kamakau (in *Nupepa Kuokoa*, Pepeluari 23, 1867:1), in which lands and natural resources of the windward region of Maui are described, is known as the mele (chant) of Keaulumoku, composed in ca. 1780. The mele (chant) is attributed kahuna or seer, Ke-a-ulu-moku. In it we find place names, descriptions of rains, winds, sites and resources of note at various localities of windward Maui. Kamakau (translated 1961) wrote:

...Ke-a-ulu-moku was another celebrated man of Ka-lani-'opu'u's day. His father was the great chief Ka-ua-kahi-akua-nui, son of Lono-maka'i-honua and Kaha-po'ohiwi, but his mother belonged to Naohaku in Kohala. He was celebrated as a composer of war chants, chants of praise, love chants, prophetic chants, and genealogical chants. When he went back to Hawaii with Ka-lani-'opu'u he was homesick for the two Hamakua districts of Maui where he had lived with Kamehameha-nui and Ka-hekili. His love for the place found expression in the following lines:

Alo—ha, alo—ha—	Affectionate longing, affectionate longing,
Aloha wale o'u maku—a la—e o'u	Affection for my (foster) parents, makua, my parents,
Aloha wale o'u makua	Affection for my parents [page 112]
Mai na 'aina Hamakua,	Who belong to <u>Hamakua</u> ,
He mau 'aina Hamakua elua,	The <u>two districts of Hamakua</u> ,
No'u mua kaikua'ana i noho ai.	Where my elder brothers live.
He ala pali na'u he mau ali'i ia,	My hillside trails are theirs to rule,
O ka hanai ana komo ke aloha,	They nurtured me until I loved them;
Lele hewa au i he mau kaikua'ana—e	I find myself with other elder brothers
'A'ole—he mau mea 'e wale no o laua.	Who are not the same to me.
He ua i pono—e—pono ia ua.	Let the rain fall, for rain is good.
A he ua i halaka, he mahala,	It patters down, it pelts down,
Pehi hewa i ka nahele	It crushes the forest growth,
Kua'oa kanikani i ka pua lehua.	It sprinkles musically on the lehua.
Ua lehua, he lehua hala,	<u>The lehua trees blossom, the</u> <u>yellow lehua,</u>
Ua i ka lehua o Kailua.	When the rain comes to <u>the lehua of Kailua</u> .
Lehua maka konunu i ka wai,	The lehua petals are heavy with raindrops,
Konunu oha'ha'.	Heavy, heavy and full-blown.
Halana makapehu wale no kie ia,	They know not the pangs of thirst
Pehu, ua mae ka maka mua o ka	That wilt the first-blown <u>pandanus</u>
hinalo ho'i.	<u>bloom</u> .
Ho'i ka ua ma Haneho'i,	The rain returns by way of <u>Haneho'i</u> ,
Ma ka lae o Pu'umaile i Hoalua,	Along the brow of <u>Pu'umaile</u> to <u>Hoalua</u> ,
Ma kahakua o Pu'ukoa'e,	Over the ridge of <u>Pu'ukoa'e</u> ,
Ma ke alo pali o Huelo.	Before the face of the cliff of <u>Huelo</u> .
Ua poha' Kaumealani,	There it pours down on <u>Kaumealani</u> ,
U a ko ia e ka pua nui	The rain that brings out the full-blown flowers
Hukia aku la lilo i kai	And draws them close down to the shore.
Lilo aku la ua i ka moana,	The rain goes out to sea,
He maka o Hawini ia ua,	It falls on <u>Hawini</u> like teardrops,
He ua 'alo ma ka lae,	It passes along over the capes,
Nihi pali nihi lae,	It creeps by the cliffs and capes, [page 113]
Nihi i ka lae o Mokuapapa.	Creeps by the cape of <u>Mokuapapa</u> .

Hele wale ka ua a kipa wale,
Ka ua pe'e hala huna kai o—

O—huna lauki.
Huna ke kupa i ka hala mua a kau.

U-u-e ua wahia e ka ua o ka ho'oilo.
E ke kuawa kahi o ke kau
Nana i ho'oko'o nei ka pua!
Aui ka pua noho laolao i ke ka,
Aui e noho e na pua polo pe'a;
Pala ka'ao, ka'ao ka pola,
Loli helele'i ahu ilalo;
Loli ka'ao ka hala me ka hinalo.
O ka hala o ka 'ohi'a lana i ka wai

I ka'i ke kahawai o Kakipi,

Ilina iluna o ka mau'u kuku',
I ka pua po'o o ka mau'u pu'uko'a
I kahi a maua e hele ai,
Me ku'u wahine i ka ua hala
 o Kulo—li,
A 'oia loli ke ala iho ma ka lau,
Lauhala—e a ke 'o'i'o'ina 'oe i
 Ko'olahale..
'Ike aku i ka mahina hiki'alo'alo
One ku a ki'i i ke kaha o Malama.

Malamalama ke one kea ke hele ia,

Kipa ke alanui mauka o Waiakuna,
He kuna—e.
Me he kuna kuhe la ke oho o ke kukui,

1 ka ho'olu'u lupekolo ia e ke hau

A lipo a'ele'ele i ka waokoa.
He'ele'ele ko ke kukui noho malu,

He lena ho'i ka lau o kekahi kukui
O ke kukui aku i waho i ka la,
I ka ua ia e ka ua 'ulalena.

The rain comes uninvited,
The rain that hides in the hala
 groves below,

Whose fine drops water the ti plants.
The native-born hides away the first hala
 fruit of summer.*

And weeps over the stormy rains of winter.
Oh! for the light summer showers
That brought forth the blossoms!
The blossoms droop with stem half-broken,
The blossoms hang wilted and uncared-for;
The fruit clusters, ripened above,
Mildew and fall in heaps to the ground;
Both fruit and flowers are mildewed.

The hala fruit and the mountain apples
 drop into the stream

And are washed down in the stream
 of Kakipi,

Washed up on thorny weeds,
Up on the flowers of coarse grasses
Where we two have wandered,
My wife and I, to the rain-wet hala grove
 of Kuloli,

Fragrant among the leaves,
The hala leaves over the resting
 place of Ko'olahale,
Where we watched for the belated moon
To rise over the cinder cone of Malama.
[page 114]

The white sands are plainly to be seen if
 we wish to go there,
Over the upland trail of Waiakuna
Winding like the fresh-water eel.

The kukui leaves look dark like the kukui,
 gobey [kuna the eel] fish,
When overshadowed by the twining hau
 trees

Deep in the dusky koa forest.
Dark are the leaves of the kukui in
 the shade,

The leaves are pale yellowish green
In the full light of the sun,
Watered by the rainbow-tinted rain...
[Kamakau 1961:page 115]

Hawaiians have always been great poets. Their inspiration is derived from their gods, their living environment, the people around them, and events in their life. One form of mele composed by Hawaiians was in the form of lamentations, created after a loved one's passing. It was a

* The yellow drupe of the pandanus (*hala*) fruit is cut and made into a *lei* to wear about the neck. One such *lei* is usually kept dry and not allowed to mildew in order to be used to exorcise evil spirits.

common practice to compose kānaenae, kanikau or ‘ūwē helu (chants that recounted events in the life of the departed and those left behind). Storied places traveled to, or which provided poetical expressions of love, stories places, resources and experiences were all made a part of these mele. On June 28, 1877, the Hawaiian newspaper, Ka Lahui Hawaii, published one such lamentation offered for the passing of Maraea Kahuakainui, who had been born in Hāmākua Loa in 1858. Lines excerpted from the offering made on behalf of Maraea Kahuakainui by Joseph Anakalea are cited below:

He kanikau aloha keia ia oe e
Maraea Kahuakainui,
Kuu kaikamahine mai ka ua kaapuni
mai i na pali,
Oia pali aloha a kakou i haele iho ai...
...Kuu kaikamahine mai ka la
ikiki o Pilali e
Mai ka lai pohu malina aloha o
ua aina e,
Aloha ia lai a kakou e pukukui
ai e...
Kuu kaikamahine mai ka hale po
i ka ehū a ke kai e.
Kuu kaikamahine mai ka olu
lau ki o Halemanu e,
Mai ka malu lau niu hoi o
Halemauuloa e
Aloha ia wahi a kakou e nonoho ai e,

Ke uwe nei au me ou pokii
i kou aloha e,
Kuu kaikamahine mai ka ihu
o ka lio e,
A kakou e pukukui ai i ke
kula o Peahi e,
Kuu kaikamahine mai ke kula
loa o Kahonuaola e,
Aloha ia kula a kakou e holo
ai i uka i kai
Aloha Kapuai paa mai i
ka ua noe,
Aloha ka ua haaheo i ka lau
o ke koa,
Aloha Huleilei paoa aala
i ka hala,
Kuu kaikamahine mai ke ala
opilopilo o ka uka.
Kuu kaikamahine mai ka
ua Ukiu o Makawao,
Ke kahiko mai la i ka luna o Piiholo...
E hoolono ana hoi kua o ka
nehe hone a ke kai o Pilali,

This is a loving lamentation to you
Maraea Kahuakainui,
My daughter who comes for the place
where the rains encircle the cliffs,
Those cliffs which we so loved to descend...
My daughter from the humid days at
Pilali,
In the beloved calm days on that land,

We loved the calm and huddled together...

My daughter in the house darkened by
the mist of the ocean,
My daughter in the cool shelter of the
tī plants of Halemanu,
In the shade of the cocoanut fronds
of Halemauuloa,
Beloved is that place where we all
resided,
I am here crying with my siblings
for your love,
My daughter who was there at the
snout of the horse,
As we huddled on the plains of Peahi,

My daughter on the long plain of
Kahonuaola,
Love for the plain over which we rode
from uplands to the shore,
Love for Kapuai covered in the misty rains,

Love for the Haaheo rain on the koa leaves,

Love for Huleilei, imbued with the fragrance
of the pandanus,
My daughter from the musty smell of the
uplands,
My daughter from the Ukiu rain of
Makawao,
An adornment there above Piiholo...
We two listened to the sweet murmuring
of the ocean at Pilali,

E walea ana hoi kaua i ka pa
kolonahē a ka makani kaomi,
Ke paialewa ia mai la hoi ia e
na ale o ka moana...
...Kuu wahine mai ka ua peepee-hala
o Hamakua,
Mai ka uka po i ka lehua o Kilauea...

Auwe kuu lei mae ole he wahine—e...

We two relaxed in the gently blowing of the
Kaomi wind,
Lifting the waves up on the ocean,

My woman from the Peepee-hala rains
of Hamakua
From the darkened upland lehua groves of
Kilauea ...
Alas my lei that does not wilt, a woman...
[Maly translator]

Kauapeepee-hala-o-hamakua (A rain of the Pe‘ahi-Hāmākua Loa Region)

As found in the two mele cited above, there are a number of poetic references to rains and winds across the region. One notable rain, is “Ka ua pe‘epe‘e hala o Hāmākua” (The rain that causes one to hide/seek shelter under the pandanus of Hāmākualoa) (Cited in Nupepa Ka Lahui Hawaii, Dekemaba 9, 1875:3). The reference is found in a lamentation for Kilioe, a native woman (86 yrs.) of Ke‘a‘a‘ula, whose descendant, Poohina, resided at Pe‘ahi.

In a later lamentation for Sarai Namai Kaleialoha the composer speaks of Pe‘ahi and the rain that causes one to hide in the shelter of the hala trees

...E na pali hauliuli na kahawai o ka uka o Peahi,
ka ua peepee puhala o Hamakua...

The green cliffs, and the gulch in the uplands of Pe‘ahi,
in the rain which causes one to hide in the shelter of the
pandanus trees of Hāmākua... (Nupepa Kuokoa Kepakemaba 18, 1919:8)

PART II. MO‘OLELO ‘ĀINA TRADITIONS AND HISTORY OF PLACE

This section of the study represents a collection of selected native traditions that describe features and history in Pe‘ahi and its neighboring lands in Hāmākua Loa. Some of the narratives have been translated from the original Hawaiian language accounts for this study by Maly. Other better known mo‘olelo have been a part of the heritage archives for decades. We have not cited all accounts that have been identified, and that may be easily found in various sources. We leave those to further research on the part of the readers.

It is important to remember that following the arrival of westerners on island shores in 1778, unprecedented change began in the islands. In 1804-1805, an introduced disease, called “ma‘i ‘ōku‘u” by the Hawaiians, killed nearly 200,000 natives in one year. Between 1805 to 1893, the native population dropped down to approximately 40,000 from an estimated 400,000-plus in 1778. Losses like this had multiple impacts on the people, landscape, and in the preservation of traditional Hawaiian knowledge. While some traditions, origins of place names, customs and practices survived the passing of time—largely through the efforts of a few native scholars and small isolated pockets of the population who perpetuated their way of life—vast knowledge was lost. We have strived to provide you with selections of the knowledge that have been passed on, but acknowledge here that much more has yet to be researched and brought forward.

In mo‘olelo, we find a rich narrative describing traditions, beliefs and practices, and spiritual and familial relationships that Hawaiians share with one another and their natural environment. Every aspect of nature from the stars in the heavens, to the winds, clouds, rains, growth of the forests and life therein, and everything on the land and in the ocean, was believed to be alive. Indeed, every form of nature was a body-form of some god or lesser deity. Tradition also tells us that the gods and goddesses of old were very protective of the natural environment. In olden times, travel on land and sea, through the forests and beyond was accompanied by prayer and care. Traditions reveal that many a careless traveler, or collector of resources, found themselves lost in a maze of overgrowth, dense mists, and dropped into deep chasms as a result of disrespectful and careless actions.

In the Hawaiian mind, care for each aspect of nature, the kino lau (myriad body-forms) of the elder life forms, was a way of life. This concept is still expressed by Hawaiian kūpuna (elders) through the present day, and passed on in many native families. Also, in this cultural context, anything which damages the native nature of the land, ocean and forest (and the kino lau or myriad body-forms of the deity therein) damages the integrity of the whole. Thus caring for, and protecting the land and ocean resources, is a way of life. In this traditional context we find that the intangible aspects of our living environment are also part of a sacred Hawaiian landscape. Thus, the landscape itself is a highly valued cultural property. Its protection, and the continued exercise of traditional and customary practices, in a traditional and customary manner, are mandated by native custom.

The selections below are generally presented in chronological order by period in history to which they are associated². They include accounts of Pe‘ahi that are connected with neighboring ahupua‘a, the larger Hāmākua Loa District, island or even beyond the shores of Maui. We report

² In this format, some of the traditional or historical accounts may appear out of sequence based on the date of publication. But we are emphasizing the era of history being recounted versus the date of publication.

here that specific references to the name Pe‘ahi is limited, though a number of the place names, notably Kapua‘i o Kamehameha, are found in tradition and or poetical narratives. Thus, we must rely on mo‘olelo of neighboring lands to conceptualize life in the study area. Readers will find below, several native Hawaiian narratives as originally written in Hawaiian, as they may serve as educational resources for those who are learning Hawaiian and for those who will pass the history of place on to future generations.

Finally, the authors of the narratives cited below include native Hawaiian residents and visitors to the region, and foreign visitors—explorers, missionaries, and travelers—who recorded their observations and often included important descriptions of features that make up the cultural landscape. Underlining is used in the quoted material to draw the reader’s attention to specific place names, site references, and individuals mentioned.

He Mo‘olelo Ka‘ao Hawai‘i no Lauka‘ie‘ie

“He Moolelo Kaaoo Hawaii no Laukaieie...” (A Hawaiian Tradition of Laukaieie) was published in the native language newspaper, Nupepa Ka Oiaio, between January 5th 1894 to September 13th 1895. The mo‘olelo was submitted to the paper by Moses Manu (the native historian with family ties to ‘Ōhi‘a, Ko‘olau). The story is a rich and complex account set in antiquity, with island-wide references to places, descriptions of place name origins, history and mele, interspersed with accounts from other traditions and references to nineteenth century events.

The following narratives (translated by Maly), have been excerpted from the mo‘olelo, and include an overview of the tradition and those narratives which recount the travels of Mekanikeoe (one of the main figures in the mo‘olelo. During his travels, Mekanikeoe sought out caves, and tunnels that served as underground trails, and through the description of his travels, we learn about some of the important places and resources of the lands in the Hāmākua Loa – Hāmākua Poko region —

Kaholokuaīwa [w] and Koa‘ekea [k] lived at Ulu, in Waipi‘o Valley on the island of Hawai‘i. They were descended from the chiefly and godly lines of Kahiki and Hawai‘i. Their first child was Lauka‘ie‘ie. But because she was born in an ‘e‘epa (mysterious) form, looking more like a plant than a child, she was wrapped in līpoa seaweed and set in the stream. Without her parents knowledge, Lauka‘ie‘ie was retrieved by a mountain goddess and nurtured. Later, two other children, boys, were born to Kaholokuaīwa and Koa‘ekea. One was named Hi‘ilawe, and the other was Mekanikeoe (who was also a wind deity).

Koa‘ekea’s sister was Pōkāhi, and her husband was Kaukini. Though they had been married for a long time, they were childless, and because of their prayers and offerings, the forest goddess, Hinaulu‘ōhi‘a, approached Pōkāhi while she was gathering seaweed, and told her that she would have a girl child to raise as her own. The condition was, that no one, not even her brother and sister-in-law were to know about this child. Because Pōkāhi and Kaukini lived on the mountain ridges between Waipi‘o and Waimanu, it was easy for her to keep the secret. It was in this way, that Lauka‘ie‘ie came to be raised by her own aunt and uncle. As a youth, Lauka‘ie‘ie’s companions were the spirits of the plants and animals of the forest. When she matured, she was very beautiful, and thoughts of finding an acceptable mate for her began to grow. One night, when Lauka‘ie‘ie was sleeping, she dreamed of flying past the valley lands of Hawai‘i, and across, Maui, Moloka‘i,

O'ahu, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, Ka'ula, and on to Lehua³, where she saw a handsome young chief, named Kawelonaakalāilehua. It was this chief that was destined to become her husband... [January 5-19, 1894]

[February 23, 1894]

...Makanikeoe and his companions landed at Keawaiki (Lāhainā), and after surfing, they desired to adorn themselves with garlands of lehua, which they wore upon their heads and necks. The red of lehua blossoms was so bright that the ocean's surface reflected their color and looked like a kapa pa'i'ula (a highly prized, red-dyed kapa), or like the lehua blossoms that glow in the 'Ulalena⁴ rains of Pi'iholo...

Portions of the mo'olelo also refer to shark gods (akua manō) of the various Hawaiian islands. In this account, readers learn that Puakawiliwili is one of the akua of Maui. Puakawiliwili, had been called to a gathering by Kamohoali'i, king of the sharks. In preparation for the gathering, Puakawiliwili traveled to East Maui where he collected some choice items to present to Kamohoali'i:

[March 2, 1894]

... He gathered two fish each of the awa and 'anae from Wailuaiki, Ko'olau, Maui. These fish were gotten from atop a flat area on the pali in a fish pond that was made by Kāne. The pond was reached by dropping a rope along the pali, and is situated at the land where Kapo dwelled. The path is a difficult one, there on the cliff, and it is one of the places that visitors travel to see to this day. Puakawiliwili also gathered some of the lū'au of the god at Nāhiku-a-ke-akua which is the long name of the land of Nāhiku at Ko'olau, Maui. He then continued his journey quickly, going to Māliko, at Hāmākua where are found the famous kukui groves of Liliko'i...

Later in the account, Makanikeoe's travel to various famous locations of Maui were described. Among the narratives are an account of his journey from Ko'olau to two Hāmākua Districts:

[December 28, 1894 Departing from Wailuanui]:

...Makanikeoe then went to the front of the cliffs of Nu'a'ailua and Honomanu. These are the youthful cliffs (pali keikikāne) of Ko'olau. He then went on to Kaloa [in vicinity of Pu'ukālai'ipu], where the alanui aupuni passes the place called Kawahinepe'e. There, he saw a small dark hole, covered by forest growth. Makanikeoe wanted to enter into, and travel through this cave, so he took a body form as small as the māhiki (crab) or the 'ōpae (shrimp), and he entered the cave, and found the water that flows to the stream named Waikamō'i. The water also flows to the stream of 'O'opuola, which is the boundary between Ko'olau and Hāmākualoa.

³ The lengthy narratives include site descriptions and traditional accounts for various locations on each of the named islands.

⁴ 'Ulalena is the name of an upland hill near the Halehaku-Honopou boundary, situated in the misty region of the forest and is the "birthplace" of the 'Ulalena rains that are blown across the land to Pi'iholo.

It was in this cave that Makanikeoe saw a great kūpua (supernatural being) with the body form of an 'o'opu, sleeping. This is an astounding place to see, but in the old days the travelers through here were set upon by robbers, so they traveled in fear. It was in this forest that the chief Kihapi'ilani caused the commoners to pave a path with stones so that people could travel safely around Maui. It was at this place that Makanikeoe saw the 'o'opu kūpua of these streams, Ka'o'opili, who is in the forest of 'O'opuola. It was for this place that the lines for the mele were composed:

Akahi au a ike i ka nani o Koolau
Ke loku maila kaua ia o Oopuola
Ola no Makaiwa i ke ehu a ke kai.

I have finally seen the beauty of Ko'olau
The rains that pour down at 'O'opuola
Maka'iwa has its life in the mist of the
sea.

Makanikeoe, then went down to the shore of Maka'iwa. Today, this is one of the good places for boats to wait out the storms, it is a sheltered place. Looking about, Makanikeoe saw a cave opening in the pali, on the Ko'olau side of Maka'iwa. When he looked in, he saw that there was a stone there which was carefully set in place with two stalks of ti plants growing next to it. This is keiki kālai o Makaiwa.

After seeing this place along the edge of the pali, Makanikeoe then turned to follow the path along the sea, fronting the famous points of Hāmākualoa for which the lines of the song were composed:

Ua pau ka heluna no Hawini
Helu ekahi o ka pukauwahi...

Hāwini has been counted
Number one of the chimneys...

Makanikeoe then reached the point of Hāwini and turned his gaze upon the seaward cliffs. He traveled on to the cove where the boats now land at Hōlawā, and from there he looked upon the splashing of the waves on the shore. Passing that place he arrived at Halehaku, where there is a deep cave from the land to the sea:

Aia ka palena a i Halehaku
Ilaila ku nei o Makalei
Laau kaulana a Makanikeoe.

It is there at the boundary of Halehaku
That Mākālei stands
The famous tree of Makanikeoe

From there Makanikeoe turned and looked at a stone islet standing in the sea that is struck by the waves on all sides. This stone islet was covered with birds, the kōlea, 'ūlili, and 'akekeke. He also saw two kama'āina men who were trying to catch the birds with nets like fishermen. Because this was the custom of catching birds in his native land of Waipi'o, Hawai'i, he called out to the men offering to teach them how to fish for birds in this manner. The two kama'āina were astonished at the skills of this visitor who caught the birds with nets. Makanikeoe then looked about this little stone islet and dove into the ocean where he found and entered a cave. He followed the cave upland, for it was dry and there was no water. He came out at the pali by Hālauoloolo along the stream of Kākipi. Another branch of the cave came out above Ho'ikaōpūai'uwala, at Makawao.

From this place he then traveled to the cool pond of Kālena and then he went to the top of the hill, Pi'iholo, from where he could look out upon the beauty of the land. While he was atop Pi'iholo the 'ūkiuku mist rains and the 'ulalena surrounded him, and the līhau dropped from the leaves of the koa of Kokomo and the famous kukui grove of Liliko'i. There, while upon the hill he saw two young women whose features were like that of Hinaulu'ōhi'a [a goddess of the lehua forests] sitting along the side of the stream of 'Alelele. In his mysterious manner, Mekanikeoe appeared before these two young women. Startled, they dove into the stream of 'Alelele and entered a cave, and in a short time these mysterious women arose below Wai'alalā. There, the women took their mysterious body forms and Mekanikeoe called out to them. He learned that their names were Lauhuki and Kili'oe, and that they were the mo'o guardians of the cool waters of Kālena and all of the ponds at Makawao. For them the lines of the mele were composed:

Ka helena a wahine i ka pali
I ka luna o Piihola i Alelele
O Lauhuki ma laua o Kilioe.

The women travel along the cliffs
At the heights of Pi'iholo and 'Alelele
They are Lauhuki and Kili'oe

After exchanging their greetings, Mekanikeoe passed through the cave by which the women traveled to Wai'alalā. He then continued underground till he reached the sea fronting Māliko. He arose at the eastern point of Māliko, which is the boundary between Hāmākualoa and Hāmākuapoko. From here, the path of our traveler passed before Kū'au and Pā'ia and he then arrived at Kapuka'ulua, the boundary between Hāmākuapoko and Wailuku. There, Mekanikeoe saw a deep pit in the sea which he entered and followed to the ponds of Kanahā and Mauoni, those famous ponds that are near Kahului. The ponds were made by the commoners in the time of the chief Kihapi'ilani...

He Mo'olelo Ka'ao no ka Pūhi o Laumeki

"He Moolelo Kaa Hawaii no ka Puhi o Laumeki, ka Mea i Like me ka Ilio Puapualenalena..." (The Hawaiian tradition of Pūhi Laumeki...) was published in the native language newspaper, Nupepa Ka Oiaio, between November 8th 1895 to February 14th 1896. Like the mo'olelo of Lauka'ie'ie, this story was submitted to the paper by Moses Manu. The mo'olelo primarily focuses on sites and features associated with the lands of 'Ewa, O'ahu—recounting events associated with the birth and deification of an eel (pūhi) guardian of fisheries, and his siblings, among whom was Mokumeha. It is in the narratives pertaining to Mokumeha, that we find descriptions of sites and features in the East Maui region. The excerpts below (translated by Maly), introduce the account, and are a summary of selected references to lands of the two Hāmākua:

[November 8-December 6, 1895]

It is perhaps not unusual for the Hawaiian people to see this type of long fish, an eel, about all the shores and points, and in the rough seas, and shallow reefs and coral beds of the sea. There is not only one type of eel that is written about, but numerous ones that were named, describing their character and the type of skin which they had. In the ancient times of our ancestors, some of the people of old, worshipped eels as Gods, and restrictions were placed upon certain types of eels. There are many traditions pertaining to eels. It is for this

fish that the famous saying “An eel of the sea caverns, whose chin sags.”
[Describing one who is prosperous; see Pukui 1983, No. 1545.]

...Kaihuku'una and Ka'ōhai were the parents of Laumeki. It is said in this account of Laumeki, that his true form was that of an eel. A while after the birth of Laumeki, another child was born to Ka'ōhai, a son. He was named Mokumeha...and there at Honouliuli, 'Ewa, places are named for all of these people. The natives of that land are familiar with these places...

When Mokumeha grew up, he was noted for his handsome features, and skills in all manner of fishing. His eel-formed brother accompanied him, and drew the fish to his nets.

Having had a dream of a young chiefess, Mokumeha set out to find her and secure her as his wife. The journey took him from O'ahu, to Moloka'i and on to Wānanalua, Hāna, where the young chiefess lived:

[January 24, 1896]

Mokumeha and his companions departed from Honouliuli and traveled to Moloka'i where they stayed for a while. They then departed in their canoes, and passed through the channel of Mokuho'oniki. They sailed beyond Maui, to where they could see Kahakuloa and as far as Pu'ukoa'e which seemed to flutter upon the winds... They then turned around and landed at Honolua... Departing from Honolua they then traveled around Maui, passing Kahului, and arrived at Keon'ele'ele and Kapukaulua where they were greeted by the youth, Kaihuwa'a, his sister, and elders. They were natives of the place, residing in the district of Hāmākuapoko. After spending a few nights there Mokumeha and his companions departed from Hāmākuapoko and traveled along the trail through Hāmākualoa to Pāpa'a'ea where they rested for the night. At daylight, they traveled through the forest of 'O'opuola and arrived at Kaloa. From there they went to the pali of Honomanu—Honomanu, ka pali keiki kāne—at Ko'olau, Maui. The cliffs are described in the song:

He malihini au na ke kai i lawe mai
'Ike iā Honomanu he 'āina pali...

I am a visitor, born upon the ocean,
Seen is Honomanu, a land of cliffs...

Kānehekili – A Tradition of Hāmākua Loa

Writing in the 1860s-1870s, Esteemed native historian, Samuel Kamakau documented early god-associated accounts associated with the Hāmākua Loa District and other areas of Maui. While discussing the thunder and lightning manifestation of the god Kāne (whose attributes also include wai ola—life-giving waters—kalo, and sunlight), Kamakau (1968) made reference to an ancient defied, resident—priest of Pāpa'a'ea (10 ahupua'a to the east of Pe'ahi), who also made a heiau, that “stood above Ke'anae.” By association with chiefly genealogies, the time period described, predates the 1500s. Kamakau also reports that throughout history chiefs of the Hekili line were dedicated at Pāpa'a'ea:

Kanehekili, Kanewawahilani, Kaho'ali'i, Kauilanuimakehaikalani, and the many other gods who belong to the upper and lower strata of the firmament (ka lewalani, ka lewanu'u), are called “gods of the heavens,” na akua o ka lani.

Kanenuiakea's place was elsewhere. The first kahu who observed the kapus of these gods was named Hekili (Thunder). He lived at Papa'aea in Hamakualoa, Maui. The land of Papa'aea where this man was born is a place where thunder claps very loudly, with double claps, and there come flashes of lightning that smash to pieces the forest of 'O'opuloa.

Everyone knew Hekili as a man who had mana, so that everything he said was fulfilled. He had but to speak to the thunder and lightning, and they avenged him instantly upon his enemies; those persons who cursed him and abused him were all killed suddenly by thunder and lightning. His enemies therefore plotted in their hearts to kill him and whispered about it in secret. While they whispered, thunder struck. His enemies ceased to plot and to think evil thoughts.

People feared Hekili as a man of great mana, and they all called him Kanehekili. They believed him to be a man with the mana of a god, and they relied on him as a man of mana and as a kahu for the "gods of the heavens." His heiau for the gods of the heavens stood above Ke'anae in the Ko'olau district. There Hekili died, beneath the kuapala offering stand. When the brother-in-law of this man of the thunder spirit (kanaka akua hekili) entered the heiau and found him dead, he cut off his head and took it to Lanai, and thus it came into the possession of Lanai. The men of Hamakualoa missed him, and searched, and found his body in the heiau [Pakanaloo⁵] above Ke'anae. When they found that this kahu of great mana was dead, they took the body and divided it into small pieces and distributed the pieces to various places around Maui. These became their kuleana to worship thunder. Those persons who had the head worshiped through the head and eyes of Kanehekili. They were called "the eyeball of the god" (ka 'onohi o ke akua), and "the mouth of the god" (ka waha o ke akua). [They were the seers and prophets of the god in thunder.]... [1968:69]

...From the very beginning Kanehekili appeared with one side a deep black. This is the reason why Kahekili, the ruler of Maui, was tattooed a solid black (kakau pa'ele) from head to foot on the right side. His whole company of warrior chiefs (po'e pu'ali ali'i) and household companions (na 'aialo), were tattooed in the same way as Kahekili. He himself had an ancestor who had been born from thunder (mailoko mai o ka hekili). This was Kahekilinui'ahumanu, the son of Kaka'alaneo and Kapohauola. As a child Kahekilinui'ahumanu was taken to the thunder (lawe 'ia na ka hekili) and so became (ho'olilo) a child of the thunder. The royal child was consecrated to the thunder at Papa'aea in Hamakualoa, a land of thunder. His mother was of the thunder (he makuahine hekili), and so the descendants of thunder have come down to this day.

Among the offspring of the descendants of thunder, if a child is born from his mother's womb daubed with black (pala hiwa 'ele'ele) on one side, it is a sign that he has been chosen by the god Kanehekili, who has placed the mark on the child he desires to be his. The mark appears to this day, but only among the god's own descendants. Ulumaheihei Hoapilikane was an offspring of thunder. His face was marked with deep black, visible to all; and everybody said he was a child of thunder. His mother, Keli'iokahekili, came from thunder... [1968:70]

⁵ Beckwith (1970:48), cites an account naming the heiau "Pakana-loa." Which was "erected back of Keanae on Maui at a place where violent thunderstorms occur..."

Maui Hikina—Traditions of the Pi'ilani Line

Writing under the title “Ka Moolelo o Kamehameha I” (The History of Kamehameha I), and later under the title “Ka Mo'olelo o na Kamehameha” (The History of the Kamehamehas), Kamakau referenced several traditional accounts and historical events of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region. Among the traditions recorded by Kamakau is an account of the chief Kiha-a-Pi'ilani (ca. 1600), son of the famed chief Pi'ilani, and chiefess Lā'ie-lohelohe-i-ka-wai. After the death of his parents, Kiha-a-Pi'ilani, lived under his elder brother Lono-a-Pi'ilani. Lono-a-Pi'ilani, began mistreating Kiha-a-Pi'ilani, and in order to protect himself, Kiha-a-Pi'ilani and his wife, Kumaka, fled to Moloka'i, and Lāna'i, and eventually returned to Maui in secret. Kamakau explains, that for a time, the couple lived in the uplands of Honua'ula, Kula, and Makawao. It was during that time, that mention is made of Hāmākua Poko, and we learn that 'uala (sweet potatoes) were planted in the region. Kamakau also relates that Kiha-a-Pi'ilani traveled to Pāpa'a'ea, Ke'anae, and Hāna, and he set in motion his plan to take the kingdom of Maui:

Lono-a-Pi'i-lani took care of Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani, and the latter cared for the people by giving them food. Lono-a-Pi'i-lani became angry, for he felt Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani was doing it to seize the kingdom for himself... Lono-a-Pi'i-lani sought to kill Kiha, so he [and his wife] fled in secret to Molokai... [and] Lanai. From Lanai he sailed and landed at Kapoli in Ma'alaea and from thence [p. 22] to the upland of Honua'ula... They lived on the charity of others at the boundary of Honua'ula and Kula, at a place named Ke'eke'e. They lived with farmers in the remote country... They lived in poverty, but knew of the blessings to come... [They then] went away in secret and lived close to the boundary of Kula and Makawao.

Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani was befriended by a woman of the place, named La'ie, and they were made welcome by her. There they lived. Many people came there to play games and to go swimming in a pool, Waimalino. Kula and a part of Makawao were waterless lands... There was a famine in Kula and Makawao, and the people subsisted on laulele, pualele, popolo, and other weeds. One night Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani went to clear a patch of ferns to plant sweet potatoes, and on that same night he made a large one patch that would naturally have required the labor of eighty men to clear. When morning [page 23] came, the huge patch was noticed, an immense one indeed. The people said skeptically of this great undertaking, “Where will he find enough sweet-potato slips to cover the patch?” Next day Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani went to Hamakuapoko and Hali'imaile to ask for potato slips. The natives gave him whole patches of them wherever he went. “Take a big load of the slips and the potatoes too if you want them” [they said]. He went to clean a number of morning-glory vines and returned. The owners who gave him the contents of their patches had gone home. He pulled up the vines and whatever potatoes adhered to them, and allowed them to wilt in the sun. After they had wilted he laid out the morning-glory vines to bind them, laid the sweet-potato vines on them, and tied them. He went on doing this until he had enough loads for ten men to carry. Then he made a carrier ('awe'awe) of morning-glory vines, placed the bundles of slips in it, and lifted it with great strength onto his back. The sunshine beat down on his back, the 'uki'uki breeze blew in front of him, the 'Ulalena rain added its share, and intense heat reflected from the 'ulei vines.

One old man remarked to another, “There must be a chief nearby for this is the first time that a rainbow is spread before the trees.” As they were speaking a man came from below with a huge load on his back, and they called to him to come into

the house. He shifted his load, saw the old men, Kau-lani and his companion, let down his burden, and entered. Each of them gave him a bundle of popolo greens and sweet potato which he ate until he was satisfied. They asked, "Where are you going?" He answered, "I am returning to the boundary of Kula and Makawao." "Are you a native of the place?" they inquired. "Yes," he replied. They said, "There is not a native from Kula to Hamakua with whom we are not acquainted. You are a stranger." "Yes, I am a stranger." They said, "The god has revealed your identity. You are a chief, Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani." He answered, "I am he. Conceal your knowledge of me and tell no one." They said, "The secrets of the god we cannot tell to others, because you have been mistreated. The man that can help you lives below Hamakuapoko, at Pa'ia. His name is 'A-puni." When they had finished talking, Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani returned to his dwelling place with his huge bundle of sweet-potato slips. One bundle of slips was sufficient to cover every mound of the whole field. No sooner were they planted than a shower fell, and the chief who made efforts at farming was pleased... [Kamakau 1961:25]

Kamakau's narratives continue, describing events that led up to Kiha-a-Pi'ilani becoming the King of Maui, through the help of his brother-in-law, 'Umi-a-Li'loa, King of Hawai'i. At one point a great fleet of war canoes from Hawai'i were landed on the shores of Wailua-iki and Wailua-nui. The warriors then traveled over land and entered into battle at 'Ula'ino and continued on to Hāna. The warriors of Kiha-a-Pi'ilani and 'Umi-a-Li'loa were victorious, and Kiha-a-Pi'ilani was established as king of Maui (Kamakau 1961:29-32).

In addition to the above cited narratives, noted native historian, Moses Manu (whose family had been among the native residents of the 'Ōhi'a vicinity, Ko'olau District), and contributor to the abbreviated account published by Abraham Fornander (1918 & 1996), added important references to places and lands of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region. In his account, titled "Ka Moololo o Kihapiilani" (published in the native language newspaper Ku Okoa; January 12th to August 23^d 1884), Manu described disposition of lands in the region and told readers about the good work undertaken by Kihapi'ilani, including construction of the paved (kīpapa) trail from "Oopuloa" (a type-setting transposition of 'O'opuola) at Ko'olau, to Kawaipapa, Hāna (this trail was completed around the island of Maui). The following narratives (translated by Maly), are a synopsis of the Manu's narratives:

...Upon securing his rule over Maui, Kihapi'ilani determined that he was going to build a heiau, a house for the gods. His chiefs, priests and people all concurred, and the stones were gathered from Kaiakahauli, on the northeast of Honokalani and the point of Nanu'alele, and taken to Honua'ula, above the hill of Ka'uiki, where the great heiau was built... 'Ōhi'a logs for the images of the heiau was gathered from the forest of Kealakona in the uplands of Honomā'ele. At the time that the logs were gathered and borne to Honua'ula, the alanui (trails) were treacherous, and the hala groves were thick. The logs were often caught in the rocks and forest growth, and impossible to move. The priest called Kihapi'ilani, and asked him to go to the head of a log, and in doing so, his mana, enabled the logs to be moved through the tangle of the woods. The place where the path was made while gathering the 'ōhi'a logs may still be seen along the alanui kahiko (old road)... When the work on the heiau was completed, and the dedication made, Kihapi'ilani remembered the kindness of Kōleamoku (his second wife, who he had married while living at Hāna). To her, he gave the lands of Hāmoa, Haneo'o, and Wailua at Hāna; Waiohue and Waiānu at Ko'olau; and Pāpa'a'ea and Honopou at Hāmākua Loa...

Kihapi'ilani then called upon the chiefs and commoners alike, having them gather the 'alā makahinu (dense basalt stones) to build an alanui (trail). The trail began at the stream of Kawaipapa and Pihehe, and entered the hala forest of Kahalaowaka. From that place, it went to the forest of 'Akiala'a at Honomā'ele. It was laid out and paved with 'alā stones. Also at Kīpahulu paving was begun, and laid out from 'Alae-iki to Kuikui'ula. In some of these lands, the kīpapa has been destroyed in the road work of T.K. Clarke, with the stones cast aside or buried at this time. The trail was also set out at Kaupō, from the stream (gulch) of Manawainui to Kumunui. That was the extent of the work of the king and the people. He then began the paving in the forest of 'O'opuloa ['O'opuloa], at Ko'olau, extending from Kawahinepe'e to Kaloa, then on to Pāpa'a'ea, and on to Ka'ohēkanu at Hāmākua Loa. This was a place made famous in olden times because of the pōwā (robbers). There was much treachery upon this road, and it was difficult traveling for the visitors. But, when Kihapi'ilani caused the paving (kīpapa'ia), it became a good alanui (trail) to travel by.

Now, in recent years, some of the stones have been displaced by the people who are making the roads (alanui) of these times. There is once again, much trouble for those who travel the roads. It has been damaged by the animals (holoholona), and has many potholes. There is much trouble for the visitors and the mail carriers who travel between Hāna and Ha'ikū... [Manu in Nupepa Ku Okoa, August 23, 1884:4]

Hāmākualoa – In The Path Of Warring Chiefs

Few references to sites or events in the Hāmākua Loa olau region are found again, until ca. 1776 when Kalani'ōpu'u (king of Hawai'i) invaded Maui, and met the warriors of Kahekili in battle on the plain of Kama'oma'o (between Kahului and Wailuku). In this battle, the fierce warriors of Maui were likened to various elements of the forests of Hāmākua:

...Like the fiery petals of the lehua blossoms of Pī'iholo were the soldiers of Kahekili, red among the leaves of the koa trees of Liliko'i or as one glimpses them through the kukui trees of Ha'iku... [Kamakau 1961:87]

In ca. 1778, Kalani'ōpu'u again invaded the kingdom of Kahekili, attacking Kaupō, Kaho'olawe, and Lāhainā; and it was in these battles, that the young Kamehameha, exhibited his prowess on the battle field as well. Maui's forces eventually drove Kalani'ōpu'u's army from Maui, and they took Lāna'i by force. The people and resources of Lāna'i were abused and overtaxed, and a famine came upon the island. Kalani'ōpu'u then determined to sail to Ko'olau, Maui, and Kamakau described the events in the following narratives:

Ka-lani-'ōpu'u decided to go on to Ko'olau, Maui, where food was abundant. He went to Ka'anapali and fed his soldiers upon the taro of Honokahua... At Hamakualoa Ka-lani-'ōpu'u landed and engaged in battle, but Ka-hekili hastened to the aid of his men, and they put up such a fierce fight that Ka-lani-'ōpu'u fled to his canoes. Landing at Ko'olau he slew the common people and maltreated the captives by urinating into their eyes. Descendants of people so treated are alive today. From Hana, Mahi-hele-lima, commander of the fortress Ka'uiki, joined forces with Ka-lani-'ōpu'u, and for six months the fighting continued. During this campaign, carried on for half a year, from 1778 to 1779, with fighting at Kaupo, Lahaina, Lanai, Hamakualoa, and Ko'olau, Kamehameha, as well as

his master in warfare, Ke-ku-hau-pi'o, distinguished himself for skill and bravery in war... [Kamakau 1961:91]

Kalani'ōpu'u's quest to bring the Maui kingdom under his control was only partially accomplished, and he died approximately ten years later on Hawai'i.

Naming Kapua'i o Kamehameha (The Footprint of Kamehameha) A Prominent Hill in Pe'ahi

Following the death of Kahekili, his son Kalanikūpule, ruled Maui and the larger kingdom of Kahekili. In ca. 1790, Kamehameha I returned to Maui set on taking the island into his own kingdom. Kamakau (1961) described events of a battle which took place in Hāmākua Loa:

...Hearing of Kamehameha's approach Ka-lani-ku-pule sent an army to Hamakualoa under the warrior Kapa-kahili. The battle met at a small hill called "Bosun-bird Hill" (Pu'ukoa'e) situated on the makai side of Pu'umaile at Hanawana in Hoalua, and Kapa-kahili was defeated. In the evening Kamehameha beached at Halehaku, went ashore, and built temporary shelters just where he stepped foot. The feather god Ku-ka'ili-moku encouraged him to fight, for its feathers bristled and stood upright in the direction of Hina-wai-koli'i; Kamehameha therefore lost his fear of a fight with slingshot. The next morning he saw through the koa and hala trees the red gleam of feather capes. It is said the he narrowly escaped defeat by Kapa-kahili's company. But reinforcement came up, Kamehameha put the enemy to flight, and pursued them along the main road or they would have rejoined their fellow-warriors at Kokomo. At the ascent of 'Opaepilau, Kapa-kahili was exhausted and was overtaken. "Slain by Pipili," Kamehameha boasted over him... (Kamakau 1961:148)

The battle then moved to Wailuku and 'Īao, where the battles were called Ka'uawa'upali and Kepaniwai, and Kamehameha was victorious (ibid.:148-149)

The original Hawaiian text to the above account, published in Ka Nupepa Ku Okoa (April 13, 1867) is important to cite here, as another place name is referenced, that does not appear in the English translation (Kamakau, 1961). The narrative reads:

"He wahi puu kua ma Hamakualoa, o Puukoaie ka inoa, aia ma kai ae o Puumaile i Hanawana i Hoalua, a ua kua ia kela puu kua a ua pau i ke auhee. A i ke ahiahi ua pae o Kamehameha ma i Halehaku a pii akula o Kamehameha ma a hiki i Kapuaiokeamehameha; a hana iho i mau papai auolo no lakou..." [Ka Nupepa Ku Okoa; Aperila 13, 1867]

This may be literally translated as:

There is a fortress (battle hill) at Hamakualoa, its name is Puukoaie, it is there on the seaward side of Puumaile at Hanawana, at Hoalua, The battle took place at that hill, and it was a route. In the evening, Kamehameha and his people landed at Halehaku, Kamehameha and party climbed up and reached Kapuaiokeamehameha; and built there, a number of temporary houses for them... [Maly, translator]

J.M. Alexander's Map of Halehaku (Register Map No. 491; October 1873) names a hill "Kapuai" near the Halehaku-Pe'ahi boundary (mauka of Keio Hill). Register Map No. 2482 (March 1909) identifies the same hill as "Kapuai o Kamehameha," placing it at the 1,149 foot elevation.

Several other historical writers described the events leading to the naming of Kapua'i o Kamehameha, among them was Abraham Fornander who compiled an "*Ancient History of the Hawaiian People, Vol. II An Account of the Polynesian Race...*" (1996 reprint), which is frequently cited. Another account was published between 1920 to 1924 by Steven Desha, Sr., and a small group of native Hawaiian historians. Desha and his associates oversaw the publication a many important traditions and historical accounts in the Hawaiian language Newspaper, Ka Hoku o Hawaii, which was published out of Hā'il Church (where Desha was the Kahuna pule), in Hilo. The lengthy account titled "*He Moololo Kaa no Kekuhaupio ke Koa Kaulana o ke Au o Kamehameha Ka Nui*" includes some important details pertaining to Kamehameha's battles in bringing Maui under his rule, including events that took place on the kula of Halehaku and Pe'ahi. Excerpts from the lengthy narratives follow below, with the original Hawaiian as published on July 12, 1922, and a translation by Frances Frazier, published in 2000:

Iulai 13, 1922 (aoao 1)

Ka Hoku o Hawaii

He Moololo Kaa no Kekuhaupio ke Koa Kaulana o ke Au o Kamehameha Ka Nui

...Ma keia manawa i ho'ea aku ai o Kamehameha me kona puali koa nui i Maui Hikina, e noho hoomalu ana o Kalanikupule me kona kaikaina Koalaukani ia Maui, a o Kamohomoho kona kuhina kua a kuhikuhipuuone nui, o ia hoi ke poo nui o ka oihana kua ma Maui ia mau la. Ua hoopuha pu ia no hoi kona aloalii i na alii kiekie ma lalo mai ona, a o ia no ka mana nui o ke aupuni ma Maui ia mau la, oiai kona makua kane Kahekili ma Oahu ia manawa e ho'olala kua ana iā Kahahana, ko Oahu alii ai moku. E noho pu ana i ke alo o ke Alii Ai Moku Kalanikupule na alii kapu kiekie, o ia hoi o Kalola me kana mau kaikamahine alii kiekie, o ia hoi o Kekuiapoewa me kona kaikaina 'o Kalanikauikikilo Kalaniakua, a me ka laua kaikamahine opio Kalanikaualane Keopuolani.

A lohe o Kalanikupule i ka hoea ana o ka poe kua o Hawaii me Hana, a laila, wae ae la o ia i kekahi puali koa nui, a hoouna akula ia lakou i Hamakualoa, a ma lalo hoi o Kapakahili, ka mamakakua. Aia ma kela wahi o Hamakualoa kekahi puukua, a nona ka inoa o Puukoa, a he wahi keia ma kai ae o Puumaile, a e kokoke ana paha i Hanawana, a hoopuipui ihola o ia i ka ikaika o ko Maui poe.

Haalele akula o Kamehameha me kona mau auwaa kua ia Hana, a hoonee maila i kona nee ana no kela wahi i kapa ia o Halehaku, a ma ia wahi i hooole ai o ia i kona mau koa, a pii akula o ia no uka o ka aina, a ma kahi hoi i kapa ia Na kapuai o Kamehameha, a ma ia wahi kukulu ihola lakou i mau papai hale no lakou. I ka paa ana o keia mau papai hale o lakou, ua hoomaka koke ihola no o Kamehameha e hapai i kana aha kua o kona mau alii me kona mau koa alakai, a i komo pu aku na hoi o Kekuhaupio, kona koa kaulana. Ua kaa no nae ma lalo o ke alakai ana a kona Kahuna alakai Holoae ka lawelawe ana i na hana ninau i kona akua Ku-kaili-moku, oiai, o ka mea maamau no ia i keia Alii Kamehameha, aole loa o ia e lawelawe i kekahi hana hoonee kua ke ole o ia e ninau mua i kona akua kua.

Ua olelo ia ma keia papa hana a ke Kahuna Holoae, ua ike ia ke kuku ana o na hulu o Kukailimoku i luna, a o ka hoailona maa mau o ia ano, o ia no ke ku o ka hulu o ke akua, e hoala mai ana i ka manao e nee i mua no ka hooili kaula, a e loa ana no ka lanakila ma ka aoao o Kamehameha. O ke kuku ana o keia mau hulu o ke Akua Kunuiakea, o ia paha ka inoa kiekie loa o keia akua kaula o Kamehameha, a e kuku ai na hulu o ua akua nei a kau i luna o "Hina-wai-kolii," a ma muli o ia hoailona i ike ia e ke kahuna alakai o Kamehameha a me ka ike pu no hoi o na alii kiekie ma lalo o Kamehameha, e hoolale mai ana keia mau hulu kuku o Kunuiakea, e nee ke kaula no mua a he mea maopopo loa e hio ana ka lanakila ma ka aoao o Kamehameha....

[Translation by Frances Frazier, 2000:246-247]

...When Kamehameha and his warriors arrived at East Maui, Kalanikūpule and his younger brother, Koalaukani, reigned over Maui. Kalanikūpule's war minister and kuhikuhipu'uone was Kamohomoho who was the head of the warrior profession in those days. Kalanikūpule's court was filled with high-born ali'i under him. He had the power of government because his father, Kahekili, was on O'ahu making war on Kahahana, O'ahu's ali'i 'ai moku. Also at Kalanikūpule's court were the sacred ali'i ki'eki'e Kalola and her daughters, Keku'iapoiwa and her younger sister Kalanikauio'kikilo Kalaniakua, and their young daughter [and niece], Kalanikauika'alaneokeopūolani.

When Kalanikūpule heard of the arrival of the Hawai'i people at Hāna, he chose his great army and sent them to Hāmākuāloa under Kapakahili, the general. At Hāmākuāloa was a certain fortification called Pu'ukoa'e that was ma kai of Pu'umaile and close to Hanawana and which was reinforced by the Maui folk.

Kamehameha and his war fleet left Hāna and moved to that place called Halehaku. Here his warriors sprang ashore, and at a place called The Footsteps of Kamehameha (Nā Kapua'i o Kamehameha), they built themselves some temporary shelters. On the completion of these shelters, Kamehameha immediately took up his conference of chiefs and war leaders including Kekūhaupi'o, his famous warrior. However, the questioning of his god, Kūkā'ilimoku, was performed under the leadership of Holo'ae, his kahuna, as it was customary for Kamehameha never to take up his warlike actions without first questioning his war god.

It was said of this work by the kahuna Holo'ae that, if the feathers on Kūkā'ilimoku were seen to stand up, this was always the omen which led to movement to battle and to the achieving of victory for Kamehameha's side. If the feathers of the god Kūnuiākea, which was perhaps the highest name of this war god of Kamehameha, stood up and perched upon Hinawaikōli'i,⁹³ this was a sign recognized by Kamehameha's kahuna and the high chiefs under him, that they should hasten to battle and that the victory would slant in their favor...

The Journals of Captain James Cook (1779)

The journals of Captain James Cook and crew (Beaglehole 1967) include brief documentation regarding this period of history. Cook and crew first saw the Hawaiian Islands of O'ahu and Kaua'i on January 18, 1778. Cook then reports that on November 26th, 1778, he and his crew saw the island of Maui (Mowee) for the first time. While sailing on the eastern side of Maui, they were

visited by residents of the Wailuku-Hāmākua-Koʻolau region, prior to their sailing to the island of Hawaiʻi. Though only a limited time was spent at Maui, Cook penned a few observations of the region.

Finding we could not weather the island I bore up and ranged along the coast to the westward. It was not long before we saw people on several parts of the coast, some houses and plantations, and the Country seemed to be both well wooded and Watered, the latter was seen falling into the Sea at several places... [page 474] ...At first but a few people vested us, but towards noon we had the company of a good many who brought with them breadfruit, Potatoes, Tarra or eddy roots [taro], a few plantains and small pigs, all of which they exchanged for Nails and iron tools; indeed we had nothing else to give them... [page 475]

Monday 30th. In the afternoon of the 30th being off the NE end of the island, several canoes came off to the Ships, most of them belonged to a Chief named Terryaboo [Kalaniopuu] who came in one; he made me a present of two or three small pigs and we got by barter from the other people a little fruit. After a stay of about two hours they all left us except six or eight who chused to remain, a double sailing canoe came soon after to attend upon them which we towed astern all night. In the evening we discovered another island to the windward [Hawaii] ...our Indian friends not chusing to accompany us, embarked in their canoe and left us [page 476]. MOWEE... A low Istmus separated it into two circular high peninsulas, the Easternmost being as large again as the Westernmost one. Its figure is not much unlike Otaheite, nor do they differ greatly in size. The length of Mowee (being East & West) is 15 leagues, the greatest breadth of the East Peninsula (NE & SW) 8 ½ leagues, & which is calld Whaʻmadoo [Hamakua or Hamakualoa]. Its NE side being the first land we saw on coming down to these Islands... [Beaglehole 1967:609]

Unfortunately the description of this region of Maui ends with the above narrative, and Cook himself never again returned to Maui.

Commander Charles Wilkes: The United States Exploring Expedition of 1840-1841

In 1840 and 1841, Commander Charles Wilkes of the United States Exploring Expedition, toured the Hawaiian Islands (Wilkes 1845, Vol. IV; reprint 1970). In April 1841, Wilkes and party toured the island of Maui, and Wilkes' narratives provide readers brief descriptions of the lands and activities in the Hāmākua-Koʻolau region. Among the topics discussed by Wilkes were — cultivation of the land, including the development of foreign crops; the barren nature of the isthmus plain, noting its lack of water; the perseverance of the native community in construction of the protestant church of Hāmākua Loa; the McLane-Miner sugar plantation at Hāmākua Poko; and the presence of wild cattle, dogs and goats in the summit region of Haleakalā. Wilkes observed:

The isthmus is too dry to be fit for cultivation; it is in extent about twenty by fifteen miles. During nine months of the year it is a fine grazing country, and feeds large herd of cattle, that are mostly owned by foreigners... Both at Wailuku and at Hamakualoa, the natives have shown much perseverance and enterprise in erecting stone churches. These are built by native workmen, and their dimensions are one hundred feet in length, by fifty feet in width. For construction of that at Hamakualoa, they were obliged to bring stones, lime, and sand, on

their backs, to the place of building. The lime and sand were brought from a distance of two or three miles, and the timber was dragged from four to six miles. In putting on the roof, it fell in twice, after nearly all the timbers were up, and broke them to pieces; but they persevered until they had completed the edifice, which will contain [page 251] about one thousand people. The whole amount of money laid out was sixteen dollars!...

The north coast of East Maui is a succession of deep ravines, which gradually diminish in breadth as they ascend, and are finally lost on the flanks of the mountains; travelling along the coast, in consequence becomes almost impossible. Cascades are seen falling in these ravines several hundred feet in height, having little volume of water, however.

The face of Mauna Haleakala is somewhat like that of Mauna Kea; it is destitute of trees to the height of about two thousand feet; then succeeds a belt of forest, to the height of six thousand feet, and again, the summit, which is cleft by a deep gorge, is bare... [page 252] ...[O]ur gentlemen were very kindly received by the king and missionaries. They forthwith made preparations for a tour to East Maui. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, his son, and four students of the seminary, joined the party, together with six Kanakas to carry their food. The Kanakas were engaged at twenty-five cents a day, and twenty-five cents more was allowed for their food. The party first passed to Wailuku, where it was further increased by the accession of Mr. Baily.

In the evening they reached the sugar plantation of Messrs. Lane and Miner, which they found one thousand six hundred and ninety- two feet above the level of the sea. These are two very respectable white men, who have married native wives. They are natives or Boston, and have brought their Yankee enterprise with them. Here all the party were kindly received. The plantation of these gentlemen is of some extent, and although the cane grows more slowly here, it makes better sugar than that on the low grounds, which is said to be owing to the former not blossoming. The houses are partly of native construction, and seem well adapted for their uses. The sugar-mill is one of the largest on the island.

Crops of Irish potatoes are very productive here; and corn is abundant a thousand feet higher up the mountain.

The next day, the party set out at an early hour, in hopes of reaching the summit, but it began to rain violently, in consequence of which they took shelter in a large cave, at an altitude of eight thousand and ninety feet. Here many interesting plants were found, among which were two species of Pelargonium, one with dark crimson, the other with lilac flowers; the Argyroziphium began to disappear as they ascended, and its place was taken up by the silky species, which is only found at high altitudes. From the cave to the summit they found shrubby plants, consisting of Epacris, Vaccinium, Edwardsia, Compositae, and various rubiaceous plants... [Wilkes 1970:253]

Having reached the summit of Haleakalā, Wilkes reported that “Near the summit, bullock-tracks were observed, and likewise those of wild dogs, but no other animals were seen except for a few goats” (Wilkes 1970:254).

PART III. LAND TENURE IN PE‘AHI AND NEIGHBORING AHUPUA‘A

As discussed earlier under the heading, “Ka Ho‘oponopono Ana o ka ‘Āina – Land Management,” Hawaiians developed sophisticated land stewardship practices. In pre-western contact Hawai‘i, all land and natural resources were held in trust by the high chiefs (Ali‘i ‘ai ahupua‘a, Ali‘i ‘ai moku or Mō‘ī). The use of lands and resources were given to the hoa‘āina (native tenants) at the prerogative of the ali‘i and their representatives or land agents (konohiki), who were generally lesser chiefs as well.

The Māhele ‘Āina (Land Division)

By 1845, the Hawaiian system of land tenure was undergoing radical changes, and the foundation for implementing the Māhele ‘Āina (Division of Land) of 1848, was set in place. This change in land tenure was promoted by the missionaries and the growing Western population and business interests in the island kingdom. Generally these individuals were hesitant to enter into business deals on lease-hold land.

On December 10th, 1845, the Mō‘ī, Kamehameha III signed into law, a joint resolution establishing and outlining the responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles. The actions called for, and laws to be implemented were as follows:

Article IV. – Of The Board Of Commissioners To Quiet Land Titles.

Section I. His Majesty shall appoint through the minister of the interior, and upon consultation with the privy council, five commissioners, one of whom shall be the attorney general of this kingdom, to be a board for the investigation and final ascertainment or rejection of all claims of private individuals, whether natives or foreigners, to any landed property acquired anterior to the passage of this act; the awards of which board, unless appealed from as hereinafter allowed, shall be binding upon the minister of the interior and upon the applicant.

Section II. Said commissioners shall, before acting, take and subscribe an oath to be administered to them by the minister of the interior in the following form:

We and each of us do solemnly swear that we will carefully and impartially investigate all claims to land submitted by private parties against the government of the Hawaiian Islands; and that we will equitably adjudge upon the title, tenure, duration and quantity thereof, according to the terms of article fourth of the seventh chapter of the first part of an act entitled “An act to organize the executive departments of the Hawaiian Island,” passed at Honolulu, — day of —, 18—.

Subscribed and sworn to, this — day of —, 18—.
Before me, —
Minister of the Interior.

Which oath, having been sworn to, shall remain on file in the interior department.

Section III. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to select one of their number as president...

Section IV. The president of said board shall, at least once in each month, from the date of their first convention, report their proceedings to the minister of the interior—the number of claims then pending before them—the number to that date confirmed or rejected, and the reasons for confirmation and rejection of any particular claim to land, with all the evidences adduced to and reduced before them.

Section V. It shall be the special duty of board to advertise in *The Polynesian* newspaper, during the continuance of their sessions the following public notice, viz.:

To All Claimants Of Land In The Hawaiian Islands.—The undersigned have been appointed by His Majesty the king, a board of commissioners to investigate and confirm or reject all claims to land arising previously to the — day of —, 18— [Dec. 10, 1845]. Patents in fee simple, or leases for terms of years, will be issued to those entitled to the same, upon the report of which we are authorized make, by testimony to be presented to us.

The board holds its stated meetings weekly at —, in Honolulu, island of Oahu, to hear the parties or their counsel, in defense of their claims; and is prepared, every day to receive in writing, the claims and evidences of title which parties may have to offer, at the —, in Honolulu between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M.

All persons are required to file with the board specifications of their claims to land, and to adduce the evidence upon which they claim title to any land in the Hawaiian Islands, before the expiration of two years from this date, or in default of doing so, they will after that time be forever barred of all right to recover same, in the courts of justice.

Section VI. The said board shall be in existence for the quieting of land titles during the two years from the first publication of the notice above required, and shall have the power to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses by discretionary fine; in like manner, when in session for the hearing of arguments, to punish for contempt; and they shall have the power to administer oaths to witnesses, and to perpetuate testimony in any case depending before them, which, when so perpetuated, shall be valid evidence in any court of justice created by the act to organize the judiciary.

Section VII. The decisions of said board shall be in accordance with the principles established by the civil code of this kingdom in regard to prescription, occupancy, fixtures, native usages in regard to landed tenures, water privileges and rights of piscary, the rights of women, the rights of absentees, tenancy and subtenancy, —primogeniture and rights of adoption; which decisions being of a majority in number of said board, shall be only subject to appeal to the supreme court, and when such appeal shall not have been taken, they shall be final.

Section VIII. All claims to land, as against the Hawaiian government, which are not presented to said board within the time, at the place and in the manner prescribed in the notice required to be given in the fifth section of this article, shall be deemed to be invalid, and shall be forever barred in law, unless the claimant be absent from this kingdom, and have no representative therein.

Section IX. The minister of the interior shall issue patents or leases to the claimants of lands pursuant to the terms in which the said board shall have confirmed their respective claims, upon being paid the fees of patenting or of leasing (as the case may be) prescribed in the

third part of this act, unless the party entitled to a lease shall prefer to compound with the said minister in the succeeding section allowed.

Section X. The minister of the interior shall have power in concurrence with the privy council, and under the sanction of His Majesty, to issue to any lessee or tenant for life of lands so confirmed, being an Hawaiian subject, a patent in fee simple for the same, upon payment of a commutation to be agreed upon by his Majesty in privy council.

Section XI. The patents and lease issued in accordance with the award of said commissioners, shall be recorded at the expense of the patentee or lessee, as prescribed in the third part of this act, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the minister of the interior.

Section XII. The said board shall not have power to entertain any claims to lands set up by any private person or persons until the claimant shall have deposited with the minister of finance a bond conditioned to defray the costs and expenses incident to the proposed investigation, according to the rates of charge prescribed in the third part of this act; which costs and expenses, shall, after award rendered, be taxed by the president of said board, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the claimant who shall exhibit the same to the minister of finance, whose certificate of full payment, together with the award of the commissioners, shall authorize the delivery of the awarded patent or lease to such confirmed claimant, by the minister of the interior, and not without.

Section XIII. The titles of all lands claimed of the Hawaiian government anterior to the passage of this act, upon being confirmed as aforesaid, in whole or in part by the board of commissioners, shall be deemed to be forever settled, as awarded by said board, unless appeal be taken to the supreme court, as already prescribed. And all claims rejected by said board, unless appeal be taken as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be forever barred and foreclosed, from the expiration of the time allowed for such appeal. [In *The Polynesian*; January 3, 1846:140]

As the Māhele evolved, it defined the land interests of Kauikeaouli (King Kamehameha III), some 252 high-ranking Ali'i and Konohiki, and the Government. Also included in this number were several favored foreign residents who had served Kamehameha I, and representatives of the American Board of Foreign Christian Missions. As a result of the Māhele, all land in the Kingdom of Hawai'i came to be placed in one of three categories: (1) Crown Lands (for the occupant of the throne); (2) Government Lands; and (3) Konohiki Lands. The Māhele (Division) between the King and the some 252 parties was recorded in the "Buke Kakau Paa no ka Mahele Aina i hooholo ia iwaena o Kamehameha 3 a me na Lii a me na Konohiki ana. Hale Alii Honolulu. Ianuari 1848" (Buke Māhele). Table 2 is excerpted from the Buke Māhele, with the agreements for Pe'ahi, and other ahupua'a which share a common boundary with it somewhere between the makai and mauka zones. As a part of this proceeding, the King granted a large number of lands across the islands to the 'Āina Aupuni (Kingdom/Government Land) inventory. Among those lands was Pe'ahi, which was requested by Chief Kinimaka (who shared familial relations with the Kamehamehas). Kinimaka in turn relinquished Pe'ahi to the King in favor of other lands he retained, and the King subsequently gave Pe'ahi to the government inventory (see Buke Māhele 1848:126-127, 204-205). It appears that 'Ōpāna dropped from Buke Māhele, as it is not found in the lists.

Table 2. Buke Māhele (1848) — Disposition of Pe‘ahi and Adjoining Ahupua‘a in Hāmākualoa

Page 3

Ko Kamehameha 3

Na Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

... Haiku Ahupuaa

Ianuari 27, 1848.

Hale Alii

Ianuari 27, 1848.

Page 4

Ko Victoria Kamamalu

Na Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

Hamakualoa Maui...

Page 99

Ko Kamehameha 3

Na Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

...Uaoa Ahupuaa Hamakualoa Maui

Keaalii Ahupuaa Hamakualoa Maui

Keaaula Ahupuaa Hamakualoa Maui ...Feberuari 4, 1848

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Ko Kapu

Na Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

Page 101

Ko Kamehameha 3

Na Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

... Kaupakulua Ahupuaa Hamakualoa Maui...

...Feberuari 7, 1848

Page 102

Ko Hikiau

Ka Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

Page 115

Ko Kamehameha 3

Na Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

... Keaalii Ahupuaa

...Feberuari 7, 1848

Page 116

Ko Piianaia

Ka Aina Ahupuaa Kalana Mokupuni

Hamakualoa Maui...

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Ko Kamehameha 3				Ko Kinimaka			
<u>Na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>	<u>Na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>
...Peahi	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui...	...Feberuari 9, 1848			

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Ko Kamehameha 3				Ko Kauwahi			
<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>
½ Uoua	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui	½ Uoua	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
...Feberuari 10, 1848							

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Ko Kamehameha 3				Ko Keoni Ana			
<u>Na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>	<u>Na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>
...		Halehaku	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui		
...Feberuari 12, 1848							

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Page 175

Ko Kamehameha 3				Ko Neuku Namauu			
<u>Na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>	<u>Na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>
...		Kaupokulua					
...Feberuari 14, 1848		(Kaupakulua) Ahupuaa		Hamakualoa	Maui...		

Page 204

Page 205

Ko Kamehameha 3				No Ke Aupuni			
<u>Inoa o na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>	<u>Inoa o na Aina</u>	<u>Ahupuaa</u>	<u>Kalana</u>	<u>Mokupuni</u>
...		Hanawana	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui		
		Holawa	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui		
		Honokala	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui		
		Poupouwela	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui		
		Honopou	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui		

Pauwela	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Peahi	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Hanehoi	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Hoalua	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Kuiaha	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Papaaea	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Puolua 1 & 2	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Hanehoi 2	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Peahi	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui
Uaoa	Ahupuaa	Hamakualoa	Maui...

Kauia Ko'u inoa a me Kuu Sila ma ka Hale Alii
i Keia La 8 o Maraki 1848

Kamehameha (Seal)

Kakaauia Ko'u inoa a me kuu Sila ma ka Hale Alii i Keia la 8 o Maraki 1848.

Kakauia a Sila ia imua o
Keoni Ana
G.P. Judd.

Kamehameha (Seal)

Kakauia a Silaia imua o
Keoni Ana
G.P. Judd

On December 21, 1849, the “Enabling” or “Kuleana Act” of the Māhele further defined the framework by which hoā‘āina (native tenants) could apply for, and be granted fee-simple interest in “Kuleana” lands (see Kamakau in Ke Au Okoa July 8 & 15, 1869; 1961:403-403). The Kuleana Act also reconfirmed the rights of hoā‘āina to access, subsistence and collection of resources necessary to their life upon the land in their given ahupua‘a. The Kuleana Act, which remains the foundation of laws pertaining to native tenant rights in the present-day sets forth the following conditions:

August 6, 1850

An Act confirming certain resolutions of the King and Privy Council passed on the 21st day of December 1849, granting to the common people allodial titles for their own lands and house lots, and certain other privileges.

Be it enacted by the Nobles and Representatives of the People of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled;

That the following sections which were passed by the King in Privy Council on the 21st day of December A.D. 1849 when the Legislature was not in session, be, and are hereby confirmed, and that certain other provisions be inserted, as follows:

Section 1. Resolved. That fee simple titles, free of commutation, be and are hereby granted to all native tenants, who occupy and improve any portion of any Government land, for the land they so occupy and improve, and whose claims to said lands shall be recognized as genuine by the Land Commission; Provided, however, that the Resolution shall not extend to Konohikis or other persons having the care of Government lands or to the house lots and other lands, in which the Government have an interest, in the Districts of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo.

Section 2. By and with the consent of the King and Chiefs in Privy Council assembled, it is hereby resolved, that fee simple titles free of commutation, be and are hereby granted to all native tenants who occupy and improve any lands other than those mentioned in the preceding Resolution, held by the King or any chief or Konohiki for the land they so occupy and improve. Provided however, this Resolution shall not extend to house lots or other lands situated in the Districts of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo.

Section 3. Resolved that the Board of Commissioners to quiet Land titles be, and is hereby empowered to award fee simple titles in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions; to define and separate the portions belonging to different individuals; and to provide for an equitable exchange of such different portions where it can be done, so that each man’s land may be by itself.

Section 4. Resolved that a certain portion of the Government lands in each Island shall be set apart, and placed in the hands of special agents to be disposed of in lots of from one to fifty acres in fee simple to such natives as may not be otherwise furnished with sufficient lands at a minimum price of fifty cents per acre.

Section 5. In granting to the People, their House lots in fee simple, such as are separate and distinct from their cultivated lands, the amount of land in each of said House lots shall not exceed one quarter of an acre.

Section 6. In granting to the people their cultivated grounds, or Kalo lands, they shall only be entitled to what they have really cultivated, and which lie in the form of cultivated lands; and not such as the people may have cultivated in different spots, with the seeming intention of enlarging their lots; nor shall they be entitled to the waste lands.

Section 7. When the Landlords have taken allodial titles to their lands the people on each of their lands shall not be deprived of the right to take firewood, aho cord, thatch, or ti leaf from the land on which they live, for their own private use, should they need them, but they shall not have a right to take such articles to sell for profit. They shall also inform the Landlord or his agent, and proceed with his consent. The people shall also have a right to drinking water, and running water, and the right of way. The springs of water, and running water, and roads shall be free to all should they need them, on all lands granted in fee simple. Provided, that this shall not be applicable to wells and water courses which individuals have made for their own use.

Done and passed at the Council House, Honolulu this 6th day of August 1850. [copied from original hand written “Enabling Act”⁶ – HSA, DLNR 2-4]

One of the most important sources of documentation that describes native Hawaiian residency and land use practices—identifying specific residents, types of land use, crops cultivated, and features on the landscape—is found in the records of the Māhele ‘Āina (Land Division). This act gave the hoā‘āina an opportunity to acquire fee-simple property interest (kuleana) on land which they lived and actively cultivated, but the process required them to provide personal testimonies regarding their residency, right to claim, and land use practices. As a result, records of the Māhele ‘Āina present readers with first-hand accounts from native tenants generally spanning the period from just after western contact to 1855.

The lands awarded to the hoā‘āina became known as “Kuleana Lands.” All of the claims and awards (the Land Commission Awards or L.C.A.) were given a Helu (number), and some were repeated, so they were further qualified by adding an alphabet(s) to the Helu. The L.C.A. designations remain in use today to identify the original owners, metes and bounds of lands in Hawai‘i. The work of the Land Commission was brought to a close on March 31, 1855. The program, directed by principles adopted on August 20, 1846, met with mixed results. In its’ statement to the King, the Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles (George M. Robertson, March 31, 1855) summarized events that had transpired during the life of the Commission:

...The first award made by the Commission was that of John Voss on the 31st of March 1847.

The time originally granted to the Board for the hearing and settlement of all the land claims in the kingdom was two years, ending the fourteenth day of February, 1848.

Before the expiration of that term it became evident that a longer time would be required to perform a work... Accordingly, the Legislature on the 26th day of August 1847, passed an Act to extend the duration of the Board to the 14th of February, 1849, adding one year to the term first prescribed, not however, for the purpose of admitting fresh claims, but for the purposes of hearing, adjudicating and surveying those claims that should be presented by the 14th of February, 1848. It became apparent to the Legislature of 1848 that the labors of the Land Commission had never been fully understood, nor the magnitude of the work assigned to them properly appreciated, and that it was necessary again to extend the duration of the Board. An

6 See also “Kanawai Hoopai Karaima no *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina*” (Penal Code) 1850.

act was accordingly passed, wisely extending the powers of the Commissioners “for such a period of time from the 14th day of February 1849, as shall be necessary for the full and faithful examination, settlement and award upon all such claims as may have been presented to said Board.” ...[T]he Board appointed a number of Sub-Commissioners in various parts of the kingdom, chiefly gentlemen connected with the American Mission, who from their intelligence, knowledge of the Hawaiian language, and well-known desire to forward any work which they believed to be for the good of the people, were better calculated than any other class of men on the islands to be useful auxiliaries to the Board at Honolulu...

...During the ten months that elapsed between the constitution of the Board and the end of the year 1846, only 371 claims were received at the office; during the year 1847 only 2,460, while 8,478 came in after the first day of January 1848. To these are to be added 2,100 claims, bearing supplementary numbers, chiefly consisting of claims which had been forwarded to the Board, but lost or destroyed on the way. In the year 1851, 105 new claims were admitted, for Kuleanas in the Fort Lands of Honolulu, by order of the Legislature. The total number of claims, therefore, amounts to 13,514, of which 209 belonged to foreigners and their descendants. The original papers, as they were received at the office, were numbered and copied into the Registers of the Commission, which highly necessary part of the work entailed no small amount of labor...

...The whole number of Awards perfected by the Board up to its dissolution is 9,337, leaving an apparent balance of claims not awarded of say 4,200. Of these, at least 1,500 may be ranked as duplicates, and of the remaining 2,700 perhaps 1,500 have been rejected as bad, while of the balance some have not been prosecuted by the parties interested; many have been relinquished and given up to the Konohikis, even after surveys were procured by the Board, and hundreds of claimants have died, leaving no legal representatives. It is probable also that on account of the dilatoriness of some claimants in prosecuting their rights before the Commission, there are even now, after the great length of time which has been afforded, some perfectly good claims on the Registers of the Board, the owners of which have never taken the trouble to prove them. If there are any such, they deserve no commiseration, for every pains has been taken by the Commissioners and their agents, by means of oft repeated public notices and renewed visits to the different districts of the Islands, to afford all and every of the claimants an opportunity of securing their rights... [Minister of Interior Report, 1856:10-17]

It is reported that the total amount of land—around the Hawaiian Islands—awarded to *hoā‘āina* equaled approximately 28,658 acres (see Kame‘eleihiwa 1992:295).

Claims and Awards Recorded in Hāmākua Loa

Over the last 30-plus years, we have conducted extensive research in the Māhele and subsequent land records, including digitizing and indexing the entire collection. A review of land records identifies at least twenty-eight (28) *ahupua‘a*—some having the addition of a number 1 or 2, or descriptor *nui* and *iki*—in Hāmākua Loa. Within these *ahupua‘a* hundreds, if not thousands of smaller land management divisions such as *‘ili*, *kula*, *kīhāpai*, *lele*, *mo‘o*, *paukū*, and others. During the Māhele, at least 255 applications were made for land in Hāmākua Loa, and 10 (ten) claims were records in Pe‘ahi, and only five (5) were awarded. Beyond the named claimants from Pe‘ahi, an additional 12 native residents or individuals with interest in land titles were identified in the claims. Also, several of the Pe‘ahi claims included multiple references to other *ahupua‘a* such

as Halehaku, Kea'alii⁷ (Keali'i), 'Ōpāna, and Uaoa.

Readers should keep in mind that while a detailed review of the Māhele records was conducted as a part of the present study, it is possible that additional records of claims may be located in future searches of the Māhele – Land Commission records⁸. Like the records of the kuleana that were awarded, the additional claims (those that were not awarded), provide important documentation pertaining to a wide range of land use activities, spanning elevational zones extending from the near-shore fisheries to the forest lands. The records tie specific families to ahupua'a and sites (i.e. features of the cultural-historical landscape and the nature of land use), and provide us with background information on how the claimants came to be in possession of the properties. Many of the claimants reported that their property rights of residency and land use dated back to the time of Kamehameha I (some earlier), and as being handed down from their "kupuna" or "makua." Other claimants stated that their rights were granted by pre-Māhele Konohiki, generally dating from the 1830s to the 1840s. Table 3 provides a summary of land use and features described by claimants for kuleana in the district of Hāmākualoa. While beyond the scope of the Pe'ahi study, this information is important as it gives us a glimpse into the kinds of native land use that was documented across the region. It is logical to posit that similar uses occurred in Pe'ahi.

Table 3. Summary of Selected Land Use Activities Described in Māhele Records

Native Register		Native Testimony	
Hāmākua Loa District		Hāmākua Loa District	
Hale	32	Hale	5
Lo'i	919	Lo'i	21
'Auwai	1	'Auwai	3
Kīhāpai etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	415	Kīhāpai etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	534
'Uala	214	'Uala	12
Olonā	12	Olonā	5
Pō'alima	0	Pō'alima	124
'Ōpae	5	'Ōpae	0
'O'opu	4	'O'opu	0
Kai & Loko (Fisheries)	6	Kai & Loko (Fisheries)	0

It is worth noting here that across the islands many claims (we believe more than half) were rejected. One naturally might wonder "why?" Aside from the fact that the concept of private land ownership was completely foreign to the native Hawaiian mind, other factors also contributed to the short-comings of the Māhele. Several problems in perfecting claims stand out in the record. Among these problems was the occurrence of (1) epidemics and death of applicants, (2) fear, (3) loss of applications, and (4) rejection of claims—

- (1) Historical documentation from all of the Hawaiian Islands reports that many native residents (including applicants) died in between the time they registered their claims (1848), and were to have provided testimony verifying the claims (1849-1855).

7 "Keaalii and Uaoa" appear as the early written form of these ahupua'a names.

8 We have listed only those claims for which a land area was specifically identified. It has been found that a number of claims (as transcribed into the Register and Testimony Volumes), were separated from their original transmittal packets (during the proceedings of the Land Commission), without recording who the transmitting sub-agent was, and the lands he was responsible for.

- (2) Some of the Ali'i-Konohiki awardees also made it a practice of instructing ho'a'aina not to present testimony for kuleana (see Kamakau 1961:403; and Interior Department letter of J.S. Green, October 3, 1846).
- (3) Some applicants provided testimony that their registration of claims were written out and submitted via authorized agents. The records apparently did not arrive at the office of the Land Commission (see testimonies in this study).
- (4) The Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles rejected many claims for various reasons.

Documenting the Māhele in 1848-1855⁹ was a monumental task for the Land Commission and its agents. While the generations since the Māhele are fortunate to have the records, it will be seen that there were many problems at the time of recordation. These problems present us with some questions that will never be answered and require us to make educated assumptions (based on standard practices of residency and land use, and requirements of the Māhele application process at the time), to better understand what the records tell us.

Several important points should be kept in mind when reviewing the translations of verbatim records of the Māhele cited herein. These points include, but are not limited to the following observations:

(1) Transcription Errors:

Among the records of the Hawaii State Archives (HSA) is a collection of original handwritten notes from applicants for kuleana and field agents of the Land Commission. This collection is found in Series 294 of the HSA, and is the source information for the Register and Testimony volumes that make up the Māhele Books. Our review of selected records in Series 294 has revealed that Land Commission transcribers sometimes transposed applicant and land names, and Helu (the Land Commission Award or LCA Numbers) when first transcribing the records. Also, the spelling of names (people and places) is inconsistent. At times, errors are further compounded between Register, Testimony, Mahele Award Books, and Royal Patent Books.

Subsequently, the 1929 Indices of Awards added further errors to the collection (transposing the spelling of names and Helu).

In the 1960s-1970s, the HSA archivists also undertook the significant task of translating all Hawaiian documents of the Register and Testimony books, in order to help make the records more accessible. The archivists used the original handwritten volumes of the Register and Testimony as their source of information, but unfortunately another layer of errors was added to the record—most of which are simple typographical errors. Because the translated texts are those which receive the most use in present-day land history research, a number of errors which are not a part of the original records are repeated as fact. These errors include discrepancies in the types of land use reported, and transposing of people and land names, and Helu.

9 In October 2000, Kumu Pono Associates LLC made arrangements with the Hawaii State Archives, and contracted with Advanced Micro-Image, to digitize the entire collection of original records of the Register, Testimony, Mahele Award Books, and Royal Patents (work being done in development of the KPA collection). All of the documentation cited herein for Pe'ahi and adjoining ahupua'a was viewed and translated by Maly from the digitized collection.

(2) Documentation is Vague or not Recorded:

(a) There are many claims in the Register and Testimony that provide no verbal description of cultivation or residence. Based on the requirement of the Law (the Kuleana Act; Dec. 21, 1849), this should not be interpreted as the absence of such features or land use, but instead, a weakness in the original process of recordation. The Kuleana Act (cited above) specifically limited native tenant claims to ‘āpana (parcels or lots) of land which they actively cultivated, and on which they resided.

Lo‘i, Kula, and Pō‘alima

Generally, the Hawaiian word “lo‘i” means that the parcel is an irrigated pond field. At the time of the Māhele, the Hawaiian word “kula” (open plan or flat land) described a dry land parcel that was cultivated (unless otherwise qualified — e.g., “kula holoholona,” a pasture). While conducting the present investigation into records of the Māhele, it was found that when kula is used in association with kalo (e.g., “kula kalo” or “kalo kula”), the applicant is describing either a dry land cultivating field, or when near a stream flatland on which lo‘i could be made and flooded, a wet land use was described. Because records are incomplete, the total number of dry-land and wet-land field features cannot be accurately given, and it is likely that there is a greater number of both types of agricultural fields, than the numbers presently indicate.

Also, in some cases, where Hawaiian and English texts for a claim were recorded (usually because the original claim was thought to have been, or was misplaced), the descriptions for the same Helu differed. One narrative will give “Aina Loi” (pond field land), and the corresponding narrative might state “kalo land” (with no indication of wet or dry-land use).

Another important term in Hawaiian land use is pō‘alima (literally: fifth night, historically, Friday). In ancient Hawai‘i, certain parcels of land were worked solely for the ali‘i; such parcels are also known as “kō‘ele.” By the time of the Māhele, changes in land tenure and taxation laws, led to the establishment of the pō‘alima parcel of land — literally called Friday Parcel because the pieces of land so designated, were worked by the commoners on Fridays to supply food resources to their ali‘i (no one else was allowed to take the crops cultivated on the pō‘alima for their personal use). The pō‘alima parcels were held a Crown or Government lands, and subsequently a part of the public land trust.

(3) Access:

There are few specific references to the native trails or historic “roadways” (e.g. mauka-makai trails, the larger alaloa and Alanui Aupuni) in the documentation provided in the Register and Testimony for claims. While there is only limited reference to trails, this is explained by the fact that trails were integral to residency and subsistence patterns, and the cultural landscape. The rights of native tenants to access, both within their ahupua‘a and to the larger public byways, were prescribed in both traditional and historic laws. In the case of the mauka-makai trails, the record of land use also tells us that such trails existed in each ahupua‘a. This is substantiated by the descriptions of various kuleana parcels (claimed by individual tenants) that cross several land use and elevational zones (for example near the shore, then on the kula, and in the forest). Oral history interviews conducted by the Malys with elder kama‘āina of the region in the early 2000s, also documented the ongoing presence of mauka-makai trails in each ahupua‘a.

(4) Consolidation of 'Āpana (Parcels):

Finally, one additional point should be made as regarding difference in the register, testimony and actual awarded kuleana. Readers will see that claimants often identified multiple 'āpana which were typically spread across various environmental zones as they afforded the kama'āina with access to resources year-round, and allowed for adaptation to seasonal weather conditions. The task of surveying these different parcels spread across the makai to mauka environments, and even across ahupua'a proved to be too difficult a task for the surveyors. As a result, the board of commissioners allowed for the consolidation many of the awarded claims. Where there may have been several 'āpana across a large area, the surveyors were authorized to create a comparable land area in one or two locations, rather than spread the 'āpana across the ahupua'a. While such an action seems logical in the western mind, it served to disrupt the traditional and customary practices of residency, agriculture, and collection of natural resources.

Names of Hoa'āina in Pe'ahi and Selected Names those Associated with Neighboring Lands¹⁰

Peahi (22 total):

Anakalea
Hoomaikai
Imanuela (Manuela)
Kahue
Kamai
Kamaikaaloa (Peahi & Halehaku)
Kauahi
Kauahilahaole/Kawaahilaole
Kekuaihehia
Kekuhaulua
Keonekapu/Keonepahu
Kinimaka
Kuewa
Kuhaohao / Kahaohao
Kupa / Kuha
Mahu
Pahupahu
Pekupeku
Pohaiilele
Poohina
Niho / Naniho
Nika

Adjoining Ahupua'a:

Aikake (Halehaku)
Harbottle, William (Opana)
Ioane Marie (Halehaku)
Kahoaku (Halehaku)
Kaholowale/Holowale
Kaluahi (Halehaku)
Kamaka (Keaalii Nui)
Kauhi (Halehaku)
Kau (Halehaku)
Kawaapolaole (Halehaku)
Keawe (Halehaku)
Kekahuna (Kaupakulua)
Keoni Ana (Halehaku)
Kuaumoa/Kuanamoa (Halehaku)
Laanui (Halehaku)
Nahaolelua (Halehaku)
Napohaku (Halehaku)
Paaluhi (Halehaku)
Piianaia (Keaalii Iki)
Pupu (Halehaku)
Upai (Kaupokulua)
Wahaluna (Opana)

Place Names Recorded in Pe'ahi and Adjoining Ahupua'a Claims¹¹

Peahi Ahupuaa (11 total)
Halauololo/Halauooloo
Hukioho
Huleilei (on Opana boundary of

Halehaku Ahupuaa
Kapipi / Kakipipi (Kākipi) (Halehaku-Peahi)
Kaluaaoo (Keaalii Nui)

¹⁰ Pe'ahi Claimants and other individuals identified as residents or associated with the ahupua'a; other individuals from adjoining lands identified with ahupua'a in parenthesis.

¹¹ Pe'ahi place names cited in separate column from names found in adjoining ahupua'a.

Kapu'ai-o-Kamehameha)	Kamoku (Halehaku)
Kaholo	Kapalaalaea (Halehaku)
Kaholoumukea	Kaukini (Halehaku)
Kalina	Kaupokulua/Kapupakulua Ahupuaa
Kauakahiakua	Keaalii (Keaalii Nui) Ahupuaa
Papani/Papoki	Kihapuna (Keaalii)
Pohakuhaku (Peahi & Halehaku)	Kumukukui (Opana)
Pohakoele (Peahi & Halehaku)	Opana Ahupuaa
Puolokapu	Paaao (Halehaku)
Ululoloa (Peahi & Halehaku)	Papalua (Halehaku)
Waiau	Pohakuloa (Halehaku)
	Puniawa (Halehaku)

Plants (Cultivated and Claimed)

le (leie)	Aerial roots used to make baskets and traps.
Kalo	Taro
Kukui	Candle nut trees
Koa	Native Acacia
Lai	Green ti-leaves
Maia	Banana plants
Ohia	Metrosideros
Olona	Touchardia latifolia fiber plant
Puhala	Pandanus trees
Uala	Sweet potatoes
Wauke	Paper mulberry used for kapa making

Land Division Terms Cited in Claims

Aupuni	Government	Lihī moku	A narrow strip of land
Ili	A strip of land	Moku	A land section
Kahawai	A stream or gulch	Moo	A small planting area
Kihapai	Dryland garden	Pali	Cliff
Kula	Dryland planting field	Pauku	A section of land
Loi	Irrigated pond field	Poalima	A section of land worked for taxes

Stream Resources Claimed

Oopu	Goby fish
Opae	Shrimp

Built Features on Landscape

Alanui	Road/trail
Auwai	Water canal
Kahuahale	House site
Koa waa	Koa canoes
Kulanakauhale	House complex
Pahale	House and lot

Claims Recorded for Kuleana at Pe'ahi and Adjoining Ahupua'a

During the process of recording native tenant claims for kuleana in Pe'ahi, at least ten (10) individuals applied for personal property, including houses, irrigated and dryland fields and various natural resources. An additional 12 individuals were named as having residence or interests in Pe'ahi. All of the claims also included several 'āpana (parcels) in various bio-cultural and elevational zones, and several also requested 'āpana in neighboring ahupua'a. It is interesting to read that a few of the hoā'āina identified Kinimaka as the Konohiki of Pe'ahi. While this was the custom at the time, the hoā'āina did not know that Kinimaka had given up his claim to the King, who in turn granted the ahupua'a to the kingdom/government land inventory.

We found no evidence of any claims be made for kuleana in the immediate vicinity of Pe'ahi where The Merwin Conservancy (the Conservancy) is situated, as a part of our research. Taking

into account the rapid decline of the Native Hawaiian population following western contact, this is understandable. But, the evidence of traditional land use from the period preceding the Māhele ‘Āina still remains on the land. Based on reference to the ocean cliffs and boundary of Kea‘ali‘i in Kuewa’s claim, L.C.A. Helu 3905 (Native Testimony), we suggest that the ‘ili land area of “Hukioho” may have included in the area of the Conservancy land. ‘Ili run from makai to mauka, in a similar manner as the ahupua‘a. The claims citing Hukioho describe “kula” land as being a portion of the ‘ili, which fits with the lay of the study area. The two closest awarded kuleana that we could identify are L.C.A. Helu 5511 to Kamaka, in Keali‘i Nui (makai and west of the study area), and L.C.A. Helu 5459 W to Paaluhi, to the east in Halehaku, in the same general elevational zone of the Conservancy parcels.

Below, we include all the documentation we could find for the ten Pe‘ahi claims, and also include selected claims from adjoining lands. This information provides specific documentation to cultural anthropologists, alerting them to some of the types of features that one might expect to find when field work is being conducted.

The records include the original Register, Testimony entries, and when surveyed, copies of the original plot plans and metes and bounds. Records include those from hoa‘āina and the chiefly or foreign residents who held title to the larger ahupua‘a. For research purposes—and interest in Hawaiian Language, land use, and title records—we include copies of the digital record (as unnumbered figures) of each claim—usually in the Hawaiian language, and some in English—along with translations of the Hawaiian documents, unless otherwise noted, translated by Maly. Some of the original Hawaiian texts differ from those recorded in English at the time, and transposing of both people and place names occurs in the 1848-1855 records.

The claims are presented in ascending numerical order as identified by original Helu. All associated records—such as Native Register and Native Testimony, etc.—are included. In some instances the Helu changed during the proceedings, and the new Helu follows under the original Helu¹². Unfortunately, at this time we do not have access to a detailed map(s) of Pe‘ahi-Keali‘i-Halehaku vicinity that identifies the locations of awarded kuleana. We understand that the Maui Real Property Tax Office (RPTO) may have a series of Maps that predate TMK Maps, that were known as “Strip Maps.” When we originally saw these maps in the Honolulu RPTO office (prior to their being sent to Maui in the 1990s, the included some exceptional maps. Search at the Maui RPTO may reveal maps of value for identification of kuleana. In the early 2000s we also spent several months researching the A&B/EMI collections on Maui as part of a large ethnohistorical study we conducted. This collection is a treasure, and should access be possible, a rich history of land tenure/title, land use and survey records might be revealed.

Pe‘ahi Vicinity Kuleana Documentation

Helu 1402

Kahue

Peahi - Native Register Vol. 3:99

(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:935)

I na Luna Hoona kuleana. Aloha oukou. Owau o ka me nona ka inoa malalo iho, ke hai aku

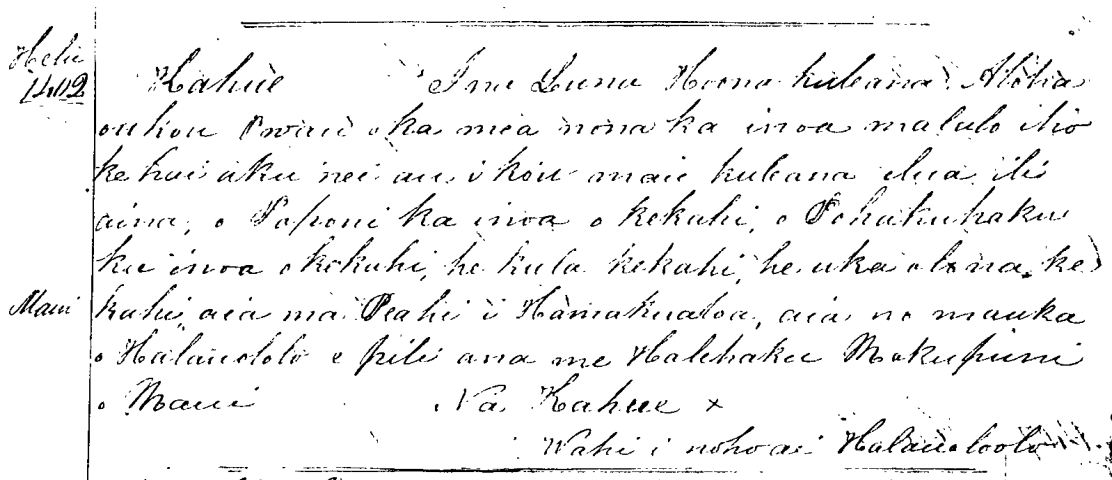
12 The names of individuals identified as residents reveals that a number of the hoa‘āina in Peahi, and those in neighboring lands did not file claims for personal kuleana. In Pe‘ahi, as is the case elsewhere, many of the native residents likely lived out their life in Pe‘ahi, and were buried on their land or in other locations across the ahupua‘a. Descendants may still be living and would have interest, as cultural descendants (if specific ilina or grave sites are not known), in the care of iwi kūpuna.

nei au i ko'u mau kuleana elua, ili aina, o Papani ka inoa o kekahi, o Pohakuhaku ka inoa o kekahi; he kula kekahi, he uka olona kekahi. Aia ma Peahi i Hamakualoa. Aia no mauka o Halauololo e pili ana me Halehaku, Mokupuni o Maui.

Na Kahue
Wahi i nohoai, Halauololo.

To the Commissioners who Quiet Land Titles. Greeting to you. I, the one whose name is below, hereby state to you my two claims, one in the ili named Papani, the other is named Pohakuhaku. There is also a kula, and also olonā in the uplands. It is at Peahi in Hamakualoa, mauka of Halauololo, adjoining Halehaku, Island of Maui.

By Kahue
Place of residence is at Halauololo.



Helu 6510 OO
Kahue
Peahi & Kaupakulua - Native Testimony Vol. 7:25-26
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1173)

Helu 6510 OO
Kahue
Peahi & Kaupakulua - Native Testimony Vol. 7:25-26
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1173)

[Note: the Hawaiian narrative describes the kula as kalo land, and includes different references than those in the English version found in Vol. 8, which follows.]

Kahue, Hooikiia. Ua ike au na Kanaina i kakau i kou kuleana i Kapalama.

Kupa Hooikiia.
Ua ike au i kona aina e 4 mau apana.

- Apana 1. Kalo kula ma Pohakuhaku, Papani, Peahi.
- Apana 2. Olona.2
- Apana 3. Ma Pohakuhaku, he mau ili no Peahi.

Apana 4. olona Kula o Kaaihoi ma Kaupakulua. Apana 1, me Apana 2, me Apana 4 na Kekuhaulua i haawi mai i ka M.H. 1839. Apana 2, na Pahupahu i haawi mai i ka 1847. 2 Poalima. Aole me keakea.

1. Mauka, Kauahi. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Kaholowale. Wailuku, Kahawai o Opana.
2. Ma na aoao apau he Aupuni.
3. Mauka a me Koolau, he Aupuni. Makai, Pali. Ma Wailuku, Kahawai Opana.
4. Mauka, Upai. Ma Koolau, Pali o Kaupakulua. Makai Kahuakohe. Wailuku, Kahawai.

1

He ahua 6510 00 July 19
 " Hoolikiia, He a ike au ma ka-
 maina i kahau i kou kuleana i Kapalama
 Kupa Hoolikiia
 He a ike au i kama aina e he mau Opana

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Apana 1 He alo Kula ma Pohohohaku Pofuni
 Peahi, Apana 2 Opana, Apana 3 ma Poha-
 kuhaku, he mau ili no Peahi, Apana 4 Opana
 Kula o Kaahiki ma Kaupakulua, Apana 1,
 me Apana 2, me Apana 3 ma Kukuhaulu
 i haawi mai i ka Ma. 1839, Apana 3, me
 Pahupahu i haawi mai i i ka 1847,
 Hoalima, aole me ka Peahi,
 1 Mauka Kauahi, Ma Koolau Pali o Hale-
 haku, Makai Kaholowale, Wailuku Kahawai
 o Opana.
 2 Ma na aoao apau he Aupuni,
 3 Mauka a me Koolau he Aupuni
 Makai Pali, Ma Wailuku Kahawai Opana
 4 Mauka Upai, Ma Koolau Pali o Kaupaku-
 lua, Makai Kahuakohe, Wailuku Kahawai.

Helu 6510 00 [As translated at time of recording]
 Kahue
 Peahi & Kaupokulua - Native Testimony Vol. 8:144-145
 (Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1173)

The Clt. sworn that he was present when Kanaina wrote his claim in Kapalama, Honolulu.
 Kupa Sw. I know the land of the Claimant are of four pieces:

- No. 1 [kalo] kula land in the ilis of Pohakuhaku & Papoki in Peahi;
- No. 2 [olonā] kula land in the ilis of Pohakuhaku & Papoki in Peahi;
- No. 3 kula land in the ilis of Pohakuhaku & Papoki in Peahi;
- No. 4 [olonā] kula land in the ili of Kaaihoi, Kaupokulua.

The Claimant received No. 1, 2, & 3 from Kekuaihehia, konohiki for Peahi in formed days in the year 1839; and No. 4 from Pahupahu, his mother in the year 1847. His title has never been dispute. There are two poalima in No. 1.

C. O. Kahue
 Ch. 6510 Kahue

The Ct sworn that he was present when Kamaimea wrote his claim

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in Kūpalama Honolulu.
~~Supra~~ See above the lands of the Claimant are of five pieces
 No. 1. kula land in the ilis of Pohakuhaku, Papoki in Peahi
 " 2. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 3. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 4. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 The Claimant received No. 1, 2, & 3 from Kekuaihehia, konohiki for Peahi in former days in the year 1839, and No. 4 from Pahupahu his mother in the year 1847. His title has never been disputed. There are two poalima in No. 1.
 No. 1 is bounded, Mauka, by Kauahi's land, Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kaholowale's land, Wailuku, by creek of Opana.
 No. 2 is bounded on all sides, by Aupuni.
 No. 3 is bounded, Mauka and Koolau sides, by Aupuni; Makai, by Pali of Peahi. Wailuku, by creek of Opana.
 No. 4 is bounded, Mauka, by Kupai's land, Koolau, by Pali of Kaupokulua; Makai, by Kamaimea. Wailuku, by creek of Kaupokulua.

- No. 1. Is bounded, Mauka by Kauahi's land. Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai by Kaholowale's land. Wailuku, by creek of Opana.
- No. 2. Is bounded on all side, by Aupuni.
- No. 3. Is bounded, Mauka and Koolau side, by Aupuni; Makai, by Pali of Peahi. Wailuku, by creek of Opana.

No. 4. Is bounded Mauka, by Upai's land. Koolau, by Pali of Kaupakulua. Makai, by Kahuakohe. Wailuku, by creek of Kaupokulua.

Helu 2937
William Harbottle
Ahupuaa Opana – Native Register Vol. 3:701-702
(Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 7030 Book 26:117-118)

Oahu, Honolulu lan. 10, 1848
I na Luna hoona Kumu kuleana Aina o ko Hawaii nei Pae Aina. Aloha oukou.

Ke hai aku nei au i ko'u kuleana... [lists several locations on various islands]... Opana...

Na'u me ka Mahalo,
William Harbottle.

2937 William Harbottle Oct 10, 1848
Ema Lona hoona kumu kuleana Aina o ko
Hawaii nei Pae Aina. Aloha oukou -
ke hai aku nei au i ko'u kuleana pahale ma
Honolulu, eia hoi na pahale. Akau - Mauni Kua-
nu, a ma ko Ma. Poyhauahi, Kekiina, pahale o Kea-
Bu, Kema, Pa o Ma. Paka, Tomotiana, Pahale o C.
Dennis, eia na pahale o maia ma Pahale, ko John
Harbottle maia, ke kumu kuleana o maia waahi, a
ma Hamehameha I maia Kona, a ma Paka maia ke-
kahi kuleana i huihuia ai i loko o maia pahale,
eia maia ia e maia nei, aole ma maia i keakea
maia.
A o ma aina maia kekahi, o huihuia, i Kapa-
lama, o Akai i Maohai, eia na aina i kee
maia maia ia maia i ma keiki a John Harbottle,
ma Harbottle ma keia maia aina, a ma Hamehameha I

Oahu, Honolulu lan. 10, 1848
To the Commission who quiet land claims of the Hawaiian Island. Aloha to you.

I hereby state my claims... [lists several locations on various islands]... Opana...

I am with appreciation,
William Harbottle

702 ~~772~~

mai kona.

Eia na Aina i lalo ia aku e ka aho. Ohikiloto, Waipae,
 i Oahu nei, Opana Waipio, Kumuui i Maui, no John
 Harbottle me da onau aina, a no ka mekameka I mai kona
 Hanapouli i Oahu no Edward Harbottle ia no ka aho
 Kamehameha III mai kona, o Keana i Hanuoke me ia
 no Kamehameha III mai kona.

Eia me ka uluhalo
 William Harbottle

Helu 2937 Ap. 7
 William Harbottle
 Ahupuaa Opana – Native Testimony Vol. 10:2-3
 (Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 7030 Book 26:117-118)

Apr 18, 1851.

Helu 2937 Ap. 7 W^m Harbottle.

Kanamu Hooi: Ua ike au i kona aina ma Hamakualoa,
 Maui, he Ahupuaa o "Opana" ka inoa.
 Penei na palena. Mauka, aina o Lota Kamehameha. Wailuku,

3

Kaalaea, o Ulumalu, Kaupakulua, Haiku, Makai ke Kai, Hana, o
 Keaaula, o Uao, o Peahi, he mau ahupuaa. W^m Harbottle
 No Kamehameha I kua aina a kaawi ia ~~aina~~ kua hana
 a ua aho aho aia, a hiki i kona mekameka, hiki i kua aina no
 mau hiki, a ua no ia lalo, a kua ua.
 Penei He hiki Ua ike au i kona aina, ike me ka mea

Apr. 18, 1851.
 Kanamu Hooi.: Ua ike au i kona aina ma Hamakualoa, Maui, he Ahupuaa o "Opana" ka inoa.
 Penei na palena. Mauka, aina o Lota Kamehameha. Wailuku, Kaalaea, o Ulumalu,
 Kaupakulua, o Haiku. Makai ke Kai. Hana, Keaaula, o Uao, o Peahi, he mau ahupuaa.

Na Kamehameha I keia aina e haawi ia John Harbottle, kona Makuakane, a ua noho oluolu oia, a hiki i kona make ana, hooili i keia aina no kona mau keiki, a eia no ia lākou a keia wa.

Mahi Hoohikiia. Ua like pu ko maua ike, aole mea keakea.

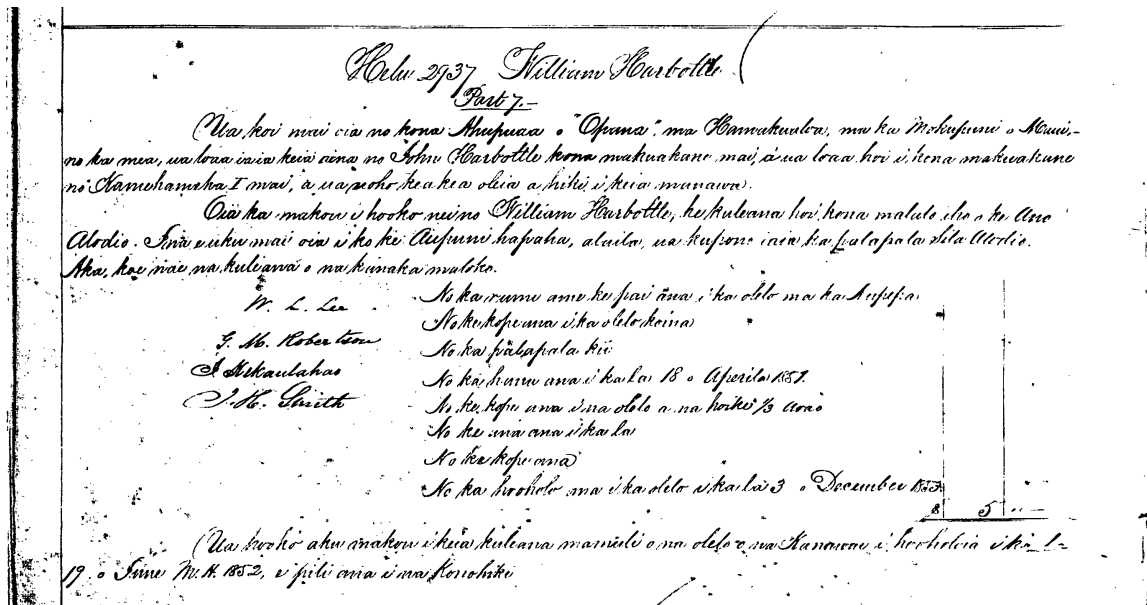
Kanamu Sw: I know his land at Hamakualoa, an Ahupuaa, Opana is its name.

The boundaries are thus: Makua, land of Lot Kamehameha. Wailuku, Kaalaea, Ulumalu, Kaupakulua, Haiku. Makai, the sea. Hana, Keaaula, Uaoa, Peahi, all Ahupuaa.

This land was given by Kamehameha I to John Harbottle, his father, and he resided there peaceably until his death. The land is a bequest to his children, and they are here to the present day.

Mahi Sworn: Our knowledge is the same. No one objects.

**Helu 2937, Part 7
William Harbottle
Ahupuaa Opana - Mahele Award Book Vol. 10:312
(Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 7030 Book 26:117-118)**



Ua koi mai oia no kona Ahupuaa o "Opana" ma Hamakualoa, ma ka Mokupuni o Maui, no ka mea, ua loa ia ia keia aina no John Harbottle kona Makuakane mai, a ua loa hoi i kona Makuakane no Kamehameha I mai, a ua noho keakea oleia a hiki i keia manawa.

Oia ka makou i hooko nei no William Harbottle, he kuleana hoi kona malalo iho o ke Ano Alodio. Ina e uku mai oia i ko ke Aupuni hapaha, alaila, ua kupono iaia ka palapala Sila Alodio. Aka koe ne na kuleana o na kanaka maloko... \$5.00. 3, o December 1852.

Ua hooko aku makou i keia kuleana mamuli o na olelo o na Kanawai i hooholoia i ka la 19 o lune M.H. 1852, e pili ana i na Konohiki.

He has claimed his Ahupuaa of "Opana", at Hamakualoa, on the island of Maui. As he received this land from John Harbottle, his father, and his father received it from Kamehameha I. Having resided there unopposed to this time.

We hereby confirm to William Harbottle, his property under the form of Allodial interest if he pays to the Government his quarter share, he will have the right to the Allodial Seal. But there will be retained the rights of the people there on....

**Royal Patent Book 25 [26], pages 117-118
No. 7030
Royal Patent
Upon Confirmation of the Land Commission.**

Whereas, the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles have by their decision awarded unto Wm. Harbottle, Kuleana Helu 2937 an estate of Freehold less than Allodial, in and to the land hereafter described, and whereas S.B. Dole, Esquire has made application to the Minister of Interior for a Royal Patent for the above land, and all Government fees thereon being duly satisfied

Therefore, Kalakaua, by the Grace of God, King of the Hawaiian islands, by this Royal Patent, makes known unto all men, that he has, for himself and his successors in office, this day granted and given absolutely, in Fee Simple, unto William Harbottle, all that certain piece of land known as the land of Opana, Hamakualoa, in the Island of Maui and described as follows:

Beginning at a concrete post marked X	S. 45° E. 1607.1
at the top of a high bluff at sea from which	S. 45° E. 781.1 along base of Puu Kapuai
point the Government Survey station on	S. 47°e. 175.6
Kuloli Hill bears S 7.24 E true (true bearing)	S. 38 ½° E. 168.3
Kahakuloa Bluff signal N 72°.9.7 W (T)	S. 10 ½° E. 196.7
and an old grave stone on Opana S 28.59	S 39 ¼° E 147.8
E (true) distant 683 feet, thence the boundary	S 5 ¼° E 141.2
Runs S 8.15 E S 1° 46 (W. true) 2782.6	S 40 ¾° E 293.7
along Kalaea to two triangular pits cut in ground	S 25° W 264
thus [two triangles on sides pointing	
to one another]	
S 19.15 E S 9.19 E true 1885 ft	S 14° E 128
S 15.30 E S 5° 4 E true 1692.9 along Kaalaea	S 3 ¾° W 244.2
S 1.30 W S 11.38 W true 546.5 along Kaalaea	S 34 ½° W 115.5 along E bank
	ravine Papalahoomoe
S 37.30 W 26 along Kaalaea	S 22 ½° W 101 along E bank ravine
	Papalahoomoe
to the mauka junction of Kaalaea	S 25 ¼° W 268 along E bank ravine
	Papalahoomoe
and Opana, marked [two triangles on sides	S 27° W 184.4 along E bank ravine point to
pointing to one another]	Papalahoomoe
S 17 E 551.4	S 25 ½° E 122.8 along E bank ravine
	Papalahoomoe

S 17 E 2178 to a point on W slope of
Kuloli Hill

S 13 ¼° E 1353.7 to a point on N side of
small ravine at a rock marked X

S 53 ½° E 1174.8

S 32° E 1086.4 to a hala tree marked
X in small ravine;

S 27° W 333.3

S 16 ½° E 664.6 at 550 ft crossing Gov't
Road on N side of which is a rock
marked X

S 22° E 496.3

S 17 ½° E 990 to a place called Kalakohi

S 29 ½° E 1578.1 along E bank Palawa ravine

S 16 ½° W 312.2

S 24 E 794

S 16 ¼° E 316.1

S 51° E 332.6

S 57 ½° E 407.9

S 37 ¾° E 170.3

S 10 ¾° E 116.8

S 27 ¾° E 155.1

S 18 ¾° E 132

S 46 ½° E 391.4

S 47° E 1142.5 to place called Kalonohiku

S 29 ¼° E 807.2

S 40° E 135.3

S 33 ¼° E 459.4 to a Kukui tree marked
[backwards Y]

near the foot of which is stone [backwards Y]

S 9½° E 885 to a large Koa tree marked
U at the upper junction of Ulumalu
and Opana

S 39 ¾° E 325 to a pile of stones 8 ft of NE
of which is a large Koa marked Y

S 84° E 1002 to a Koa tree marked H at the
top of a large slope

S 53 ½° E 710 to Koa marked [squared U upside]

N 84 ¼° E 663 to Koa marked X at top of bank
of Opana ravine 14 feet SE is an Ohia
marked >; S is a Kopiko tree mark'd ≥

Thence the boundary runs due East into
the bottom of the Opana Ravine; thence
along the bottom of the ravine which is
the boundary between this land and Peahi
N 18° 57 W true bearing 850 ft

S 26 ¾° E 153.1 along E bank ravine
Papalahoomoe

S 40° E 365.6 along E bank ravine
Papalahoomoe

S 31 ½° W 487.1

S 36 ½° W 184.1

S 13 ½° W 106.3

S 23° W 216.5

S 12° E 320.1

S 29 ½° E 225.7

S 5 ½° E 202.6

S 2 ½° W 811.1

S 13 ½° W 1720.6

N 32.52 W true bearing (var 10.56)
3947 slope of Kapuai

N 4.55 W true bearing, var 9.13 (134)

N 1.53 E true bearing, 1930

N 15.26 W true bearing; var 8.34; 3748.8 to
east bank of ravine just E of Kuloli Hill

N 0.58 E true bearing 2899.4

N 2.34 W true bearing 330 to a rock
marked H at top dividing two

ravines, thence down the main gulch,
the bottom of gulch being boundary
to a point at shore that bears

N 2.2 W true distant 5440 ft

N 48.58 E true distant 183 ft

N 77.8 W true distant 2574 ft top of cliff
being the boundary between these
points to concrete post at
point of commencement.

N 21.34 W true bearing 4765.2
N 6.38 W true bearing 5966.4
N 10.42 E true bearing 347.8 to summit
of W ridge of the ravine
N 11.27 W true (var 7.43) 157.1 to north end
of Hoohanohanos grave yard
N 27° 30' W true bearing (var 8.36) 2958.8
to triangular pits [two triangles on sides
pointing to one another] on west.

Containing one thousand four hundred & sixty-eight Acres,
more or less; excepting and reserving to the Hawaiian Government, all mineral or metallic
mines of every description.

To have and to hold the above granted land in Fee Simple, unto the said
William Harbottle, his heirs and assigns forever,
subject to the taxes to be from time to time imposed by the Legislative council,
equally upon all Landed property held in Fee Simple.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great
Seal of the Hawaiian islands to be affixed, this 17
day of November, 1877

(S) Kalakaua Rx.

No Ka Moi,
Ke Kuhina Kalaiaina
J. Mott-Smith

Helu 3905 G
Keonekapu
Peahi - Native Register Vol. 6:136
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1044)

Eia kahi mea kuleana o Keonekapu. O Paeaki [Peahi] ke Ahupuaa. O Waiiau kona kuleana
aina. He kalo no, he kula no, he olonā no, he Eino [Ie no], he kahawai no. Pau ia.

Na Keonekapu

3905 G Keonekapu Eia kahi mea
kuleana o Keonekapu, o Paeaki ke Ahu-
puaa o Waiiau kona kuleana aina, he
kalo no, he kula no, he Olona no, he
Eino no, he kahawai no Pau ia
Na Keonekapu

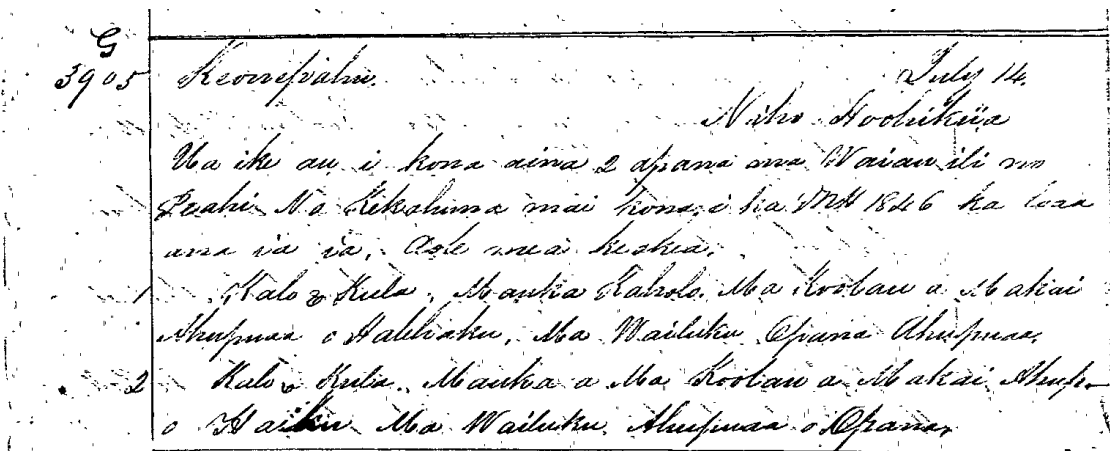
Here is one who has a property, Keonekapu. It is in the Ahupuaa of Paeaki [Peahi]. Waiiau is the place of his property, there is taro, dryland, Olona, kula, le (Freycinetia), and a stream. It is finished.

By Keonekapu

Helu 3905 G
Keonepahu [Note: change in spelling of name.]
Peahi - Native Testimony Vol. 5:461
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1044)

July 19
Niho Hoohikiia:
Ua ike au i kona aina, 2 apana ma Waiiau ili no Peahi. Na Kekahuna mai kona i ka M.H. 1846, ka loa ana ia ia. Aole mea keakea.

1. Kalo & Kula. Mauka, Kaholo. Ma Koolau a Makai, Ahupuaa o Halehaku. Ma Wailuku, Opana Ahupuaa.
2. Kalo & Kula. Mauka a ma Koolau, a Makai, Ahupuaa o Haiku. Ma Wailuku, Ahupuaa o Opana.



Helu 3905 G [As translated at time of recording]
Keonepahu
Peahi - Native Testimony Vol. 8:83
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1044)

Niho Sw. The Clts. Land are of two pieces in Peahi.

- No. 1. Is a kalo and kula land in Waiiau.
- No. 2. Is a kalo and kula land in Puolokapu.

The Claimant received it from Kekahuna in the year 1846. His title has never been disputed.

- No. 1. Is bounded: Mauka, Kaholo land. Koolau, Halehaku Ahupuaa. Makai, by the same. Wailuku, Opana's land.
- No. 2. Is bounded: Mauka, ili of Haiku. Koolau, ili of Halehaku. Makai by the same. Wailuku, Opana.

C. 3905 H. Kuewa.

Wahia The. Cts. bands are of two pieces in Peahi.

No. 1. is a kalo and kulu bands in Waiau.

No. 2. is a kalo and kulu bands in Peahi.

The Patent received it from Tebahuia in the year 1846. His title has never been disputed.

No. 1. is bounded Paauka, Lukuolo land, Luluau. Hahaaku Ahupuaa. Paauka, by the same. Wailuku. Opana's land.

No. 2. is bounded Paauka, li of Hukiao. Luluau, li of Hahaaku. Paauka, by the same. Wailuku. Opana.

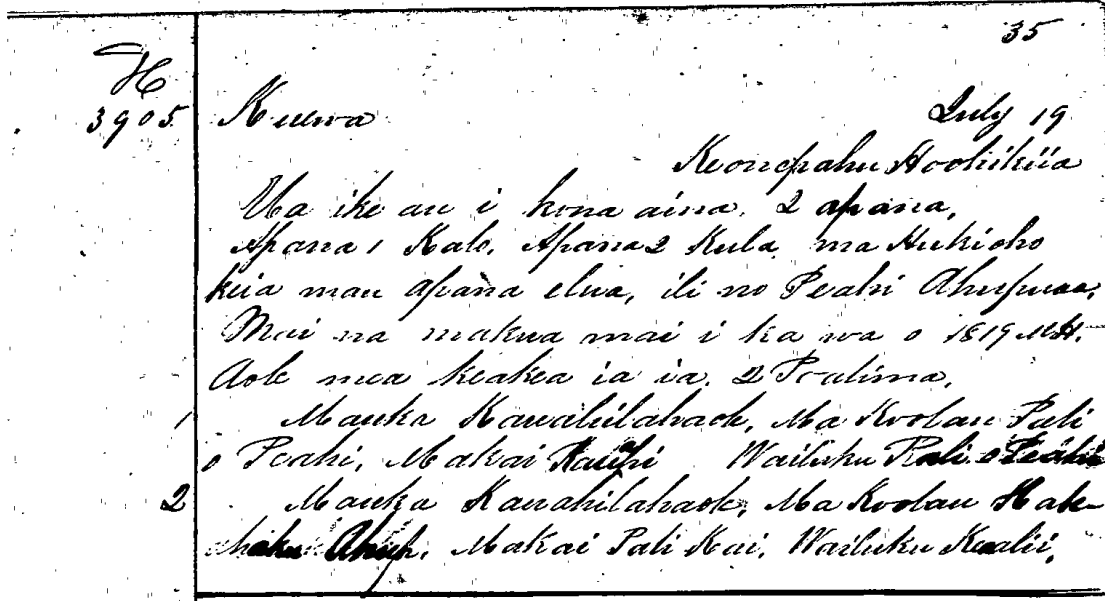
Helu 3905 H
Kuewa
Peahi - Native Register Vol. 6:136
(Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 6230 Book 23:627)

3905 H. Kuewa Eia kahi mea kuleana
o Kuewa; eia ka inoa o kona aina o
Hukioho ka inoa; he kai ma kahi
pauku, he kula no kahi pauku, he
kalo no kahi pauku, aia no i Paeaki
heia mau kanaka elua
Na Kuewa

Eia kahi mea kuleana o Kuewa, eia ka inoa o kona aina, o Hukioho ka inoa. Ke kai ma kahi pauku, he kula no kahi pauku, he kalo no kahi pauku. Aia no i Paeaki [Peahi] keia mau kanaka elua.

Na Kuewa

Here is a claim of Kuewa. The name of the land is Hukioho. The ocean is one section, the kula is one section, kalo is one section. There in Paeaki [Peahi] are these two men [transcription error ?]



July 19
 Keonepahu Hooikiia:
 Ua ike au i kona aina. 2 apana.

Apana 1, Kalo. Apana 2, Kula. Ma Hukioho keia mau apana elua, ili no Peahi Ahupuaa.

Mai na makua mai i ka wa o 1819 M.H. Aole me keakea ia ia. 2 Poalima.

1. Mauka, Kauahilahaole. Ma Koolau, Pali o Peahi. Makai Kauhi. Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.
2. Mauka, Kauahilahaole. Ma Koolau, Halehaku ahup. Makai, Pali Kai. Wailuku, Keaalii.

Keonepahu Sworn: I know is land, in 2 sections.

Section 1. Kalo. Section 2. Kula. These two parcels are at Hukioho, an ili of Peahi Ahupuaa.

It was from his parents in 1819. No one has objected. 2 Poalima.

1. Mauka, Kauahilahaole. Koolau, Cliff of Peahi. Makai, Kauhi. Wailuku, Cliff of Peahi.
2. Mauka, Kauahilahaole. Koolau, Halehaku ahup. Makai, Sea cliff. Wailuku, Keaalii.

Helu 3905 H
 Kuewa
 Peahi – Mahele Award Book Vol. 8:326
 (Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 6230 Book 23:627)

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Helu 3905 Kuewa (Hamamahua Maui

Apana I. Ii. Huhiko Ahupuaa. Peahi, I hoemaha ke ana ana ma ke hiki
 Komohana Hema. heia. Akau 13½ Komohana 231 Kaulahas ma ka Pali Akau 85½
 Kihina 119 Kaulahas ma ke Kula, Akau 58 Kihina 405 Kaulahas ma ka Pualina Hema. 5½
 Komohana 160 Kaulahas ma ke Kahawai Akau 8½ Komohana 353 Kaulahas ma ka
 Komohiki, a hiki i hiki i hoemaha'i, a maloko via anapuni 1 2/3 Eka
 Apana II. Aole Looa via

Hailuku Sept. 6. 1852

John. S. Lower.
 Mea ana aina

2 Eka. 1 In.

Uku Pau Looa p. 5.
 W. L. Lee
 G. M. Robertson
 J. E. Kaulahas
 J. H. Smith

Honolulu 27 Oct 1852

Helu 4673
 Poohina
 Peahi & Halehaku - Native Register Vol. 6:192
 (Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1081)

E ka poe hoona kuleana aina. Ke hai aku nei au ia oukou o ko'u mau kuleana aina. 2 kihapai
 le ma Peahi; ma Halehaku 1 he Opuolona. Ma Halehaku he kapawai [?] okoa. Ma Peahi
 [Peahi], he olona no ia kuleana o'u.

Na Poohina

To the people who quiet land claims. I hereby to you of my land claims. 2 patches of le at
 Peahi; at Halehaku, 1 clump of olona. At Halehaku, there is a different stream section [?].
 at Peahi there is an olona claim of mine.

By Poohina

4673

Mp

Poohina Eka poe hoona huleana
 aia, he hai aku nei au ia oukou i kou
 mau huleana aia, 2 kihapai i ma
 Peahi, ma Halehaku 1 he Oporolona, ma
 Halehaku he kapawai oke, ma Peahi, he
 olona ma ia huleana ia
 Na Poohina

Helu 6510 WW
 Poohina
 Peahi & Halehaku - Native Testimony Vol. 7:30
 (Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1173)

Poohina July 19
 6510 WW. He aiahi Hoohihiia
 Oiaia, He aia au i kou aiaia, Apana
 hea ma Pohakoe, Apana 2 hea ma
 Pohakoe, Apana 3, 4, 5, 6, hea ma
 Pohakoe, he mau ili no Peahi & Peahi
 he mau Ahupuaa, lona,
 Apana 1, 2, 3, 6 ma Hoohihiia i haawi 1840
 Apana 4, 5, ma hea i haawi mai "
 Aole he mea hea ia ia,
 1 Maaka Nuhaka, Ma Koolau Pali Hale-
 haku, Maakai Nuhaka, Ma Wailuku Pali Apana
 2 Maaka Aupuni, Ma Koolau Pali Halehaku
 Maakai Aupuni, Ma Wailuku Pali Peahi,
 3 Maaka Aupuni, Ma Koolau Pali Hale-
 haku, Maakai Aupuni, Ma Wailuku " "
 4 Maaka Nuhaka, Ma Koolau Pali, Maakai
 Halehaku, Ma Wailuku Pali Peahi,
 5 Maaka Aupuni, Ma Koolau Pali Halehaku,
 Maakai Halehaku, Ma Wailuku Pali "
 6 Maaka Nuhaka, Ma Koolau Pali Peahi,
 Maakai Halehaku, Ma Wailuku " "

July 19
 Kauahi Hooikiia: Oiaio, Ua ike au i kona aina.

Apana 1. Kula ma Pohakoele.
 Apana 2. Kula ma Pohakuhaku.
 Apana 3, 4, 5, 6, Kula no ma Pohakoele. He mau ili no Halehaku & Peahi. He mau Ahupuaa laua.
 Apana 1, 2, 3, 6, na Hoomaikai i haawi 1840.
 Apana 4, 5, na Kahue i haawi mai 1840.

Aole mea keakea ia ia.

1. Mauka, Kuhaohao. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Kua. Ma Wailuku, Pali Opana.
2. Mauka, Aupuni. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Aupuni. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.
3. Mauka, Aupuni. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Kupa. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Halehaku.
4. Mauka, Kuha. Ma Koolau, Pali. Makai, Kahue. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.
5. Mauka, Paoao. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Kahoaku. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Halehaku.
6. Mauka Kuha. Ma Koolau, Pali o Peahi. Makai, Kahue. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.

Helu 6510 WW [As translated at time of recording]
Poohina
Peahi & Halehaku - Native Testimony Vol. 8:149-150
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1173)

4
 WW
 Ch. 6510. Poohina

Kauahi ike au i kona keakea o ka hoomaikai. I kama kama o ka hoomaikai. He mau ili o six pieces

N^o 1. kuhaohao in the ili of Pohakoele Halehaku.

N^o 2. kupa in the ili of Pohakoele Halehaku.

N^o 3. kuha in the ili of Pohakoele Halehaku.

N^o 4. kuha in the ili of Pohakoele Halehaku.

N^o 5. kuha in the ili of Pohakoele Halehaku.

N^o 6. kuha in the ili of Pohakoele Halehaku.

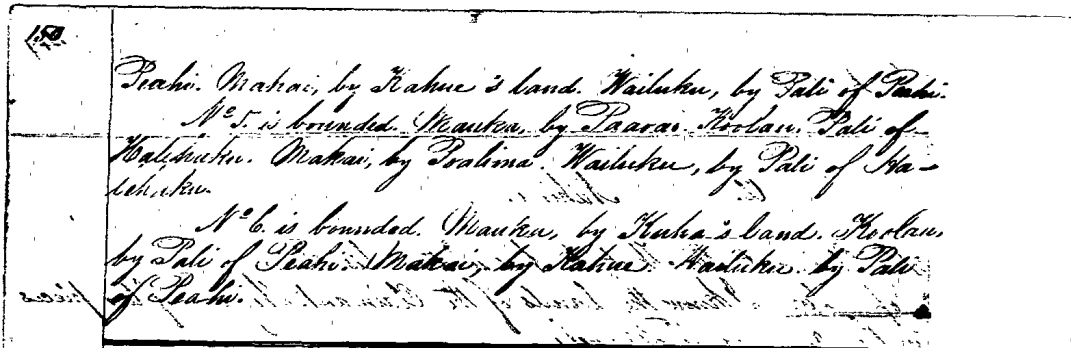
The Claimant received N^o 1, 2, 3 & 6 from Hoomaikai in the year 1840, and N^o 4 & 5 from Kahue in the year 1840. His title has never been disputed.

N^o 1. is bounded. Mauka, by Kuhaohao. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kuha's land. Wailuku, by Pali of Opana.

N^o 2. is bounded. Mauka, by Aupuni. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kupa. Wailuku, by Pali of Peahi.

N^o 3. is bounded. Mauka, by Aupuni. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kahue. Wailuku, by Pali of Peahi.

N^o 4. is bounded. Mauka, by Kuha's land. Koolau, Pali of



Kauahi Sw. I know the land of the Claimant. They are of six pieces.

- No. 1. Kalo land in the ili of Pohakoele – Halehaku.
- No. 2. Kalo land in the ili of Pohakukahu.
- No. 3. Kula land in the ili of Pohakoele.
- No. 4. Kula land in the ili of Pohakoele.
- No. 5. Kula land in the ili of Pohakoele.
- No. 6. Kula land in the ili of Pohakoele.

The Claimant received No. 1, 2, 3, & 6 from Hoomaikai in the year 1840, and No. 4 & 5 from Kahue in the year 1840. His title has never been disputed.

- No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, by Kuhaohao. Koolau by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kuha's land. Wailuku, by Pali o Opana.
- No. 2. is bounded: Mauka by Aupuni. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Aupuni. Wailuku, by Pali o Peahi.
- No. 3. is bounded: Mauka, by Aupuni. Koolau by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kuha's land. Wailuku, by Pali of Halehaku.
- No. 4. is bounded: Mauka, by Kuha's land. Koolau, Pali of Peahi. Makai, by Kahue's land. Wailuku, by Pali of Peahi.
- No. 5. is bounded: Mauka, by Paoao. Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Poalima. Wailuku, by Pali of Halehaku.
- No. 6. is bounded: Mauka by Kuha's land. Koolau, by Pali of Peahi. Makai, by Kahue. Wailuku, by Pali of Peahi.

Helu 5423
Kauai [Kauahi, Kauohi]
Peahi & Halehaku - Native Register Vol. 5:55
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 4067 Book 17:131)

He kuleana no ko Kauahi ma Halehaku. He mau opu olona ekolu, he lihi moku ia kekahi ma Peahi. He Ili aina, e pa hale, He moku ia Kauhi.

Kauai

A property claim for Kauahi at Halehaku. Three clumps of olona, a narrow strip of land also at Peahi. An ili land, and house lot, and a land section for Kauhi.

Helu 5423 Kauai

He kuleana noko Kauahi
ma Halehaku. He mau Apana Olona e kolu
Maui he lihi moku ia Kekahi ma Peahi, he Ili aia
he po hale he moku ia Kauahi.
Kauai

Helu 5423
Kauahi
Peahi - Native Testimony Vol. 5:481
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 4067 Book 17:131)

July 17

Poohina Hoohikiia.

Ua ike au i kona aina, 2 apana. Apana 1 ma Hukioho. Apana 2, Kahuahale ma ke ahupuaa o Peahi. Na Kekuiahia i haawi mai ka apana 1 i ka M.H. 11839. Apana 2, ua loa ia wahi i ka M.H. 1840. Aole me keakea. 1 Poalima

1. Mauka, Kuewa. Ma Koolau, Kamai. Makai, Kekahuna. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.
2. Mauka, Kauai. Ma Koolau, Halehaku Ahupuaa. Makai a me Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.

5423 Kauai July 17
Poohina Hoohikiia
Ua ike au i kona aina, 2 apana. Apana 1 ma
Hukioho. Apana 2, Kahuahale ma ke ahupuaa o
Peahi. Na Kekuiahia i haawi mai ka apana 1
i ka M.H. 11839. Apana 2, ua loa ia wahi i
ka M.H. 1840. Aole me keakea. 1 Poalima.
Mauka Kuewa. Ma Koolau, Kamai, Makai,
Kekahuna. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.
Mauka Kauai. Ma Koolau, Halehaku Ahupuaa.
Makai a me Wailuku, Pali o Peahi.

Helu 5423 [As Translated at time of recording]
Kauahi
Peahi - Native Testimony Vol. 8:104-105
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 4067 Book 17:131)

Poohina Sw. The Clt's. land are of two pieces. The first piece is in the ili of Hukioho, and the second piece is the ili of Pohakuhaku, in the ahupuaa of Peahi.

The Claimant rec'd. them from Kekuaihehia in the year 1839. His title has never been disputed. There is one Poalima in in his land.

No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, Kuewa's land. Koolau, Kamai's land. Makai, Kekahuna's land. Wailuku Pali of Peahi.
No. 2. is bounded: Mauka, Kai. Koolau, Halehaku. Makai, Pali of Peahi. Wailuku, by the same.

Cl. 5423. Kauahi.
Poohina Sw. The Clt's land are of two pieces. The first piece is in the

ili of Hukioho, and the second piece is in the ili of Pohakuhaku, in the ahupuaa of Peahi.
The Claimant rec'd. them from Kekuaihehia in the year 1839. His title has never been disputed. There is one Poalima in his land.
No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, Kuewa's land. Koolau, Kamai's land. Makai, Kekahuna's land. Wailuku Pali of Peahi.
No. 2. is bounded: Mauka, Kai. Koolau, Halehaku. Makai, Pali of Peahi. Wailuku, by the same.

Helu 5459 W
Paaluhi
Halehaku – Native Register Vol. 6:330
(Awarded Royal Patent Helu 7068 Book 26:547)

Eia kuu aina o Pohakuloa ma Halehaku.

Na Paaluhi

Here is my land, Pohakuloa, at Halehaku

By Paaluhi.

5459 W Paaluhī Eia kuu aina o Pohaku
loa ma Halehaku ka Paaluhī

Helu 5459 W
Paaluhī
Halehaku – Native Testimony Vol. 5:488-489
(Awarded Royal Patent Helu 7068 Book 26:547)

Kahoakaka Hoohikiia.

Ua ike au i kona aina. 2 apana. Apana 1, Kalo i Pohakuloa. Apana 2, Kalo ma Papalua. He mau ili no Halehaku. Mai na Makua mai, na Kuanamoā i ka wa o Kamehameha I.

Ma ka Apana 1, 1 Poalima, Apana 2, 1 Poalima. Aole mea keakea ia ia.

1. Mauka, Kaluahi. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Kaluahi. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Halehaku.
2. Mauka, Kauhi. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai Naniho. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Halehaku.

5459 W Paaluhī July 17
Kohohikiia Hoohikiia
Ua ike au i kona aina 2 apana, Apana 1 Kalo
i Pohakuloa, Apana 2 Kalo ma Papalua he
mau ili no Halehaku. Mai na Makua mai
na Kuanamoā i ka wa o Kamehameha I,
Ma ka Apana 1, 1 Poalima, Apana 2, 1 Poalima
Aole mea keakea ia ia.
Mauka Kaluahi, Ma Koolau Pali o Halehaku
Makai Naniho, Ma Wailuku Pali o Halehaku.

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2 Mauka Kauhi, Ma Koolau Pali o
Halehaku, Makai Naniho, Ma Wailuku Pali o Halehaku.

Helu 5459 W [As translated at time of recording]
 Paaluhi
 Halehaku – Native Testimony Vol. 8:111-112
 (Awarded Royal Patent Helu 7068 Book 26:547)

Cl. 5459 W Paaluhi
 Kahoakaka Sw. The Clt's land are of two pieces -
 No. 1. Kalo land in Pohakuloa, Halehaku.
 No. 2. Kalo land in Papalua, Halehaku.

112
 The Claimant rec'd them from his parents ever since the days of Kamehameha I. There is one Poalima in No. 1. and another in No. 2. His title has never been disputed.
 No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, Kaluahi's land. Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai, Kaluahi's land. Wailuku, Pali of Halehaku.
 No. 2. is bounded: Mauka, Kauhi's land. Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai, Naniho's land. Wailuku, Pali of Halehaku.

Kahoakaka Sw. The Clt's. land are of two pieces.

- No. 1. Kalo land in Pohakuloa, Halehaku.
- No. 2. Kalo land in Papalua, Halehaku.

The Claimant rec'd. them from his parents ever since the days of Kamehameha I. There is one Poalima in No. 1. and another in No. 2. His title has never been disputed.

- No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, Kaluahi's land. Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai, Kaluahi's land. Wailuku, Pali of Halehaku.
- No. 2. is bounded: Mauka, Kauhi's land. Koolau, Pali of Halehaku. Makai, Naniho's land. Wailuku, Pali of Halehaku.

Helu 5497
Kauahilahaole
Peahi & Kealii - Native Register Vol. 6:30
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2627 Book 12:105)

Hamakualoa. 20, Ian. 1848

Auheā oukou e ka poe Hoona kuleana aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou i ko'u mau kuleana aina ma Peahi, aina o Kinimaka. I Ili aina o ko'u mau kuleana ma keia ili aina. Ua make ko'u mau kupuna a me ko'u mau makua, a owau ka i koe i keia wa.

Ma keia ili aina he mau Laau no kekahi, he mau kukui, koa, ohia, puhala. He wahi kula no kekahi. He wauke, he maia, lai. Oopu me ka Opae.

Ma Kealii o Piinaia [Piianaia], Ili aina iloko o keia Ili, ekolu wahi loi.

Na Kauahilahaole

5497 Kauahilahaole Hamakualoa 20 Ian. 1848
Auhea oukou e ka poe Hoona kuleana
aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia
oukou i ko'u mau kuleana aina ma
Peahi aina o Kinimaka. Ili aina o ko'u
mau kuleana ma keia ili aina. Ua
make ko'u mau kupuna a me ko'u mau
makua a owau ka i koe i keia wa.
Ma keia ili aina he mau Laau
no kekahi, he mau kukui, koa, ohia,
Puhala, he wahi kula no kekahi, he
wauke, he maia Lai. Oopu me ka Opae.
Ma Kealii o Piinaia, Ili aina
iloko o keia Ili ekolu wahi loi.
Na Kauahilahaole.

Helu 5497
Kauahilahaole
Peahi - Native Testimony Vol. 5:460
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2627 Book 12:105)

July 14.

Anakalea Hoohikiia: Ua ike au i kona aina, 2 apana ama ka ili o Kaholoumukea ma ke Ahupuaa o Peahi. He aina kauoha mai keia mai na makua mai i ka wa o Kamehameha I. Aole mea keakea ia ia.

1. Kalo. Mauka, Kaholowale. Ma Koolau, Pali o Peahi. Makai, Kuewa. Ma Wailuku, Opana Ahupuaa.

2. Kula. Mauka, Kaholowale. Ma Koolau, Kuewa. Makai, Kauahi. Ma Wailuku, Ahupuaa of Keaalii.

Helu 5497 [As translated at time of recording]

Kauahilahaole

Peahi & Keaalii - Native Testimony Vol. 8:82-83

(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2627 Book 12:105)

Cl. 5497. Kauahilahaole.
Anakalea Sw. The Clts' land are of two pieces in the ili
of Kaholoumukea, Peahi.

The Claimant received it from his parents ever since the days
of Kamehameha I. His title has never been disputed.
No. 1. is bounded. Mauka, by Kaholowale. Koolau, Pali of
Peahi. Makai, Kuewa. Wailuku. Opana. Ahupuaa.
No. 2. is bounded. Mauka, Kaholowale. Koolau. Kuewa's
land. Makai, Kauahi. Wailuku. Keaalii Ahupuaa.

Anakalea Sw. The Clts' land are of two piece in the ili of Kaholoumukea, Peahi. The claimant received it from his parents ever since the days of Kamehameha I. His title has never been disputed.

No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, by Kaholowale. Koolau, Pali of Peahi. Makai, Kuewa. Wailuku, Opana Ahupuaa.

No. 2. is bounded: Mauka, Kaholowale. Koolau, Kuewa's land. Makai, Kauahi. Wailuku, Keaalii Ahupuaa.

Helu 5497
 Kauahilahaole (Kawaahilaole)
 Peahi & Kealii – Mahele Award Book Vol. 8:350
 (Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2627 Book 12:105)

350 Helu 5497 Kauahilahaole

Kauahilahaole Maui

ʻIli Kauhālanukua, Ahupuaʻa Pahi. E hōmaka ke ana ma ke kīhi ʻIli o Keia

ʻApana I	ʻAha	ʻIli	ʻIli	ʻIli	ʻIli
	Aha	15 1/2	Hikina	3,17	Kaulahao a kīhi ʻIli ana
	Aha	4 1/2	Komohana	3,33	Pahi
	Hema	7 1/2	Komohana	3,33	
	Aha	3 0	Komohana	1,19	
	Aha	2 1/2	Komohana	1,52	
	Aha	17	Komohana	1,32	
	Hema	16 1/2	Komohana	2,03	Kahawai
	Hikina	Poni		6 7	Pahana
	Hema	14	Hikina	5 8	
	Hema	8 1/2	Komohana	1,65	
	Hema	5 3/2	Hikina	3,62	Kahawai
	Hema	2 1/2	Hikina	2,41	Pahi

a kīhi ma kahi i hōmaka i a maleta i a ana ana i 2 Eka

ʻApana II A ole Loa i a
 Wailuku, Sept. 6, 1852

ʻIli o Keia
 Pahi ana ana

ʻApana I

ʻIli o Keia
 W. L. Lee
 S. M. Robertson
 S. Chaulahao
 S. H. Smith

Honolulu 27 Oct 1852

Helu 5511
Kamaka I
Keaalii II – Native Register Vol. 6:311-312
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2912 Book 13:287)

Hamakualoa. 20 Jan. 1848.

Auheā oukou e ka poe Hoona kuleana aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou i ko'u kuleana aina ma Keaalii II [nui], aina o Puanaia [Piianaia], o Kaluaaoa ko'u kuleana aina. Ehiku wahi loi pahu maloo, ekolu pali uala maloo, hookahi kula, a he kulanakauhale malaila. Oia ko'u mau wahi kuleana aina.

Na Kamaka I.

*5511 Kamaka I Hamakualoa 20 Jan. 1848 -
Auhea oukou e ka poe Hoona kuleana
aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia
oukou i koi kuleana aina ma Keaalii II
aina o Puanaia o Kaluaaoa koi kuleana
aina, ehiku wahi loi pahu maloo, ekolu
pali uala maloo, hookahi kula, a he ku-
lanakauhale malaila hookahi, oia koi
mau kuleana aina
Na Kamaka I*

Helu 5511
Kamaka I
Keaalii II – Native Testimony Vol. 5:476
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2912 Book 13:287)

July 16.

Kaumakaowakea Hoohikiia: Ua ike au i kona aina ma ka ili aina o Kaluaaoa ma Keaalii Ahupuaa. Na Manuela i haawi mai i ka M.H. 1834. Aole mea keakea.

Mauka, Anakalea. Ma Koolau, Pali o Peahi. Makai, Kai. Ma Wailuku, Pali o Keaalii.

<p>476 5511</p>	<p>Kamaka July 16. <i>Kaumakawakea Sw. The Cl't's land are of one piece in the ili of Kaluaoaoa, Ahupuaa of Keaalii.</i> <i>The Claimant rec'd it from Manuela in the year 1834. His title has never been disputed.</i> <i>It is bounded: Mauka, Anakalea's land. Koolau, Pali of Peahi. Makai, Sea shore. Wailuku, Pali of Kealii.</i></p>
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Helu 5511 [As translated at time of recording]
Kamaka I
Keaalii II – Native Testimony Vol. 8:99
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2912 Book 13:287)

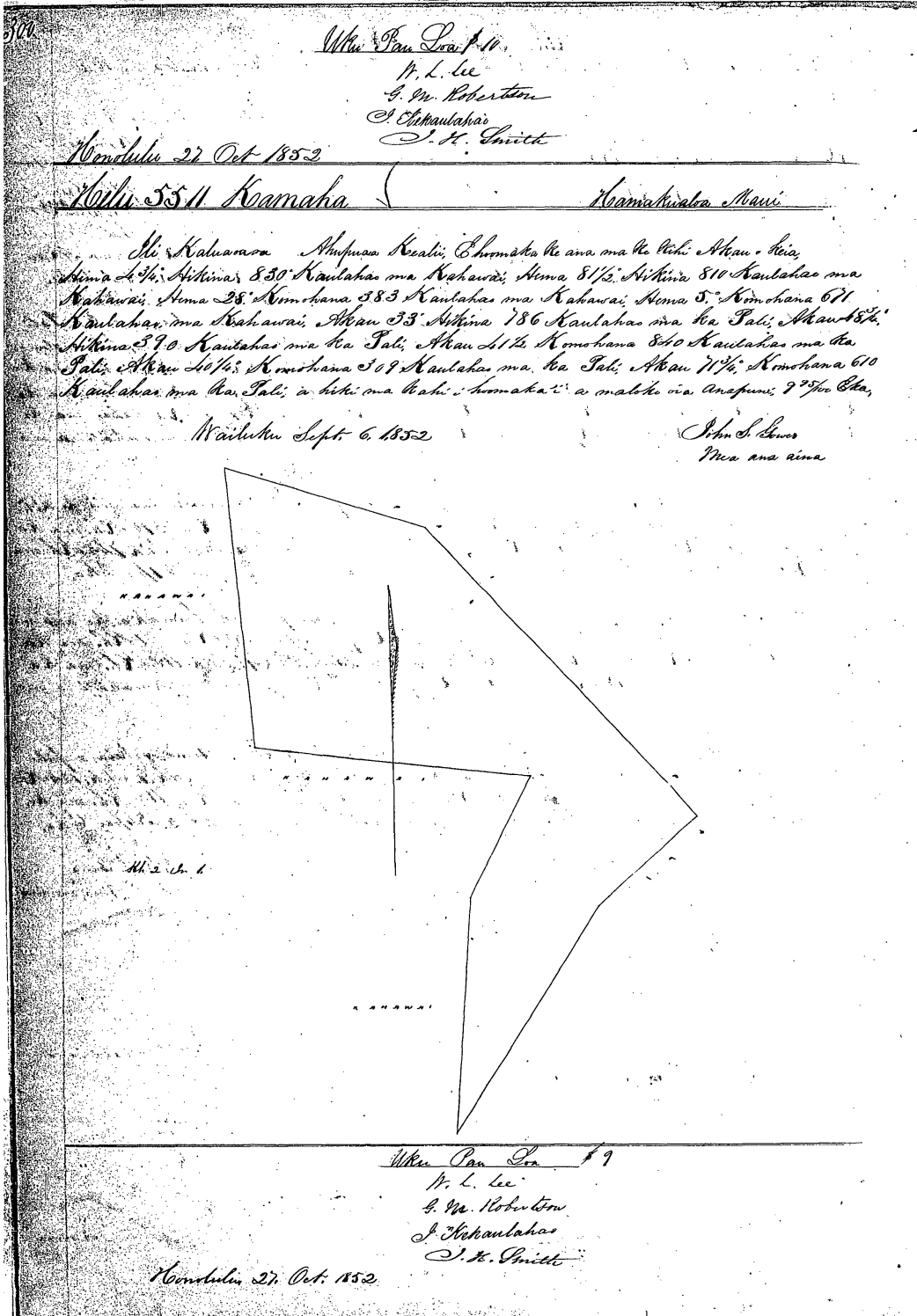
Kaumakawakea Sw. The Cl't's. land are of one piece in the ili of Kaluaoaoa, Ahupuaa of Keaalii.

The Claimant rec'd. it from Manuela in the year 1834. His title has never been disputed.

It is bounded: Mauka, Anakalea's land. Koolau, Pali of Peahi. Makai, Sea shore. Wailuku, Pali of Kealii.

<p>Cl. 5511. Kamaka</p>	<p><i>Kaumakawakea Sw. The Cl't's land are of one piece in the ili of Kaluaoaoa, Ahupuaa of Keaalii.</i> <i>The Claimant rec'd it from Manuela in the year 1834.</i> <i>His title has never been disputed.</i> <i>It is bounded: Mauka, Anakalea's land. Koolau, Pali of Peahi. Makai, Sea shore. Wailuku, Pali of Kealii.</i></p>
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Helu 5511
 Kamaka I
 Keaalii II – Mahele Award Book 8:300
 (Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2912 Book 13:287)



Helu 5514

Pohailele

Peahi, Halehaku & Opana— Native Register Vol. 6:313-314

(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 7310 Book 27:199)

na Hamakua

5514 Pohailele Hamakua loa 20 Jan. 1848.
 Auhea oukou e ka poe Hoona Kuleana
 aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou i ko'u mau kuleana aina
 ma Peahi aina o Kinimaka.
 Elua ili aina. Ua pau aku na
 kupuna i ka make a me na makua, a
 ia'u no hoi i keia manawa, Iloko o keia
 mau ili aina, nui loa na laau kukui
 Koa; Ohia, pūhala, a he kula no kai.
 Ma Halehaku hookahi moku le.
 He kalo malalo o kela moku le.

No Keawe mai keia moku le.
 Ma Kaopana, elua moku le, he
 kalo malalo o kela moku le o'u, ia ko'u
 mau kuleana aina ma Opana aina o
 Aikake. Me ka Mahalo
 Na Pohailele

Hamakualoa. 20, Jan. 1848

Auhea oukou e ka poe Hoona Kuleana aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou i ko'u mau kuleana aina Peahi, aina o Kinimaka.

Elua ili aina. Ua pau aku na kupuna i ka make a me na makua, a ia'u no hoi i keia manawa. Iloko o keia mau ili aina nui loa na laau kukui, koa, ohia, pūhala, a he kula no kai.

Ma Halehaku, hookahi moku le. He kalo malalo o kela moku le. No Keawe mai keia moku le o'u.

Ma Kaopana [Opana], elua moku le, he kalo malalo o kela moku le o'u. Oia ko'u mau kuleana aina me Opana, aina o Aikake.

Me ka mahalo.

Na Pohailele.

Helu 5514

Pohailele

Peahi & Keaalii - Native Testimony 5:460

(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 7310 Book 27:199)

July 14.

Anakalea Hoochikii: Ua ike au i kona aina. 1 apana ma ka ili o Kauakahiakua no Peahi. He aina aina Loi. He aina kauoha keia mai ka wa mai o Kamehameha I. Aole me keakea mai iaia.

Mauka, Kamai. Ma Koolau, Pali o Peahi. Makai, owau. Ma Wailuku, Opana Ahupuaa.

5514	<p>Pohailele</p> <p style="text-align: right;">July 14</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anakalea Hoochikii</p> <p>Ua ike au i kona aina 1 apana ma ka ili o Kauakahiakua no Peahi he aina Loi. He aina kauoha keia mai ka wa mai o Kamehameha I. Aole me keakea mai iaia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mauka Kamai Ma Koolau Pali o Peahi Makai Owau Ma Wailuku Opana Ahupuaa</p>
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Helu 5514 [As Translated at time of recording]

Pohailele

Peahi - Native Testimony 8:83

(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 7310 Book 27:199)

<p>Cl. 5514 Pohailele</p> <p>Anakalea, Sr. The Cl's land is one piece of kulo lands in the ili of Kauakahiakua, Peahi.</p> <p>The Claimant received it from his parents ever since the days of Kamehameha I. His title has never been disputed.</p> <p>It is bounded Maunaloa, Kamai's land, Koolau, Pali of Peahi, Peahi, Wailuku, the Ahupuaa of Opana.</p>

Anakalea Sw. The Clts' land is one piece of kalo land in the ili of Kaukahikuakua, Peahi.

The Claimant receive it from his parents ever since the day of Kamehameha I. His title has never been disputed.

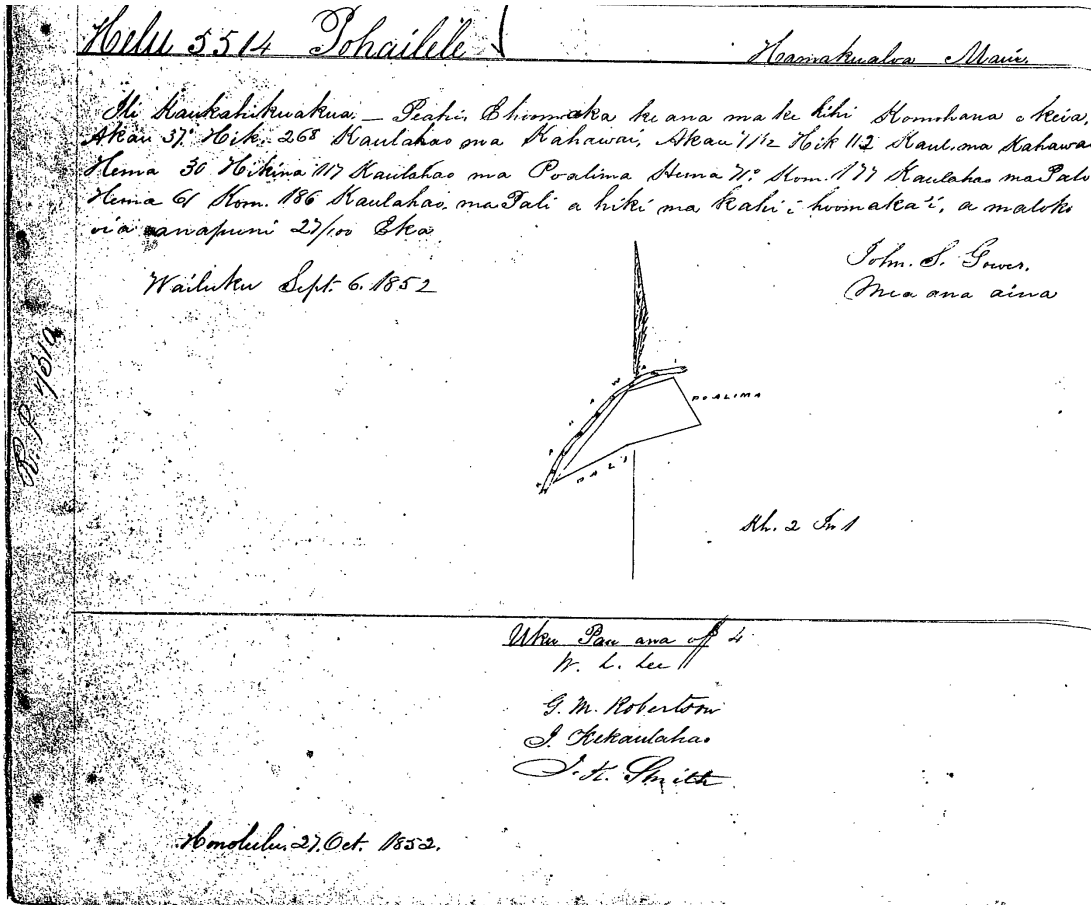
It is bounded: Mauka, Kamai's land. Koolau, Pali of Peahi. Makai, my land. Wailuku, the Ahupuaa of Opana.

Helu 5514

Pohailele

Peahi – Mahele Award Book Vol. 8:344

(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 7310 Book 27:199)



Helu 5515

Pekupeku

Peahi & Halehaku – Native Register Vol. 6:314

(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2774 Book 13:7)

Hamakualoa 20, Ian. 1848.

Auhea oukou e ka poe Hoona kuleana aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou i ko'u kuleana.

Aole no he ili, he mahi wale no.

Ekolu loi no Nika mai. No Kekahuna mai he kulanakauhale kekahi. He mau koa, kukui pūhala. He wahi kula no ma keia kulanakauhale. O ko'u mau kuleana keia ma Peahi, aina o Kinimaka.

Ma Halehaku, 1 moo aina,. He wahi maki le kekahi ma ka [na]helehele. Ma keia wahi le, elua koa waa. Oia ko'u mau kuleana aina o Nahaolelua.

Na Pekupeku.

5515 Pekupeku, Samakualoa 20 Jan. 1848.
Auhua oukou e ka poe Hoona Ku-
U leana aina ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou
i koi kuleana aina, aole ia he ili, he ma-
hi wale oo.
Ekolu loi no Nika mai; No Kekahuna
mai he kulanakauhale kekahi. he mau
koa, kukui, pūhala. he wahi kula no ma
keia kulanakauhale o koi mau kuleana
keia ma Peahi aina o Kinimaka.
Ma Halehaku 1 moo aina, he wahi
mahi le kekahi ma ka helehele, ma keia
wahi le elua koa waa, oia koi mau kule-
ana aina o Nahaolelua
Ka Pekupeku

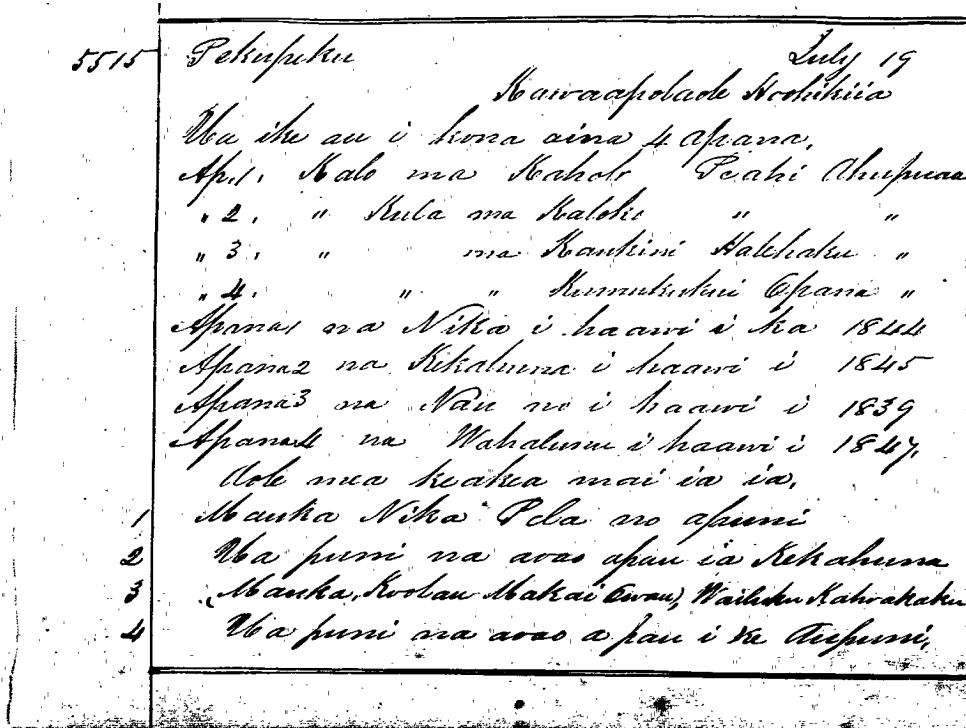
Helu 5515
Pekupeku
Peahi, Halehaku & Opana – Native Testimony Vol. 7:34
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2774 Book 13:7)

July 19
Kawaapolaole Hoohikiia. Ua ike ai i kona aina, 4 apana.

- Ap. 1. Kalo ma Kaholo, Peahi Ahupuaa.
- Ap. 2. Kalo Kula ma Kaloko, Peahi Ahupuaa/
- Ap. 3. Kalo ma Kaukini, Halehaku Ahupuaa.
- Ap. 4. Kula ma Kumukukui, Opana Ahupuaa.

- Apana 1. Na Nika i haawi i ka 1844.
- Apana 2. Na Kekahuna i haawi i 1845.
- Apana 3 na Mau no i haawi i 1830.
- Apana 4 na Wahaluna i haawi i 1847.

1. Mauka, Nika, pela no apuni.
2. Ua puni na aoao apau ia Kekahuna.
3. Mauka, Koolau. Makai, owau. Wailuku, Kahoaku.
4. Ua puni na aoao a pae i ke Aupuni.



Helu 5515 [As translated at time of recording]
Pekupeku
Peahi, Halehaku & Opana – Native Testimony Vol. 8:152-153
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2774 Book 13:7)

Kawaapolaole, Sw. I know the lands of the claimant. There are of four pieces.

- No. 1. is kalo land in the ili of Kaholo, Peahi
- No. 2. is kalo & kula land in the ili of Kaloko, Peahi
- No. 3. is kalo land in the ili of Kaukini, Halehaku
- No. 4. is kula land in the ili of Kumukukui, Opana.

The Claimant received No 1 from Nika in the year 1845. No. 2. From Kekahuna in the year 1845. No. 3 from me in the year 1839. And No. 4 from Wahaluna in the year 1847. His title has never been disputed.

- No. 1. is bounded, on all side by Nika's land.
- No. 2. is bounded, on all sides by Kekahuna's land.
- No. 3. is bounded, on all sides by my land.
- No. 4. is bounded, on all side by Aupuni.

C. 5515. Pehi-puku.

Hauwapehale sw. I know the lands of the Claimant. They are of four pieces

N^o. 1. is hale land in the ill of Hakaha - Peahi

" 2. " hale & wai land " " Hakaha "

" 3. " " Hale " " " Hakaha - Hakaha "

" 4. " hale " " " " Hakaha - Hakaha "

The Claimant received the N^o. 1. from Nika in the

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year 1845. N^o. 2. from Hakaha in the year 1845, N^o. 3. from me in the year 1839, and N^o. 4. from Hakaha in the year 1847. His title has never been disputed.

N^o. 1. is bounded on all sides, by Nika's land.

N^o. 2. is bounded. On all sides, by Hakaha's land.

N^o. 3. is bounded. On all sides, by My land.

N^o. 4. is bounded. On all sides, by Uipuni.

Helu 5515
Pekupeku
Peahi, Halehaku & Opana – Mahele Award Book Vol. 8:359
(Awarded – Royal Patent Helu 2774 Book 13:7)

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Ulu Pau Loa # 7.

W. L. Lee
 G. W. Robertson
 S. Kaulahao
 J. H. Smith

Honolulu 27 Oct 1852

Helu 5515 Pekupeku Hamakualoa Maui

Apāna 10 11 Ili Kalohe & Kalohe Peahi. E hōmaka ki ana ma ke kiki Komohana Aka o Keia. Nema 1. Hōkina 161 Kaulahao ma ke Pali. Nema 46 1/2. Komohana 141 Kaulahao ma ke Pali. Nema 1. Hōkina 503 Kaulahao ma ke Pali. Aka 86 1/2. Hōkina 140 Kaulahao ma ke Pali. Aka 59 Komohana 335 Kaulahao ma Keawahi. Aka 46. Hōkina 183 Kaulahao ma ke Keawahi. Aka 2 1/2. Komohana 321 Kaulahao ma Keawahi. a kiki ma Keawahi. a maletia via anapuni. 133/100 Eka

Palima, E hōmaka ki ana ma ke kiki Nema o Keia. Ma ke pahu e ma o Keia Kuleana. Aka 27 Komohana 78 Kaulahao. Aka 10 1/2. Komohana 85 Kaulahao. Aka 10 1/2. Hōkina 58 Kaulahao. Aka 10 1/2. Hōkina 85 Kaulahao. Nema 10 1/2. Komohana 58 Kaulahao. Kaulahao a kiki ma Keawahi. a maletia via anapuni. 1/100 Eka.

Apāna 11 12 13 Ili Pau Loa via

Waikua, Sept. 6. 1852

John S. Lowry
 Ma ana aina

Ulu Pau Loa # 6

W. L. Lee
 G. W. Robertson
 S. Kaulahao
 J. H. Smith

Honolulu 27 Oct 1852

Helu 5518
Mahu
Peahi & Kealii – Native Register Vol. 6:315
(Not Awarded, Indices 1929:1126)

Hamakualoa. 21, Jan. 1848

Auhea oukou e ka poe Hoona kuleana aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au ia oukou i ko'u kuleana aina, ua haawi mai o Kamaka ia'u.

Hookahi ili aina i Kealii, aina o Piianaia. O Kihapuna ka inoa oia Ili aina. 3 pali uala, 15 loi pahu maloo. He wahi kula kekahi, mai ka pii ana o Kapipi [Kākipi] a hele aku i ke Komohana. He mau kaulahao 10. Alaila iho aku i kai 35 paha kaulahao, Hoi hou i ka Hikina,

15 paha kaulahao. He huina ha loa ke ano o keia wahi aina. Aole i ana ponoia. Ma Peahi, kekahi Ili aina o'u. 1 Ili, 9 loi, 1 kihapai, Wauke, 1 pali uala, he mau koa a he mau kukui no hoi kekahi. Oia ko'u mau wahi kuleana ma Peahi a me Keaalii.

Na Mahu.

5518 Mahu Samakulaloa 21 Jan. 1848 -
Auhua ukuu i ka poe Hoona
Kuleana aina. Ke hoakaka aku nei au
ia ukuu i kuu kuleana aina, ua ha-
uwi mai o Kaimaka iai
Aokahi Ili aina, Keaalii aina o
Piiamaia o Tuhapuna ka imoa, oia Ili
aina, 3 pali uala, 15 wahi loi paku m. l. o.
he wahi kula kekahi, maia ka pii-
ana mai o Kapipi a hele aku i ke
Koomohana, he mau kaulahao paha 10,
alaila, iho aku i kai 35 paha kaulahao.
hoi hou i ka Aikina 15 paha kaulahao,
he huina ha loa ke ano o keia wahi aina,
aole mai i ana ponoia.
Ma Peahi kekahi Ili aina i
1 Ili, 9 loi, 1 kihapai, Wauke, 1 pali uala,
he mau koa a he mau kukui no hoi
kekahi, oia kuu mau wahi kuleana
ma Peahi a me Keaalii
Na Mahu.

**Helu 6510 RR
Kamaikaaloa
Halehaku & Peahi – Native Testimony Vol 7:27-28
(Pe'ahi Not Awarded, Halehaku Royal Patent Helu 3334 Book 14:461)**

July 19

Kamoku Hooikiia: Ua oiaio na loane Maria i kakau kona. A ua ike au i kona kuleana aina.

- Ap. 1. Kalo ma Kapalaalaea Ululoloa, Halehaku Ah.
- Ap. 2. Kalo ma Kaeka, Halehaku Ah.
- Ap. 3. Kula ma Kaholo, Halehaku Ah.
- Ap. 4. Kula ma Puniawa, Halehaku Ah.
- Ap. 5. Kula ma Kalina, Peahi Ah.

July 19

Namikaala 65th DR Namoku Kauhika

Ua iiaia ma Ioane Maria i kaha kona.
A ua ike au i kona huluana aia.

Apa 1. Kala ma Napohakua Moleha Halehaku Ah.
2. " " Kaha " "
3. Kula " Kaha " "
4. " " Funiama " "
5. " " Kaha Feahi "

Apana 1 no Kuaumoa mai M.H. 1819
Apana 2 no Laanui mai " "
Apana 3 no Kauai mai " 1840
Apana 4 no Napohaku mai " "
Apana 5 no Kekuiahia mai " "

Aole ma keakea mai ia ia, 1 Poalima.
Mauka Napohaku, Ma Koolau Pali
Halehaku, Makai Fupu, Wailuku Pali,
Mauka Mahaloan, Ma Koolau Auunui

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Makai Halehaku, Ma Wailuku Kauhawai,
Mauka Napohaku, Ma Koolau Pali o Ha-
lehuaku, Makai Namoku, Wailuku Pali,
Mauka a me Koolau Auunui, Makai
Pali o Halehaku, Ma Wailuku Auunui,
Mauka Napohaku, Ma Koolau Auunui,
Makai Fupu, Ma Wailuku Kauhawai o Feahi,

- Apana 1. no Kuaumoa mai, M.H. 1819.
- Apana 2. no Laanui mai M.H. 1819.
- Apana 3. no Kauai mai M.H. 1840.
- Apana 4. no Napohaku mai M.H. 1840.
- Apana 5. no Kekuiahia mai 1840.

Aole me keakea mai ia ia. 1 Poalima.

1. Mauka, Napohaku. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Pupu. Wailuku, Pali.
2. Mauka, Nahalelaau. Ma Koolau, Auwai. Makai Kahoaku. Wailuku, Kahawai.
3. Mauka, Napohaku. Ma Koolau, Pali o Halehaku. Makai, Kamoku. Wailuku, Pali.
4. Mauka a me Koolau, Aupuni. Makai, Pali o Halehaku. Ma Wailuku, Alanui.
5. Mauka, Napohaku. Ma Koolau, Aupuni. Makai Pupu. Ma Wailuku, Kahawai o Peahi.

Helu 6510 RR [As translated at time of recording]
 Kamaikaaloa
 Halehaku [Peahi dropped] – Native Testimony Vol 8:146-147
 (Pe’ahi Not Awarded, Halehaku Royal Patent Helu 3334 Book 14:461)

RR
 6510 Kamaikaaloa.

He has said that he was present when Isaac Marie wrote his Claims.
 The Claimant's land are of 5 pieces in Halehaku.
 N^o 1. is a hula land in the ulu of Napohaku, & Mubba.
 " 2. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 3. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 4. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 5. " " " " " " " " " " " "

The Claimant received the N^o 1. from Hiawawa in the days of Kamēhameha I. and N^o 2. from Laani in the days of Kamēhameha I. N^o 3. from Heai in 1819. N^o 4. from Waia in 1819. N^o 5. from Luhiwachua in the year 1840. His title was never been disputed. There is one portion in N^o 1.
 N^o 1. is bounded: Mauka, by Napohaku's land. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Pupu's land.

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N^o 2. is bounded: Mauka, by Natubai's land. Koolau, by the Crub of Halehaku. Makai, by Heai's land. Wailuku, by the Crub of Halehaku.
 N^o 3. is bounded: Mauka, by Napohaku's land. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kamoku's land. Wailuku, by Pali of Halehaku.
 N^o 4. is bounded: Mauka, by Aupuni. Koolau, by Heai. Makai, by Pali of Halehaku. Wailuku, by Heai.
 N^o 5. is bounded: Mauka, by Napohaku's land. Koolau, by Aupuni. Makai, by Pupu's land. Wailuku, by the Crub of Peahi.

Kamoku Sw. The he was present when loane Marie wrote his claim.

The Claimant' land are of 5 pieces in Halehaku.

- No. 1. is a kalo land in the ili of Kapalaalaea & Ululoloa.
- No. 2. is a kalo land in the ili of Kaeka.
- No. 3. is a kula land in the ili of Kaholo.
- No. 4. is a kula land in the ili of Puniawa.
- No. 5. is a kula land in the ili of Kalina.

The Claimant received the No. 1. from Kuaumoa in the days of Kamehameha I, and No. 2. from Laanui in the days of Kamehameha I, No. 3. from Kau in 1819. No. 4. from Manu, 1819. No 5. from Kekuaihehia in the yar 1840. His title has never been disputed. There is one poalima loi in No. 1.

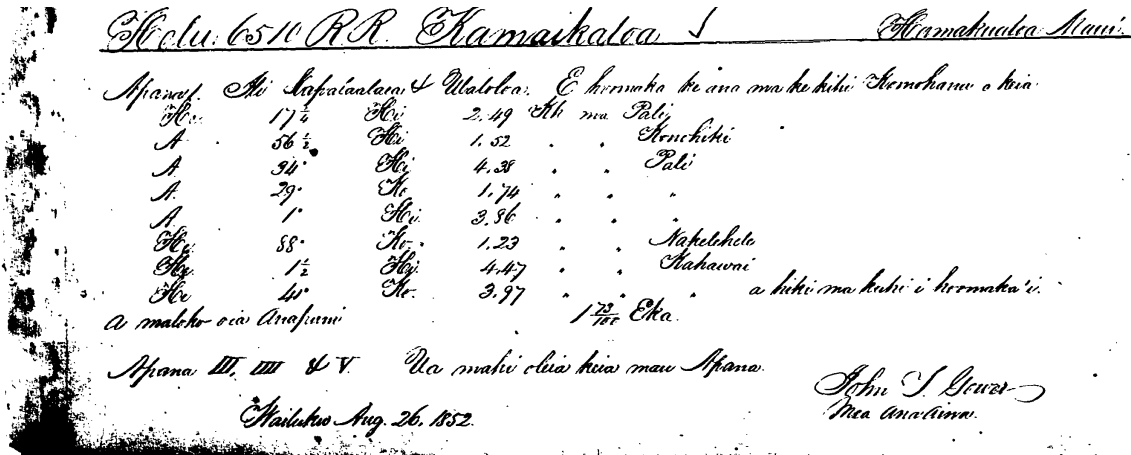
- No. 1. is bounded: Mauka, by Napohaku's land. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Pupu's land. Wailuku by Pali of Halehaku.
- No. 2. is bounded: Mauka, by Nahalelaau's land. Koolau, by the creek of Halehaku. Makai, by Konohiki. Wailuku, by the creek of Halehaku.
- No. 3. is bounded: Mauka, by Lapohaku's [Napohaku's] land. Koolau, by Pali of Halehaku. Makai, by Kamoku's land. Wailuku, by Pali of Halehaku.
- No. 4. is bounded: Mauka, by Aupuni. Koolau, by Helela. Makai, by Pali of Halehaku. Wailuku, by Ala Aupuni.
- No. 5. is bounded: Mauka, by Napohaku's land. Koolau, by Aupuni. Makai, by Pupu's land. Wailuku, by the creek of Peahi.

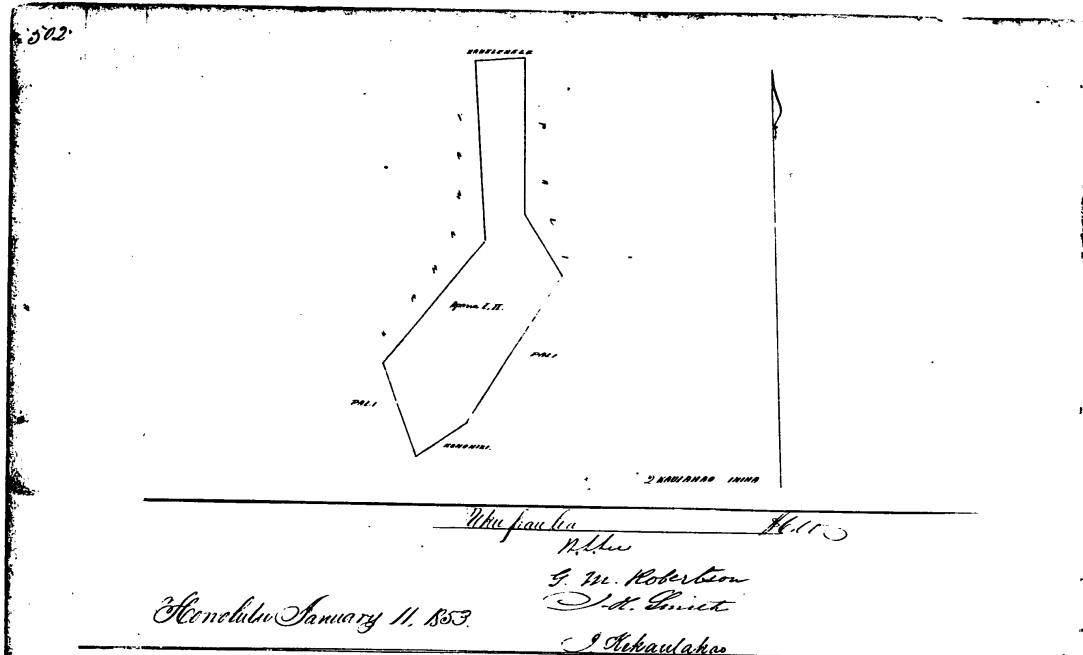
Helu 6510 RR

Kamaikaaloo

Halehaku [Peahi dropped] – Mahele Award Book Vol 10:501-502

(Pe'ahi Not Awarded, Halehaku Royal Patent Helu 3334 Book 14:461)





Helu 8515
Keoni Ana
Ahupuaa Halehaku – Native Register Vol 3:708
(Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 1666 Book 6:271)

Ko Keoni Ana
...Halehaku Ahupuaa, Hamakua Maui...

Ko Keoni Ana			
Inua o na Ania	Ahupuaa	Kalana	Mokupuni
Puunuu <small>no Kamaikui</small>	Honolulu	Kona	Oahu
Puunua no Lahilahi	Ahupuaa	Lahaina	Maui
Kawakae Kikina	Ahupuaa	Kohala	Hawaii
Kuhua au!	"	Kila	"
Kalehaku	"	Kamaka	Maui
Pakoa	Ali no Waikiki	Kona	Oahu

Helu 8515
 Keoni Ana
 Ahupuaa Halehaku – Mahele Award Book Vol 10:335-336
 (Awarded, Royal Patent Helu 1666 Book 6:271)

Helu 8515 Keoni Ana
 Part 3

Ua hoi, mai oia, no kona Ahupuaa o Halehaku, ma Hamakua, Anu ka Mokupuni o Maui, no ka mea, ua loa ia i ka hua oia no ka Mo'i Nanihamahe III mai i ka mahale aia ana i ka Mo'i H. 1828, aia noho koeke oia a hiki i kaia maua.

Oia ka mokou e hoohe iua no Keoni Ana, he kuleana hoi oia malalo iho o ke Aho Oloa. Iua i iho no oia iho ke Aupuni hapahe: ulalo, ua kupaia i ia ka Palapala Sila Oloa. Aha, he mea au kuleana o na kanaka iua he.

Iua na iia i ka hua no ka hoohekele aia iho hoohe ana i ka olelo. Iua

336

W. L. Lee
 L. M. Robertson
 A. DeKaulahas
 O. B. Smith

No ka mea, aia i ka hua ana i ka olelo ma ka hoohe...
 No ka hoohe ana i ka olelo iua...
 No ka palapala hoohe...
 No ka hoohe ana i ka olelo...
 No ka hoohe ana...
 No ka hoohe ana...
 No ka hoohe ana i ka olelo i ka hua 17 o December 1853.

Ua hoohe aia mahele i ka hua kuleana mahele o na kanaka i hoohe ana i ka hua
 17 o Iune Mo'i 1852, a iia i na Kanaka.

Palapala Sila Nui Helu 1666 (L.C.A. Helu 8515)
 Keoni Ana
 Ahupuaa Halehaku – Royal Patent Book 6:271)

...Apana 3. Ahupuaa of Halehaku, i Hamakualoa, ma ka mokupuni o Maui...

Koe ke kuleana o na kanaka...

...Parcel 3. Ahupuaa of Halehaku at Hamakualoa, on the island of Maui...

Retaining the property rights of the people...

18, October, 1854...

Helu 10789
Piianaia
Ahupuaa Keaalii - Native Register Vol. 6:550
(Awarded, No Royal Patent, Indices 1929:1360)

10789 Piianaia
No Piianaia Keaalii
Ahupuaa ma Hamakua Loa Maui
E hoona kuleana
S. P. Kalama
Kakau Olelo
Hale Alii
Februari 7 1848.

No Piianaia Keaalii Ahupuaa ma Hamakua Loa Maui. E hoona kuleana.

S. P. Kalama
Kakau Olelo

Hale Alii
Februari 7, 1848

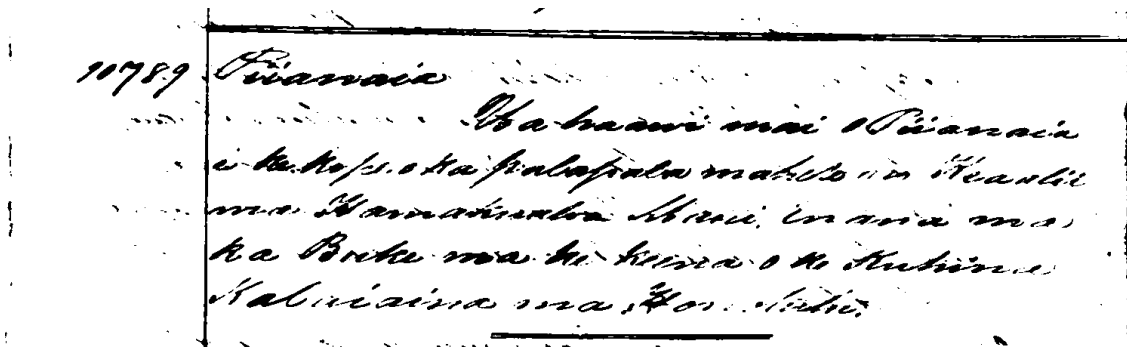
For Piianaia, Keaalii Ahupuaa at Hamakua Loa, Maui. Confirm the Property Claim.

S. P. Kalama,
Secretary
Palace
February 7, 1848.

Helu 10789
Piianaia
Ahupuaa Keaalii iki - Native Testimony Vol. 5:55
(Awarded, No Royal Patent, Indices 1929:1360)

Ua haawi mai o Piianaia ke kope o ka palapala mahele no Keaalii ma Hamakualoa, Maui, na aina ma ka Buke ma ke keena o ke Kuhina Kalaiaina ma Honolulu.

Piianaia submitted a copy of the division document for Keaalii, at Hamakualoa, Maui, lands in the Book at the off of the Minister of Interior in Honolulu.



Palapala Sila Nui (Royal Patent Grants)

The Māhele of 1848 was met with mixed results. As discussed earlier, many of the applications made by hoāina for kuleana, had been rejected by the Land Commission. This problem was recognized while the Māhele was being undertaken, and Kamehameha III initiated a program that allowed native and foreign residents to apply for grants of land in fee-simple interest, which like Pe‘ahi Ahupua‘a, had been made a part of the Government Land Inventory. The process of applying for “Grant Lands” was set forth by the “Enabling Act” of August 6, 1850, which set aside portions of government lands for grants—

Section 4. Resolved that a certain portion of the Government lands in each Island shall be set apart, and placed in the hands of special agents to be disposed of in lots of from one to fifty acres in fee simple to such natives as may not be otherwise furnished with sufficient lands at a minimum price of fifty cents per acre. [“Enabling Act” – DLNR 2-4]

The Kingdoms’ policy of providing land grants to native tenants was clarified in a communication from Interior Department Clerk, A. G. Thurston, on behalf of Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior, to the Government Land Agent of Kona:

February 23, 1852

...You will entertain no application for the purchase of any lands, without first receiving some part, say a fourth or fifth of the price; then the terms of sale being agreed upon between yourself and the applicant you will survey the land, and send the survey, with your report upon the same to this office, for the Approval of the Board of Finance, when your sales have been approved you will collect the balance due of the price; upon the receipt of which at this office, the Patent will be forwarded to you.

Natives who have no claims before the Land Commission have no Legal rights in the soil.

They are therefore to be allowed the first chance to purchase their homesteads. Those who neglect or refuse to do this, must remain dependent upon the mercy of whoever purchases the land; as those natives now are who having no kuleanas are living on lands already Patented, or belonging to Konohikis.

Where lands have been granted, but not yet Patented, the natives living on the land are to have the option of buying their homesteads, and then the grant be located, provided this can be done so as not to interfere with them.

No Fish Ponds are to be sold, neither any landing places.

As a general thing you will charge the natives but 50 cents pr. acre, not exceeding 50 acres to any one individual. Whenever about to survey land adjoining that of private individuals, notice must be given them or their agents to be present and point out their boundaries... [Interior Department Letter Book 3:210-211]

In between 1847 and 1886 68 hoā'āina, two (2) ali'i-konohiki, and 24 foreign residents made applications and were given Palapala Sila Nui (Royal Patents) on land in Hāmākua Loa District—

- 68 hoā'āina received 1,983.12 acres
- 2 Ali'i-Konohiki grantees received 5,629 acres
- 24 foreign residents received 7,436.54 acres

As a result of the opportunity afforded native and non-native residents to purchase grant lands, Henry Sebastian Swinton who had come to the islands by ca. 1840, applied for the ahupua'a of Pe'ahi. Swinton had established himself as a businessman in the shipping trade out of Honolulu and Maui, he later became the inspector of goods coming to harbors, served as legal counsel, and as sheriff on Maui. Communications from the Privy Council and Minister of the Interior (in the collection of the Hawai'i State Archives document Swinton's applications and granting of the same:

Privy Council Minutes (1847-1849), September 25, 1849 (page 434)

Resolved, That Peahi be sold to H. S. Swinton and his Hawaiian heirs forever, subject however to the rights of tenants, for the sum of \$1 per acre, it being understood that the said land contains 522 acres as per survey of T. Metcalf; the right of fishery being reserved to the government. The meeting then adjourned.

Interior Department Letter Book 2:424. Sept. 26, 1849

Letter to H. S. Swinton notifying him that his application to purchase Land in Peahi has been approved, etc. [ref. Grant No. 149]

Privy Council Minutes, January 1850. Book 3:430

Resolution. Authorizing the Minister of Interior to execute a patent in fee simple [R.P. 221] in favor of Harry Swinton for the wood land of Peahi for the consideration of \$100.

Interior Department Letter Book, Jan. 3, 1850

Letter to H. S. Swinton notifying him that his application to purchase woodland portion of Peahi has been approved, etc. [ref. Grant No. 221]

As a result, the entire ahupua'a of Pe'ahi—excluding the kuleana that were awarded to Hoā'āina was sold in two parcel to Henry Sebastian Swinton (Royal Patent Grant No's. 149 & 221). The Swinton parcel included the area that now comprised the three parcels held by the Conservancy. In the lower region of Kea'ali'i Nui and Halehaku, adjoining Pe'ahi, two additional grants were sold—

Kea'ali'i Nui, adjoining the western boundary of Pe'ahi, was sold as a grant to L. H. Anthon (Royal Patent Grant No. 2182).

Halehaku, on the eastern boundary of Pe'ahi had been awarded as Konohiki land to Keoni Ana, but the title not formally patented until much later, so one grant in Halehaku was issued to a native by the name of Kamoku (Royal Patent Grant No. 3087)

Royal Patent Grants No. 149 and 221 at Pe'ahi

Verbatim transcripts and copies of the original Royal Patents from Peahi follow below, with the condition that the rights of native residents who received kuleana awards as a part of the Māhele 'Āina were to be retained. Additionally, unlike ali'i or konohiki ahupua'a awarded in the Māhele 'Āina, the Kingdom retained the fishery rights, rather than include them in Swinton's title. Copies of the original documents are included as Figures 4a–4d.

No. 149 Royal Patent [Volume 3, pages 365-366]

Kamehameha III., By the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, by this His Royal Patent, makes known unto all men, the he has for himself and his successors in office, this day granted and given, absolutely, in Fee Simple unto Henry S. Swinton, his faithful and loyally disposed subject for the consideration of Five Hundred and twenty-two Dollars, paid into the Royal Exchequer, all that certain piece of Lands, situated at Peahi, Hamakua, in the Island of Maui, and described as follows:

Commencing at Lauhala standing on top of Sea Pali, on boundary line between this land and Kealiinui, and running along up the West boundary of this land to place called Kawahinekihelei, by the following course & distances, viz.

South 14° 45' West 11 7/10 Chains; thence, South 34° West 6 ¾ chains; thence, South 1° 45' East 6 65/100 chains; thence, South 25° 45' West, 6 7/10 chains; thence, South 41° 30' West 8 15/100 chains; thence, South 1° 15' East, 21 7/10 chains; thence, South 8° 15' West, 34 chains; thence, South 8° 30' West 41 4/10 chains; thence, South 40° West, 22 ½ chains; thence South 42° West, 17 chains; thence, South 38° West, 18 4/10 chains; thence, South 34° 30' West, 13 chains; thence South 50° East, 15 6/10 chains; thence, South 17° 45' East 13 8/10 chains to Kawahinekihelei; thence, South 52° East 20 ½ chains to East of house, the boundary point between this land and Opana, little makai of great vend in Halehaku Gulch at wood; then from point of commencement again and running to the Eastward to ridge on West side of Halehaku Gulch, then up Pali to Stake on top edge of ridge and River bank; thence South 43° 4 ½ chains along up ridge to Stake at angle; thence, South 15 ½ ° West 48 chains along strip of land belonging to Halehaku on West side of Gulch to house, angle; thence South until meeting with the Halehaku Stream; then following along up Stream to forks; then up ridge between forks to house at wood again.

Received of Henry S. Swinton the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars for the above Land.

The Min. of Finance
Wm. Jarrett

No. 149 ✓
ROYAL PATENT.

365

KAMEHAMEHA III., By the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, by this His Royal Patent, makes known unto all men, that he has for himself and his successors in office, this day granted and given, absolutely, in Fee Simple unto *Henry S. Swinton*, his faithful and loyally disposed subject for the consideration of *Five Hundred and twenty-two Dollars*, paid into the Royal Exchequer, all that certain piece of Land, situated at *Peahi*, in the Island of *Maui*, and described as *Hamakua*

follows: Commencing at Lauhala standing on top of Sea Pali, on boundary line between this land and Kealimui, and running along up the West boundary of this land to a place called Kawahinekikeli, by the following courses & distances. Viz South $14^{\circ}45'$ West $11\frac{1}{2}$ Chains; thence South 34° West $6\frac{1}{2}$ Chains; - thence South $1^{\circ}45'$ East $6\frac{25}{100}$ Chains; - thence South $25^{\circ}45'$ West $6\frac{7}{10}$ Chains; - thence South $41^{\circ}30'$ West $8\frac{15}{100}$ Chains; - thence South $1^{\circ}15'$ East $21\frac{7}{10}$ Chains; - thence South $8^{\circ}15'$ West $3\frac{1}{4}$ Chains; - thence South $8^{\circ}50'$ West $41\frac{1}{2}$ Chains; - thence South 4° West $22\frac{1}{2}$ Chains; - thence South 42° West 17 Chains; - thence South 38° West $18\frac{3}{4}$ Chains; - thence South $31^{\circ}30'$ West 13 Chains; - thence South 50° East $15\frac{1}{4}$ Chains; - thence South $11^{\circ}45'$ East $13\frac{3}{4}$ Chains to Kawahinekikeli; - thence South 52° East $20\frac{1}{2}$ Chains to East side of house, the boundary point between this land and Opama, little makai of great bend in Halehaku Gulch at wood; - then from point of Commencement again and running Sea to the Eastward to ridge on West side of Halehaku Gulch, then up Pali to Glake on top edge of ridge and River bank; - thence South 43° West $4\frac{1}{4}$ Chains along up ridge to Glake at angle; - thence South $15\frac{1}{2}$ West 48 Chains along strip of land belonging to Halehaku on West side of Gulch to house, angle; - thence South until meeting with the Halehaku Stream; - then following along up Stream to forks; - then up ridge between forks to house at wood again.

Natives' rights to be respected as set forth in the native part of this deed.

Figure 4a. Royal Patent No. 149, Vol. 3:365, Henry S. Swinton (English)

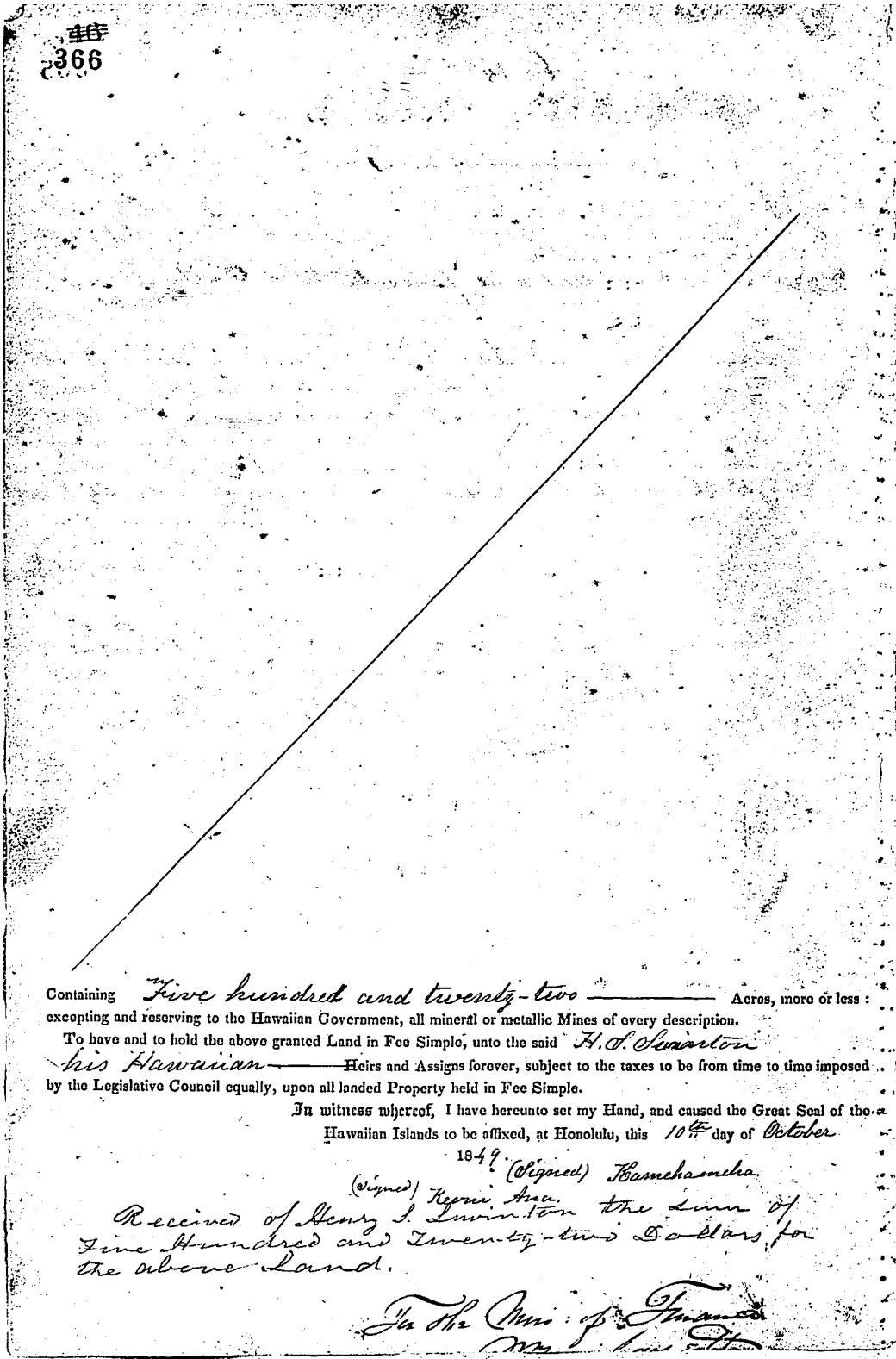


Figure 4b. Royal Patent No. 149, Vol. 3:366, Henry S. Swinton (English)

Helu 149
Palapala Sila Nui...
[Puke 3, aoao 367-368]

Ma keia palapala sila nui ke hoike aku nei o Kamehameha III...

E hoomaka ma ka puhala iluna o ke kae pali kahakai ma ke mokuna mawaena o keia aina a me Kealiinui, e pii ana ma ka mokuna Komohana o keia aina a hiki i kahi i oleloia o Kawahinekihelei penei:

Hema 14° 45' Kom 11 7/10 Kaulahao; Hema 34° Kom 6 ¾ Kaulahao; Hema 1° 45' Hik 6 65/100 Kaulahao; Hema 25° 45' Kom 6 7/10 Kaulahao; Hema 41° 30' Kom 8 15/100 Kaulahao; Hema 1° 15' Hikina, 21 7/10 Kaulahao; Hema 8° 15' Kom, 34 Kaulahao; Hema 8° 30' Kom 41 4/10 Kaulahao; Hema 40° Kom, 22 ½ Kaulahao; Hema 42° Kom, 17 Kaulahao; Hema 38° Kom, 18 4/10 Kaulahao; Hema 34° 30' Kom, 13 Kaulahao; Hema 50° Hikina, 15 6/10 Kaulahao; Hema 17° 45' Hikina 13 8/10 Kaulahao a hiki i Kawahinekihelei; — Alaila, Hema 52° Hikina 20 ½ Kaulahao a hiki i ka aoao Hikina o ka hale, ka mokuna lae mawaena o keia aina a me ka Apana liilii o ke keekee nui ma ke awawa o Halehaku ma ka ululaau; Alaila hoi hou ka kahi i hoomaka'i; Holo Hikina ma kahakai pali a hiki i ka lapa ma ka aoao Komohana o ke awawa o Halehaku; Alaila pii ma ka pali a hiki i ka pahu ma ka lihi o ka lapa ma kapa Muliwai. Alaila Hema 43° 4 ½ Kaulahao pii ma ka lapa a hiki i ka pahu ma ke keekee; Alaila Hema 15° 30' Kom, 48 Kaulahao ma na Apana aina o Halehaku ka aoao Konohana o ke awawa a hiki i ka hale keekee; alaila ma ka Hema a hiki i kahawai o Halehaku, a e holo ana ma kahawai a hiki i ka mana, alaila pii ma ka lapa mawaena o na mana a hiki hou i ka hale ma ka ululaau.

Ua koe nae i na kanaka mea kuleana i noho ana ko lākou mau kuleana a e noho lakou malalo o ka mea nona ka aina i kuai. Aole pili keia olelo no ke kuleana i koe i na kanaka, ina he kanaka e noho hou ana ma keia aina mahope o ke kuai ana i keia a me ka lilo ana, aia i ka mea nona ka aina i keia wa ka olelo no ia mea...

[Translation]

There remain the rights of the people who hold property and who reside on their property, living under the one who purchased this land. This statement does not pertain to those other people, who may become property holders after this purchase and conveyance. It is for the one who has land at the time of this statement... [Maly, translator]

PALAPALA SILA NUI.

Ma keia palapala Sila Nui ke hoike aku nei o Kamehameha III., ke Alii nui a ke Akua i kona lokomaikai i hoonoho ai maluna o ko Hawaii Pae Aina, i na kapaka a pau, i keia la, nona iho, a no kona mau hope Alii, ua haawi lilo loa aku oia ma ke ano alodio ia *Henry S. Swinton* kōna wahi kanaka i nanao pono ia ia, i kela apana aina a 'pau e waiho la ma Peahi, Hamakua ma ka Mokupuni o *Kauai*, penci hoi ka waiho ana o na Mokuna :

E hoomaka ma ka pūhala iluna o ke kae pali kahakui ma ka mokuna mawaena o keia aina a me Healinui, e pui ana ma ka mokuna Komohana o keia aina a hiki i Peahi i oleloia o Kawahinekehele, penci; Heima 14°45' Kom: 11 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao, Heima 34° Kom: 6 ³/₄ Kaulahao, Heima 1°45' Heikina 6 ⁹/₁₀₀ Kaulahao, Heima 25°45' Kom: 6 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao, Heima 41°30' Kom: 8 ¹⁵/₁₀₀ Kaulahao Heima 1°15' Heikina 21 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao, Heima 8°15' Kom: 34 Kaulahao, Heima 8°30' Kom: 41 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao, Heima 40° Kom: 22 ¹/₂ Kaulahao, Heima 42° Kom: 17 Kaulahao, Heima 38° Kom: 18 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao, Heima 34°30' Kom: 13 Kaulahao, Heima 50° Heikina 15 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao, Heima 17°45' Heikina 13 ⁷/₁₀ Kaulahao a hiki i Kawahinekehele, - Alaila Heima 52° Heikina 20 ¹/₂ Kaulahao a hiki i ka aoao Heikina o ka hale, ka mokuna mawaena o keia aina a me ka apana kili ma keia o ke kekeke nui ma ke awawa o Healehale ma ka ulu laau, Alaila hoi hou ma Peahi i hoomaka'i, Holo Heikina ma kahakui pali a hiki i ka lapa ma ka aoao Komohana o ke awawa o Healehale, - Alaila pui ma ka pali a hiki i ka pahu ma ka lili o ka lapa ma ka pahu muliwai, Alaila Heima 43° Kom: 4 ¹/₂ Kaulahao pui ma ka lapa a hiki i ka pahu ma ka kekeke, - Alaila Heima 15°30' Kom: 48 Kaulahao ma na apana aina o Healehale ka aoao Komohana o ke awawa a hiki i ka hale kekeke, - Alaila ma ka Heima a hiki i kahawai o Healehale, a e holo ana ma kahawai a hiki i ka mana, Alaila pui ma ka lapa mawaena o na mana

Figure 4c. Palapala Sila Nui Helu 149, Vol. 3:367, Henry S. Swinton (Hawaiian)

443 303
 a hiki hou i ka hale ma ka ulu laau.

Eia koe nae i na kanaka mea
 kuleana e noho ana ke lakou mau kuleana
 a e noho lakou malalo o ka mea nona ka aina
 i kuai. Uole pili keia olelo no ke kuleana i koe
 i na kanaka, ina he kanaka e noho ana ma
 keia aina mahope o ka kuai ana i keia a me
 ka lilo ana, aia i ka mea nona ka aina i keia
 wa ke olelo no ia mea.

a maloko o ia Apana _____ 522 _____ oka a oi iki aku, emi iki mai paha.
 Eia ke kumu o ka lilo ana; ua haawi mai oia iloko o ka waihona waiwai o ke Aupuni i _____
 _____ *Olivera Haneri* _____ Aka, ua koe i ke Aupuni na mine minerala a me na mine
 metala a pau.
 No _____ *Henry S. Swinton* _____, ua aina la i haawiia, nona mau loa aku no, ma ke ano alodio, a no
 ko _____ mau hoolina, a no kona waihona, ua pili nae ka aubau a ku Poe Ahaolelo e kau like ai ma na aina alodio a
 pau i kola manawa i keia manawa.
 Ai mea e ilkea'i, ua kau wau i ko'u inoa, a me ka Sila Nui o ko Hawaii Paec Aina ma Honolulu,
 i keia la 10 o _____ *Okatoba* _____, 1849.
 (Inoa) *Keoni Ana* _____ (Inoa) *Kamehameha* _____

Figure 4d. Palapala Sila Nui Helu 149, Vol. 3:368, Henry S. Swinton (Hawaiian)

No. 221
Royal Patent
[Volume 1, page 26]

[Cited as “Peahi Ahupuaa, 522 Acres, in the 1887 “Index Of All Grants Issued by the Hawaiian Government Previous to March 31, 1886.”]

Kamehameha III., By the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, by this His Royal Patent, makes known unto all men, the he has for himself and his successors in office, this day granted and given, absolutely, in Fee Simple unto Henry S. Swinton, his faithful and loyally disposed subject for the consideration of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars, paid into the Royal Exchequer, all that certain piece of Lands, situated at Peahi, Hamakualoa, in the Island of Maui, and described as follows:

It lies between Halehaku, which is on the East, and a land call Opana on the West, and extends form the land granted to H. S. Swinton, as per Patent No. 149 up the mountain until cut off by Haiku, conveyed to M. Kekuanaoa, Guardian of Victoria Kamamalu, by Royal Patent No. 182.

Containing _____ Acres, more or less: excepting and reserving to the Hawaiian Government, all mineral or metallic Mines of every description.

To have and to hold the above granted Land in Fee Simple, unto the said Henry S. Swinton, his Hawaiian Heirs and Assigns forever, subject to the taxes to be from time to time imposed by the Legislative Council equally, upon all landed Property held in Fee Simple.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Hawaiian Island to be affixed, at Honolulu, this 19th day of February 1850.

(Signed) Kamehameha
(Signed) Keoni Ana

Received of Henry S. Swinton the sum of \$100. As per Patent No. 221

Treasury Office
Feb. 20, 1850. For the Min. of Finance
Wm. Jarrett Wm. Jarrett.

No. 221
ROYAL PATENT.

Kamehameha III., By the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, by this his Royal Patent, makes known unto all men, that he has for himself and his successors in office, this day granted and given, absolutely, in Fee Simple unto *Henry S. Swinton*, his faithful and loyally disposed subject for the consideration of *One Hundred Dollars* { \$100.00 } , paid into the Royal Exchequer, all that certain piece of Land, situated at *Peahi, Hamakualoa*, in the Island of *Maui*, and described as follows :

It lies between Halaheke, which is on the coast, and a land called Opuna on the west, and extends from the land granted to H. S. Swinton, as per Patent No. 149, up the mountain until cut off by Haiku, conveyed to M. Kekuanana Guardian of Victoria Kaniama, by Royal Patent No. 182.

Containing *Acres, more or less :*
excepting and reserving to the Hawaiian Government, all mineral or metallic Mines of every description.

To have and to hold the above granted Land in Fee Simple, unto the said *Henry S. Swinton* his Hawaiian Heirs and Assigns forever, subject to the taxes to be from time to time imposed by the Legislative Council equally, upon all landed Property held in Fee Simple.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Hawaiian Islands to be affixed, at Honolulu, this *19th* day of *February* 1850.

(signed) *Keoni Ana* Received of *H. S. Swinton* the sum of \$100. as per Patent No. 221.

Treasury Office }
Feb. 20, 1850. }

Wm. King
James H.

Figure 4e. Royal Patent No. 221, Vol. 1:26, Henry S. Swinton (English)

Helu 221
Palapala Sila Nui
[Volume 1, page 27]

Ma keia palapala sila nui ke hoike aku nei o Kamehameha III...

Aole i ana ponoia ua aina la, aka ke waiho keia mawaena o Halehaku ma ka aoao Hik a me ka aina o Opana ka inoa ma ka aoao Kon, a holo iuka keia mai ka aina kau i haawiia ia H. S. Swinton ma ka Palapala Sila Nui Helu 149 a hiki i Haiku – no M. Kekuanaoa, Kahu Waiwai o Victoria Kamamalu, mamuli o ka Palapala Sila Nui Helu 182.

a maloko o ia Apana _____ eka a oi iki aku, emi iki mai paha. Eia ke kumu o ka lilo ana; ua haawi mai oia iloko o ka waihona waiwai o ke Aupuni i na Dala he \$100.00. Aka ua koe i ke Aupuni na mine minerala a me na mine metala a pau.

No H. S. Swinton, ua aina la i haawiia nona mau loa aku no, ma ke ano alodio, a no kona mau hooilina, a me kona waihona, ua pili nae ka auhau a ka Poe Ahaolelo e kau like ai ma na aina alodio a pau i kela manawa i keia manawa.

A i mea e ikea'i ua kau wau i ko'u inoa, a me ka sila nui o *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina* ma Honolulu i keia la 19 o Feberuari, 1850.

(Inoa) Kamehameha
(Inoa) Keoni Ana.

Helu 221
PALAPALA SILA NUI.

27

Ma keia palapala sila nui ke hoike aku nei o Kamehameha III, ko Alii nui a ke Akua i kona lo'omahaikai i ho'omahaikai i ma'una o ko Hawaii Pae Aina, i na kanaka a pau, i keia lā, pono iho, a no kona mau hope alii, ua haawi lilo loa aku oia ma ke ano alodio ia *Henry S. Swinton* i kona wahi kanaka i manao pono ia i kela opuna aina a pau e waiho la ma *Peahi Hamakua* ma ka Mokupuni o *Maui* a penei ho'i ka waiho ana o na Moku.

*Aole i ana pionoia ma aina la, aka ke waiho keia mawaena o Halekaku ma ka aoas Hiki a me ka aina o Opuna ka inoa ma ka aoas Kona a holo iuka keia mai ka aina aku i haawia ia *Henry Swinton* ma ka Palapala Sila Nui Helu 149. a hiki i kaieku no *Mr. Kekuanana*, Kahu Mawai o *Victoria* *Hamakua*, mamuli o ka Palapala Sila Nui Helu 142.*

a maloko o in Apana
Eia ke kumu o ka lilo ana; ua haawi mai oia i loko o ka waihoia waiwai o ke Aupuni i na *Cuba* ke \$1000
Aka, ua koe i ke Aupuni na mine minerala a me na mine
meala a pau.
No *H. S. Swinton*, ua aina la i haawia, no *mau* mau loa aku no, ma ke ano alodio, a no kona mau ho'olima, a me kona waihoia, ua pili nae ka uluai a ka Pae Ahaolelo e kau like ai ma na aina alodio a pau i kela manawa i keia manawa.
A i mea o ikeai ua kau wai i ko'u inoa, a me ka sila nui o ko Hawaii Pae Aina ma Honolulu, i keia la 19 o *Feberuari*, 1850.

(Inoa) *Koni Ana* (Inoa) *Kamehameha*

Figure 4f. Palapala Sila Nui Helu 221, Vol. 1:27, Henry S. Swinton (Hawaiian)

Government Survey: Proceedings of the Boundary Commission

Following the Māhele (1848-1855) land use and tenure continued to undergo significant changes, and traditional and customary practices (access to resources) were being challenged by both chiefly and foreign land owners. In 1862, a Commission of Boundaries (the Boundary Commission) was established in the Kingdom of Hawai'i to legally set the boundaries of ahupua'a that had been either awarded to Ali'i, Konohiki, or foreigners during the Māhele, or that had been granted to them through Royal Patent Grants. By this time, land owners and their lessees were petitioning to have the boundaries of their respective lands—which were the foundation of plantation and ranching interests on Maui—settled. As a part of the program to settle boundaries of privately held lands the various ahupua'a were described by elder kama'āina, who either accompanied the surveyors, or who provided testimony describing the land. The primary informants for the boundary descriptions were old native residents of the areas being discussed. Some were kuleana owners, others had been Konohiki of the lands at some point in time. The native witnesses usually spoke in Hawaiian, and in some instances, their testimony was translated into English and transcribed as the proceedings occurred. Other testimonies have remained in Hawaiian, untranslated to the present-day. One aspect of the proceedings sought to identify, secure and limit the scope of traditional and customary practices.

Those interested in land history may observe some apparent discrepancies in the identification of ahupua'a in the Hāmākualoa District, when listing the ahupua'a that adjoin Pe'ahi¹³. If we follow only the proceedings for Pe'ahi, as recorded in 1875, we find that several smaller ahupua'a or land areas are dropped from the landscape—though all but 'Ōpāna were entered into the Buke Mahele of the King in 1848 (see records earlier in this study). The Boundary Commission proceedings which settled (ho'oponopono) the boundaries of Pe'ahi, give Halehaku as the land to the east (Figure 5, Register Map No. 491, J. M. Alexander, 1873) establishes these boundaries and names several of the places called out in the Pe'ahi boundaries. To the west of Pe'ahi, 'Ōpāna is identified as the major ahupua'a, with Ha'ikū cutting Pe'ahi off in the upper mountain lands. But some of the testimonies, notes of survey, and register maps cite other ahupua'a or land areas being situated between Pe'ahi and 'Ōpāna on the west. Referencing Kingdom Register Maps 786 (Figure 6, C. S. Kittredge, 1878), 789 (W. D. Alexander, 1877-78), and 956 (W. D. Alexander and F. S. Dodge, 1879), lands which share a section of a common boundary with Pe'ahi include:

East. Halehaku – Pe'ahi boundary (makai to mauka forest zone)

South. Pe'ahi – Ha'ikū (mauka to Nā'i'aakeakua, and cut off in mauka forest zone by Ha'ikū)

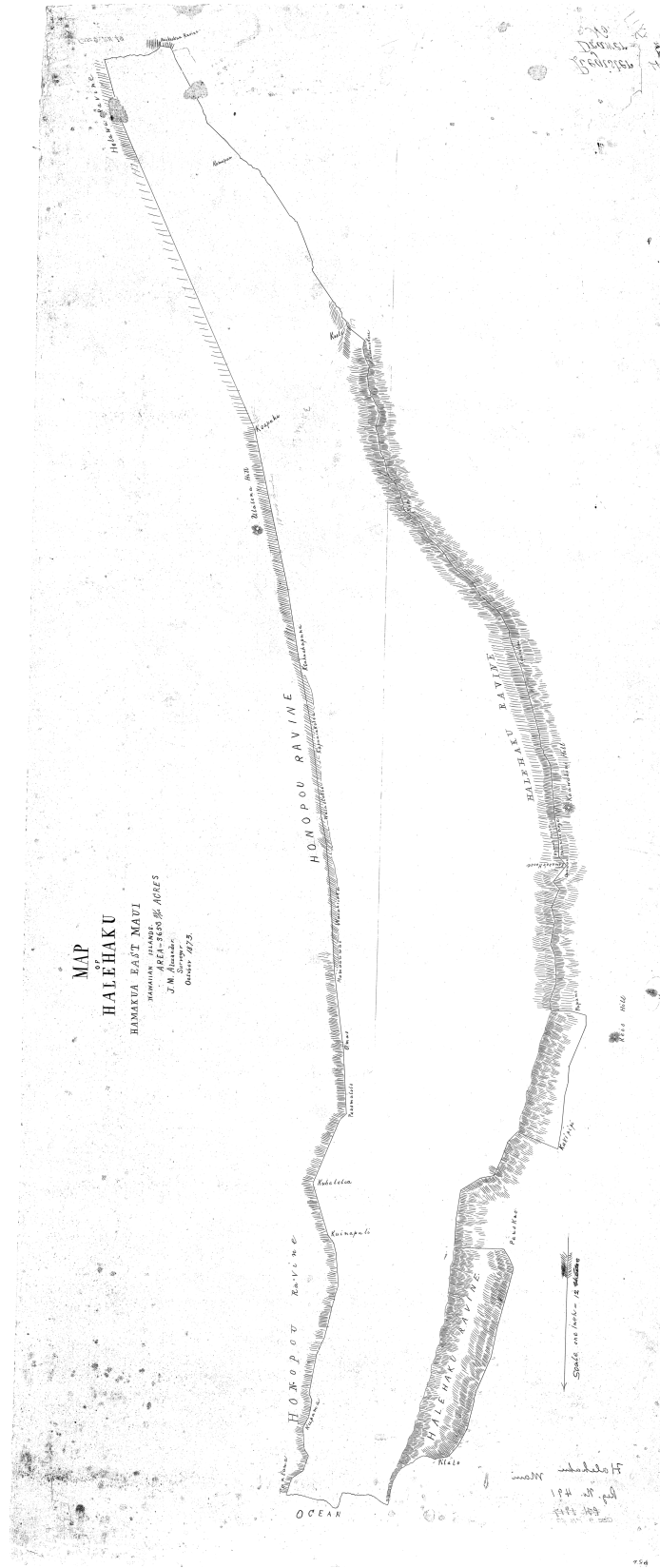
West. Pe'ahi – Keali'i Nui (makai to mauka along old road, where it is cut off by Pe'ahi)

Keali'i Nui – Keali'i Iki (makai in gulch to point where it is cut off by Keali'i Nui and Uaoa)

Pe'ahi – Uaoa (makai to point below Kapua'i o Kamehameha, where Uaoa is cut off by 'Ōpāna)

13 This interesting land history question could be developed into a directed study project designed for high school or college level students to further research the history of the ahupua'a of Pe'ahi and it's neighboring lands.

Figure 5.
 Halehaku Ahupua'a.
 Register Map No. 491. J. M.
 Alexander, October 1873.
 (State Survey Division)



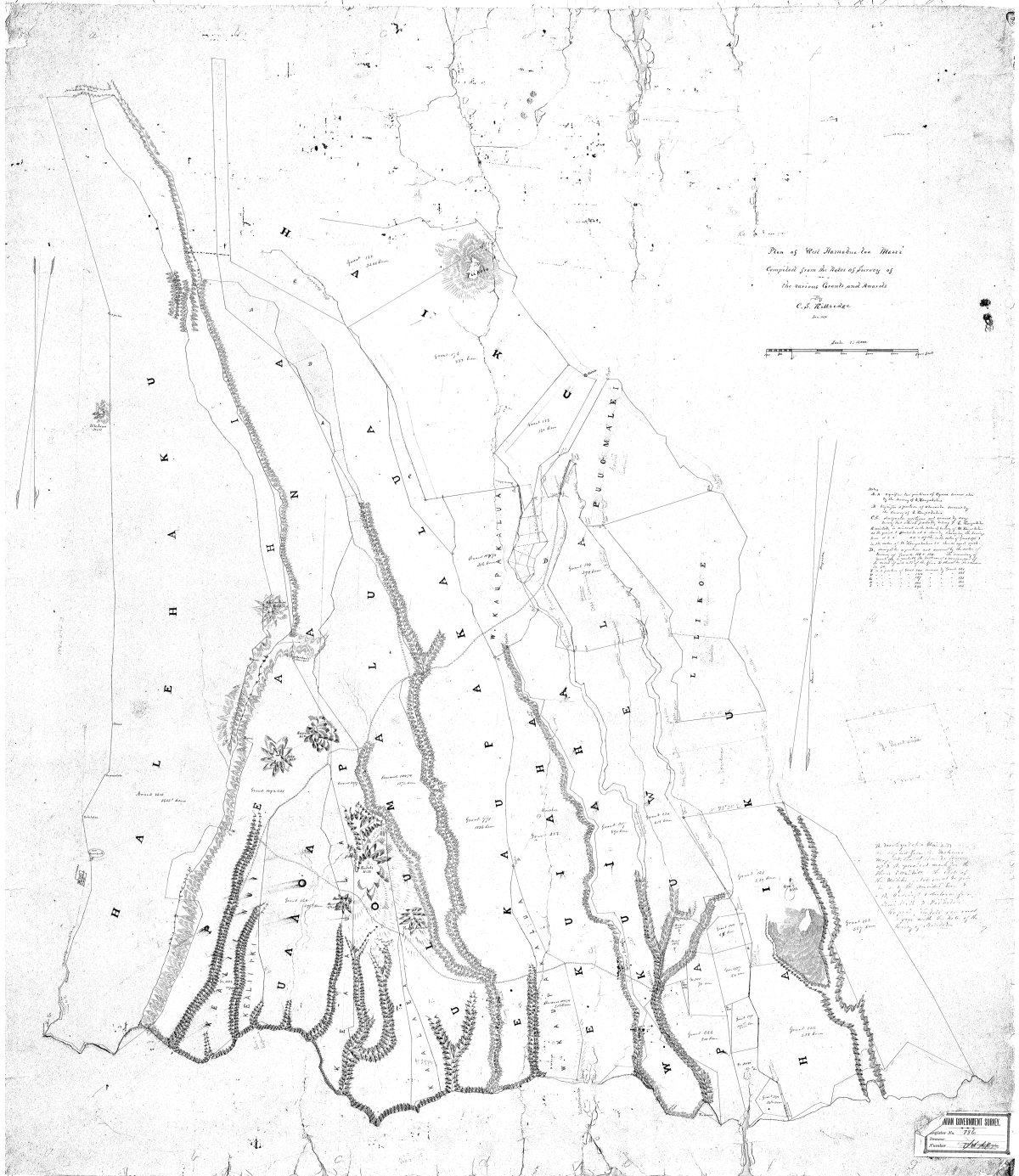


Figure 6.
“Plan of West Hamakua Ioa Maui Compiled from the Notes of Survey of the Various Grants and Awards. By C. S. Kittredge. Jan. 1878. Register Map No. 786. Boundaries of Pe’ahi and other area ahupua’a depicted (State Survey Division).

Uaoa – Ke‘a‘a‘ula (makai to point below Kapua‘i o Kamehameha, where Uaoa it is cut off by Pe‘ahi and ‘Ōpāna).

Pe‘ahi – ‘Ōpāna (from area along old road below Kapua‘i o Kamehameha, mauka to Nāi‘aakeakua, and cut off in mauka forest zone by Ha‘ikū)

‘Ōpāna – Ka‘alaea (makai to point below old road, and Pu‘u o Kāhuli, along Ulumalu boundary)

The Commissioner of Boundaries announced the Pe‘ahi proceeding through newspaper publications in like the one below dated September 11, 1875,

Kepakemapa 11, 1875 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Olelo Hoolaha

No ka mea, ua waihoia ma i keia Keena kekahi palapala nonoi, e Hackfeld & Co., na Agena o ka waiwai o Lewis Anthon, e hooononoia na palena o ke Ahupuaa o **Peahi**, e waiho la ma Hamakualoa, Apana o Makawao, mokupuni o Maui. Nolaila ke hai aku nei i na mea a pau e pili ana, e hooloheia no keia nonoi ana ma ka Poaono, la 2 o Okatoba, M.H. 1875, ma ka hora 10 o ke kakahiaka, ma ko‘u Keena ma Lahaina nei e hanaia‘i.

Jno. M. Kapena.

Komosinia Palena A. o Maui a me na mokupuni e pili ana, Lahaina, Sept. 2, 1875.

Notice

As there has been set before this Office an application by Hackfeld & Co., Agents for the Estate oof Lewis Anthon, to settle the boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Peahi, situated at Hamakualoa, District of Makawao, Island of Maui. Therefor all things pertaining to this application will be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of October, 1875, at 10 o‘clock in the morning at my office in Lahaina for action.

Jno. M. Kapena.

Commissioner of Boundaries, Maui and the adjoining island. Lahaina, Sept. 2, 1875. [Maly, translator]

The Pe‘ahi proceedings, cited below, in their entirety, include documentation given by native residents, or by surveyors who recorded the boundaries of the ahupua‘a based on the testimony of native guides. Excerpts from additional proceedings for adjoining lands, recorded between 1877 to 1925 are also cited following Pe‘ahi as they add further cultural-historical background for the area. The testimonies identify kama‘āina, place names and cultural-historical features near the ahupua‘a boundaries, extending from ocean fisheries to the mountain forest zone. They also describe some native practices, including: travel, land use, and changes in the landscape witnessed during their life time, and also describe various natural or manmade features as identified below—

Kama‘āina Residents, Place Names and Features Identified in the Peahi Proceedings

Kamaaina: Haia, Hanohano, Kamai. Kamaka, Kupaa & Pupule

Place Names:

<u>As Written</u>	<u>Spelling with Diacritical Marks When Known</u>
Haiku	Ha‘i-kū
Halauololo	Hālau-ololo
Halehaku	Hale-haku
Kakipi	Kākipi
Kaopuwai	Ka-ōpū-wai
Kapuai Hill	Puu o Kapua‘i, Kapua‘i-o-Kamehameha
Kauholua	Kau-hōlua
Keaaula	Ke-‘a‘a-‘ula
Koale	—
Koki	Kōkī
Kuloli Hill	Pu‘u Kūloli
Naiaakeakua	Nā-i‘a-a-ke-akua
Opana	‘Opāna
Papani	Papani
Peahi	Pe‘ahi
Puukukui	Pu‘u-kukui

Features:

Ancient road along Halehaku
Hoohanohano’s grave yard

In some of the proceedings only Hawaiian texts were recorded, and for Pe‘ahi, these are cited in their entirety below. We have translated those Hawaiian narratives in this study for public review (digital copies of the Pe‘ahi proceedings are also included as Figures 7a and 7b). The English translations—prepared by Maly—follow the Hawaiian narratives, and are indicated by indented paragraphs below the original Hawaiian texts.

Peahi Ahupuaa¹⁴

District of Hamakualoa

Island of Maui

Boundary Commission, Maui, Volume No. 1 (pages 77-79)

(See Register Map No’s 786, 78 & 956)

Keena Kiaaina o Maui,
Lahaina Oct. 2, 1875

Office of the Governor of Maui,

[Boundary Certificate] No. 23

Hooponopono ana i na palena o ke
Ahupaa [sic] o Peahi ma Hamakualoa, Apana
o Makawao, Mokupuni o Maui.

¹⁴ Underlining is added in text to identify named locations (at first reference), kama‘āina sources, and cultural-historic features.

187-8 11.00000 along ocean, across summit
 187-9 31.57 " "
 187-10 10.00000 (on 187-9) " "
 187-11 5.00000 " "
 187-12 10.00000 " "
 187-13 11.00000 " "
 187-14 12.00000 " "
 187-15 13.00000 " "
 187-16 14.00000 " "
 187-17 15.00000 " "
 187-18 16.00000 " "
 187-19 17.00000 " "
 187-20 18.00000 " "
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 187-22 20.00000 " "
 187-23 21.00000 " "
 187-24 22.00000 " "
 187-25 23.00000 " "
 187-26 24.00000 " "
 187-27 25.00000 " "
 187-28 26.00000 " "
 187-29 27.00000 " "
 187-30 28.00000 " "
 187-31 29.00000 " "
 187-32 30.00000 " "
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 187-98 96.00000 " "
 187-99 97.00000 " "
 188-00 98.00000 " "

Figure 7a. Pe'ahi Proceedings, Vol. 1, pages 77-78.

S 47-30 E 8.40 Chaina Along ancient road ^{at} Halekahaia.

S 14-32 E 10.40 " " " "

S 32-45 E 4.65 " " " "

S 8-12 E 18.90 " " " "

S 22-45 W 5.61 " " " "

S 13-14 E 9.80 " " " "

S 6-15 W 5.60 " " " "

S 18- W 2.50 " " " "

S 11-25 E 5.90 " " " "

S 20-50 W 2.70 " " " "

S 44-45 E 8.40 " " " " across Kooli.

S 21-20 E 10.30 " " " "

S 23-30 E 14.31 " " " "

S 2-10 W 3.30 " " " "

S 16- E 14.46 " " " "

S 33-50 E 5.80 " " " "

S 26-30 E 13.78 " " " "

S 30-45 E 7.50 " " " "

S 50-30 E 7.90 " " " "

S 37-30 E 18.00 " " " "

S 13-20 E 6.00 " " " "

S 19-30 E 22.17 to Koa tree marked with spikes in trunk on North side of ^{Koia} Koa tree.

S 72-30 W 14.50 Along Heaia to Opuna Stream.

S 32-57 W 58.80 Stream of Opuna Ravine

S 14-10 W 76.50 " " " "

S 18-57 W 57.30 " " " "

S 21-34 W 72.20 " " " "

S 6-35 W 90.40 " " " "

S 10-42 E 5.27 to Summit of West ridge of Opuna Ravine

S 11-27 W (var 8-36) 28.80 North end of Koa tree on main road

S 27-30 W (var 8-36) 40.30 West slope of Kapaia Hill.

S 35-52 W (var 8-36) 5.75 Along " " "

S 4-55 W (var 9-03) 12.03 " " " "

S 22- W (var 5-3) 27.77 " " " "

S 7-17 W 50.40 Across ravine to East of Kooli Hill

S 5-34 W 19.20 Along Heaia to Puuhoani

S 5-45 E 27.95 " " " "

S 7-50 E 36.75 " " " "

S 24-17 E 7.00 " " " "

S 46-45 E 11.00 " " " "

S 81- E 4.60 " " to place or beginning

Area = 2016 Acres, (of which 442 acres is Subd. of Kapaia)

J. Mc Alexander Surveyor. January 1875.

He Ahoakakaia ake mi Ua huauiwa malalo o Kōia (ima) i Kōia (a) o
 Oatohā, M.H. 1875 - ma Lahaina, Moku o Maui o He Ahoakakaia
 Ika Aina.

J. Mc Alexander
 Surveyor

Figure 7b. Pe'ahi Proceedings, Vol. 1, page 79.

Settling the boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Peahi, District of Makawao, Island of Maui.

Ma ka la 2 o Sepatemaba A.D. 1875, ua waiho mai o Thomas W. Everett Esq. no Hackfeld & Co. na Agena o ka waiwai o Lewis Anthon he palapala noi i ke Komisina Palena Aina o Maui e hooponopono na palena o ke Ahupuaa i hoikeia ae la maluna.

On the 2nd day of September, 1875, Thomas W. Everett, Esq. of Hackfeld & Co. agents for the property of Lewis Anthony presented an application before the Boundary Commissioner to settle the boundaries of the above named Ahupuaa.

Noho ka Aha Komisina Palena Aina o Maui, e hoolohe no ke noi a Hackfeld & Co. (na agena o ka waiwai o Lewis Anthony) ma o Thos. W. Everett Esq. la. No ka hooponopono ana i na palena o ke Ahupuaa o Peahi ma Hamakualoa Akau Maui Hikina. E like me ka mea i hoolahaia ma ka Nupepa “*Kuokoa*” Helu 37, Buke XIV. A me ka Nupepa haole “The Hawaiian Gazette” Vol. XI No. 36—

The Boundary Commission of Maui sat in session to hear the request of Hackfeld & Co. (Agents for the property of Lewis Anthony), represented by Thos. W. Everett Esq. for the settlement of the boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Peahi, North Hamakualoa, East Maui. As described in the advertisement in the “*Kuokoa*” Newspaper, No. 37, Volume XIV. And the foreign Newspaper, “The Hawaiian Gazette” Vol. XI, No. 36—

James M. Alexander (Hoike, No ka mea oia ka mea nana i ana ke Ahupuaa o Peahi) Hoohikiia a olelo mai.

James M. Alexander (Witness, As he is the one who surveyed the Ahupuaa of Peahi), Sworn and stated.

Na’u no i ana, ua ana ia e au ma Januari A.D.1875. O Pupule, Kamai a me Haia ko’u mau mea nana i kuhikuhi, ma ka aoao mawaena Halehaku a me Peahi, a hiki i ka ululaau. Ua olelo no hoi o Pupule ame Kamai, ame kahi poe e ae, “O ka palena no mawaena o Olopana [Opana] a me Peahi, oia no ke kahawai.

I performed the survey. It was surveyed by me in January 1875. Pupule, Kamai and Haia were the ones who pointed out the border between Halehaku and Peahi, up to the forest. Pupule, Kamai and some other people said, “The boundary between Opana and Peahi is the stream gulch.”

Aohe poe kue o na aina e pili ana. Nolaila, ke hoakakaia aku nei malalo penei.

No one from the adjoining lands objected. Therefore the description is known as below.

Ahupuaa o Peahi e waiho la ma Hamakualoa,
Apana o Makawao, Mokupuni o Maui o ko Hawaii
Pae Aina, na moe ana

Ahupuaa of Peahi situated at Hamakualoa, Makawao District, Island of Maui, The
Hawaiian Islands, situated as—

Beginning at a pile of stones in the mouth of a
ravine, at the ocean, at the boundary between the Ahupuaa
of Peahi and Keaaula, and running by the true Meridian:

S 1° 50' E (variation 7° 16' E) 3.35 chains along ocean to top of ridge;
S 53° 46' E (variation 7° 36' E) 5.23 chains along ocean to top of ridge;
S 83° 51' E (variation 7° 36' E) 18.04 chains across ravine;
S 63° 59' E (variation 8° 20' E) 4.97 chains across ravine;
N 72° 58' E 7.13 chains across ravine;
N 56° 35' E 10.27 chains across ravine;
N 49° 3' E 15.90 chains across ravine; [page77]
N 57° E 11.10 chains along ocean across ravine;
S 54° 3' E 31.96 chains along ocean across ravine;
S 59° 54' E (var. 6° 39' East) 5.57 chains along ocean to post at boundary between Peahi &
Halehaku;
S 50° 22' W 5.53 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 35° 37' W (var. 8° 52' E) 7.12 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 21° 7' W 16.70 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 29° 7' W 13.90 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 20° 7' W 11.65 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 20° 52' W 12.80 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 21° 22' W 8.32 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 16° 53' E 3.98 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 21° 23' E 4.04 chains along Halehaku Valley;
S 84° 38' E 19.62 chains across Halehaku Valley;
S 8° 52' W 11.40 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 12° 52' W 11.56 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 61° 52' W 9.04 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 81° 22' W 5.51 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 28° 52' W 7.55 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 24° 37' W 4.10 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 25 37' We 2.81 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
S 45° 22' W 3.40 chains along East side of Halehaku Valley;
N 76° 50' W 12.40 chains across Halehaku Valley to post near School house at Kakipi;
S 14° W 8.74 chains along Halehaku;
S 8° 30' W 12.58 chains along Halehaku;
S 16° W 4.57 chains along Halehaku;
S 7° 15' W 6.62 chains along Halehaku;
S 22° 15' W 17.10 chains along Halehaku;
S 18° 45' W 3.84 chains along Halehaku;
S 59° 45' E 5.29 chains along to Papani;
S 85° 30' E 7.81 chains across Opana Ravine;
S 12° 50' W 25.50 chains along top of ridge along Halehaku;
S 14° 42' W 17.80 chains along top of ridge along Halehaku;

S 40° W 6.00 chains to hollow between Opana and Halehaku ravine;
 S 10° E 6.00 chains to Kaopuwai near Kamaka's house;
 S 48° 15' W 12.10 chains to top of Halauololo ridge near Kupaa's house;
 S 37° E 4.68 chains along Halauololo ridge;
 S 1° 20' W 16.60 chains along Halauololo ridge;
 S 47° W 6.60 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 14° 15' E 17.60 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 10° 46' E 11.80 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 5° 05' E 28.66 chains along ancient road along Halehaku to Kauholu;
 S 8° 35' E 5.55 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 9° 25' E 8.20 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 37° 28' E 7.94 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 24° 15' E 8.86 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 43° 27' E 12.16 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 37° 50' E 11.60 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 22° 15' E 6.30 chains along ancient road along Halehaku to Koki [page 78]
 S 47° 30' E 8.40 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 14° 32' E 10.40 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 32° 45' E 4.65 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 8° 12' E 18.90 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 22° 45' W 5.61 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 13° 14' E 9.50 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 6° 15' W 5.60 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 18° W 2.50 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 11° 25' E 5.90 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 20° 50' W 2.70 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 41° 45' E 8.40 chains along ancient road along Halehaku across Koale;
 S 21° 20' E 10.30 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 23° 30' E 14.31 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 2° 10' W 3.30 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 16° E 14.46 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 33° 50' E 5.80 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 26° 30' E 13.78 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 30° 45' E 7.50 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 50° 30' E 7.90 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 37° 30' E 18.00 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 13° 20' E 6.00 chains along ancient road along Halehaku;
 S 19° 30' E 22.17 chains to Koa tree marked with spikes in trunk on North side of Naiiaakeakua Ravine;
 S 72° 30' W 14.50 chains along Haiku to Opana Stream;
 N 32° 57' W 58.80 chains along Stream of Opana Ravine;
 N 14° 10' W 76.50 chains along stream of Opana Ravine;
 N 18° 57' W 57.30 chains along stream of Opana Ravine;
 N 21° 34' W 72.20 chains along stream of Opana Ravine;
 N 6° 38' W 90.40 chains along stream of Opana Ravine;
 N 10° 42' E 5.27 chains to summit of West ridge of Opana Ravine;
 N 11° 27' W (var. 7° 43') 2.38 chains to North end of Hoohanohano's grave yard;
 N 27° 30' W (var. 8° 36') 40.30 chains to West slope of Kapuui Hill;
 N 35° 52' West (var. 10.58) 5.98 chains along Kapuui Hill;
 N 4° 55' W (var. 9.18) 2.03 chains along Kapuui Hill;
 N 22° W (var. 8.3) 29.77 chains along Kapuui Hill;

N 7° 17' W 50.40 chains across ravine to east of Kuloli Hill;
N 5° 34' W 19.20 chains along Keaaula to Puukukui;
N 5° 45' E 27.95 chains along Keaaula;
N 7° 50' East 36.75 chains along Keaaula;
N 24° 17' E 7.00 chains along Keaaula;
N 46° 45' E 11.00 chains along Keaaula;
N 81° E 4.60 chains along Keaaula to place of beginning
Area = 2016 acres (of which 442 acres lie South of Kaopuwai)

J.M. Alexander, Surveyor January 1875

Ke hoakakaia aku nei. Ua haawiia malalo o ko'u lima i keia la 20 o
Ocatoba M.H. 1875, ma Lahaina, Mokupuni o Maui o ko Hawaii
Pae Aina.

Be it known. Given under my signature this 20th day of October, 1875, at Lahaina, Island
of Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

Jno. M. Kapena, Komisina Palena Aina o Maui, Molokai & Lanai

Halehaku Ahupua'a

During the Māhele, Keoni Ana, the son of a Hawaiian Chiefess from Kohala and a trusted foreign advisor of Kamehameha I, claimed, and retained the ahupua'a of Halehaku as a personal holding in Land Commission Award 8515, Apana 3, Royal Patent 1666. The land was recorded in name only with detailed survey being undertaken completed. Additionally, more than 20 native tenants also claimed and were awarded kuleana rights with lands in Halehaku. In 1876 Keoni Ana's heir, Albert Kunuiakea, entered into a lease agreement for a portion of Halehaku with a party identified as Hui of Halehaku (Liber 45:345). Later that same year, Kunuiakea leased water rights to the the Hamakua Ditch Co., Ltd. (Liber 49:176), then in 1879, he leased a porting of Halehaku, including a right-of-way to the Ditch Company (Liber 62:355). In 1881, Kunuiakea mortgaged his interests in Halehaku to A. Cartwright (Liber 70:201). The mortgage was subsequently transferred to C. Spreckles in 1886 (Liber 97:371), and as the sugar plantation and water interests evolved, the Maui Plantation Company gained control of the Keoni Ana/Kunuiakea interests in Halehaku.

In 1924, Maui Plantation Company petitioned the Boundary Commissioner for settlement of the boundaries. As part of the process they confirmed the 21 remaining kuleana that were held by other individuals and the alignment of the Government Road. Discussions with members of the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi (Hui) were also held, and agreement on the boundaries was of both Pe'ahi and the kuleana parcels were reached prior to the commission proceedings. Fred Wilhelm, secretary of the Hui (who's heirs still reside in Hāmākualoa) presented testimony describing the Hui's deliberations.

While no elder native kama'āina witnesses were available for the proceedings, several place names were recorded, including a few that had not been listed in the 1875 survey of the Pe'ahi-Halehaku boundary. These include—

**Place Names (mauka to makai)
Identified in the Halehaku Proceedings along the Pe‘ahi Boundary:**

<u>As Written</u>	<u>Spelling with Diacritical Marks When Known</u>
Naiaakeakua	Nā-i‘a-a-ke-akua
Halemaia	Hale-mai‘a
Koale	—
Kaloameheu	Kāloa-meheu
Kiaiopu	Kia‘i-ōpū
Koki	Kōkī
Omaomao	‘Ōma‘oma‘o
Palama	Pālama
Kauholua	Kau-hōlua
Wailoa	Wai-loa
HalauoIolo	Hālau-oloolo
Kauwahine	Kau-wahine
Kupa	(trig station named for a kuleana resident)
Kamaka	(trig station named for a kuleana resident)
Opuwai	Ōpū-wai
Papani	Papani
Pilale	(Pīlali or Pi‘i-lale?)
Waialae	Wai-‘alae

Halehaku Ahupuaa

**District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui,
Boundary Commission, Volume 2, pages 223-244**

[Including descriptions of the eastern Boundary of Peahi Ahupuaa and lands/interests of the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi. See Figure 5, Register Map No. 491.]

Before the Commission of Boundaries in and for the Second Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the Application of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company and Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, for a Certificate of Boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, in the District of Hamakualoa, Maui, T.H.

Commissioner: Daniel H. Case

Under date of April 4th, 1924, the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, a California Corporation, and the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, filed their petition alleging that they were owners, as tenants in common, of the major portion of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, in the District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii; petitioners applying for a decision and certification of the boundaries of said Ahupuaa of Halehaku in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 31, revised Laws of Hawaii 1915, as amended.

In their application the petitioners stating that the Ahupuaa of Halehaku was awarded, by name only, to Keone Ana, by L.C.A. 8515, Apana 3, and was granted and conveyed to said awardee by Royal Patent 1666, also by name only;

The petitioners here set forth at length the particular lands bounding and adjoining the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, and the names of each of the owners thereof; also alleging that, located within the outer boundaries of said Ahupuaa of Halehaku were numerous kuleanas and a government road, these constituting "exceptions"; a detailed description of each of these "exceptions" and road ways being set out in the petition.

A map is attached to and submitted with the application, showing the location, natural, topographical features, prominent and other marks along the boundary line, and all kuleana boundaries; bearings and distances of each course given in the description of survey, and certain other data from field notes.

Petitioners pray that a date and place for the hearing on the application be set, notice thereof, as required by law, given to each of the petitioners, as owners, to the owners of all adjoining lands, and to the owners of all kuleanas, and to the Territory, as well as others found to be interested; the matter in issued heard and determined, and the boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, and of the kuleanas excepted therefrom, be decided and certified in accordance with the facts and law. [page 223]

Hearing on the petition was set before the undersigned, as Commissioner of Boundaries, for the Second Circuit, in the Court Room of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, Wailuku, Maui, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1924, at 10:00 o'clock a.m.

Written notice of the day and place of hearing was sent, by the Commissioner, by registered mail, on or before the 10th day of April, 1924, to the Territory of Hawaii, Charles T. Bailey, Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, with a copy of the map attached; to the Hui Aina o Peahi, care of Fred Wilhelm, Secretary, Huelo, Maui, with a copy of the map attached; the Haleakala Ranch Company, Makawao, Maui; the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company and the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited; and also to each and every of the surrounding owners and kuleana owners within said Ahupuaa.

Notice by publication was also had as follows: In the English language in the '*Honolulu Advertiser*' published in the City of Honolulu; in the English language in the '*Maui News*' published in Wailuku, Maui; and in the Hawaiian language in the '*Nupepa Kuokoa*' published in the City of Honolulu.

No person appeared making or raising objection to the prayer of the petition.

At the hearing had, on Thursday, May 6th, 1924, Mrs. E. Sinclair acted as Stenographer, and Mr. T.B. Lyons as Interpreter; at which time the following proceedings were had and taken.

Commissioner: As Commissioner of Boundaries I am prepared to proceed with the application of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company for a settlement and certification of the boundaries of Halehaku and certain kuleanas and other parcels of land situated therein; and also with the application of the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, for a certificate of boundary of the land of Opana Uka in the District of Hamakualoa.

Mr. Warren: I take it that the Commission is satisfied as to the sufficiency and regularity of the notice given in both these matters, but perhaps it would be well to inquire if there is anyone here interested in either of the petitions.

Commission: Mr. Lyons, will you serve as Interpreter in this case? You are not, I understand, interested in any of these matters?

Mr. Lyons: No.

Commission: The Commission will appoint Mrs. Sinclair to serve as Clerk and Reporter for the Commissioner at these two hearings, and Mr. T.B. Lyons to serve as Hawaiian interpreter.

Commission: Will you please state, in Hawaiian, to all present that we are now proceeding with the hearing of these two applications, and if they wish to express themselves with reference to the matter they are privileged, or course, to do so.

Mr. Lyons reads substance of Applications.

Commission: Will you also say that this is not before me as Circuit Court Judge. It is before me as Commission of Boundaries. You might also say that we are not trying the title to [page 224] any land, but merely fixing the boundaries. State that the commissioner understands that this is more or less, if not wholly, a friendly proceeding and that there is no contest as far as the Commissioner knows. However, if any wishes to contest, or has anything to say, now is the time to speak.

Commission: Can you think of anything else necessary to say at this time?

Mr. Warren: It occurs to me that we might take up the Halehaku application first for the reason there are no kuleanas in the other piece; and kuleana holders would not have to await [await] hearing on the

second application. I would also like to file a duplicate of a letter to the Commissioner of Public Lands with respect to Halehaku, indicating that he has checked the boundaries, which might be interesting to kuleana holders.

Mr. Weaver: In this matter I desire to appear for certain shareholders – for one and one-half (1 ½) shares of Peahi Hui. I appear for Alexander Joseph Smith, also known as Joe Smith, James Kuakini Smith, Alexander H. Smith, William Sylvester Smith, Edward Smith, Leonora Laki Smith, also known as Laki Smith (k), Agnes Smith Palikapu, also known as Halaki or Harriet Smith Polikapu, and Louise Smith, also known as Camila Smith or Kamila Smith Jr. I wish to have it appear of record that we consent to this boundary commission and join in requesting that the Commissioner settle the boundaries.

Commissioner: Before proceeding I might say that in addition to the publication of notices of these two hearings in the newspapers, a copy of the notice in each of these matters was forwarded to the parties specifically mentioned in the two applications; by registered mail, and the Commissioner has the returned registration cards in every instance but one. As to that one, the Commissioner, not receiving any return card, placed a copy of notice in the hands of the Sheriff's Department, and personal service was had on the party; so that each and every of the parties who are mentioned in the two applications have been personally served. Proceed with the first hearing.

Mr. Warren: In that connection may it be made clear that every person named as adjoining owner has received a copy of the boundary as claimed for the land; that every person named as kuleana holder received a description of the kuleana boundary itself and not of the outside boundary.

Commissioner: that is correct - each of the parties named in each of the applications received a notice – such as is by law required. Do you wish this letter interpreted from Mr. Wall, as Surveyor of the Territory, to the Commissioner of Public Lands?

Mr. Warren: I think it might be a matter of satisfaction to them to know that the Surveyor of the Territory has carefully checked every one of them, and found they are correct.

Commissioner: Read this letter, dated May 5th, 1924, written by Walter A. Wall, Surveyor of the Territory of Hawaii, to C.T. Bailey, Commissioner of Public Lands for the Territory of Hawaii, stating what has been done by their department in checking up the surveys submitted by the applicants in this case. You might also say that the letter is read so that they may all know that the Survey Department of the Territory has checked all that up and it is correct, and that these two minor changes here mentioned are agreed

to by the Petitioners. [page 225]

Mr. Warren: I take it you are familiar with the petition and will not require that read. There is one thing I would like to have made of record. The Hui Peahi is the owner of land adjoining one side of Halehaku and the boundaries described in this petition, and shown on the map, and accord identically with the boundary between Halehaku and Peahi as are described in the Partition proceedings now pending before the Circuit Court; also that the same were discussed and approved at a general meeting of the Hui. Mr. Wilhelm and Mr. Pogue are here representing the Hui, and if you think it desirable can testify that the boundary now is the same as that boundary, and unless there is some objection to the petition I take it that will not be necessary.

Commissioner: Some of the Officers of the Hui are here?

Mr. Warren: The Hui is satisfied with this boundary?

Mr. Wilhelm: Yes.

Commissioner: The record may show that Mr. Wilhelm, Secretary of the Peahi Hui, accepts the boundaries in so far as the Hui is concerned – set forth in the applications to be settled and certified to.

Mr. Warren: One more thing – there was, in earlier years, a question whether a part of the land which has been called West Halehaku was Peahi Hui land or not – it is not and never was within the boundaries of Peahi Hui land, but logically it should have belonged to Peahi because it was divided by the gulch and stream; the title to that land was in Maui Agricultural Company, Ltd., and was deeded to Peahi Hui, so that it has been added to the Peahi Hui lands and not included in the partition case, but that doesn't affect the question of boundary. I take it if there is no objection the Commissioner will grant it, as a matter of course, without submitting evidence.

Commissioner: no evidence is called for in so far as I can see. We are now to consider, at this particular time, the application of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company for settlement and certification of Halehaku and the kuleanas and of the parcels of land located within them.

Mr. Warren: The secretary of the Peahi Hui has with him the minute book of that meeting which will identify the boundary as being the same, if the commissioner thinks it is necessary to make it a matter of record.

Commissioner: The secretary is present and has heard all that has been said and understands English, as well as Hawaiian, and if he has anything to offer he has his opportunity to do so at this time.

Fred Wilhelm takes the stand.

Mr. Warren: You are Secretary of Peahi Hui?

A: Yes.

Q: And have been for several years?

A: Yes sir.

Q: You have with you the minute book of the Hui showing the minutes of its last annual meeting and the meeting before that?

A: Yes.

Q: Refer to the annual meeting of two years ago – is there a record there of the consideration by the Hui, of the boundaries of Peahi lands?

A: Yes.

Q: They were as used in the partition case, pending in this court?

A: Yes.

Q: The boundaries in the partition case are, to your knowledge, the same as were approved at that Hui meeting?

A: Yes.

Q: You also received a copy of this petition to settle the Halehaku boundaries?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you know whether [page 226] they are the same as were approved at that meeting:

A: Exactly the same.

Commissioner: In the matter of the Application of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, and the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, for settlement and certification of the boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, in the District of Hamakualoa, Island and County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii; upon the pleadings and the record evidence and oral testimony submitted, the Commissioner finds that the true boundaries of said Ahupuaa of Halehaku, as awarded and patented by name only to Keoni Ana, by L.C.A. 8515, Apana 3, and R.P. 1666; and the boundaries of the several kuleanas and the government road situate within said Ahupuaa of Halehaku, and mentioned in the Application, are as alleged and claimed by the applicants in this Petition filed with the Commissioner; and the Prayer of Petitioners is granted as prayed for. Upon presentation a formal certificate and Judgment consistent with these findings and Judgment will be signed.

Mr. Warren: I will prepare a formal certificate and judgment.

Formal

Certificate of Boundaries of the land of Ahupuaa of Halehaku (and Kuleanas therein) District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui. L.C.A. Award No. 8515, Apana 3, Royal Patent No. 1666.

Commission of Boundaries
Second Judicial Circuit. Daniel H. Case, Esquire, Commissioner.

In the Matter of the Boundaries
of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku,
District of Hamakualoa,
Island of Maui, T.H.

Judgment

An application to decide and certify the Boundaries of the Land of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, having been filed with me on the 8th day of April, 1924, by Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, and Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, and notice of hearing of said application on May 6th, 1924, having been given by me; all in accordance with the provision of an Act to facilitate the settlement of Boundaries; now, therefore having duly received and heard all the testimony offered in reference to the said boundaries and other evidence bearing thereon, and no person having appeared in objection thereto, and having endeavored otherwise to obtain all information possible to enable me to arrive at a just decision, which will more fully appear by reference to the records of this matter by me kept in Book No. two (2) page ____ and it appearing to my satisfaction that the true, lawful and equitable boundaries of said Ahupuaa of Halehaku and of the Kuleanas and Government road being located therein, are as hereinafter set forth; it being intended that in so far as that portion of the boundary of said Ahupuaa which constitutes the common boundary between said Ahupuaa of Halehaku and the lands of the Hui of Peahi differs from the boundary of said Peahi Hui lands as set forth in boundary certificate No. 23, dated [page 227] October 2nd, 1875, it shall be taken as modifying and superseding the same; as being in better conformity with the natural topographical features; the boundary thereof as herein decided and certified being satisfactory to the said Hui of Peahi and in accordance with the boundary of said Peahi Hui lands as approved by the said Hui at its annual meeting in 1922, and with the boundary as set forth, admitted and accepted for said Peahi Hui lands in a certain proceeding for the partition of said Hui lands heretofore instituted and now pending in the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial circuit court of said Territory.

It is now by me, as such Commissioner of Boundaries for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii hereby decided that

the true, lawful and equitable boundaries of said Ahupuaa of Halehaku, awarded and patented, by name only, to Keoni Ana, by Land Commission Award No. 8515, Apana 3, and Royal Patent No. 1666, and also the boundaries of the several and respective kuleanas and government road situate within the said Ahupuaa of Halehaku, as hereinafter set forth, are as follows:

The Ahupuaa of Halehaku

[Running from shoreward boundary between Pe'ahi and Halehaku, along shore towards Honopou]

Beginning at a 2 inch pipe, (Type "B"), E.M.I. Co., pipe "Metcalf" at the end of narrow spur forming the edge of the western pali of Halehaku Gulch at the sea, said pipe being the northwest corner of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku and the Northeast corner of the Ahupuaa of Peahi, Grants 149 and 221 to H.S. Swinton, the co-ordinates of said point of beginning, referred to government Survey Trig. Station "Kapuai", being 11,153.6 feet North and 6744.3 feet East, and running by true azimuths:

1. Along the edge of the sea pali running down into Halehaku Gulch, at the sea, thence along the seashore at high water mark, thence up along edge of sea pali again to a point on the edge of the Eastern pali of Halehaku Gulch, at the sea, the direct azimuth and distance being: 261° 29' 1320.0 feet;
2. Thence along the edge of the sea pali, the direct azimuth and distance being: 254° 52' 40" 2027.4 feet to E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 54 "Halehaku Pali";
3. Thence along the edge of the sea pali, the direct azimuth and distance being: 293° 13' 15" 682.8 feet to a 2 inch pipe (type "B:") on the edge of the western pali of Honopou Gulch at the sea;
4. Thence along the edge of the sea pali, running down into Honopou Gulch, the direct azimuth and distance being: 263° 15' 40" 402.8 feet to a point in the center line of Honopou Stream, said point being the Northeast corner of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku and the Northwest corner of the Ahupuaa of Honopou;

[Halehaku-Honopou boundary running mauka]

5. Thence along Honopou Government Remnant and L.C.A. 4796; Apana 2, Mah. 1 to Kealoha, Honopou, along the center line of Honopou Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being 33° 10' 30" 510.4 feet to a point of the makai boundary of L.C.A. 5459X: Ap. 1 to Imihia, Honopou;
6. 95° 15' 15.0 feet along L.C.A. 5459X: Apana 1 to Imihia, Honopou to a 2 inch pipe (type "B") on Western bank of stream;
7. 95° 15' 43.7 feet along same, along a stone wall to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"), at Western end of said wall; [page 228]

8. 62° 30' 407.5 feet along same up Western slope of Honopou Gulch to a "+" cut in large rock;
9. 60° 30' 167.6 feet along same up western slope of Honopou Gulch to a 1 inch pipe (type "C") just East of sharp spur between Honopou and Puniawa Gulches;
10. 13° 28' 237.6 feet along Grant 3101: Apana 1 to Kepani, Honopou up said sharp spur to a 1 inch pipe (type "C") at makai end of Kula land;
11. 348° 28' 486.4 feet along same to a 2 inch pipe (type "B") at the southwest corner of an old grave;
12. 5° 58' 232.4 feet along same to a 1 inch pipe (type "C") at edge of eastern pali of Puniawa Gulch;
13. 32° 13' 231.0 feet along Grant 2471 to Keohokano, Honopou, to a 1 inch pipe (type "C") near edge of Eastern Pali of Puniawa Gulch;
14. 21° 58' 308.9 feet along same to a 1 inch pipe (type "C");
15. 18° 58' 229.7 feet along same to a 1 inch pipe (type "C"), near Eastern edge of Puniawa gulch;
16. 342° 13' 168.3 feet along same to a 1 inch pipe (type "C"), at Eastern edge of Puniawa gulch;
17. 18° 28' 1011.8 feet along same to a 1 inch pipe (type "C"), near the Eastern edge of Puniawa Gulch, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co., Trig Station No. 55, "Halaula", being 129° 08' 247.8 feet;
18. 24° 59' 1817.0 feet along Honopou Government Remnant to a 2 inch pipe (type "A"), just mauka of the abandoned "Spreckels" Ditch, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 60 being: 248°14' 689.1 feet;
19. 353° 32' 40" 1252.7 feet along same to a 2 inch pipe (type "A"), E.M.I. Co., pipe "Kuinapali";
20. 330° 45' 630.0 feet along same to a 2 inch pipe (type "A"), on mauka side of Government Road Right-of-way, the traverse to said pipe from E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 8, "Young" being:
 1. 267° 57' 489.2 feet;
 2. 262° 25' 329.3 feet;
21. 1° 30' 308.0 feet along grant 972 to J. Fern, Honopou, to a 2 inch pipe (type "A");
22. 10° 59' 10" 1658.2 feet along same to a 1 inch pipe (type "C"), at edge of the Western pali of Honopou Gulch;
23. 48° 17' 1033.9 feet along Honopou Government Remnant to E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 56, "Puumalolo" on a prominent grave at the summit of a low hill;
24. 0° 00' 305.96 feet along same to a [diagram line over a +] cut in rock at the Western edge

of Honopou Stream;

25. Thence along the Western edge of Honopou Stream, the center line of which is the Western boundary of Grant 538; Apana 1 [page 229] to Koahou, Honopou, the Direct azimuth and distance being 359° 16' 50" 3528.0 feet to a point having the true azimuth and distance 61° 41' 60.0 feet from a 1 inch pipe (type "C"), the traverse to said pipe from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 62 "Koahou", being:

1. 81° 19' 105.2 feet,
2. 84° 56. 313.5 feet,
3. 61° 41' 394.1 feet;

26. Thence along Honopou Government Land along the Western edge of Honopou Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being; 3° 41' 58" 10,813.9 feet to a point near junction of main Honopou Stream and small branch which has its source on Western slope of Ulalena, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 6, "Ulalena", being 117° 50' 99.0.9 feet;

27. Thence along same along the Western edge of main Honopou Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being: 345° 12' 45" 3393.9 feet to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"); at end of Honopou Gulch and Stream, the traverse to said pipe from E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 12, "Koapula" being:

1. 36° 25' 307.6 feet;
2. 70° 47' 43.3 feet;

28. 348° 27' 05" 9322.2 feet along Honopou and Hoolawa Government Lands, through forest, to E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 9, "Halehaku-uka", which marks the Southeast corner of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku, the Southwest corner of the Ahupuaa of Hoolawa and a point of the makai boundary of Haiku-uka, Grant 182 to Kekuanaoa for V. Kamamalu;

[Start Halehaku-Peahi boundary running makai from Naiaakeakua]

29. 79° 42' 1586.8 feet along Haiku-uka, Grant 182 Kekuanaoa for V. Kamamalu, through forest to a 2 inch pipe (type "A"); E.M.I. Co. pipe "Naiaakeakua", which marks the Southwest corner of the Ahupuaa of Halehaku and the Southeast corner of the Ahupuaa of Peahi, Grants 149 and 221 to H.S. Swinton;

30. 161° 18' 16" 1606.0 feet along the Ahupuaa of Peahi, Grants 149 and 221 to H.S. Swinton, through forest to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"); on edge of Eastern pali of East Branch of Opana Gulch;

31. 142° 47' 27" 2733.3 feet along same through the forest to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"); located on a narrow kula between the East Branch Opana Gulch and the end of great basin at the end of main Halehaku Streams, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 13, "Halemaia" being: 64° 29' 284.3 feet;

32. 160° 21' 24" 4203.3 feet along same through forest to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"); at the edge of the Eastern pali of **Koale** Branch of Halehaku Gulch, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 30, "Koale" being: 226° 44' 93.2 feet;

33. 138° 15' 554.4 feet along same across Koale Branch of Halehaku Gulch at its source in a saddle in the Eastern pali of Opana gulch to E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 46, "Kaloameheu" at mauka end of thickly wooded kula and overlooking "Waialae", the junction of the main Opana and East Branch Opana Gulches;[page 230]
34. 182° 49' 38" 1776.0 feet along same through forest to E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 45, "Kiaioapu";
35. 170° 31' 38" 2264.6 feet along same through forest to E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 44, "Koki", on the edge of the Western pali of Koale Branch of Halehaku Gulch;
36. 146° 50' 51" 3363.5 feet along same, through forest, to E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 43, "Omaomao", at edge of Western pali of Palama Branch of Halehaku gulch;
37. Thence along same along the edge of the Western pali of Palama Branch of Halehaku Gulch, the direct azimuth and distance being: 159° 53' 08" 1017.5 feet to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"), the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 16, "Kauholua", being: 289° 23' 80.0 feet;
38. 173° 42' 56" 3170.9 feet along same through forest to a 2 inch pipe (type "A"), E.M.I. Co. pipe "Wailoa", at mauka side of New Hamakua ditch Trail on open kula and approximately 70 feet East of the eastern pali of Opana gulch;
39. 172° 08' 07" 1441.1 feet along same to a 2 inch pipe "Halauololo" on open kula, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 17, "Kauwahine Hill", being 257° 29' 10" 310.3 feet;
40. 181° 04' 10" 764.4 feet along same along middle of narrow kula to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"), E.M.I. Co. pipe "Kupa", in bamboo forest;
41. Thence along same along Eastern edge of narrow ridge to makai end of same, and down sharp spur, the direct azimuth and distance being: 196° 42' 28" 1151.0 feet to E.M.I. Co., Trig. Station No. 42, "Kamaka" [named for an individual], at makai end of said sharp spur;
42. 191° 32' 13" 708.9 feet along same across saddle to E.M.I. Co., Trig. station No. 41, "Opuwai", at mauka end of narrow ridge between Halehaku and Opana Gulches;
43. Thence along same along the Eastern edge of top of narrow ridge, the direct azimuth and distance being: 191° 59' 24" 2511.3 feet to E.M.I. Co. Trig. station No. 40, "Papani";
44. Thence along same along eastern edge of top of pali ridge and down crest of sloping ridge, the direct azimuth and distance being: 198° 59' 1281.6 feet to a point at the junction of the center lines of Halehaku and Opana streams;
45. Thence along same along the center line of the main Halehaku Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being: 185° 58' 30" 1683.1 feet to a point in middle of stream directly under a "+" chiseled in the makai, or North railing of the concrete bridge at Government Road, the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 35, "Road No. 4" being: 37° 00' 09" 427.0 feet;

46. Thence along same along the center line of the main Halehaku Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being: 202° 36' 27" 4097.1 feet to a point in middle of stream;
47. 187° 07' 20" 1415.4 feet along same up the Western Pali of Halehaku Gulch and across kula (a course of the original survey of Grant 149); [page 231]
48. 206° 13' 00" 3168 feet along same along kula between Peahi Gulch and a small branch of Halehaku Gulch, the edge of the Western Pali of Halehaku Gulch being the boundary where this course falls East of it (a course of the original survey of Grant 149);
49. 233° 43' 00" 297.0 feet along same down a narrow spur to a 2 inch pipe (type "B"), E.M.I. Co. pipe "Metcalf", the true azimuth and distance from E.M.I. Co. Trig. Station No. 28, "Pilale" being: 214° 03' 40" 1086.6 feet, said pipe "Metcalf" being the point of beginning of this description.

Containing a gross area of 3771.0 acres: - and a net area of 3735.28 acres after deduction of the combined area of 35.72 acres of the 21 excepted kuleanas and government road hereinafter described.

That located within said outer boundaries of said Ahupuaa of Halehaku are the following kuleanas, originally forming a part of said Ahupuaa, and also a government roadway, the boundaries whereof are as follows [Title line of each kuleana Exception cited. See full proceedings for complete narrative description.]:

Exception 1: Land Commission Award No. 5393, Apana 1 to Homaikai; Ili of Pohakuele...

Exception No. 2: Land Commission Award No. 5393, Apana 2 to Homaikai; Ili Pohakuele... [page 232]

Exception No. 3: Land Commission Award No. 5506, Apana 1 to Kaaukai; Ili Ululoloa...

Exception No. 4: Land Commission Award No. 5506, Apana 2 to Kaaukai; Ili Puniawa... [page 233]

Exception No. 5: Land Commission Award No. 5508, Apana 1 to Kaapaahili; Ili Puniawa...

Exception No. 6; Land Commission Award No. 5508, Apana 2 to Kaapaahili; Ili Kauaiki... [page 234]

Exception No. 7: Land Commission Award No. 5508, Apana 3 to Kaapaahili, Ili Puniawa...

Exception No. 8: Land Commission Award No. 6510RR to Kamaikaaloo; Ili Kapalaalaea... [page 235]

Exception No. 9; Land Commission Award No. 5499 to Kauhi, Ili Puniawa...

Exception No. 10; Land Commission Award No. 3906B. Apana 1 to Kawaapolaole; Ili Kaukini... [page 236]

Exception No. 11; Land Commission Award No. 3906B. Apana 2 to Kawaapolaole; Ili Kaukini...

Exception Nos. 12 and 13; Land Commission Award No. 5494E, Apana 1 and 2, to Kilua; Ili Kaeha...

Exception No. 14; Land Commission Award No. 6510QQ, Apana 1, Mahele 1, to Kupa, Ili Haunakepa... [page 236]

Exception No. 15; Land Commission Award No. 6510QQ, Apana 1 to Mahele 2, to Kupa, Ili Haunakepa...

Exception No. 16; Land Commission Award no. 5519C to Mana, Ili Papalua... [page 237]

Exception No. 17; Land Commission Award No. 5519B, Apana 1 to Napohaku, Ili Kaholo... [page 238]

Exception No. 18; Land Commission Award No. 5519B, Apana 2 to Napohaku, Ili Kapalaalaea...

Exception No. 19; Land Commission Award No. 5459W, to Paaluhi, Ili Papalua... [page 240]

Exception No. 20; Land Commission Award No. 3905K to Piopio, Ili Haukini...

Exception No. 21; Land Commission Award No. 6510H, Apana 2, to Wiwi, Ili Papalua... [page 241]

...Government Road: Across said Ahupuaa of Halehaku, described as follows:

A strip of land 40 feet in width, the center line of which is described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the center of concrete bridge over Halehaku Stream and on the boundary between the Ahupuaa of Halehaku and Peahi, said point having the true azimuth and distance $88^{\circ} 42' 7.0$ feet from a "+" chiseled in the makai, or north railing of said bridge, the coordinates of which cross are 2949.0 feet North and 3354.9 feet East referred to Government Survey Trig. Station "Kapuai", and running by true azimuths... [See full survey notes of Government Road beginning at Pe'ahi-Halehaku boundary in commission proceedings.] [pages 242-243]

Summary:

Gross area of Ahupuaa of Halehaku, 3771.00 Acres

Less exceptions as above described:

Exception 1. Land Commission Award 5393, Apana 1 to Homaikai, 7.45

Exception 2. Land Commission Award 5393, Apana 2 to Homaikai, 1.80

Exception 3. Land Commission Award 5506, Apana 1 to Kaaukai, 5.00

Exception 4. Land Commission Award 5506, Apana 2 to Kaaukai, 1.04

Exception 5. Land Commission Award 5508, Apana 1 to Kaapaahili, 0.28

Exception 6. Land Commission Award 5508, Apana 2 to Kaapaahili, 0.26

- Exception 7. Land Commission Award 5508, Apana 3 to Kaapaahili, 0.55
- Exception 8. Land Commission Award 6510 RR to Kamaikalua, 1.92
- Exception 9. Land Commission Award 5499 to Kauhi, 0.55
- Exception 10. Land Commission Award 3906B, Apana 1 to Kawaapolaole, 0.53
- Exception 11. Land Commission Award 3906B, Apana 2 to Kawaapolaole, 0.82
- Exception 12. Land Commission Award 5494E, Apana 1 to Kilua, 0.14
- Exception 13. Land Commission Award 56494E, Apana 2 to Kilua, 0.09
- Exception 14. Land Commission Award 6510QQ, Apana 1 to Mahele 1 to Kupa 0.39
- Exception 15. Land Commission Award 6510QQ, Apana 1 to Mahele 2 to Kupa, 1.12
- Exception 16. Land Commission Award 5519C, Apana to Mana, 0.37
- Exception 17. Land Commission Award 5519B, Apana 1 to Napohaku, 0.81
- Exception 18. Land Commission Award 5519B, Apana 2 to Napohaku, 2.06
- Exception 19. Land Commission Award 5459W to Paaluhi, 0.53
- Exception 20. Land Commission Award 3905K to Piopio, 1.45
- Exception 21. Land Commission Award 6510H, Apana 2 to Wiwi, 0.18

Total Area 27.34 [acres]

Government road (40 feet wide) 8.38
35.72

Net Area 3735.28

Signed at Wailuku, Maui, May 16th, 1924, as of the 6th day of May, 1924.

Daniel H. Case
Commissioner of Boundaries for the 2nd
Judicial Circuit, of the Territory of Hawaii

‘Ōpāna Ahupua‘a

As described earlier in the section covering the Māhele ‘Āina, the ahupua‘a of ‘Ōpāna, was awarded to William Harbottle by Land Commission Award, Helu 2973 Apana 7, Royal Patent Helu 7030. In 1877, the Boundary Commission issued a certificate on the boundaries (No. 32), but left some questions on the upland area that was later identified as “Opana Uka.” Subsequently in 1924 the Boundary Commissioner, issued a judgement on the boundaries of ‘Ōpāna Uka, which matched the 1,438 acres cited in the original award and survey.

One interesting statement made during the 1877 testimony of an elder kama‘āina by the name of Puu, described the water following in the gulch between ‘Ōpāna and Pe‘ahi —

“O ka wai no Opana, maloo no Peahi, oia wale iho la no ka‘u wahi ike.”
(The water is for Opana, Peahi is dry, that is all that I know.)

During the proceedings, the shared boundary with Pe‘ahi and other ahupua‘a was described, and other details such as kama‘āina, place names and features were recorded. These include—

Kama‘āina Residents, Place Names and Features Identified in the ‘Ōpāna Proceedings

Kamaaina: Kahoohanohano, Kapua, Kupele & Puu

Place Names:

<u>As Written</u>	<u>Spelling with Diacritical Marks When Known</u>
Ahua o Auwaiohoku	Āhua o 'Auwai-o-hōkū
Haiku (mauka)	Ha'i-kū
Haleoaka (Kahalaoaka)	Hale-o-aka / Ka-hala-o-aka
Huleilei	— On lower slope of Kapuai o Kamehameha, boundary with Peahi above the grave of Hoohanohano
Kaalaea	Ka-'alaea
Kaiwiohole	Ka-iwi-ohole
Kalakohi	Ka-lā-kōhi
Kalonokiha	Ka-lono-Kiha / Ka-lono-o-Kiha
Kaolokea (kahawai)	Ka-'oloke'a
Kapuai	Kapua'i (Kapua'i o Kamehameha)
Kaupokulua	Kaupoku-lua (also written Kaupakulua)
Keaaula	Ke-'a'a-'ula
Kuloli	Kūloli
Lepelepeoninohina	Lepelepe-'ōnino-Hina
Manohae (kahawai)	Mano-hae
Nawahinekiihelei	Nā-wahine-ki'ihelei
Nounouea	—
Opana	'Opāna
Pahuauki	—
Pali o Pohina	Pali o Pōhina
Peahi	Pe'ahi
Pualau (kahawai)	Pualau
Papalahomoe	Pāpala-ho'omoe
Puhaehae (kahawai)	Pū-haehae
Pupua'hoolewa	Pupua-ho'olewa
Puuiki	Pu'u-iki
Puu o Kapueokamehameha (see Puu o Kapua'i)	
Pu'uokapuaiokeamehameah	Pu'u-o-kapua'i-o-Kamehameha
Puupunalua	Pu'u-o-punalua
Ulumalu	Ulu-malu
Waiololi (awawa)	Wai-'ololi
Waipalani	Wai-pā-lani

Features:

Alanui Aupuni
Auwai
Awawa
Grave yard of Hoohanohano
Kahawai
Koa trees
Kopiko trees

**Opana Ahupuaa
District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui
Boundary Commission, Volume No. 1 (pages 101-104)**

Keena Kiaaina o Maui,
Lahaina June 15, 1875
[Boundary Certificate] No. 32

Hooponopono ana i na palena o ke
Ahupuaa o Opana ma Hamakualoa, Maui.

Ma ka la 13 o Feb. A.D.1877, ua waiho mai o
S. B. Dole Esq. no Ailaisha Harbottle i kana palapala noi i ke
Komisina Palena Aina o Maui, no ka hooponopono
ana i na palena o ke Ahupuaa o Opana, Hamakualoa.

Ma ka la 30 o Mei, 1877, ua noho ka Aha a ke
Komisina ma Wailuku e hoolohe no ke noi maluna'e.

Kapua. Hoike, Hoohikiia a olelo mai. O Kapua
Ko'u inoa. Noho au ma Hamakualoa. Ua
ike au i na palena o "Opana." Hoomaka ma kahi e
pili ana me Keaaula ma kahawai o "Pualau" mai
laila mai holo a "Puuopunalua" e pili la no me Keaaula
holo mai a ka pali a iho i ke kahawai o "Manohae." holo
mai a Huleilei makai o ke Alanui Aupuni, holo mai a ka
puu o "KapueoKamehameha" oia hoi a "Kapuai;" holo aku
ma ka hale o Kahoochanohano, holo loa aku a Kahawai
(Hoi hou makai) ma kekahi aoao. "(Hoomaka ma kahi
e pili ana me Kaalaea)" Hoomaka ma ka pali o Pohina,
holo aku a ka hulei o "Haleoaka," holo aku a ke Ahua o
"Auwaiohoku," holo hou aku a pili i "Kuloli," alaila
holo aoao aku a ke Kahawai o "Manohae," pii hou a "Ulumalu,"
holo ma ka honua a ke Alanui Aupuni, holo aku no a
"Pahuauki," holo aku no a "Kalakohi" a hiki i "Kalonokiha,"
e pili la no me Ulumalu a hiki i ke ahua o "Puhaehae,"
a mauka mai o "Kaupokulua" [also written Kaupakulua],
holo hou a kahawai o "Kaolokea," oia iho la no ka'u wahi
ike i kuhikuhi ai ia Baraunu.

Puu. Hoike, Hoohikiia a olelo mai. O Puu ko'u inoa.
Ua ike no au i na palena o Opana mai Lonookiha
aku a hiki i Puhaehae, he kahawai ia, holo a ke awawa o Waiololi
a kiei i ka pali o Kaolokea ma ke kumu Koa a hiki i Kahawai.
O ka wai no Opana, maloo no Peahi, oia wale iho la no ka'u
wahi ike.

Kupele. Hoike, Hoohikiia a olelo mai. O Kupele ko'u
inoa. Ua ike au i na palena o Opana.
Hoomaka me ka pili ana me "Kaalaea," ma ka pali o Pohina
a Kahalaoaka holo a Auwaiohoku a hiki i Nounouea a hiki

i Kuloli me ka huli malalo, mai Kuloli kau ma ka pali o [page 101] Manohae. a hiki i ka pali o Waipalani, holo aku ma ka honua a pili me ka puu o "Kapuai" a hiki i kahawai, holo aku no a Nawahinekihelei, holo aku a Pahuauki, holo aku no a Lepelepeoni-nohina a hiki i Kalakohi. holo pololei aku a Puuiki a hiki i Lonoakiha, a hiki i Puhaehae a hiki i ke kahawai o Waiololi a hiki i Pupuahoolewa hui me kahawai ma nae, alaila pili mai o Haiku mauka, oia ka'u ike.

Olelo Hoakaka. Ma keia hihia, ua kokua pu mai o William Alexander (Ana Aina Aupuni) i ka hoike ana i na palena maluna o ke kii o ka aina i Kahaia 2. A i keia manawa e hooponopono nei keia aina, ua lilo i ke kuaiia ia William H. Bailey.

A ke hoopono nei au i ke ana a J.F. Brown i hoikeia malalo iho.

Notes of a Survey of Opana in Hamakualoa, Maui.

Beginning at a concrete post marked + at the top of a high bluff at sea from which point the Govt Survey Station on Kuloli hill bears S 7° 24' E (true) (true bearing), Kahakuloa Bluff signal N 72° 7' W (true) and an old grave stone on Opana S 28° 59' (true) distant 683 ft; thence the boundary runs: S 8° 15' E, S 1° 46' W (true) 2782.6 along Kaalaea to two triangular pits cut in the ground thus [diagram, two triangles on side pointing to one another]; S 19° 15' E, S 9° 19' East (true) 1885; S 15° 30' E; S 5° 4' E (true) 1692.9 along Kaalaea S 1° 30' W; S 11° 38' W (true) 546.5 along Kaalaea; S 37° 30' W 26 feet along Kaalaea to the mauka junction of Kaalaea and Opana marked [diagram, two triangles on side pointing to one another]; S 17° E 551.4 ft S 17° E 2175 to a point on W slope of Kuloli Hill; S 13° 4' E 1353.7 to a point on N side of small ravine at a rock mark X, S 53 ½° E 1174.8; S 32° E 1086.4 to a Hala tree marked X in small ravine; S 27° W 333.3; S 16 ½° E 664.6 at 550 feet crossing Govt Road on N side of which is a rock marked +; S 45° E 1607.1; S 45° E 782.1 along base of Puu Kapuai; S 47° E 175.6; S 35 ½° E 168.3; S 10 ½° 196.7; S 39 ¼° E 147.8; S 5 ¼° E 141.2; S 40 ¼° E 293.7; S 25° W 264; S 14° E 128; S 3 ¾° W 244.2; S 34 ½° W 115.5 along East bank ravine Papalahomoe; S 22 ½° W 101 along East bank ravine Papalahomoe;

S 27° W 187.4 along East bank ravine Papalahomoe;
 S 25 ½° E 122.8 along East bank ravine Papalahomoe; [page 102]
 S 36° ¾ E 153.1;
 S 40° E 365.6;
 S 31° ½ W 487.1;
 S 36° ½ W 184.1;
 S 13° ½ W 106.3;
 S 23° W 216.5;
 S 12° E 320.1;
 S 29° ½ E 225.7;
 S 5° ½ E 202.6;
 S 1° ½ W 811.1;
 S 13° ½ W 1720.6;
 S 22° E 496.3;
 S 17° ½ E 990 to a place called Kalakohi;
 S 29° ½ E 1578.1 along east bank Palama ravine;
 South 16½° W 312.2;
 S 24° E 794;
 S 16 ¼° E 316.1;
 S 57° E 332.6;
 S 57 ½° E 407.9;
 S 37 ¾° E 170.3;
 S 10 ¾° 116.8;
 S 27 ¾° E 155.1;
 S 18 ¾° E 132;
 S 44 ½° E 391.4;
 S 47° E 1142.5 to place called Kalonokiha;
 S 29 ¼° East 807.2;
 S 40° E 135.3;
 S 33 ¼° E 459.4 to a Kukui tree marked [reversed y] near the foot of which is stone marked Y;
 S 9 ½° E 885 to a large Koa tree marked U at the upper junction of Ulumalu and Opana;
 S 39 ¾° E 325 to a pile of stones 8 feet N. E. of which is a large koa marked Y;
 S 84° E 1002 to a koa tree marked H at the top of a large slope;
 S 53 ½° E 710 to Koa m'k'd [upside down squared U];
 S 84 ¼° E 663 to Koa marked + at the top of bank of Opana same 14 feet S. E. is an Ohia marked ≥ to a Kopiko tree marked [> with line under it];

Thence the boundary runs due East into the bottom of the Opana Ravine, thence along the bottom of the ravine which is the boundary between this land and Peahi.

N 18° 51' W (true bearing) 850 ft;
 N 21° 34' W (true bearing) 4765.2;
 N 6° 38' W (true bearing) 5966.4;
 N 10° 42' E (true bearing) 347.8 to summit of West ridge of the ravine;
 N 11° 27' W (true bearing) (Var 2° 43') 157.1 to N. end of Hoohanohano's grave yard;
 N 27° 30' W (true bearing) (Var 8° 36') 2659.8 to triangular pits [triangles laying on side pointing to each other] on west slope of Kapuai.
 N 33° 52' W (true bearing) (Var 10' 56') 394.7
 N 4° 55' W (true bearing) (Var 9° 18') 134;

N 1° 53' E (true bearing) 1930
N 15° 26' W (true bearing))Var 8° 34') 3748.8 to East bank of racing just East of Kuloli Hill;
N 0° 55' E (true bearing) 2899.4
N 2° 34' W (true bearing) 330 to a rock marked H at top of dividing two ravines; [page 103]

Thence down the main gulch, the bottom of gulch being the boundary to a point at shore, that bears N 2° 2' West (true) distant 5440 ft.;
N 48° 58' E (true) 183;
N 77° 8' W (true) 257 (top of cliff being the boundary between these points) to concrete post at point of commencement.

Area 1468 acres
J.F. Brown (Surveyor), Nov. 1876

Hanaia a kakau inoaia ma Lahaina i keia la 6 o lune
A.D.1877. A ke hooholo nei au ua pono a ua pololei na palena o
Opana i ana ia e J.F. Brown.

Komisina Palena Aina o Maui, Molokai, & c [page 104]

Though the Boundary Commission had taken the above action in 1877, issues regarding the boundaries of 'Opāna, remained. A communication dated November 13, 1896, completes the updated survey, including reference to the shared Pe'ahi, Kapua'i o Kamehameha boundary (Figure 8).

November 13, 1896

**Hugh Howell; to J. F. Brown, Esq., Agt. Public Lands:
[regarding revised survey of Opana; Kuloli, and graveyards pointed out]**

...Enclosed please find map showing the state of things at Opana [map attached – see Figure 34]. The location of stone marked “H” was incorrect on Mr. Dodge’s map, which shows the whole line between Opana and Keaaula too far south and west. I located “H” independently in three different ways: (1) by a short base measured with steel tape on the flat just south of Kuloli; by an auxiliary point making a triangle with Kuloli and Kapuai; & (3) by calculation of the two courses from “the small ravine just east of Kuloli Hill which point was located by triangulation from Keio and Kapuai. The greatest discrepancy was about two feet. My location of H and the line from “H” mauka is therefore correct. The government road was probably sketched on your map, as it is too far mauka. I located it by half a dozen stadia shots. The Hamakua Ditch was probably also only sketched, as the map does not show the bends as they now exist. I believe that the ditch was not completed at the time of your survey.

I have shown your location of Kahoohanohano’s graveyard in dotted black lines. There is something wrong about that. I spent some time looking for graves near where your map shows this point, (without success) although Kahoohanohano himself—an old rascal, by the way—told me that the spot shown at end of my red line was the same you used in your survey. This point I located in three different ways, all checking closely. The triangular pits mentioned in the description cannot be found—not surprising after so long a time. To adjust this survey I ran the course N27 30W 26598 from the above mentioned grave, and found the declination of the needle at the end of

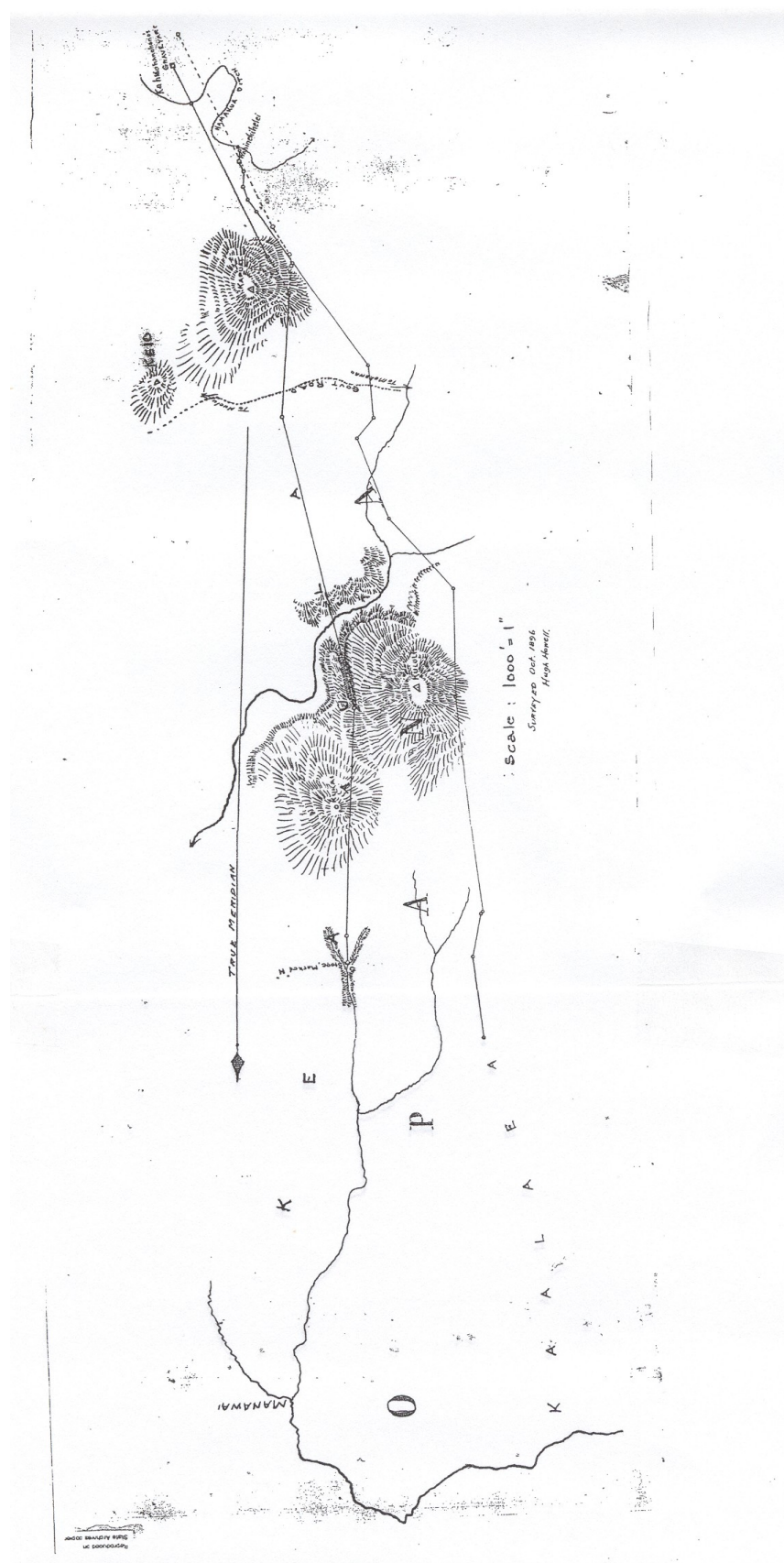


Figure 8.
 Revised Survey of Opana
 (H. Howell, 1896)
 Hawaii State Archives

this course the $11^{\circ}34'$, which, allowing for annual increase since 1876, agrees with your declination within $0^{\circ} 04'$. By actual trial, this point agrees better in this respect than any other in the vicinity. I make a practice of observing the declination at each Δ . From this point I ran the next course at $32^{\circ} 52' W$ 3942 and simply prolonged it to meet the long course from the flat by gov't road, as it is all on the steep side of Kapuai.

It is evident that the description given of Opana will not fit without radical change at the points mentioned. This portion of the Opana survey was done for Mr. Geo. E. Beckwith and I have taken out my time for this as well as other private work in the vicinity in my October vouchers.

The concrete post on Kuloli I found at the bottom of the hill. Some vandal had probably played football with it. With some difficulty I relocated the Δ by bearings from Kapuai and found pieces of concrete, by digging, that fitted the broken post. I reset the post firmly.

The azimuth from Kuloli to your post at the N.W. cor. of Opana is incorrect in Mr. Dodge's notes. It should be $172^{\circ} 36'$ instead of $172^{\circ} 26'$. Opana Δ is a large stone that shows such a wide discrepancy in azimuth from every other point that it has evidently been moved, although it must have been years ago. There are several graves on Puu Kukai.

No one seems to know which is taken as the corner of Keaaula, so I took the most prominent, about the summit of the hill—the same one that Boyd used, by the way. Boyd's error was probably due to using the magnetic bearing instead of the true bearing, without making allowance for declination. Assuming 10° as the average declination, a rough calculation makes this evident.

If your survey in 1876 was for the Gov't, it might be just that the Gov't bear part of the expense of survey to correct the error in location of Kahoohanohano's—graves as a point on the boundary of Opana.

I have most of the Koolau kuleanas and grants plotted and am fairly started on this work now. If you wish I will keep you informed from week to week of progress in the survey, or perhaps you would prefer not to be bothered until I can send you the map showing the whole proposition in compact form... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Public Lands Commission]

Opana Uka
District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui,
Boundary Commission, Volume 2, pages 245-250
[including description of the Pe'ahi Boundary with 'Ōpāna]

Before the Commission of Boundaries in and for the
Second Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the Boundaries of
Opana Uka, A Portion of the
Ahupuaa of Opana, in the District of Hamakualoa, Maui
Territory of Hawaii.

Commissioner: Daniel H. Case

Commissioner: As Commissioner of Boundaries I will now proceed with the hearing on the Application of the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, for settlement and certification of the boundaries of the land of Opana-uka, being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Opana-uka, in the District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui.

The Commissioner wishes to state that, in so far as the preliminary proceedings heretofore had this morning [pertaining to the boundaries of Halehaku], and now applicable, they will be considered as constituting part of the record in this particular application. That is, the appointment of Mrs. Sinclair, as stenographer, and Mr. Lyons, as interpreter, and the interpretations heretofore made by Mr. Lyons to those present who may have an interest in this matter.

Mr. Warren: I would like to make this statement as a matter of record. The Apana [Opana Ahupuaa] was originally granted, by name only, that is, awarded by name only, and was several times conveyed by the awardee and successive grantees, by name only, without any surveys having been made until 1877. Application for certification of boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Opana was filed before the then Boundary Commissioner and boundary certificate No. 32, was issued June 6th, 1877, apparently intending to cover Opana with a stated area of 1468 acres. The testimony taken at that hearing, as that record will show, was more or less meagre, because at that early day very few individuals were acquainted with the extreme mauka lands. In fact very few are now. In that connection I want to offer evidence at this time.

This section for which this application has been made has been very carefully gone over into between the Surveyors for the Petitioner and the Surveyors of the Territory; it has been recognized by the Territory that the land of Opana includes the mauka land, and the Territory has no interest in the land, and concedes that fact. There is evidence and I wish to offer that, and the references to other lands adjoining being bounded by Opana-uka. I may suggest that it would be very logical to assume that if this piece of land of Opana-uka were any portion of Opana then it would be government land. In this connection I offer also a separate letter written by W.A. Wall, Surveyor for the Territory, to C.T. Bailey, Commissioner of Public Lands, dated May 5th, 1924, indicating that he had checked, and is satisfied that the boundaries claimed, and that the Territory claims no interest in this land.

Commissioner: the letter may be made part of the record of the hearing. [page 245]

Mr. Warren: The same testimony would be given by Mr. Wilhelm as to the boundaries of Peahi on the other side. That is correct Mr. Wilhelm?

Mr. Wilhelm: Yes sir.

Commissioner: Mr. Wilhelm states that is in accord with his understanding of the matter.

L.J. Watson is sworn and testifies:

Mr. Warren: Mr. Watson, you are a Surveyor and Civil Engineer by profession?

A: I am.

Q: You are employed by the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, and Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company?

A: Directly by the East Maui Irrigation Company.

Q: You have personally made a careful study of the boundaries of the various lands of the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, and Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, and other owners in the neighborhood of Opana-uka and Halehaku and so on?

A: I have.

Q: Please inform the Commissioner what evidence you have found which indicates that the land of Opana-uka, which is the subject of this petition, is properly a part of the Ahupuaa of Opana awarded by Land Commission Award 2937, Apana 7, to William Harbottle?

A: Making our survey of the remnant of land heretofore not covered by surveys the portion of the Opana which is covered by boundary certificate No. 32, and Royal Patent 7030, are described by survey that admits of the location that could not be disputed. A re-location of the mauka line of this early survey was made by us, and it is shown on this map as the makai line of the parcel of land for which a boundary certificate is now being sought. On the West side the parcel of land, for which a boundary certificate is now being sought, is bounded by Kaupakalua, which was granted by Grant 771 to Hikiau; the mauka end of the East line of this grant forms the Western line of the parcel of land for which we are applying for a certificate.

Mr. Warren: This land of Grant 771 - description in that grant refers to it being bounded on the East side by the land of Opana?

A: By the land of Opana. The parcel of land for which we are applying for a boundary certificate is bounded by the land of Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi on the East side, and the mauka side of this land adjoins the land of Haiku-uka. In the boundary certificate which was issued on the lower portion of Opana there is included the testimony of several witnesses who actually worked with J. Brown, who made the early survey. One of those witnesses described the land of Opana as running inland, or up the mountain, until it met the land of Haiku-uka from above.

The description of the land on the West, namely Grant 771, to Hikiau, includes a reference to the parcel of land we have before us, and, in that description, courses 51-52 are

described as running along the boundary of Opana. The third source of information – our re-location of these two courses forms the Western line of the land of Haiku-uka, the land which we have before us; concerning the identity of the land which we have called Opana-uka, is continued in the description of Grant 221 to H.S. Swinton. Grant 221 is the mauka portion of Peahi. This is not described by survey, it is, however, covered by a general description which reads as follows: Grant 221 to H. S. Swinton, Peahi, “Up line between Halehaku, which is on the East, and a land called Opana on the West, and extends from the land grant to H.S. Swinton, as per patent No. 149, up the mountain until cut off by Haiku, conveyed to M. Kekuanaoa, Guardian of Victoria Kamamalu by R: P. 182,” The description of Grant 182 which adjoins the so called Opana-uka on the mauka side is a very “loose” one in that the portion of the boundary which adjoins Ahupuaa of Opana boundary is covered only by the words “Haiku-uka makes a sweep to the East.” there is no other more specific description of this line, the mauka line, of the so called Ahupuaa of Opana included in any original Grant or Patent. In addition to these sources of information the [page 246] natural “lay of the land” you might say makes it apparent, or, at least, reasonable to suppose that this portion of land would naturally be a portion of the Ahupuaa of Opana, in that the Brown survey of Ahupuaa of Opana, which was made in 1877, appears to have been cut off at some distance makai of what one would expect to find to be the mauka end of the true Ahupuaa of Opana. I believe that these sources of information point to the fact that the so called Ahupuaa of Opana could be a portion of no other Ahupuaa than the Ahupuaa of Opana, and we have accordingly surveyed it as such.

Commissioner: In the matter of the Application of the Maui Agricultural Company, Limited, for settlement and certification of the Boundaries of Opana-uka, a portion of the Ahupuaa of Opana, in the District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii:

Upon the Pleadings and the record evidence and oral testimony submitted, the Commissioner finds that the land described and referred to in the Petition as Opana-uka, and shown upon the map filed, with the petition, was and is a part of the Ahupuaa of Opana as originally awarded, by name only, to Wm. Harbottle, by Land Commission Award 2937, Part 7, and that its identity as a part of said Ahupuaa is submitted by the testimony substantiated herein;

Petitioner’s Prayer, as made, subject to a correction of the two minor clerical errors referred to by Mr. Wall, Surveyor, to Mr. Bailey, the Commissioner of Public Lands, (and which I understand the Petitioner admits should stand corrected) is Granted.

Upon presentation a formal certificate and Judgment, consistant [sic] with these oral findings and Judgment, will be signed.

Formal

Certificate of Boundaries of the Land of Opana-uka, a Part of the Ahupuaa of Opana, District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, L.C. Award No. 2937, Part 7.

Commission of Boundaries

Second Judicial Circuit, Daniel H. Case, Esq., Commissioner.
In The Matter Of The Boundaries
Apana-uka [Opana uka], a Portion of the
Ahupuaa of Opana, District of

Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, T.H.

Judgment

An Application to decide and certify the Boundaries of the Land of the mauka portion of the Ahupuaa of Opana, known as Opana-uka, District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, having been filed with me on the 8th day of April, 1924, by Maui Agricultural Company, Limited; and notice of hearing of said application on May 6th, 1924, having been duly given by me; all in accordance with the provisions of an Act to facilitate the settlement of Boundaries; now, therefore having duly received and heard all the testimony offered in reference to the same boundaries, and other evidence bearing thereon, and no person having appeared in objection thereto, and having endeavored otherwise to obtain all information possible to enable me to arrive at a just decision, which will more fully appear by reference to the records of this matter by me kept in Book No. two (2), page ____ and it appearing to my satisfaction that said mauka portion of the Ahupuaa of Opana, known as Opana-uka, lies above and adjoins that portion of said Ahupuaa described in boundary certificate No. 32, and between the boundaries of the lands of Grant 221 (East Kaupakalua [Peahi Ahupuaa]) and Grant 182 (Haiku-uka) and extends mauka to the point where said last mentioned boundaries meet at the apex of the land of Opana;

It is now by me as such Commissioner of Boundaries for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii hereby decided that the said land of Opana-uka, as in said petition and hereinafter particularly described, was and is a part of said Ahupuaa awarded to William Harbottle by L.C. Award No. 2937, Part 7, and that the true, lawful and equitable boundaries of said land of Opana-uka are as follows:

All that certain parcel of land situate in Hamakualoa, Maui, T.H. described as that portion of the Ahupuaa of Opana included in Land Commission Award No. 2937, Apana 7, to Wm. Harbottle, but not included in either Royal Patent No. 7030 to Wm. Harbottle or Boundary Certificate No. 32, and being described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at a 2 inch pipe (type "A", E.M.I. Co., Survey monument) which marks the junction of three lands, viz.:

The Ahupuaa of Ulumalu, land Commission Award 10474, Ap. 1 to Namauu; the Ahupuaa of Kaupakalua Hikina, Grant 771 to Hikiau, and the Ahupuaa of Apana [Opana], L.C.A. 2937; Apana 7 to Wm. Harbottle; and which has the coordinates 16,163.5 feet South and 1742.0 feet East referred to Government Survey Trig. Station "Kapuai", and running by true azimuths:

1. 331° 05' 325.0 feet along mauka line of Royal Patent No. 7030 (Boundary Certificate No. 32), to Wm. Harbottle. (This is Course No. 58 of description included in Boundary Certificate No. 32.)

2. 286° 50' 1002.0 feet along same crossing Puhaehae gulch (Course 59 of Boundary Certificate No. 32.);
3. 317° 20' 710.0 feet along same (Course 60 of Boundary Certificate No. 32).
4. 275° 05' 663.0 feet along same to edge of Western pali of Opana gulch. (Course 61 of Boundary Certificate No. 32).
5. 281° 00' 650.0 feet along same down Western pali of Opana Gulch to the center line of Opana Stream. (Course 62 of Boundary Certificate No. 32).
6. Thence along the Ahupuaa of Peahi, Grants 149 and 221 to H.S. Swinton, along the center line of Opana Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being: 356° 51' 269.1 feet to a point of said center line. [page 248]
7. Thence along same continuing along center line of Opana Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being: 28° 08' 21" 1595.4 feet to a point of said center line.
8. Thence along same continuing along center line of Opana Stream, the direct azimuth and distance being: 330° 34' 37" 7581.0 feet to a chiseled cross, the center of which is a drilled hole filled with lead, in rock bed of said stream, said cross being 10 feet East of center line of stream at lowest flows, 23 feet makai of junction of small gully from East with main stream and 58 feet mauka of prominent waterfall and being also described as the Southwest corner of the Ahupuaa of Peahi, Grants 149 and 221 to H.S. Swinton;
9. 129° 28' 08" 5063.4 feet along Haiku-uka, Grant 182 to Kekuanaoa (guardian for V. Kamamalu) through eucalyptus forest to a 2 inch pipe (type "A", E.M.I. Co. monument) at the Southeast corner of the Ahupuaa of Kaupakalua, Hikina, Grant 771 to Hikiau; said pipe having the true azimuth and distance 278° 00' 594.0 feet from a second 2 inch pipe (type "A" E.M.I. Co. monument) which marks the Southwest corner of said Ahupuaa of Kaupakalua Hikina at the end of Kaiwiohole Ravine;

Note: This course across the mauka end of Kaupakalua Hikina corresponds to course 53 of description included in Grant 771 to Hikiau.

10. 154° 21' 04" 3342.7 feet along the Ahupuaa of Kaupakalua Hikina, Grant 771 to Hikiau, along Kula and crossing gulch to a 2 inch pipe (type "A" E.M.I. Co. monument), said pipe having the true azimuth and distance: 278° 00' 594.0 feet from a second 2 inch pipe (type "A" E.M.I. Co. monument); said second pipe being by resurvey, the "Post marked G, above a deep ravine "Kaiwiohole" referred to as the end of course 26 of the description included in Grant 182 to Kekuanaoa.
11. 170° 12' 12" 3368.7 feet along same to the point of beginning, the true azimuth and distance to said point of beginning from E.M>I. Co. Trig Station No. 65 being: 188° 57' 90.0 feet.

Note: Courses 10 and 11 of this description correspond to course[s] 51 and 52 of the description included in Grant 771 to Hikiau, the Ahupuaa of Kaupakalua Hikina. Containing an area of 342.0 Acres.

Signed at Wailuku, Maui, May 16th, 1924, as of the 6th day of May, 1924.

Daniel H. Case, Commissioner of Boundaries for the Second Judicial Circuit, of the Territory of Hawaii... [page 249]

PART IV.

1828 to 1986: A CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY IN PE‘AHI AND HĀMĀKUA LOA NOTES FROM KAMA‘ĀINA AND VISITORS, DESCRIBING COMMUNITY, FAMILIES, AND TRANSITIONS IN LAND USE

The narratives that follow in this section provide readers with narrative descriptions of the history of Pe‘ahi and lands in the Hāmākua Loa region after western contact. It appears that little attention was paid specifically to Pe‘ahi, and logically, much of the history is integrated into that of the larger land area. This is likely in-part due to the limited population, and early difficulty in travel across the land.

Several issues arose out of the westernization of Hawaiian residency and bringing large numbers of the population into single communities where they could be kept under the watchful eyes of the foreign mission leaders. Among these were that bringing people out of the more remote regions, meant that the generational attachment to place, which included residency, agricultural productivity, and knowledge of the landscape began to diminish. Another issue which had a greater, more immediate impact was that large groups of the population living in community centers were exposed to diseases for which they had no immunity. This happened quickly, and led to a rapid decline in the native population. Between the 1820s to 1850s, on each island where these population centers existed, tens-of-thousands of Hawaiians died. And those who became ill often took the sickness back to the country in their last days, where it in turn killed the people of the back country (kua‘āina). That anything Hawaiian survived the 1800s is a miracle.

Hawaiian life and the relationship with the honua ola or living biocultural landscape evolved as an integrated system with the belief that all things are related. So today, in our effort to understand the history of Pe‘ahi, or any other land area, we must look to the history, customs, and practices of the people, and the changes in the landscape of the neighboring lands. This draws us closer to capturing glimpses into the past and how the we arrived at our place in time. The information below—drawn from early historic journals, kingdom and native tenant letters, and period newspapers—is presented chronologically, and largely in the form of quotes from the original archival resources. The history is presented under several headings, describing the general content of the section; and is cited written by those who experienced it or first put it in written form. There are a number of Hawaiian language narratives, included to promote access to the native language resources in history. Depending on the content of the Hawaiian writing, we have provided either a synthesis or detailed translations, leaving the former to those who will advance this research beyond the scope this study. We then link the various accounts together with short introductions or explanations when appropriate.

Pe‘ahi and Hāmākua Loa— Stories from the Land and Community

1828: A Visit to Halehaku and Vicinity by Chiefess Nāhi‘ena‘ena, J. S. Green and Mission Station Members

In 2003, we traveled to Harvard to collect communications of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM), records written between missionaries sent to Hawai‘i and the ABCFM administration (1820 to 1920). We digitized the collection, containing nearly 300,000 pages, and have a basic index of the communications. In our files we find a journal kept by Jonathan S. Green, missionary of the East Maui Region, William Richards, and Lorrin Andrews, who served in other mission stations. The three traveled around Maui in August 1828.

While we know that efforts in the Christian field were initiated by 1823-1824, we have not indexed those to date. The following excerpts from the journal offer an early reference to Halehaku and vicinity [please note that the journal is in very poor condition, so some of the words are uncertain]:

Friday, August 22, 1828

[Travel to the summit of Haleakalā] We arose and ascended the mountain to its summit & contemplate the beauties of the rising sun and gazed out upon the scenery before us. There seemed to be but only a few places where the lava had found a passage to the sea, and these channels must have exited with tremendous velocity. But we not having any instruments were unable to ascertain the height of the mountain. We presume it would not be less than about 10,000 feet. This I believe is the height at which it has been estimated. The circumference of the great crater we judge to be no less than thirteen mile. We were anxious to remain longer that we might descend into the crater to examine the appearance of things below... We finished our chicken and tea, and began our descent . Nothing remarkable occurred on our down. When we reached the cluster of houses set in the mountains. The occupants who had heard of our approach, kindly provided us with roasted corn and bananas. About 1 O. C. p.m. we reached the place where we had left our possessions. Here we dined. From this place to the sea, we walked in a new direction over some of the most beautiful land we have seen. The most of it is uncultivated, but a New England farmer would make like the garden of Eden. The timber which is plenty, is mostly the kui or candle tree. It yields a nut nearly as large as a _____ from which oil of an excellent quality is easily extracted. The native open the nut, sting the meat on a small stick, and set the upper one on fire. They burn and give a good light. As we proceeded, our attendant point out several places along the way. At 5 O C. P.M. we reached Halehaku, a small village on the shore. Here we found the Princess [Nāhi'ena'ena, daughter of Kamehameha I], and a large school waiting our arrival. Commenced examination, but were soon interrupted by the rain. Put up in a dirty house full of fleas and cockroaches. Passed a comfortless night.

Saturday 23.

Examined the remainder of the school and proceeded on our way. This day, we came on a pavement said to have been built by Kihapilani [Kiha-a-Pi'ilani], king contemporary with Umi and ancient king of Hawaii [island]. He is said to have built it, that his name "might not die out." It extends more than thirty miles, and is work of considerable magnitude. Here it contour enjoys equal advantages. The height had to be about 700 ft. This pavement afforded us no inconsiderable assistance in travelling as we ascended and descended a great number of steep and difficult paris [cliffs]. In the valleys there are brooks; some of them of considerable size... [ABCFM Collection, Reel 795:457-459]

Augate 16, 1837 (aoao 23-24)

Ke Kumu Hawaii

Wailuku, Iulai 15, 1837.

Ua hele makou i Hana i keia mau la iho nei. Eia ka poe i hele, o Konede, a o Aiwe no hoi, a o ka Limaikaika ma, a me kekahi mau kumu. I hele aku makou e makaikai, e alakai aku i na kumu hou, a e hooponopono i ko laua noho ana malaila.

Holo e aku maua me Kauka Lapona i Haiku ma ka po aono, a pii ae la i Lilikoi e ike ia Kamita ma, a e makaikai no hoi. He wahi maikai ko ka haole. Aia no ka hale iloko o ka ululaa, ua nalowale loa, aole ikea a kokoke aku: Aole hoi e hiki ko laila poe ke nana nui

mawaho. O ka moana wale no, a me ka ulukukui na mea i ike maopopo ia, e kanaka e ku ana ma kona wahi. He oluolu wale no ka makani malaila, aole nui o ka wela, a papu ka honua i na mea ulu. Ua kanuia hoi kekahi mau mala i ka pulupulu, i ka uala, i ka uhi, i ke kulina, i ka laau kilika no hoi: ua pau nae kekahi mau mea kanu i ka enuhe he mea kolohe loa ia...

I kela la ae la he la hoano ia, he kula Sabati ka makou, 550 haumana i akoakoa mai. He nui! Kukula makou, a hai aku au i ka olelo a ke Akua i na kamalii, penei, "Aole he weliweli i ke Akua imua o ko lakou mau maka." Aole nae maopopo ka hoolohe o na kamalii. He poe makau ole i ke Akua. Aloha ino ka poe makau i na mea liilii a me na mea wahahee, na akuahanai, na hale kupapau, ka mai, ka hune, ka eha o ke kino, a me ka make o ke kino, aole hoi makau iki i ke Akua ka mea mana loa. He mau mea liilii wale no na mea e make ai ke kino, o ka mea e make ai ke kino a me ka uhane pu, oia ka mea weliweli loa: o ke Akua no ia.

Po akahi, hiki aku ka huakai i Halehaku. Maluna o na lio kekahi poe, a ma na wawae kekahi poe, a ma na waa hoi kekahi poe. He oluolu ka hele ana a hiki ilaila.

He ala loa, keekee nae,
Elua kahawai,
Holo mauka, holo kai,
Aole okana mai.

Moe iho makou i Halehaku ia po, a hookipa pono mai na kamaaina olaila ia makou. Haawe mai i ka ai, a me kahi kapa moe; aole nae makaukau loa Konedo ma i ka miki poi. A kakahiaka ae la, hoihoi aku la makou i na lio, no ka mea he aina pali loa ia, a hele wawae ma ke ala loa. He la ua nui wale kela; oki loa ko makou wahi kapa, pahee wale na wawae, a haule ilalo kekahi. He ino maluna, a he ino malalo, a koekoe makou. I ka ua nui loa, holo makou iloko o ka hale o na kamaaina, a ilalo o kekahi laau paha, a malie ka ua. Pela wale no mai kakahiaka a po ka la.

Eia hoi na alalai nui ia makou, o na kahawai. 20 paha kahawai a makou i ike ai ia la hookahi, a ua piha loa i ka wai iloko o Hamakua a me Koolau. Mea e ka ikaika o ka wai. Aneane lilo kekahi o makou ilalo. Ma na kahawai nui hoi, ua kokuia mai makou e na kamaaina. Ua kaulia na laau a me na kaula mai kekahi kapa a i kekahi kapa, a ku na kanaka iloko o ka wai, e paa ana, a o ko makou alanui no ia. Po alua hele makou iloko o ka wai wale no. A i ka poakolu hiki aku i Hana, a palekana. Olioli iho la ka naau.

Ua hala ka ua,
Ua hala ke aa,
Ua hala na pali,
Ua hala ka wai,
Hauoli makou,
A hoomaha no...

[Translation - Synthesis]

Several of the mission station leaders traveled through East Maui. After visiting Smith at Lilikoi. The areas being surround by a dense forest, from which are seen the ocean, and groves of kukui. Smith has planted some patches of cotton, sweet potatoes, yams, corn, and silk bush... On Sunday 550 students were gathered.

These are a people who do not fear God, who instead keep the false gods... On Monday, we traveled to Halehaku, some on horseback, others on foot. It was a pleasant journey.

The path is one filled with zigs and zags,
Two gulches are cross,
Travel towards the uplands and then towards the shore,
There is nothing to compare it with.

We slept at Halehaku and met with the natives of that place. We were given food and Blankets, and Conde had no fear of dipping into the poi bowl. In the morning we continued our journey along the alaloa, passing the long cliffs. It was a day of heavy rainfall, and some of us slipped and fell along the way. We then stopped at the house of a native to wait out the rain.

We crossed some 20 stream gulches in just one day, which in both Hamakua and Koolau are filled with water. Some of us were nearly washed away in the streams... finally reaching Hana.

The rains have passed
The challenges have passed,
The cliffs of passed,
The streams have passed,
We are filled with joy,
And rest...

October 3, 1846

The Polynesian

Letter from J. S. Green—

Development of Grant Lands and Cattle Impacting Agricultural Development

...More land I should have sold but for the ravages of the cattle from the plain below. It's now a long time, say two years, since the cattle, chiefly from Wailuhee [Wailuku] and Waikepu [Waikapu], began their depredations. Last autumn and winter they destroyed a considerable quantity of sugar cane for Mr. McLane... Several acres of promising young cane have been destroyed, and some of the natives have lost nearly all they had planted. Some twenty acres of cane, which I aided our people to plant, and which we have devoted to purposes of benevolence, lie exposed. It is easy to see that we all feel an interest in the question, "Will our neighbors of Wailuhee and Waikepu take care of their cattle?" If so, there is much ground to hope that the experiment we are here making will succeed. If the cattle are permitted to run as they now do, I have little hope of success. Is it right that we should thus suffer from the depredations of cattle? Already Hamakuapoko and Halimaile [Hāli'imaile], two excellent districts of dry land, are nearly destroyed, and the cattle are crossing over into Hamakualoa. Will not all owners of cattle set in accordance with the law of love, and without delay save us from the vexation and loss of their intrusion into our plantations?

A single other impediment to the sale of lands I will mention. An old konohiki by the name of Nawaa has taken it into his head that the King will be a loser by the

sale of the lands. He, therefore, refuses himself to purchase, and dog-in-the-manger-like, he is doing what he can to prevent others from buying. He has been down to Honolulu twice, and on his return has told the people that the King has granted him the land, though he can show no writing. Since I have sold lands to his neighbors he is greatly enraged, calls them thieves, molests them all in his power, and breaks their containers when they go for water to a spring which he claims as being on his lands, though he has refused to purchase.

May 16, 1848

Kalanikahua (Haiku), East Maui

Unsigned letter to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior:

[Regarding problems in Government and Konohiki work days—pō'ahā & pō'alima etc.— and access to resources.]

...We, your people living in Alaea here, make known to you the difficulties here in Hamakualoa. Our troubles are these, which have come upon us, that the days set apart for ourselves are turned into working days of the Government only. For the year 47 up to 48 inst., it is only on our days that the Government work is being performed, and not on the King's or Konohiki days.

The nature of the work is this: Posts for houses, and rafters for houses, making pens for stray animals, and such. Here is another trouble to us, parents who have several children, they have all gone back to work, also the old men who are weak, and such. Here is another trouble to us, the taking away of our fish, the aweoweo which we, the people went to fish for in the night, we did our fishing at various places of the sea, four and eight have been collected, some for the government, some for us. We said, is it not the fish which go in the shoals in the day time, and which are seen by everyone, and we go and fish, then, that is to be divided... [HSA, Interior Department – Misc. Box 143; Archivist translation]

December 30, 1848

J.Y. Kanehoa, Governor of Maui; to Keoni Ana, Minister of Interior:

[Regarding impacts of the epidemic on the population and the recent occurrence of heavy rains—taro lands and roadways destroyed.]

I wish to let you know that I only just now received your letter of the 29th day of Nov., informing me about your day for fasting being the 6th day of December, and directing me to set a day for fasting here on Maui and the adjoining Islands, as a day of worship to God about this new epidemic... I selected the 14th day of Dec., as Maui's day of fasting, and the adjoining Islands, for a day of worship to God.

There was a very strong winds here on Maui, and freshets the last few days... At Hamakualoa on East Maui, were very heavy freshets, and washed away the taro and bridges. According to the old residents, there has been no freshet as great and bad as this one... [HSA, Interior Department – Misc. Box 143; Archivist translation]

April 8, 1850

D. Baldwin; to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior:
[Applies to purchase Ahupuaa of Honopou.]

...Because it is my intention to dwell a long time in this land, and I want my children to dwell in this land of our King as well, therefore I have looked and thought about purchasing a place at which to live, and perhaps cultivate; and I ask you and the Privy Council if I may purchase from the Kingdom, an ahupuaa in Hamakua loa, Maui; Honopou is the name of the ahupuaa.

I will give, like those who have given for other lands, fifty cents an acre. I do not know the land, but my children do, and it is they who have told me there are perhaps six hundred or eight hundred acres within the ahupuaa — it is not exactly known.

If the sale to me is agreed upon, I will go and look and perhaps survey it... [HSA, DLNR 2-4; Maly, translator]

August 9, 1853

Puumalei [Pu'uomaile, Haiku]

John T. Gower; to R. Armstrong, Minister Public Instruction:

...In passing around through Hamakua and Koolau I find that many natives who have bought land and others who wish to buy, who have fish nets and olona, but cannot in these pilikia times get away to dispose of their manufactures in order to raise the cash. Now I would take their nets and olona if I knew there was a sale for such things at Honolulu. Could you ascertain through any parties who would be likely to know, whether nets are in demand? And what price a net that contains 2 lau, and is 2 fathoms deep, would bring? The usual price I hear for such nets is \$20 – Would they bring more or less than that at the present time? I suppose there are some coming into market now, and perhaps there are none wanted on Oahu, there is so much sickness.

If it would not be too much trouble to make these inquiries you would confer a favor by so doing, both upon many of the people, as well as myself, which I shall be happy to reciprocate. I expect to go through Hamakua & Koolau again next month and if I should learn that it would be safe to do so, I shall be glad to take nets and olona in payment for land.

I do not learn that any of the upland is wanted in Kuiaha, for cattle. Kapihe said he wanted some in the ravine and offered \$20 per acre, very likely would pay more for it. If you wish to sell the valley I would dispose of it to the best advantage possible, without charge.

We are all well in this region. We have taken “Torberts” girl for a year. Mr. Croswell has just got about through with cutting his wheat. Has done it nearly all with syckles, by native labor. The crop is good this year – well filled... [HSA, Series 261 – Box 14]

Iulai 9, 1856 (aoao 1)

Ka Hae Hawaii

Construction of the Luakini – Hale Pule, Kaulanapueo at Huelo

I ka la 7 o lune nei, ua hoakoakoaia na hoahanau a me na kanaka ma Kaulanapueo, e kau pohaku kahi no ka luakini i hoomakaia malaila. Pule mua, alaila, ua heluhelua keia pepa malalo iho, me nei:

I ka malama Aukake, makahiki o ka Haku 1828, i ko'u hele pu ana me Naahienaena ma, a me Mi. Rikeke ma apuni o Maui, ua ike mua au i keia aina o Huelo nei, a i keia wahi o Kaulanapueo, kahi e ku nei kakou. I ike kakou i ka lokomaikai o ke Akua i ko onei poe, pono kakou e nana i hope i kana hana mai ia makahiki a hiki loa mai i keia makahiki 1856.

Ia manawa, hemahema na mea a pau ma keia apana. He kuaaina ia. Aole luakini no lehova. He mau halehalawai maoli no na kula, a no ka halawai ana no ka poe makemake e hoomana i ke Akua. Ia manawa nui ka naaupo o kanaka a me kamalii. Ma na kula i hoomakaia aia na kanaka makua wale no—aohe kamalii. Ua ike iki kekahi poe, aka, o ka nui aole o lakou ike... G. [J. S. Green]

[Translation - Synthesis]

On the 7th day of June, the brethren gathered at Kaulanapueo to set the corner stone of the church that has been started there. Prayer was first offered and then the paper below was read:

In the month of August, year of the Lord 1828, as I traveled around Maui with Nahienaena and party, also with Mr. Richards, I first saw this land here, of Huelo. It was here at Kaulanapueo, this place where stand, that we first witnesses the grace of God upon these people. It is appropriate for us to look back to the work done over the years to this year, 1856.

At that time everyone in this district was unprepared. It was just a backwards country. There was no church of Jehovah. The gathering houses were schools, in which those people who desired to worship God would gather. At the time, the people and children were ignorant. The school was attended only by adults—there were no children. There were some people who possessed a little knowledge, but most had no knowledge... Joseph S. Green [See excerpts from Green journal of 1828, cited at the beginning of this part of the report for additional notes.]

Maraki 4, 1857 (aoao 4)

Ka Hae Hawaii

Olelo Hoolaha.

Ke Hoakaka ia nei ma keia Olelo Hoolaha ka inoa o na IA kapu a na Konohiki i hoouna mai iloko o ke Keena Kalaiaina, e like me ka olelo a ke Kanawai.

...Konohiki	Ili Aina	Ia Kapu
Keona Ana	Halehaku	Uhu...

Ua hoouna mai no kekahi poe Konohiki i ka inoa o ka lakou mau la hookapu no ko lakou mau aina, aka aole nae i hoouna mai i ke dala hookahi no ka Hoolaha ana'ku a keia Keena Oihana, nolaila e pono i na Konohiki e hoouna i ke dala alaila hoolahaia'ku ka lakou la kapu. Me ke kauoha.

S. SPENCER, Kakauolelo.

[Translation - Synthesis]

This notice announces the restricted Fish of the Konohiki, as sent from the Office of the Minister of the Interior, in compliance with the Law.

Keoni Ana, at Halehaku, Uhu is the kapu fish...

Novemaba 7, 1860 (aoao 133)

Ka Hae Hawaii

Auwe! Auwe! He Inu Uwala!

E *Ka Hae Hawaii* e: -- Aloha oe:

Eia ma Halehaku, Honopou, a me Holawa, Hamakualoa nei, he inu uala, inu ohia, inu pinika, ke hana nui nei na kane, na wahine me na keiki, a me na hoahanau no hoi kekahi i keia hana ona, a ua kapa iho lākou ia me he kukaemanu.

Ina e lohe lakou, aia ma Holawa ke kukaemanu, ma kahi o Keoho, Opunui, a me Kawaa, alaila o ka [illegible] iho la no ia o na kane na wahine, hui aku hui mai o ka hakaka iho la no ia o kekahi poe, lilo kekahi poe i ka wai, hula kekahi poe, a pela mau ka hana, aole o kana mai ka haunaele ma keia mau aina. Me keia hana na ua lilo ke kane a kekahi wahine, a ua lilo na wahine a kekahi poe kane, ua hoolilo lakou i ka la Sabati i la inu ona no lakou me ka manao ole i ka la hiwahiwa o ke Akua.

O kekahi luahine kuapuu, hana no oia i ka uala, a me ka ohia a me ka pinika, i mea e launa nui mai ai na kanaka a ike kela ua nui mai na kanaka o ka hoomoe iho la no ia i kana mo'opuna, a lilo i ka moekolohe, oia kekahi wahine moekolohe ma Honopou nei, ua palua kona hihia ana i ke Kanawai no ka hana a kela luahine, me ka ike pu o na makua ia hewa; aka, he mau hoahanau nae laua.

Eia wale no ke kumu nui o keia haunaele ma keia mau aina, o ka hemahema o ke Aupuni i ka makai ole; aka, he makai no o Kawaa, aka, ua hana pu i keia hana a lilo kana wahine i ke kaili ia a hoka wale oia i Kapakai, a mahope he puni ka huhu, aole no hoi ona noonoo iho no koa lealea pu me kana wahine, e nana mai ke Aupuni i kona hemahema i malu ai ka aina.

Auheha oukou e na maka opipio mai launa hou, o like oukou me kela kaikamahina me Kekui, i olelo ia maluna.

J. W. Kalanipoo.

Ukaka, Okatboa 24, 1860

[Translation - Synthesis]

...Here at Halehaku, Honopou, and Holawa, Hamakualoa, men women and children are drinking sweet potato, mountain apple, and molasses vinegar, made as intoxicants by the brethren, which they have called “kukaemanu” (bird droppings).

If they hear, “there at Holawa is the kukaemanu,” at the place of Keoho, Oponui, or Kawaa, then men and women go there. They get in fights with one another, some are thrown into the stream, some of the people dance hula, there are all manner of disturbances on these lands. Men take different women, women take different men. They have turned the Sabbath into a day of drunkenness, without a thought for the sacred day of God.

There is an old humpbacked woman who makes the intoxicating drinks from sweet potatoes, mountain apples and molasses, and many people come together, some sleep with her granddaughter, and there is fornication at Honopou... Here is the great source of the disturbance, the ineptness of the Government, that there is no sheriff. Kawaa, is supposed to be sheriff, but he and his wife are both a part of the celebrations... J. W. Kalanipoo.

November 10, 1860 (page 2)

The Polynesian

Drunkenness seem to have taken a fresh start in some portions of Maui. From a letter in the Hae of the 7th inst. we learn that on the lands of Halehaku, Honopou, Holawa and Hamakualoa men, women and children, including several church members, had gone into manufacturing and consuming intoxicating drinks, from either potatoes, ohia apples [‘ōhi‘a ‘ai] or cabbages, and that singularly enough they had called this liquor “the guano.” The correspondent describes the quarrels, separations, debauchery and Sabbath breaking that attend these dramshops, and attributes their cause to the fact that there is no police in that district.

1880: Scenery of Hāmākua Loa Described

George Bowser, editor of “The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists Guide” (1880) wrote about various statistics and places of interest around the Hawaiian Islands. Within the chapters of the Statistical Guide, is a brief description of the natural setting and communities in the Hāmākua districts:

...After leaving Mr. Akanalilii’s plantation, the road for the first mile and a half is through a woodland country, all virgin soil. The tourist from this point will have a bad and precipitous road to travel, which can only be safely got over by the help of mules. Horses are scarcely of any use, for the way is all down one steep face of a gulch and up another, and when you are crossing the intervening country, from one gulch to another, it is worse than going either up or down. The road is nothing but deep ruts, worn by constant travel on the same track and full of mud and water, so that you never know the moment when the animal you ride, be he horse or mule, will stumble into some hole, and fall and break his leg. To make up for all this, however, you have some of the most magnificent scenery that it has

been my lot to travel through anywhere... All manner of evergreen trees indigenous to the Islands, contrasts of a delightful kind between the foliage of one tree and another, especially between the Kukui, or candlenut tree, and that which bears the mountain apple, cascades in the far distance, and ever and anon a sudden vision of the beautiful blue sea, with its great waves dashing against the steep cliffs...

There is, for the most part, a lack of song-birds in the Hawaiian forest or open country; but whilst traveling this wild but charming region, I have listened to the song of a bird which resembles in its note the European lark... [page 513]

Augate 22, 1891 (aoao 4)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Kekahi mau Mea i Ikeia o Kamahēle.

E ke *Kuokoa* me Paeaina i Huiia a me kou Lunahooponopono kaulana, J. U. Kawainui, Aloha:

No ka aina o Peahi ma Hamakualoa, e hoopuni ia ana e na puu kaulana o Kuloli a me Kapuai, a e waha mai ana o Kaulalana [sp?] ma ka akau o keia mau puu. He aina kupono i ka hanai holoholona e laa ka pipi a me ka lio. He oluolu maikai ka noho ana, a hookahi no ino o keia aina a'u i ike iho nei, o ka ua. Ua lilo keia aina i ke kuai ia e na lala he elua haneri a oi. Elua no hoomana ma Peahi nei, he Katolika a he Mamona...

D. M. Kalama

Kahuowī, Hamakualoa, Maui

Aug. 12, 1891.

[Translation - Synthesis]

Things seen by one who took a trip. The land of Peahi at Hamakualoa is bounded by the famous hills of Kuloli and Kapuai. It opens out the Kaulanalana [sp?] on the north of these hills. It is a good land for raising cattle and horses. It is good comfortable place to live, there is but one troublesome thing I saw, the rain. This [Hui] land may be purchased by members for two hundred dollars or more [per parcel]. There are two churches at Peahi, one Catholic, and one Mormon...
D. M. Kalama

Dekemaba 2, 1895 (aoao 8)

Ka Makaainana

Puana a ka Po. Hoike a ke Ao no na Ouli Pohihihi.

...Halehaku. He inoa aina keia, a i ole, he inoa Alii paha ke kumu o ka inoa i kapaia ai maluna o keia aina. A oiai, aole ka mea wehewehe i ike i ka moololo o keia aina, nolaila, ua hiki ole ke imiia ka haina pololei o keia aina i naneia mai ai, nolaila, e aho no ka imi ana i ka haina maluna o ka inoa.

Halehaku. He inoa keia e hai mai ana, aia kahi mea kiekie maluna, a aia hoi kahi poe malalo. E like me ka noho ana o na ohua malalo o kahi Alii, a makaainana paha malalo o kahi Moi. A ina o ka haina ia o keia inoa aina, alaila, o ia iho la.

Halehaku, a i ole, Haku hale; a i ole, Hakulani. No ka Haku ka hale, a o ka hale no ka Haku. Nolaila, ma ka hoomaopopo ana i ka inoa o keia aina, me he la, e hoesa mai ana ka Haku hale a Hakuaina, ka mea nona ka Hale a me ke Aupuni. Oia no paha o Liliu...

[Translation - Synthesis]

...Halehaku. This is the name of a land, or perhaps the name of a Chief which is the reason that the name was given to this land. Because the story explaining the name has not been found, its pronunciation is not accurately known. So this is a way to enjoy the passing of time by exploring the meaning of the name.

Halehaku. This name may speak of one who was high above, and at another place there people below. Similar to how the people associated with a Chief, like commoners who live under the King.

Halehaku, Haku hale or Hakulani. Pertains to the master/head of a house, the Lord of the house. Therefore by understanding the name of this lands, it might pertain to the Haku hale or Hakuaina (Overseer of the land), the one for whom the house and the Kingdom are for. Perhaps that is Liliu [Queen Lili'uokalani]...

1897: Signatures for Anti Annexation Petition Collected in Hāmākua Loa

After the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarch (the armed removal of Queen Lili'uokalani from the throne) in 1893, Hawaiians and many non-Hawaiians organized to appeal the illegal action. The overthrow was led by children of the original missionaries who came to convert the Hawaiians, and others who came as businessmen, and were supported by American military forces. By 1897, the "Provisional Government" in Hawai'i had gained enough support in the American Congress to submit a legislative packet that would annex the islands to the United States. In response, the 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina ('Ahahui) of the Hawaiian Islands organized a petition drive across the islands and secured more than 21,000 signatures opposing the action (see libweb.hawaii.edu/digicoll/annexation/petition.php).

The 'Ahahui collected signatures in two categories, men and Women, usually organized by district and island. In some instances ahupua'a place names were further identified to cover smaller areas of a given island. In Hāmākua Loa, Kaulanapueo Church in Huelo served as the gathering place for signing parties, including those from Pe'ahi. Two lists, totaling 82 signatures, 36 women, and 46 men, are cited below. Several of the individuals are found in other historical records as residents of Pe'ahi, either from Māhele land records or as members of the Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Pe'ahi.

Papapala Hoopii Kue Hoohuiaina.

I ka Mea Mahaloia William McKinley, Peresidena, a me ka aha Senate of Amerika Huipuia

Me ka Mahalo:— No ka mea, ua waihoia kau imua o ka Aka Senate o Amerika Huipuia he Kuikahi no ka Hoohuiia aku ia Hawaii nei ia Amerika Huipuia i oleloia, no ka noonooia ma kona kau mau iloko o Dekemaba, M. H. 1897; nolaila,

O Makou, na poe no lakou na inoa malalo iho, he poe makaainana a poe noho oiwi Hawaii hoi no ka Apana o Huelo, Makawao, Moku-puni o Maui, he poe lala no ka Ahahui Hawaii Aloha Aina o ko Hawaii Paeaina, a me na poe e ae i like ka manao make me ko ka Ahahui i oleloia, ke kua aku nei me ka manao ikaika loa i ka hoohuiia aku o ko Hawaii Paeaina i oleloia ia Amerika Huipuia i oleloia ma kekahi ano a loina paha.

Petition Against Annexation.

To His Excellency William McKinley, President, and the Senate, of the United State of America.

Greeting:— Whereas, there has been submitted to the Senate of the United States of America a Treaty for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Island to the said United States of America, for consideration at its regular session on December, A. D. 1897: therefore,

We, the undersigned, native Hawaiian citizens and resident of the District of Huelo, Makawao, Island of Maui, who are members of the Hawaiian Patriotic League of the Hawaiian Islands, and others who are in sympathy with the said League, earnestly protest against the annexation of the said Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America in any form or shape.

Ikea – Attest: Mrs. Lilia Aholo
Kakauolelo – Secretary
Sept. 11, 1897 [page 199]

Mrs. Kuaihelani Campbell
Peresidena -- President

[No.]	Inoa	Age.	[No.]	Inoa	Age.
1	Kamoena (w.)	25	15	V. Kalei (Hapahaole) (w.)	15
2	Keiaana (w.)	60	26	Maloau (Hapahaole) (w.)	18
3	Hana (w.)	79	27	Hana (w.)	57
4	Hoomana (w.)	45	28	Kaili (w.)	48
5	Lily (w.)	14	29	E. Annie (Hapahaole) (w.)	42
6	Kikia (w.)	14	30	Kekahuna (w.)	65
7	Maihui (w.)	48	31	Palena (w.)	65
8	Lahela (w.)	35	32	Moku (w.)	85
9	Hoolapa (w.)	75	33	Mrs. Papaiakea (w.)	50
10	Kahale (w.)	30	34	Mrs. K. Joe (w.)	30
11	Alapai (w.)	30	35	Miss Milly (w.)	17
12	Akoni (w.)	59	36	Miss Lameka (w.)	16
13	Kaleohookano (w.)	20			
14	Kaoi (w.)	19			
15	Mine (Japana) (w.)	31			
16	Kealoha (w.)	31			
17	Hololio (w.)	15			
18	Kaanaana (w.)	26			
19	Kaonhi (w.)	36			
20	Mele (w.)	28			
21	Mele (Hapahaole) (w.)	22			
22	Makahou (w.)	50			
23	Makanuu (w.)	82			
24	Kepola (w.)	16			

[The same cover statement served both petitions for the women and men.]

Ikea – Attest: Enoch Johnson
Kakauolelo – Secretary
Sept. 11, 1897 [page 273]

James Kauliluna Kaulia
Peresidena -- President

[No.]	Inoa	Age.	[No.]	Inoa	Age.
1	J. Luaehu (k.)	44	15	Bill Paalua k.	59
2	Laeone (k.)	37	26	Keoni Kekua (k.)	52
3	J. A. Honokaupu (k.)	23	27	Samuela Hawaii	23
4	Kupa Piohia (k.)	43	28	J. Lei (k.) Hawaii	25
5	I. K. Hookano (k.)	42	29	Poopaa Kanamu (k.)	74
6	K. Kalani (k.)	26	30	Hoolae Kilua (k.)	60
7	Kaaikaula (k.)	65	31	Ah Lo (Pake) (k.)	48
8	Mahoe (k.)	65	32	Ah Mana (Pake) (k.)	33
9	J. M. Honokaupu (k.)	40	33	Ah Kina (Pake) (k.)	35
10	Hoopii Kaea (k.)	32	34	Nahakina (k.)	60
11	Kalama (k.)	15	35	Henry Birch (Hapahaole (k.)	58
12	Levi (k.)	14	36	Pulehu (k.)	38
13	Manamana (k.)	66	37	Moses Papaiakea, Jr. (k.)	14
14	I. Keoili (k.)	56	38	Ono (k.)	60
15	Sam Kekahuna		39	Kanui (k.)	65
	Kaululaau (k.)	30	40	Kaiea (k.)	17
16	Kuokalani (k.)	25	41	Joseph Emmsley Hapahaole (k.)	21
17	Makia (k.)	23	42	A. Range (Haole) (k.)	41
18	S. Kailiani (k.)	38	43	Yakaio, Jr. (k.)	14
19	M. Moku (k.)	49	44	Moses Puu (k.)	18
20	K. K. Kuia		45	J. K. Puu (k.)	35
	Honokaupu (k.)	42	46	Moses Papaiakea (k.)	51
21	I. Honokaupu (k.)	35			
22	Kikala (k.) Japana	37			
23	Funaku (k.)				
	Japana	35			
24	Jones Kaea (k.)	42			

November 9, 1897 (page 5, c. 2)

The Hawaiian Gazette

Maui's Big Storm. Mail Carrier Nearly Loses His Life.

Maui, November 6.—All day Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the most severe trade-wind rainstorm of the season swept over the Wailuku and Hamakua districts. Kahului escaped the heavy rainfall of the other higher districts. The rain gauge at Paia Plantation showed 3.32 inches, at Grove Ranch 4.75 inches and at Puuomalei and Makawao nearly 5.5 inches. All the gulches along the slopes of Haleakala poured torrents of water seaward. Thursday the Keanae mailman was swept with his mule down one of the ravines between Peahi and Honomanu. The mailman narrowly missed being drowned before he struggled out. The mail bag was lost and the mule was swept out to the sea shore before he scrambled to the bank...

April 2, 1900 (page 8, c. 3)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Inhuman Act. Dogs Set on Chinese (Akiona, a Prominent Resident of Peahi) by Guards.

The Victim Dies and William Hannis of the Maui Sanitary Guard [fearing an outbreak of Typhoid fever] is Arrested

...William Hannis, a guard employed by the Hana Board of Health, is under arrest, charged with the killing of an old Chinese upon whom he set his dogs. [March 2nd] The Chinese

was fearfully mangled, and died some days ago. If reports are true, Hannis will have a serious crime to answer for. Conflicting stories are told of the incidents of the affair, but it is agreed that Hannis, whose duty is was to prevent persons from going from the Koolau side to Hana, urged on his dogs to attack the man until they injured him in a terrible manner.

Than Chinese, Akiona, was one of the most prominent resident of Peahi, and loved near Halehaku. He started for Wailua, Koolau to buy some rice. According to his own story, he was stopped at Honomanu by a Board of Health guard, who bade him return, as Hana district did not allow anyone to enter from central Maui.

Being old, he had become weary, and was also weak from want of food. He asked the native guard to be permitted to get something to eat from a friend nearby, and received an assent. Leaving his friend's house shortly afterward, a white man met him who cursed him and struck him for alleged delay in returning. He hurried on and a little further halted to gather some fruit. Here the white man and a native caught up with him and rated him again for being slow. They set their dogs on him and before he could escape he was shockingly hurt.

The Chinese was found by Dr. McConkey and Mr. Jaeger to be in a serious condition, and was taken to Paia. He told the doctor and Jaeger the story of his maltreatment... He leaves a wife and several children who were entirely dependent on him for support.... Another version of the affair is to the effect that the Chinese was ordered not to pass by Guard Hannis, and, failing to understand the command or to obey it, Hannis set the dogs on him. Hannis will be tried in a few days by the Wailuku District Court on a charge of manslaughter.

[It was further reported in *The Hawaiian Star* of March 31, 1900 (page 1), "A searching investigation will be prosecuted, and the facts ascertained. It is regretted that an investigation was not instituted while the deceased was alive, as his evidence could doubtless have shed much light upon the matter. Akiona leaves wife and some five or six children, all of whom were dependent upon him. He and his family are of the better class Chinese, and much indignation is felt by his countrymen here. (It appears that no record of the Court proceedings made it into the newspapers. Wm. Hannis, a former British marine, relocated to Honoka'a, Hawai'i, and died in 1930.)]

August 24, 1900 (page 8, c.4)

Honolulu Republican

Postal Service

..."How does the United States service compare with the of Hawaii?" ..."There is no material difference; only a little more bookkeeping, though there is nothing complicated about it. We have been compelled to discontinue the following offices: At Peahi, Huelo, Pauwelo [Pauwela], Honokowai, Keokea and Waikoa. There are all small native communities, at which we have been unable to find persons willing to serve..."

September 9, 1901 (page 1, c. 3)

Honolulu Republican

Sorry to Lose Keliinoi

Begins his Work as Normal Instructor for Maui

The residents of Waihee district, Maui gave an informal dance and luau at the Waihee school house Monday evening, September 3d, in honor of Samuel Keliinoi, the retiring principle of the school, who has been promoted to be one of the normal instructors for Maui. Mr. and Mrs. Keliinoi will hereafter make their residence at Peahi. Mr. Keliinoi has been very successful as an instructor of youths at Waihee and the parents are very sorry to lose him...

June 28, 1901 (aoao 2)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hoike Kula ma Maui.

Hoike o ke Kula Makuahine o Makawao—Maikai na Hoike o na Kula Aupuni ma Maui a puni i keia Makahiki.

...Ma Peahi, Maui, ua malama ia he la huki hae ma ke kula a Mrs. Thomas Pa, ke pookumu o keia kula. Na Mr. S. R. Dowdie i haawi mai ka haiolelo e pili ana i ke ano o ka hae ame ka waiwai oia mea he hae...

[Translation - Synthesis]

Presentation of the Girls School at Makawao... At Peahi, Maui, Flag day was observed at the school of Mrs. Thomas Pa, the head teacher at this school. Mr. S. R. Dowdie gave the address, describing the background and value of the flag...

October 19, 1901 (page 2)

The Maui News

Mr. Haugh's Report on Maui Forests

The following is the report submitted to Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture by D. Haughs, Forester concerning the forests on Maui recently inspected by Mr. Haughs:

Honolulu, T. H. Oct. 10, 1901.

Dear Sir: I herewith submit my report of the condition of the forests in the district of Makawao, Maui.

On September 9, along with Mr. H. A. Baldwin. Mr. W. O. Aiken and Mr. James Lindsay, we Inspected the forest along the Haiku ditch, a distance of about five miles. On both sides of this ditch is Government forest land. The trees on the mauka side of the ditch, as far as could be seen, are principally koa, ohia and kukui. With the exception [exception] of a few dead trees here and there, the forest is in very good condition and, in fact, is a typical Hawaiian forest. The underbrush and tangle of vines makes walking, should one wish to leave the trail, a rather hard proposition; in fact, it is hardly possible to get far without hewing your way.

The guardian of the ditch has strict orders to guard against cattle getting across the ditch from the lower lands, and fences have been erected where it might be possible for cattle

to go over. With this precaution, the management of the Haiku plantation has been able to preserve the natural vegetation and this, in a great measure, protected the water supply.

On the lower side of the ditch there is a strip of forest adjoining the lands of the Huelo Sugar Company. This tract of forest is used by many people for grazing their cattle; in fact I may say that it is well stocked, and cattle of many different brands are to be found there. This may be very convenient for people to graze their cattle in this way, without paying any rent, but I think it would be more profitable to the community at large, and also to the Government if this tract was fenced and made into the forest reserve. There are a good many trees on the tract and if fenced off and protected for a little while I have no doubt that a number of young ones might spring up. I think we ought to try to protect as much as possible the remnants left of the natural forests, for the time is surely coming when not only fencing, but reforestation, which is a great deal more expensive, will have to be done to insure our water supply. The amount of fencing required for this part would be about six miles, and the same could be erected for about \$200 a mile. I would also suggest that the owners of adjoining lands be requested to bear one-half of the expense of fencing and caring for same.

The next part visited was Kula. Starting from Haiku we went along the lower Government road through pasture lands that seemed to be suffering for want of rain...

In planting such lands as may be reserved I think that new varieties of trees ought to be planted. I will mention a few of the kinds which I am sure will do well on this tract and will also become very valuable for their timber qualities.

Acacia Melanoxylon (Foreign Koa.)
Acacia Concurrans (Black Wattle.)
Casuarina Equistifolia (Ironwood.)
Casuarina Glauca.
Grevillea Robusta (Australian Silk Oak.)
Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress.)

Several of the most valuable species of the eucalyptus and some of the best of the eugenia family.

I am sure these trees will do better and grow faster than the native ones and prove more valuable as timber trees...

January 9th, 1902

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent;

to Edward S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands:

[Describes disposition of Government Lands in the Ko'olau and Hāmākua Loa Districts; and importance of water producing forests to the well-being of all Maui.]

...I beg to present to you the following, as my annual report on Public Land matters in the Fourth Land District for the year just passed that is 1901...

Haiku-Uka. – “Board of Education Land”. — This land running from Piiholo hill up beyond Olinda to near the top of the mountain, and under lease to the Haleakala Ranch Co., is purely forest land, and should be kept as a forest reserve. Settlers have already spoken for it, but upon the expiration of the lease, in Sept. 1905, I

would earnestly recommend that it be made into a forest reserve...

Hamakualoa. - Kailua to Halehaku. - This land is in the same class exactly as the two former, but it differs in that it is higher up. The two former run to the sea, while below this tract is private lands. Being so high up there is no land that would be termed agricultural land, it all having been taken up below. All of this tract that lies below the Hamakua Ditch has been effectively cleared of forests by the stock of the people below running through it, and shows what the effects of stock are. The Plantations interested in the lease of this land have offered to fence up all the Government land to keep out all stock, and should be encouraged to do so. This tract of land should also be kept for all time as a forest reserve, giving one continuous forest reserve from Hana, to Makawao. With Kula also included the mountain of Haleakala would almost be completely encircled by a forest reserve, which is an end that one should feel proud to work for, and which would be the grandest thing that could happen for the Island of Maui... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

August 1, 1904 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi-Huelo Water Petition

The natives of the Peahi-Huelo region are making a petition to the President of the United State concerning the cutting off of their water supply by plantation ditches. They declare that streams that have run past their doorsteps as long as they can remember and have never been dry, had suddenly ceased to flow. They will not have recourse to the courts because those legal bodies make a decision one year and change it the next, and cite the lao Valley water case to substantiate their position.

There is a rumor among Hawaiians that the water of the famous Polipoli Spring of Kula has suddenly disappeared. It has never been known to have dried up before.

September 10, 1904 (page 4)

The Maui News

Meeting with Governor at Huelo

Sept. 15, Luau nui ame ka hookipa i ke awakea ma ka hale kuai o Huelo e pili ana i ka hale o Mgr. J. R. Meyers. E noi ia ana ke Kiaaina e haiolelo mai i na kupa ame na keiki Huelo ame Peahi ma ka hora 4 p.m.

[Translation - Synthesis]

Sept. 15, a large luau and welcome will be held at the store of Huelo, next to the house of Mgr. J. R. Meyers. The Governor will be asked to speak to the natives and the children of Huelo and Peahi at 4 p.m.

September 17, 1904 (page 1)

The Maui News

Meeting with Governor at Huelo

...On Thursday the party left [Paia] for Huelo, via Hamakuapoko, Peahi, and other points on the upper road, where ethe party were entertained with luaus and responded with

speeches. On arriving at Huelo, where the night was spent an elaborate luau was found awaiting them, and a large crowd assembled to meet the Governor and hear him discuss civic improvements on Central and East Maui. Early yesterday morning the party left for Keanae via Kailua...

May 22, 1905 (page 8)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Notes. Mormon Church Near Peahi

A new Mormon church recently erected at Peahi near the government school house was dedicated on Sunday last. There was quite a large attendance and a grand luau terminated the exercises of the occasion.

July 28, 1905

Committee on Forestry,

Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.:

...I have the honor to submit herewith a report with recommendations on the Proposed Forest Reserve in the Districts of Koolau and Hamakualoa, island of Maui.

The area with which this report deals may be roughly described as extending from the Hana-Koolau District boundary line, at the East end, to the land of Opana in Hamakualoa, at the West, and from the line of the Koolau and Upper Hamakua Ditch to the crest of the ridge on the North side of the crater of Mount Haleakala.

The report is based upon a personal examination of the area made by me during visits to Maui in September and November, 1904, and upon additional information obtained during and since these visits from Government officials and other persons familiar with the locality...

(7) Halehaku, Peahi, Opana & Haiku uka: Fee simple lands owned or controlled by the Baldwin Interests; lying to the south and west of the Koolau Forest Tracts.

May 16, 1906 (page 6)

Hilo Tribune

Pheasants on Maui

Pheasants are increasing fast despite mongoose. Report are common from the Huelo-Peahi-Ulumalu region of pheasants nesting in back yards. A peasant planted of Huelo states that he is such bothered by a pair which are so tame that they are not easily driven away. The residents of this section are not shooting them, wishing the birds to increase. It is not an unusual thing to hear the crow of a cock-pheasant while riding through some of the cane fields of Paia and Puunene plantations. – Maui Corres. Advertiser.

Aperila 7, 1916 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Ma ka Hoonohonoho Akua o Peahi ka Oi

...Aia ma Peahi, Maui e noho ana o John Hanamaikai ame kana wahine, oia o Malia; o ka hana a ka wahine he hoonohonoho akua, a o ke kane hana hoi he kiai auwai na Mr. Pogue.

O ka moololo e pili ana i keia eepa e hana nei i keia hana, penei no ia:

Hoi iho la ke akua a noho iluna o Malia, o Pahupalena ka inoa o keia akua; a hoike aku la i ka inoa o kela ame keia mea, he mau puolo ka lakou e malama ana...

S. M. Kaheiheimalie
Puupane, Mar. 28, 1916

[Translation - Synthesis]

Residing there at Peahi, Maui are John Hanamaikai and his wife, Malia; who his a medium of the gods. Her husband is the ditch manager for Mr. Pogue. The story about this peculiar activity is thus:

The god takes passion of Malia. The name of this god is Pahupalena, and it reveals certain things about the names of various people. There also bundles [offering items] that they care for... S. M. Kaheiheimalie.

Iune 28, 1918 (aoao 8)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hoike o na Kula Sabati o Maui Hikina

...O ke Kula Sabati o Peahi ka panina o na hoike o ka la. O ke kumu kula olelo Beritania ke Alakai o keia papa, Miss Rachel Kiakona. Ma ka olelo Beritania ua haawina i malamaia. Manawa hoikeia he 15 minute. Ua like ka leo alakai o keia lede me na iwi polena o ka uka o Huelo, Maui.

He mau olelo paipai mai ia Rev. J. P. Inaina ame Rev. M. M. Kiakona. Mahope iho o ka pau ana o na hana o ka la, ua hoi aku la ke anaina e hoopihia ka lua o ka inaina...

[Translation]

East Maui Sunday School Presentation.... The Sunday School of Peahi closed the presentation day. Miss Rachel Kiakona, I teacher of the English school, was the Leader of this class. The presentation was 15 minutes. The voice of this lady, the leader, is like that of the 'iwi polena (native honey creepers) in the uplands of Huelo.

Words of exhortation were delivered by Rev. J. P. Kiakona and Rev. M. M. Kiakona. At the close of the day's work, there was a feast which satisfied the rumblings of the pit (filling one's hunger)...

Augate 2, 1918 (aoao 8)

Nupepa Kuokoa

He Hoomaikai

...E oluolu mai hoi oe e hoike ae i ka'u mau hoomaikai ana i ka poe apau na lakou maua i hookipa ma Peahi, Maui.

Oiai au he malihini i hiki aku ai ia wahi, malalo o ke kono a Helekaha Makua, ua ai, ua inu a lawa ka makemake. He maikai mai hoi kau o na mea apau ma ia la. Nui na meaai, puaa kekelele, opihi kau i kumupali, opae mahikihiki o Huelo me na lau pohole, huipu ae me lewaina [illegible] lilo oe i ka wai koolihilihi, a oi loa aku hoi ko'u hoomaikai piha i ke keonimana maikai oia no o Kauai, aole oia hemahema mai ia maua a hiki i ka hoi ana. Mahalo nui i kou malama ana pela, a na ke Akua e kokua ia oe a hoopomaikai ia oe ma na mea apau. Mrs. Nohohui Kapuaa.

[Translation - Synthesis]

In Appreciation... Will you please make known my appreciation to all of the people who welcomed us at Peahi, Maui.

While I was yet a stranger upon arriving at that place, at the invitation of Helekaha Makua, we were fed and had more than enough to drink. Everything that day was perfect. There was an abundance of food, fat pig, limpets gathered from the cliff-base, mahikihiki shrimp of Huelo and pohole fern shoots, and drink that uplifts one's eyelashes. We are full of appreciation to the fine gentleman, Kauai, for whom no fault was witnessed from our arrival to our departure... Mrs. Nohohui Kapuaa.

March 12, 1920 (page 8)

The Maui News

Peahi Wants Water System

David Kiakona was before the board of supervisors on Wednesday with a petition from Peahi residents for a pipe line from the mountains to supply water to the community, which had grown greatly in the past few years on account of the development of the pineapple industry in the section. The board expressed itself in favor of the idea but indicated that the first step to be taken would be for the Peahi Hui, which controls most of the land in the district, including the water rights, to take formal action authorizing the use of these rights by the county for the development asked for.

October 4, 1921 (page 7)

The Maui News

Halehaku School

Peahi, Maui, T. H., Sept. 23, 1921.

...Our school is now very big. The three carpenters are making two new rooms. At first we used to sit on the floor of the veranda, for we had no chairs. Now we are in a new room, but we have no desks. We are sitting on boxes and barrels with boards on them. Mrs. Crockett's desk is a barrel and two boards on the barrel. Yesterday we had no water because the people was broken. We could not drink the water in the tank because the carpenters bathed in the tank in the summer. The teacher's cottage is very nice.

On the first day there were 120 children and yesterday there were 144 children. Our school is growing.

I am ten years old.

I am yours truly,
Yoshiko Nakamura

April 18, 1924 (page 6)

Honolulu Advertiser

Peahi

Miss Kau Assists. Miss Lucy Kau, a graduate of the H. B. T. S. class of 1922, assisted in the Peahi Protestant Sunday School during the recent absence of Miss Violette Kaiapa. She was the house guest of Miss Jessie Omoto.

April 25, 1924 (page 7)

Honolulu Advertiser

Peahi Sunday School Easter Program

A special Easter program was given at Peahi Sunday school last Sunday morning. The room was beautifully decorated with Easter Lilies. The program included a song and prayer by Miss Violette Kaiapa, a song, "Roll the stone Away," by the Intermediate department; a story of the Crucifixion by Miss I. Omoto; a song, "The Lord Was Laid," by the Junior department; a reading, "The Three Rabbits," by Yuichi Ige; a song by the Primary department, "The Bells Are Ringing;" a story, "The First Easter," by Miss C. Chang; a song "Christ Arose," by the school and the giving out of colored Easter eggs. The full enrollment of 58 children attended and everyone had a happy time.

May 18, 1924 (page 8)

Honolulu Advertiser

School Wants Name

D. C. Lindsay, school commissioner, has... recommended the dismantling of the old Kuiaha school building and its removal to Peahi; the moving of Halehaku school to its new site...

March 22, 1925 (page 11)

Honolulu Advertiser

Maui Romance Revealed in Appeal for Marking Famous Historic Spots

Places of Legendary Association, Streams, Cliff, Rock and Lava Where Battles Were Fought and Enemies Conquered, Are Told by Charles Wilcox.

[Kapua'i-o-Kamehameha among a few notable Maui places.]

"The Romance of Maui," might be the title of a letter recently received by the Ad club committee on historic landmarks from Charles Wilcox of Wailuku.

Wilcox knows all the old legends and history of Maui. He is familiar with every trail and rock on the island, and he tells their histories with great gusto. He suggests a number of places that deserve marking with bronze tablets.

Most important of these, according to Wilcox is the Battle of Iao, and he suggests a unique method for its marking. A reproduction of the bas relief in the base of the Kamehameha statue, showing the great warrior serving as a target for three flying spears, might be carved in the face of the cliff that arises above the stream in which, according to historic report, the dead formed a dam during the battle of Iao. The incident portrayed in the carving occurred during this battle.

“This,” Wilcox writes, “would constitute a permanent and striking memorial for this battle site. The expense would be nominal, as it would be done by a stone cutter artist from the original.”

Many Markings Needed

Wilcox suggests many other Maui sites that deserve marking in order that their history and romance should not be lost. Among them are a number of places connected with Kamehameha’s conquest. Two are of unusual interest—one where Kamehameha held the field single-handed against a force of Maui warriors and one where he killed the leader of the Maui troops by lifting him off his feet and snapping him in two in the air.

The first of these sites is at Peahi, Hamakualoa district, on a hill beside the Kakipi gulch. The hill is named after the event—Ka-puai-o-Kamehameha. “The place is worth a tablet, I think,” Wilcox writes, “and the exact spot where he stood could probably be located by some kamaaina...”

February 18, 1936 (page 9)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

New Tanks at Peahi

Peahi waterworks – The new tank and line at Peahi is now practically complete. This will adequately take care of residents of this district, in accordance with the legislative action setting aside funds for this purpose...

Residents of Pe‘ahi and Vicinity in the 1800s

One of the important resources for identifying early residents of Pe‘ahi and neighboring ‘āina are notices and articles published in Native and English language newspapers. These papers give us the names of residents through statistics (born, married, and deceased). The names also provide us with guidance in the present-day for identifying individuals who may descend from the kūpuna, and who may yet possess knowledge of place or have interest in the disposition of cultural properties and iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains). We conducted a review of some 3,000 Hawaiian language resources documents and another 2,000-plus English language references and includes selections from that review below:

Kepakemaba 22, 1858 (aoao 4)

Ka Hae Hawaii

Aug. 10, ma Peahi, hanau o Kaohiahemolele.

Aug. 28, ma Halehaku, hanau o Kahuakainui k;

Sept 10, ma ia wahi no, hanau o Isaia k, na Keawe me Hoohila

Aug. 10, at Peahi, born, Kaohiahemolele.
Aug. 28, at Halehaku, born, Kahuakainui k;
Sept 10, at same place, born, Isaia k, na Keawe me Hoochila

Okatoba 13, 1858 (aoao 3)

Ka Hae Hawaii

Sept 10, ma Peahi, Maui, hanau o Paahao me Anederea, he mau mahoe, na Henry Cooper me Kaaha.

Sept 10, at Peahi, Maui, born, Paahao and Anederea, twins, to Henry Cooper and Kaaha.

Augate 27, 1863 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hanau

June 21, ma Peahi, Hamakua, Maui hanau o Kapapuni w., na Kekahuna me Kaniho

Make

Mar. 24, Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, make o Kahaunaele w.

Mei 23, ma ia wahi no, make o Kalili w.

Born

June 21, at Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, born, Kapapuni w., na Kekahuna me Kaniho

Died

Mar. 24, Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, deceased, Kahaunaele w.

Mei 23, at same place, deceased, Kalili w.

Okatoba 24, 1863 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hanau

Sept. 29, ma Peahi Hamakua, Maui, hanau o Abesaloma k., na Wauara me Huleka

Born

Sept. 29, at Peahi Hamakua, Maui, born, Abesaloma k., to Wauara and Huleka

Augate 26, 1865 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hanau

Aug. 5, ma Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, hanau o Hoolale na Hoolale me Kepaa

Make

Aug. 7, ma Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, make o Holae

Born

Aug. 5, at Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, born, Hoolale to Hoolale me Kepaa

Died

Aug. 7, at Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, deceased, Holae

Malaki 10, 1866 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Ian. 9, ma Halehaku, Maui, make o Nakahuna k.

Ian. 21, ma Peahi, Maui, make o Pipi k.

Ian. 27, ma Halehaku, Maui, make o Malupo w.

Feb. 11, ma Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, make o Kekuahiahia k.

Ian. 9, at Halehaku, Maui, Deceased, Nakahuna k.

Ian. 21, at Peahi, Maui, deceased, Pipi k.

Ian. 27, at Halehaku, Maui, deceased, Malupo w.

Feb. 11, at Peahi, Hamakua, Maui, deceased, Kekuahiahia k.

Mei 12, 1866 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Mar. 8, ma Halehaku, Hamakua, Maui, hanau o Kaohimaunu w. na Kaii me Kahelu.

Mar. 11, malaila no hanau o Kaianui w. na Kekua me Kaaea.

Mar. 27, ma Peahi, Hamakua, hanau o Kuewa k. na Kekahuna me Kaniho.

Apr. 4, ma ia wahi no, hanau o Peahi k. na Paa me Kealoha.

Apr. 16, ma ia wahi no hanau o K. Kalia, na Kalia me Kumano.

Mar. 8, at Halehaku, Hamakua, Maui, born, Kaohimaunu w. to Kaii and Kahelu.

Mar. 11, also there, born, Kaianui w. to Kekua and Kaaea.

Mar. 27, at Peahi, Hamakua, born, Kuewa k. to Kekahuna and Kaniho.

Apr. 4, at same place, born, Peahi k. to Paa and Kealoha.

Apr. 16, at same place, born, K. Kalia, to Kalia and Kumano.

Ianuari 25, 1868 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hanau

Ianuari 8, ma Keaalii, Hamakualoa, hanau o Hoomana w., na Kaulunahale me Hoomana.

Ianuari 8, ma Peahi, Hamakualoa, hanau o Kaahukoo k., na Wanaoa me Huleka.

Born

Ianuari 8, at Keaalii, Hamakualoa, born, Hoomana w., to Kaulunahale and Hoomana.

Ianuari 8, at Peahi, Hamakualoa, born, Kaahukoo k., to Wanaoa and Huleka.

Maraki 19, 1870 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Mare... ma Halehaku

Ian. 27... mareia e Gerina, o Kuaohia k, no Peahi, me Kau w no Holawa, Hamakualoa.

Married... at Halehaku

Ian. 27... Married by Green, Kuaohia k, of Peahi, and Kau w. of Holawa, Hamakualoa

Iulai 2, 1870 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Apr. 3, ma Peahi Hamakualoa, hanau o Kealoalani[?] w, na Kahoohanohano me Kaahi

Apr. 3, at Peahi Hamakualoa, born, Kealoalani[sp?] w, to Kahoohanohano and Kaahi

Mei 21, 1892 (aoao 4, c.4-5)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Kuu Lei Aloha – Miss Kalama-liilii [Kaulahea]

...Kuu hoa hele o Kaolokea
Oia Kahawai pali ku-hoho... [kūhohō]

[Remembering Miss Kalama Kaulahea]
...My companion in traveling at Kaolokea¹⁵.
That gulch with the steep cliffs...

December 10, 1895 (page 8)

The Hawaiian Gazette

Robert Plunket Estate, Peahi, Maui

In the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, Hawaiian Island. In the Probate—At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Robert Plunkett, late of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert Plunkett, deceased, having on the 18th day of Nov., A. D. 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition of the Probate there of, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to C. H. Dickey, having been filed by him it is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 26th day of December, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. At the Court Room of said Court, at Wailuku, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when where any persons interested may appear and contest the said will and the granting of Letters of Testamentary...

Peperuari 13, 1903 (aoao 2)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Ma ke Kauoha – Hoolaha Kuai a ke Komikina.

Ma keia ke haawi ia aku nei ka hoolaha, malalo a ma ka mana o ke kauoha a ka Hon. J. W. Kalua, Lunakanawai Aha Hookolokolo Kaapuni o ka Apana Kaapuni Elua o ka Teritori o Hawaii, o ka mea nona ka inoa malalo iho nei, L.R. Crook, ke Komikina, i hookohu pono ia aku e ka Aha Hookolokolo Kaapuni, e kuai kudala ana oia ma ke akea, ma ka Hale Hookolokolo o Makawao, Makawao, Maui, ma ka Poaono, Feberuari 28, 1903, ma ka hora 12 awakea o ua la i oleloia i na pono ame na kuleana apau ma ke ano alodio o na keiki

¹⁵ A gulch near the upper Pe'ahi-'Opāna boundary (see Boundary Commission proceedings).

oo ole a Keola Pupule, iloko o ka waiwai paa o Keola Pupule i make no Peahi, Maui, e like me ia malalo iho:

O kela apana aina apau loa e waiho la i Ulumalu, Mokupuni o Maui, nona ka ili aina o 20 eka; oia no hoi ka elua hapakolu o ka mahele hookahi iloko o ka Hui Aina o Ulumalu.

Kuike ka makemake a ma ke dala gula Amerika no hoi.

Ma ka aoao o ka mea kuai mai na lilo apau.

Hanaia Feberuari 9, 1903.

L. R. Crook,

Komikinia i hookohu pono ia e ka Aha 2950-Feb. 13, 20, 27.

Teritori o Hawaii, Mokupuni o Oahu,

Kulanakakuhale o Honolulu

Notice of Commissioner's Sale.

Sale of the property and disbursement of the estate of Keola Pupule of Peahi, who left minor children behind.

February 21, 1908 (page 1)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Wong Soon Kiakona

Wong Soon Kiakona, one of Maui's kamaainas, died at Peahi recently, leaving a widow and nine children.

February 22, 1908 (page 1)

The Maui News

Kamaaina Passes Away. Kiakona, a Chinese dies at Peahi

On Friday the 14th, Kiakona, a well-known Chinese, died at his home in Peahi of pneumonia after a short illness. He was 64 years of age and has been in Hawaii nei for many years. The funeral took place at Peahi on Saturday was conducted by Rev. Mr. Santos.

Besides a widow he leaves six grown-up children:

Thomas Kiakona of the Honolulu foundry, Mrs. J. A. Akau of Honolulu, Miss Rachel a student of the Normal School, Miss Rebecca, a nurse, Charles an engineer at Puunene, and David who lives at Peahi.

Mrs. Kiakona is a sister of Mrs. Awana of Makawao.

Aperila 16, 1909 (aoao 4, c. 6)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Na Anoai o Huelo, Maui

...Ma ka poaono o ka pule i hala lan. 27 o Malaki, 1909 ua hoohuiia ma ka berita paa o ka Mare Hemolele o Miss Beke Pau-a, no Waipio, Huelo, Maui, me Kealo Kahalehoe no Peahi, Maui. Ma Huelo nei laua i awaiaulu ia ai e Kahunapele Katolika... Frank Kahae...

This past Saturday, March 27th 1909, Miss Beke Pau-a of Huelo, and Kealo Kahalehoe of Peahi were wed at the Catholic Church of Huelo.

June 4, 1909 (page 8)

The Maui News

Sam Kaiapa Passes Away.

After an illness of about two months, Sam Kaiapa, aged about fifty-five, died at the Malulani Hospital, Tuesday afternoon, from blood poisoning. He was from Hauula, Oahu, and was formerly pastor of the Hawaiian Protestant Church at Anahola, Kai.

For several years he was a resident of Peahi, Makawao district, and was later road luna for the Paia section of Makawao until after the elections of 1908, since which time he has been quietly living in Wailuku. He leaves a wife and daughter.

August 14, 1909 (page 5)

The Maui News

Kiakona Homestead at Peahi

A very enjoyable dinner as given at the Kiakona homestead, Peahi, Maui, on August 7, 1909 at 7 p.m. in honor of Miss Rachael Kiakona. Those present were Misses H. Kiakona, A. Kiakona, R. Kiakona, J. Toomeu, Messrs. D. Kiakona, A. Chong, Tin Young, E. Smythe, J. Kekoanui Jr. Late hours were spent and the evening will be long remembered by all.

May 15, 1915 (p 4)

The Maui News

Notice Regarding Land of Mrs. Keahi Honokaupu at Peahi

Know all men that I, Mrs. Keahi Honokaupu, declare and make known to the public in regard to my land containing seven acres situate at Peahi, Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

Therefore, no person or persons had any right to sell and convey my aforesaid land, as I did not know or confer with the person who secretly sold my land, and I did not write my signature to said document with my husband J. Honokaupu...

Sepatemaba 13, 1918 (aoao 2)

Nupepa Kuokoa

He Hoalohaloa no Mrs. Annie Manuwa i Hala

...Mrs. Annie Manuwa, ua hala i ke ala hoi ole mai...Ua hanauia oia ma Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, mailoko mai o ka puhaka o kona mau makua o Kahakauila (k) ame Mary (w) ma ka la 2 o Augate, 1891... Henry Manuwa... Honolulu, Oahu.

Mrs. Annie Manuwa has passed on to the long path from which there is no return. She was born at Peahi, from the loins of her parents, Kahakauila (k.) and Mary (w.) on the 2nd day of August, 1891...

Kepakemaba 19, 1919 (aoao 8)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Kuu Lei Makamae He Wahine Ua Hala.

(Kuu wahine, Mrs. Sarai Namai Kaleialoha)

...E na pali hauliuli na kahawai o ka uka o Peahi, ka ua peepee puhala o Hamakua e ua au ko olua hoopulu ana i kona ili. E na lae kahakai Koale, Puniawa, Eleile me Maliko e, ua pau ko oukou hoope ana i na hunakai i kona ili. E Pauwela me kou mau kahawai e, ua pau ka hehi ana a kaahela a maluna o kou leo aloha. Ua hala, ua nalo, ua kuu kaluhi o kuu leimomi makamae...

Owau iho no me ka luuluu,
Dan Kaleialoha. Pauwela, Maui, Sept. 13, 1919.

O ye green cliffs of the valley in the uplands of Peahi, where the rainfall causes one to hide under the pandanus trees, the rains which moistened your skin. O ocean points of Koale, Puniawa, Eleile and Maliko, you shall not again moisten her skin with the sea spray. O Pauwela with your many streams, her beloved voice shall never again travel across you. She has passed on, she is lost, the burdens of my beloved pearl lei have been set aside...

June 29, 1922 (aoao 4)

Nupepa Kuokoa

O ke Aloha ka Mea Oi Aku Mamua o na Mea Apau, Aole Mokuha i na Waikahe he Nui.

Mr. Lunahooponopono o ka *Nupepa Kuokoa*; Aloha oe a nui loa:- E oluolu mai kou ahonui i ka makou puolo walohia e hoouna aku nei, ma kekahi rumi kaawale o ka *Nupepa Kuokoa*, ina he wahi keena kaawale kekahi, i ike mai na ohana na hoaloha ame na makamaka o ka mea i haalele mai i keia ola ana, mai Hawaii moku o Keawe, a Kauai o Mano me ka owili lei mokuhana.

Ma ka hora 2 a.m., o ka Poakahi, June 19, A.D. 1922, ua hiki mai la ka anela me ka maluhia, a lawe aku la i ka uhane o ke ola, mai ke kino aloha aku o Mrs. Mileka Bose Silva, ma ko makou home aloha ma ka Helu 1033 Welters Lane, Kapalama, Honolulu, a waiho iho la i ke kino lepo uhane ole, na makou ka ohana, me ka manao walohia kaumaha i ke aloha, no ka makou mea aloha i haalele mai i keia ola ana.

Ma ko makou home no kona kino kupapau kahi i waiho ai ahiki i ka hora 3 p.m., o ka Poalua ae la 20, na Rev. Samuel K. Kaloa i malama i ke anaina haipule ma ka home nei, ame kona wahi i hoomoeia ai kona kino lepo ma ka Pailina Kupaupau o Pue'a.

Ua hanauia mai o Mrs. Mileka Bose Silva, mai ka puhaka mai o kona mama aloha, Mrs. Mileka Kaleihua ame John Moloni, ma Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, i Ianuari 7, A.D. 1896, ua piha iaia he 26 makahiki a oi aku kona hanu ana i na ea oluolu o keia ao, a hoi aku la ka lepo i kona wahi mau, a o ka uhane i ka mea nana i haawi mai, oiai, he mahu ke ola o ke kanaka i pu'a ae a nalo aku.

Ma keia oukou e ike iho ai na ohana pono, na hoaloha, na makamaka pono, no hoaloha, na makamaka ame na aikane aloha, ua haalele mai o Mrs. Mileka Silva ia kakou apau loa, o kona inoa i kamaaina loa i kona mau hoaloha Bose Silva, nolaila, na keia, ua pau ko oukou ike hou ana ia Bose Silva no ka manawa pau ole.

Ua hoonaauaoia oia ma ke Kula o Kahehuna no na makahiki ekolu, a mahope mai o ia manawa, ua mare oia i ke kane, oia o Mr. Henry J. Silva, kekahi o na keiki a Rev. Manuel E. Silva... Mrs. M. Kaleihuiia, Henry J. Silva...

[Translation - Synthesis]

Love is foremost above all other things, it cannot be broken in the stormy waters...

At 2 a.m. on Monday, June 19, 1922, the angel came in peace and took the spirit of life from the body of Mrs. Mileka Bose Silva, at our loved home, Number 1033 Welters Lane, Kapalama... Mrs. Mileka Bose Silva was born from the loins of her beloved mother, Mrs. Mileka Kaleihuiia and John Moloni, at Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, January 2, 1896, and was a little over 26 years of age.

November 20, 1926 (page 5)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Obituary Notice for Peter Noah Kahokuoluna

Kahokuoluna was born in Makawao April 1, 1861. For 12 years he was a school teacher employed at Peahi and at Pauwela. He became district magistrate of Makawao and served in that capacity for eight years and was a deputy sheriff at Makawao for two years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Kahokuoluna, pastor of the Hana Church.

Kekemaba 2, 1926 (aoao 2)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Ua Hala o Peter Noah Kahokuoluna.

Ma ka po Poaha, Novemaba 18, 1926 i moe iho ai o Peter N. Kahokuoluna, i ke 66 o na makahiki o ka hanu ana i na ea o keia ola honua ana. Ua hanauia oia ma Kawaapae, Makawao, Maui, Aperila 1, 1860 a nee aku kona mau makua no Olowalu, Maui, noho malaila a hookomoia oia i ke Kula Nui o Lahainaluna, he hookahi makahiki i koe a puka oia ua make iho la kona kahuhanai kane, a hoi aku la oia i Waimea Hawaii, a noho he kumukula aupuni no 2 makahiki a hoi mai la i Olowalu e noho kupakako me ka lunanui o ia mahiko. Mai Olowalu ua hoi mai a lilo i kumukula no Keanae, Maui, a malaila i halawai ae ai me kana wahine mua Mrs. Sarah Ann Kahananui Kahokuoluna, ua hala he mau makahiki malaila a hoihoiia i kumukula no ko kula aupuni o Peahi no 6 makahiki, a hoi aku mahope o ia mau makahiki a noho hou no i kumukula no ke kula o Pauwela, Maui, no 4 makahiki, pau malaila lilo ae la i pani no kekahi kumu no ka halekula o Hamakuapoko, Maui, malaila i halawai ae ai oia me ka Makua H. P. Baldwin a na ia makua i koo ae iaia a lilo ae la oia i Lunakanawai no Makawao, Maui, no 8 makahiki. Ma ka Aha Paeaina o ke Teritorea o Hawaii ma ka Ekalesia o Kaumakapili, Honolulu, i pauaho mai ai kana wahine i keia ola mauleule ana he kakauolelo o na C. E., o ko Hawaii Paeaina, he wahine ike a naauao a he alakai ikaika iloko o ka ke Akua hana, ia makahiki no ua lilo ae la oia i Makai Nui no Makawao, Maui, no 2 makahiki a waiho aku ia hana me ka maikai. I ka mahina o Aperila 4, 1912 i hoohuiia ae ai oia me kana wahine elua Mrs. Alice L. Rosehill Kahokuoluna...

[Translation - Synthesis]

Peter Noah Kahokuoluna has Passed Away

Thursday night, November 18, 1926, Peter N. Kahokuoluna died in the 66th year of his life. He was born at Kawaapae, Makawao on April 1, 1860, Later, he and his parents moved to Olowalu, and he then entered Lahaina Luna College. One year before his graduation his adopted father died. He went on to teach at Waimea, Hawaii, then he taught at the Government school at Olowalu. From Olowalu he went on to teach at Keanae, where he married his first wife Sarah Ann Kahananui. After spending several years there he then went to teach at the government school at Peahi, teaching there for 6 years. He then went to teach at Pauwela School for 4 years, until some of the Hamakuapoko schools were closed. He then went to meet with H. P. Baldwin, who supported him in becoming the Magistrate for Makawao, where he officiated for 8 years. While attending a Church gathering at Kaumakapili, his wife passed away. She was a knowledgeable woman, and leader in God's work for years. Later that year he became the High Sheriff for Makawao, serving 2 years. On April 4, 1912, he wed his second wife Mrs. Alice Rosehill Kahokuoluna...

June 19, 1940 (page 16)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Malaea Naopuu Obituary

[Member of Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, and early title holder of TMC lot No. 124]

Naopuu—In this city, Malaea [Maraea] Piko Naopuu, in Queen's Hospital, 7:50 p.m. June 18, age approximately 90 years of 1922 Dole St. Beloved widow of David N. Naopuu. Born in Hana, Maui. Survived by one grandniece and several great grandchildren and several great great grandchildren. Funeral service at Sacred Heart Church...

Trials and Road Development

Alahele (trails) and alaloe (regional thoroughfares) are an integral part of the cultural landscape of Hawai'i. As noted earlier in this study, as early as ca. 1600, a circle island system "Kīpapa o Kiha-a-Pi'ilani," the alaloe, had been established, with significant construction undertaken in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region. The alahele provided access for local and regional travel, subsistence activities, cultural and religious purposes, and for communication between extended families and communities. Trails were, and still remain important features of the cultural landscape.

In addition to the alahele and alaloe, running laterally with the shore, there are other trails that run from the shore to the uplands. By nature of traditional land use and residency practices, every ahupua'a also included one or more mauka-makai trail. In native terminology, these trails were generally known as — ala pi'i uka or ala pi'i mauna (trails which ascend to the uplands or mountain).

A wide variety of cultural resources, including, but not limited to residences (both permanent and temporary), enclosures and exclosures, wall alignments, agricultural complexes, resting places, resource collection sites, heiau and other ceremonial features, ilina (burial sites), subsidiary trails, and other sites of significance to the families who once lived in the vicinity, are found along the old trails and historic roadways. The trails themselves also exhibit a variety of construction methods, generally determined by the environmental zone and natural topography of the land. "Ancient" trail construction methods included the making of worn paths on exposed pāhoehoe lava surfaces, curbstone and coral-cobble lined trails, kīpapa or cobble stepping stone pavements, and trails across cobble or sandy shores.

Following the early nineteenth century, western contact brought about changes in the methods of travel (horses and other hoofed animals were introduced). By the mid nineteenth century, wheeled carts were also being used on some of the trails. Portions of the ancient ala hele-ala loa were realigned (straightened out), widened, and smoothed over, while other sections were simply abandoned for newer more direct routes. In establishing modified trail- and early road-systems, portions of the routes were moved far enough inland so as to make a straight route, thus, taking travel away from the shoreline.

It was not until 1847, that detailed communications regarding road construction in the islands began to be preserved. It was during that time that the modified trail and road alignments became a part of a system of “roads” called the “Alanui Aupuni” or Government Roads. Work on the roads was funded in part by government appropriations, and through the labor or financial contributions of area residents and prisoners working off penalties. On January 23, 1856, R.W. Wyllie (Minister of Foreign Relations, Minister at War) wrote to engineer, William Webster, asking him to prepare guidelines for construction of roads, that could be adopted by the Kingdom (in HSA collection). On February 22, 1856, Webster submitted the following letter, which became the basis for road making at the time:

...In reply to your letter of the 23rd, January I would state that I consider it scarcely possible to draw up any rules for road making that could be applied generally.

I may say shortly that a road, to be a good road should be laid off as direct as possible between the points desired to be connected, that it should avoid hills where they can be avoided, also the bottom of hollows, – where it is liable to become a mere water course – that it should have at least a foot deep of gravel on the top, laid on a curve to throw off water, and last that it should be thoroughly drained by means of side ditches to be kept always clean and in good order, care being taken to give vent to the water from the ditches as often as practicable.

The surface of the road when once formed ought to receive constant attention, and if from subsidence the water is found to lodge on any part, it should immediately be let off & fresh gravel applied to fill the hollow.

Regarding the latter part of your letter, I believe that each district does make its own roads, if roads they can be called, & applications is only made to government when a heavy piece of work is to be done.

I do not think that our roads will ever give much satisfaction under the present law for various reasons, among others, the road supervisors are elected, not on account of their skill, but rather on account of their electioneering influence which is maintained in many cases at the expense of the roads. The tax also is not sufficient to make the roads even it were religiously applied to that purpose, although at the same time it is abundantly heavy on the poorer people.

I think that a land tax for the purpose of making the roads would be for the benefit of the country, the present tax being about sufficient to keep them in repair when once properly made.

Of course before levying any additional tax on account of the roads, the present law concerning the election of the Road supervisors should be repealed & the

power to appoint those officers given to the Government... [Misc. Public Works – DAGS 7 Box 35; Folder 4]

September 28, 1849

Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior; to J.Y. Kanehoa, Governor of Maui:

A certain foreigner at Haiku has made petition to me, asking that an officer be appointed for the purpose of attending to the laying out of roads in that section and adjoining districts... In my opinion, his suggestions are good; now is the proper time to have these roads laid out in Haiku, Pauwela, Makawao, Haliimaile and Hamakuapoko. Appoint therefore an officer to direct and attend to the laying out of these roads, if you wish, appoint two officers. Henry [Swinton] has bought the land of Peahi, and in case he goes over to inspect his land, have him look into these road matters... Instruct your officer to enter into and make equitable settlements with land holders in those districts, so that no loss will be suffered by either party... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 2, Part 2:429-429-a; Archivist translation]

In September 1856, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* offered readers the following overview of road development in the Hawaiian Islands, and noted that new guidelines and laws were being enacted that would hopefully improve conditions:

...The history of road making in this kingdom does not date far back. The first law that we find recorded was enacted in 1840, which as well as the laws of 1846 and 1850 gave to the Governors a general control of the roads, with power to make new roads and employ prisoners in their construction. But no system of road making has ever been introduced, and the whole subject has been left to be executed as chance dictated. In 1852 road supervisors were made elective by the people, at the annual election in January. This change worked no improvement in the roads, as the road supervisors, in order to remain popular, required the least possible amount of labor, and in many districts an hour or two of work in the morning was considered as a compliance with the road law. Under this law the road supervisors were pretty much to themselves, and though accountable to the Minister of the Interior, they considered favor of their constituents of more importance. This law was found productive of more evil than good, and during the last session of the legislature a new road law was passed, which goes in to force on the 1st of January 1857. This new law gives to the Minister of the Interior the appointment of road supervisors throughout the Kingdom, who are subject to such general instructions (we suppose in regard to the construction of roads) as he may issue... [The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, September 25, 1856]

A review of Kingdom and later government road communications infrequently mention Pe'ahi, but many of the roads being described in Hāmākualoa District, cross the ahupua'a, connecting it with the neighboring lands. A sampling of roads communications and articles about travel in the area are cited below.

December 18, 1868

Holawa, Hamakualoa [Hamakualoa], East Maui

C.F. Merrill; to H. W. Hutchison, Minister of Interior:

...As you are at the head of this Department, which contracts the internal affairs of this Kingdom, and thus accepting said office, for the purpose of executing &

contracting affairs aforesaid, and as Executive of said Department, it is your wish & pleasure, and those who are appointed by yourself to execute the official work of this appointment, should fully attend to and personally superintend the work committed to their hands, and as laws are enacted, and thus property taxed for the execution of said laws and for the advancement of all the interests physical, intellectual and... [illegible] ...of this kingdom, and as they who are taxed, are thus obliged by law to pay their taxes. It is but right, and just that they should receive an equivalent for their taxation if they are taxed for roads it is the duty of Government to see that they have roads passable for the conveyance of the produce to market and ports of shipment, and for the purposes of travel.

The road, in this vicinity is miserably poor – it has been neglected for years, by the road Supervisors, who are paid by the Government annually for their services, but as they have so long neglected the repairing of this road, it is in a sad, sad, – yes, miserably sad condition. Impassable for a loaded cart – had they attended to their duties as road Supervisors, this road would have been in good condition.

As we have to pay our road taxes, we demand of Government its equivalent, a road passable in the Conveyance of our produce to market, and thus we appeal to you, as Minister of Interior for a road passable as aforesaid, and we hope that you will give immediate instruction to the road Supervisor for its immediate repairs because we are thus prevented from the impassable state of this road, from the accomplishing of purposes which will ultimately open this vicinity for settlement, wide improvement.

The great interests of our natives are its agricultural, manufacturing & commercial, and as these increase & expand in greatness, so does the native become great. When these interests annul, you annul the existence of our nation; but encourage these, given to them life & power, & thus the engines inherent, vital, muscular, will be brought out into vigorous manhood, and before the expanding bridge of prosperity, the nation will become great. And the multiplicity of its greatness, in consummating the ultimate design of Duty until you behold her ships innumerable, her ocean boundless, land with the products of the world. Ocean great is the highway of the world. But roads good, are the highway of the natives' greatness... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

February 7, 1873

Lahaina

A. Fornander; to E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

...Your Excellency's letters of the 29th ult. enclosing a petition from fifty tax-payers in the district of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, to open a road in that district, was received per "Kilauea" on the 5th inst. and all Your Excellency's request that, in accordance with the Act of July 29th 1872, Sect. 1., I would select a list of Twenty-four names from among the legal voters of the district, and otherwise proceed as specified in the law, and certify to the Department of Interior the decision as soon as arrived at.

In conformity with Your Excellency's request I have selected a list of twenty-four names among the legal voters residing within a radius of, say, five miles or less of the locality where the new road is desired to be opened, and passed the said list

to Mr. W. O. Smith, Sheriff of Maui, with instructions to draw a jury of six persons to decide on the proposed measure, and forward their certified decision to the Department of Interior as soon as he receives it... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

February 27, 1873

Lahaina

A. Fornander; to E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the decision of the Jury drawn by the Sheriff of Maui, in conformity with an “Act to mend Sections 184,5, 6 of the Civil Code, approved July 29, 1872” — relative to a petition from Hamakualoa, Maui; for the opening of a new road in that District — and certified to by the District Judge of Makawao, P. Nui Esq. I also enclose the original petition, the list of legal voters selected by me, and the six Jurors drawn there from by the Sheriff of Maui...

[Attachment]

Mea Hanohano

E.O. Hall, Kuhina Kalaiaina:

...O makou i ka poe nona na inoa malalo nei. Ke nonoi aku nei makou ia oe e wehe ia i Alanui hou ma Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui...

His Excellency, E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

...We are the people whose names are below. We ask you to open an Alanui hou (new Road) at Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui; the road would begin at the house of William Dividi, and run on the shoreward side of the Alanui Aupuni kahiko (Old Government road); said road being a very old road. And at this time, it has been closed by J. Pilipili. The length of the road would be approximately 3/8 of a mile, more or less.

(Signed)

Kiko opio, Saml. T. Alexander, T. Wilkin, P.I. Puowaina, M. Punohu, Kualii, Holo, Makahiki, Mainele, Kaumiumi, Pila, Kamaka, Piimauna, Nahakina, Kauhaneliili, Kuna, Manea, Kailihune, Koloko, Kamaka, Keani, E. Kaohu, Makaala, Papaiakea, Kewiki, Kihana, F. Warren, John Wagner, C. Farden, Puu, Kalawalea, Kaholokahiki, Kiki, Waiuaia, Waiwaiole, Paia, Ioane, P. Nui, J. Lima, M. Kapihe, J.H. Niu, Ululani, S.W. Naopuu, H.K. Kalia, J. Kealakai, Nawai, W. Paka, Pooiki, Puu 2, K. Kapunohu, Beni Taua, Daniel R. Davis [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44; Maly, translator]

April 17 1874

Haiku

S.T. Alexander, A.H. Spencer & J.D. Havekost; to H.A. Widemann, Minister of Interior:

...We the undersigned having been appointed by your Excellency to decide upon the merits of the petition against K. Puowaina, Road Supervisor for the district of Makawao, submit the following report.

The complaint made by the petitioners, namely that Puowaina has misapplied the funds and services at his disposal as Road Supervisor of this District, in improving roads remote from the seat of travel, & neglecting those in that part of the district which are much more traveled, we find substantiated in the main by the facts of the case.

The road from Papaea [Papaea] in Hamakualoa to Kokomo a road but little traveled, has been well worked. From Huelo to Haiku & from Lilikoi, a road a good deal fragmented, has been pretty well worked. From Lilikoi on to the East Maui Plantation, the road is good, until the exception of the pali of Kuaihelumoa, which is almost impassable for carts & wagons, & which would necessitate a large outlay of funds to place in first class order.

The road from East Maui Plantation to Grey's store and other Roads in Makawao proper, Though not in bad condition, still have not had a fair share of the Road supervisors attention bestowed on them. From Makawao proper to Kamaole in Kula, the road is almost impassible for carts. The two main roads from Makawao to Kahului, both of which are much travelled, have been sadly neglected for the past few years.

To what extent the road supervisor is responsible for this neglect in is not working government roads we are unable to determine. It is evident however, that he has failed to satisfy the public by not making a judicious application of the means at his disposal.

Whether this constitutes a sufficient reason for his removal from office, according to the petition under consideration, we leave for your Excellency to decide... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44; see Register Map No. 603 for selected locations, described.]

January 1, 1878

Honopou

C. Merrill; to Mr. Smith, Minister of the Interior:

...The road in this District Hamkala [Hamakualoa], particularly in the Ahupaa [Ahupuaa] of Hoalua and Kailua Kahawai ma Napuemaili is exceedingly bad, as the Rocks are removed by the continual exposure to the rain and pressure of heavy mules, and horses, and as consequence removal, there are deep holes in the Road, such as the French call Cow Holes. So that it is very bad traveling there not only on horseback, but more particularly when the horses and mules are loaded with Paiai and other productions, or ukana kaumahaloa. Now Copper is the Road Supervisor of Kula, Makawao, Hamakualoa, Hamakuapoko, but he is now engaged in planting, ploughing & cultivating cane; and this perchance is the cause of those Cow Holes, above alluded too. It is your wish, and also your pleasure and intention and determination, that those whom you appoint as Supervisors, of any Department under our control or supervision, that they shall attend to the Duties and Functions of their official Appointment, but if they Neglect their duties, others should be appointed, who will attend to said Duties & Functions as aforesaid. They receive their pay, or at least many of them do, without rendering to the Public, an Equivalent for the amount they received from the Government. Let justice be done...

PS. In returning from Holawa this PM, I noticed on the Eastern side of the deep gully between Peahi and Halehaku, (said gully of name Kakipi.), that there was a land slide of many cart loads of land & rocks &c, into the Road, which slide nearly filled the road, [nearly to the railing]; which unless soon removed, may be Detrimental to the Government a thousand dollars, more or less.

During the last week, more rain fell, than has fallen in one rain storm for 23 years. The above fact, I am conversant with for I have been upon these Islands since Nov. 11, 1854, and have never been away from them since. And I also notice, on my way home, several places, where the Rain had worn the Road away, thus making those places very Bad... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

December 23, 1878

H. Schussler (for Claus Spreckels); to S.G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior:

...As I shall be compelled to take the water out of several creeks right at the Government road crossing, you would very highly oblige me in a letter of official authorization to do so. That is, to use the government road where, ever it crosses one of the streams granted to Spreckels last July, for the purpose of taking the water out of any one of those streams, where such may be required in the judgment of Spreckels or his agent. Spreckels to repair the road on as good a condition as it was heretofore.

The fact of it is that all those road crossings will be vastly improved. As I intend in several places to build bridges across the streams and take the water out underneath the bridge, also we'll be compelled to raise some of the approaches to these bridges, which will make the crossings much easier than they are now. For such improvements we will claim no offset against road tax. I have done a good deal of work on the roads between Maliko and Halehaku and you will be pleased to see what improvements I was compelled to make as they were formerly almost impossible for heavy hauling, while now the grades are very much easier... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

December 23, 1878

Sam'l. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior;
to H. Schussler, Esq. (Agt. & Atty. For C. Spreckels):

...Your letter has been duly received [preceding letter] and in answer I beg to say – You are hereby authorized to use the Government Roads in any way that will facilitate your interests – always bearing in mind the rights of the Public and leaving the Roads as accessible and in as good order as you find them.

I hear many reports of your improvement and thank you for the same... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:444-1/2]

1880: Road from Ha'ikū to Huelo

Referenced earlier in this section of the study, George Bowser's "The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists Guide" (1880), included a description of the roads and trails through Hāmākualoa in the following paragraph:

From Haiku to Huelo the distance is about three and a half miles. The road continues good, but there are five or six deep gulches to cross on the way, involving the exercise of patience. The land along the route is owned by the Crown or by members of the Royal Family, and is of various qualities, suitable for growing almost anything. In some parts it is heavily timbered with ohia, koa, kukui, puhala and other native woods. These woods are all useful for various purposes. There are two kinds of ohia. One of them bears a fruit known here as the mountain apple; the wood of the other is much in request for wheelwrights' purposes. In such spots as this, which are so often to be met with on the Hawaiian Islands, the tourist will always find plenty to amuse and interest him. The gulches are full of ferns and other interesting vegetation. Along the road the native houses are scattered, but they are not so numerous as they formerly were, and are continually growing fewer. I ought not to omit to mention that it is from this neighborhood that the water for Mr. Spreckels' plantation is procured by means of the water race already spoken of... [page 511]

October 17, 1880

Geo. Jackson, Agent for Roads & Bridges; to J.A. Hassinger, Interior Department:

...In compliance with the written instructions dated Sept. 13th, which I received from the Minister of the Interior, I beg most respectfully to report my return to Honolulu and to submit, for the information of His Excellency, my report upon the Roads and Bridges on the Island of Maui.

Accompanying my report, you will find a daily journal of work performed and mileage of roads ridden over from time to time.

In preparing my report I have endeavored to make it as concise as possible.

It is my intention, as soon I can do so, to prepare an illustrated road map of Maui which I shall send into office when completed...

... 14 Makawao District

1st The manner in which the road repairs have been conducted with a view to durability during the present year!

The whole of the roads along the northern portion of this district, appear to be in very good order, and much seems to have been done during the last year or so, towards putting them in good repair but a sum, say \$500 will be required to keep them up to their present condition, on account of so much rain falling in this district. It rained very hard at times, during my visit to this locality & consequently there was a deal of mud, but I found the roads nevertheless in very good order

After you pass Huelo however, the roads for about 3 or 4 miles are not quite so good, when you come to swampy country in which it would almost be impossible to make a good road unless at very great expense, and which is really not needed, so few people ever passing that way. After passing through this swampy country for about a mile, nothing but deep and dangerous mountain passes and gulches are encountered, thoroughly impracticable for traffic and possessing only a horse trail, in the shape of a road, for the mail carrier and the few others who are compelled to go that way. To a stranger not knowing the road, it is highly

dangerous and should never be attempted without an experienced guide, and on mules only. At the time of my visit, I was strongly advised by old settlers not on any account to attempt to force my way round to Hana by that road, on account of the heavy torrents which were coming down from the mountains at the time, so I turned my horse's heads (having seen sufficient to convince me of the truth of what I had heard), and returned to Makawao by the upper road through Haiku, a very excellent wide road and in thoroughly good order, in fact about the best road on Maui.

2nd The same with regard to Bridges!

The bridges of this district are, like most of the roads, in very good order and they will last many years to come being of recent construction & substantially built. There is one bridge being now built across the Kakipi gulch which will probably be finished this month. It will be substantial and will last many years. The stone work was completed when I visited the place and the contractors were about to erect the bridge...

...Two wooden bridges in Pauwela gulch with stone abutments in very good condition.

One wooden bridge in Kulanahoe Valley nearly new, in very good condition.

One wooden bridge in Waipio nearly new, in very good condition.

One wooden bridge building in Kakipi gulch and will cost when completed \$300.

One stone bridge in Mokuapapa gulch built this year, in very good order...

[HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44:1, 14-17]

August 2, 1891

C.H. Dickey, Chairman, Makawao Road Board;

to S. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior [Figure 9]:

I am instructed by the Road Board of Makawao District to ask you for a portion of the Appropriation for Roads & Bridges Makawao Section 3, \$10,000.

The immediate necessity is a crossing on the Government Road at Halehaku Gulch. This crossing is at present in such a state as to be dangerous to life when the stream rises as it constantly does in the rainy season.

A bridge was proposed but could not be built for the sum you allowed \$600.00. It is now proposed to put in a broad ford with rock on the spot thus spreading the stream out to four times its present channel and rendering passage safe.

It can be done for \$600.00 or less. I would therefore ask for that amount from above appropriation or from Roads and Bridges, Maui in Section 1 — 19,000 to be expended in improving Halehaku Gulch. All that is not expended on the ford can be used in improving the road on both sides between the ford and the top. The Board is of the unanimous opinion that a ford is better than a bridge unless a large one is built at a cost of \$2000.- to \$3000.-

The travel over the gulch is liable to decrease on account of the probable abandonment of Huelo for cane raising and such a large expenditure would not be warranted. It is important however that the crossing be made safe which we

proposed to do by the ford... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 45]



Figure 9. Road between Pe‘ahi and Halehaku, entering Halehaku Gulch (Father Bertram Collection Coll_20495_0001. Courtesy of Chaminade College)

Dekemaba 24, 1894 (aoao 6)

Ka Makaainana

Ike Hou ia Maui o Kamalalawalu

[Holo ana mai Huelo a i Peahi] ...kamoe aku la he alahele no Peahi, ke hao iho la ka ua Ukiukiu no hoi...

[Traveling from Huelo to Peahi] ...the road to Peahi has been laid, the Ukiukiu rains are forcefully descending...

August 23, 1897 (Page 5 c. 3)

The Hawaiian Star

Good Roads

...The new road down Halehaku Gulch is open for traffic on the Peahi side, and driving over it is easy...

January 26, 1898 (page 7, c. 1)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Land Company [only reference to company name]

W. J. Coelho left for Maui on the Claudine yesterday to be present at the meeting of the **Peahi** Land Co., of which he is a member. A change in the constitution will be the work of the meeting.

April 9, 1904

Paia, Maui

H.A. Baldwin; to G.R. Carter, Governor:

...I take the liberty of writing briefly of the conditions of our Maui roads. The recent storms here have washed out all of our roads through the Makawao District and the Road Board, which I am a member, has practically no funds with which to make repairs. The last Legislature provided for certain amounts to be expended for new roads, to Kula and Huelo among others. These amounts to come out of the loan fund. Now these two roads have probably suffered more from the storms than any others here. It seems to me too bad that we have to spend a portion of the small amount available on these roads which will shortly be abandoned. However it is necessary for us to do so in order to keep these roads open. The new Huelo road, which is to connect Kailua with Peahi, has not even been located yet. If this location could be decided upon it is possible that in a number of cases we might instead of repairing the old road, made use of parts of the proposed new road.

In the Hana District the new road from Keanae to Kailua has been surveyed and located, as you probably know. The old road between these points is positively dangerous to travel over in places, especially at night (the mail carriers are obliged to travel over them at night continually). Unless work is begun soon on this road it will be absolutely necessary to make some repairs on the old one. And furthermore, unless this work is commenced soon it will hardly be possible to complete it in the time allowed by the appropriation. Much of the work in locating this road will have to be done over if it is left too long as the rains out there cause rapid growth of vegetation and frequent landslides. If the loan money is available I think it very important to get to work soon on the above roads, and I sincerely hope you can see your way to start the ball rolling.

There are many of the natives who complain a great deal and who seem to think the Republican Party is responsible.

We were much disappointed that the special session of the Legislature obliged you to put off your trip to Maui. A trip over some of our roads would convince you more than any number of letters... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Maui Roads]

February 21, 1905 (page 5)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi to Kailua Road

Proposal will be received at the office of the Supt. Of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H. until 12 o'clock of March 13, 1905, for construction of relocation of section of Kailua to Honokala, of road Peahi to Kailua, Hamakualoa, Maui, T. H.

Plans and specifications are on file with the Asst. Supt. Of Public Works, and with W. O. Aiken, Chairman, Makawao Road Board, Makawao, Maui, copies of which will be furnished intending bidders on receipt of \$5.00, which sum will be returned after depositing bid and returning plans and specifications...

April 29, 1905 (page 2)

The Maui News

Peahi-Keanae Road Completion

With the completion of the new Keanae-Kailua and Keanae-Peahi road, West [East] Maui will have a scenic road which for grandeur and beauty will equal if not surpass the much lauded pali road of Oahu. Coming from Keanae to Wahine Pe [Pe'e] gulch the view is magnificent; in many places the cliff is very precipitous, ranging from 200 to 1000 feet steep, and is substantially walled where at least it is dangerous for man or beast.

Considerable credit is due to Hugh Howell, who was the man behind the instrument, and to Wilson & Duggan for the careful and thorough manner of constructing the road. Much of the natural, wild beauty of the scenery still remains and should afford landscape artists many a day's thoughtful study.

February 10, 1906 (page 1)

The Maui News

Peahi Road Petition

A petition was received from the residents of Peahi asking that a road be opened for the benefit of those living makai of the present road. This matter was referred to the County engineer and will be done in all probability in the near future.

February 24, 1906 (page 4)

The Maui News

Peahi Road Petition

Noi mai hoi o Pauwela, Peahi ame Ulumalu, Makawao, e weheia i alanui hou iloko oia apana, ua waiho ia aku keia ma ke kumuhana i ke Anaaina o ke Kalana.

A petition from Pauwela, Peahi and Ulumalu, in Makawao request that a new road be opened in their district. It has been set on the agenda of the County Supervisors.

March 10, 1906 (page 2)

The Maui News

Much Business of Interest done by Board of Supervisors – Road Work

Makawao District.

The work of Makawao District for this month has been practically all repair work. The bulk of the main belt road from Kailua to Hamakuapoko, and branch road to Makawao have been put in good conditions... The new road out of the Territorial Loan Fund from Kailua toward Peahi will be completed shortly after the first of April. One section has been completed already from the Waipio mauka road to a junctions with the main road at Honokala, and this can be thrown open to the public as soon as the fence which was

authorized by the Board, some months ago, can be built. Material for this fence has been ordered and some of it delivered at Huelo landing...

An examination of the new road petitioned for, from Pauwela towards Halehaku, makai of the main road has been thoroughly made. There is no question whatever but that this road asked for is the proper location on the main belt road leading from Pauwela towards Hana, and the need for it is urgent. The route will eventually connect with the present road, at the bridge in the bottom of Kakipi Culch at Halehaku. It would be out of the question to build the whole of this during this year as it would cost more than we can now spend on that section to connect at Kakipi bridge, but a start could be made from Pauwela and with the sum of \$5000.00 enough road be constructed to be of service to the residents below Puukolii, and this could also be used as a main road as far as it should be built by constructing an inexpensive connection from the end of it to the old road...

March 31, 1906 (page 4)

The Maui News

Road Approved

O ke alanui hou a ko Pauwela, Ulumalu ame Peahi i noi mai ai i ka Papa, ua ae ia ia, a e hoomaka aku ana ke Anaaina i ke ana ana ia alanui.

The request for a new road at Pauwela, Ulumalu and Peahi, was agreed to by the Board. The Surveyor has begun its survey of the road.

March 10, 1922 (page 8)

The Maui News

Bridge Damaged and Culvert Washed Out

Damage to roads and bridges is reported from the outside districts from recent heavy rains, especially in the section between Peahi and Kailua in which a part of a bridge went down and a culvert was washed out...

Changes in Land Tenure, Land Use and Water Development

By the 1830s, traditional and customary practices of residency, subsistence agriculture, use of water, and access to resources across elevational zones were being impacted by western economic ventures. In December 1851, an article published in *The Polynesian*, described the Swinton property of Pe'ahi, stating:

There are about 40 acres of sugar-cane of fine growth on the above land and two excellent water privileges for a mill, so that it affords one of the best situations for a planter that could be desired. There is also one of the best harbors at the foot of above land (in Halehaku), that there is on that side of Maui. (*The Polynesian*, December 13, 1851:123)

During the subsequent 130 years the native footprint was largely wiped from the landscape by ranching, rice cultivation, sugar plantations and water development, pineapple lots, and other crops like macadamia trees.

The selected articles below, include narratives describing early efforts in new economic pursuits on the land, early thoughts on transporting district water to outlying dry areas, and changes in title to large blocks of land. Pe'ahi is rarely mentioned, the actions described had direct

impacts on Pe‘ahi, its tenants and resources. On the subject of water, our 2001-2002 study includes a major review of traditional and customary land and water practices, and a history of the taking of water from the region to irrigate commercial crops in otherwise arid regions of Maui.

Development of the “Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi” (Land Purchase Association of Pe‘ahi) in 1890, set the foundation for diversified land use and organization of individual plots of land, including the lots which are home to The Merwin Conservancy. Details on development of the “Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi” and property ownership follow in Part V below.

Okatoba 9, 1861 (aoao 110)

Ka Hae Hawaii

No Ka Hae Hawaii

E Ka Hae Hawaii e.—Aloha oe: Akahi no kua a launa me ka lana o ko‘u manao, no ka mahi Raiki, ua kuai au he umi paona Raiki, me Kauka Poda, ua holo mai au mai Honolulu mai, a hiki ma Kaupakulua nei. Oia ka la 3, o Sepatemaba, ma ka la 8, ua lu ia, elua loi, nui ua ulu mai, mai ka la 8, a ka la 1 Okatoba, ua kanu ia‘ku ma na loi kaawale, i hana ia a maikai, ua elua eka ka nui o kahi i paa i ke kanu ia i ka Raiki.

Owai kekahi i kanu Raiki ma ka Mokupuni o Maui nei? Ke i aku nei au, ua nui ka poe makemake e kanu, o ka pipi ka hewa, nui ka pilikia o ka aina, no ka pipi. Mai Halehaku a Haiku, na aina i noho pio malalo o ka pipi, a pilikia pu me na kanaka e noho ana maluna o ka aina.

S. W. A. Kamohoalii.
Kaupakulua, Maui.

[Translation - Synthesis]

When have just become acquainted with the cultivation of Rice. I purchased ten pounds of Rice with Doctor Ford. I returned from Honolulu and arrived at Kaupakulua. That was the 3rd day of September. On the 8th day, I planted two taro pond fields, and from the 8th to October 1st there has been substantial growth. I have since planted other separate taro pond fields. It is good work, and there are now two acres fully planted in Rice.

Who are the others that are planting Rice on Maui? I tell you that there are many who desire to plant it, but the problem is cattle. The cattle cause great trouble on the land. From Halehaku to Haiku, the land is held hostage aby the cattle which cause trouble for the people who reside on the land. S. W. A. Kamohoalii

January 29, 1863 (page 3)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Letter from Maui – Hamakualoa Notes

There is a belt of can land commencing at Ulumalu in Hamakualoa and running W. S. W. to Aapueo in Kula and perhaps even beyond, about twelve miles long by an average width of one mile, perhaps more—7680 acres. But over a part of this, the supply of water will always be scanty. There is however in this belt a good chance for two and perhaps three more sugar mill that it now owns... The water taro or rice land from Hamakualoa around eastward and southward till you come to the dry side of Kaupo, a region about forty miles

long, may be about 1500 acres in actual cultivation. But I suppose some 4000 acre may be cultivated to water...

Kepakemaba 10, 1870 (aoao 4)

Nupepa Kuokoa

No ka Wai o Halehaku a me Kaupakulua

[Planning to transport water to the plains of Kamaomao]

...He pono paha ia'u ke kamailio aku i ka moololo o kela wai i hoike ia maluna a i mea na oukou e olelo iho ai he kapikala nui ma ke kiko-waena o Makawao i k na makahiki pokole e hiki mai ana.

A eia malalo iho nei hoa wahi moololo, ma ka pule mua o keia mahina ua hookipa ia mai la ka mea kaulana W. D. Alekanekero ma kuu Home Huleihale no na pule elua me ka hapa a ua hele mai no hoi oia me na lako paahana panana kaulahao a me kekahi mau lako e ae a ua mākaukau no hoi makou eha he mau lima paahana hoomaka makou i ka la mua ma ke kuhikuhi a kekahi Alakai a hiki i ke kahawai o Halehaku a huli aku la makou i ke kumu o ka wai o Honopou a me Holawa e ia nae ma keia hele ana a makou iloko o na ululaaui na puu, na kahawai hohonu mee iho la hoi ka ua kilihune i ka lau o na laau aohe i kana mai ua li ka io, i ke anu a kua kiu o na wahi kapa keia o makou pau i ka nahaehae eia nae, ua hoohoka makou ma keia hele ana a hoi nele mai la me ka luhinui.

Kakahiaka ae hoomaka makou e ana i ka wai o Halehaku, mai kon [illegible] mumu mai me ke panana a me ke kaula hao, a o ka loihi mai, mai kona kumu mai a hiki i ka lele ana o ka wai i ka honua he 25 kaulahao, oia ka puka ana o ka wai i ka honua mai laila mai a hiki i Paliokamoa e loa na kaulahao he 97, pahaohao paha oukou i kela Paliokamoa i olelo ia maluna, aole anei oia ke kahawai o Alelele e moe pololei ilaila, a hiki i kai o Maliko, oia no.

Nolaila, e haalele kākou i ka olelo ana no Halehaku, no ke kahawai o Kaupakulua, o ka loihi o ke alanui lihiwai mai kona kumu a hiki i kona welau, e loa na kaulahao he 61. Nolaila, e manao kakou, ua like na welau o laua, me nei e like ai hoolawe ae ke 61 kaulahao no loko mai o 97, koe iho ke koena 36, oia ka oi o Halehaku i ko Kaupakulua. A ma na welau o laua ua like. Nolaila o ke kiekie o ka wai o Halehaku, mai kona welau mai a hiki i ka welau o Kaupakulua, e loa na kapuai 172 ½. Nolaila ina e ku aku ma kahi i hui ia ia na welau o laua i kahi hookah a nana aku uka kahle kula o Rev. J. P. Green, ua haahaa ka hale kula ua kiekie ka iliwai i luna. Nolaila ma kou noonoo ana he aneane elua mile, ma ka hapa hiki aku keia wai i Makawao. Eia ka ninau makou anei e ke Aupuni, aole paha kou manao, aole. Nolaila ke waiho amu nei au i kou aloha mawaena o na makani eha a me na kai ewalu o ko kākou mau ailana i ike iho ai oukou i ka nui hou o ka Mokupuni o Kama, oia hoi kela wai i olelo ia maluna. Nolaila, o ka pono keia ua kale ka lani, ua ahuwale na kiowai o Kulanahakoi, ua pau ka pa ana a ka makani kina kulai kauhale e wiki oukou, e naue mai me na wahi lau oliva a ke aloha i na lima. Nolaila o ke kau Ahaolelo o M. H. 1872, e hiki mai ana a mamua aku oia ka wa e iho aku ai keia wai i ke kula o ka Maomao, me ke aloha no i kou Luna Hooponopono.

Daniela Kahipa

Makawao, Maui. Augate 23, 1870

[Translation - Synthesis]

Pertaining to the Water of Halehaku and Kaupakulua

It is perhaps appropriate for me to speak about the history of the water referenced above for you who say that the center of Makawao will become like the capital in a few short years.

Here follows the story. During the first week of this month, the esteemed, W. D. Alexander was a guest at my home, Huleihale, for two and a half weeks. He arrived with provisions, a compass, chains and other supplies. Four of us, along with support labor, set out on the first day, led by our Guide, for the stream of Halehaku. We then went to search for the source of the of water of Honopou and Holawa. We were in the depths of the forest, in the hills and deep gulches, misty rains settled on the leaves of the trees. Our skin was chilled beyond compare by the kiu rains. Our coverings were torn, and we were thwarted in our progress, returning without success and worn out.

The next morning we set out to search for the source of the stream of Halehaku, using compass and chains. The length from its source to the where the water falls to the earth is 25 chains [a chain = 66 feet x 25 = 1,650 feet]. From where the water begins on to Paliokamoa it is 97 chains. Now you might wonder about Paliokamoa, is it not [also the source of] the stream of Alelele which runs straight to Maliko? It is.

Now let us leave the discussion about Halehaku and go to Kaupakulua. The length of the waterway from its source to the top is 61 [chains]. So we think that the tops of both Halehaku and Kaupakulua were the same... I think to be about two miles... There will be before the Legislature of 1872, or perhaps even before that time there will be action to take that water down to the plains of Kamaomao... Daniel Kahipa

June 24, 1876

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Irrigation

It is singular that with the spirit of enterprise evinced in many other directions there should have been so little notice taken of one of the most important subjects that could possibly engage the attentions of those eager not only for their own advancement but for the development of the resources of the country, whereby national as well as individual benefit, would be enhanced. We refer to the subject of irrigation, which, in the hands of an intelligent and active administration, might be made to shower blessings upon the country and its inhabitants before unknown; and in places which are now only noted for their waste and barren condition, fertility of production in many branches of agricultural industry might be created instead...

Between the beaches of Kahului and those of Maalaea and Kalepolepo lies a vast expanse of level land, forming an isthmus connecting east and west Maui, which as it exists is fit for nothing except the pasturage of animals and in some places not even fit for that owing to an entire destitution of water supply. The area of this land is perhaps not less than fifty thousand acres, and capable, if irrigated, of

producing many thousand tons of sugar. Most of this belongs to the government, and if the spirit of enterprise were rife among those in authority, this whole plain could be turned into a garden, for there is an abundance of water running waste upon the highlands of Haleakala amply sufficient if utilized for this purpose to supply the entire tract. The subject of irrigation of this plain has been more than once brought forward for consideration, but no thorough investigations have been divulged, if they have ever been made, as to the best means of bringing down the waste water on to it, or the probable expense that would accrue, although the feasibility of the project is not to be doubted. During the reign of Kamehameha V, some investigations were said to have been made, but as to their nature or comprehensiveness the public were allowed to remain in the dark, or to be satisfied with the dicta of his imperious ministry, that the engineering would be too costly and the whole affair too ponderous to be handled by the government. The Minister of Interior, we understand, made the assertion that the cost would not fall short of \$200,000; but upon what basis his calculations were made, we are at a loss to know. We are informed by others, whom we think equally competent to judge, that the cost would fall short of this figure; but allowing that it would not, even then it would almost surely prove a paying investment, as who in search of sugar land would not be willing to pay \$25 or \$30 an acre for well-watered land?

...This is certainly one of our first and greatest needs, and with reciprocity to back us there would be no fear of the result... We have heard of a suggestion to irrigate this plain, or a part of it, by water derived from the streams of Waiehu and Waihee, much of whose water now runs to waste. But whether such a scheme would be more feasible, or less expensive than that before mentioned, it would be difficult to say... It has been estimated, by those who are competent to observe, that the cost of such an enterprise would not exceed \$30,000 or \$40,000 at the most... [Editorial, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, June 24, 1876:2]

August 20, 1876

Sam'l. N. Castle, Castle & Cooke Agents; to W. L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

...The undersigned agents for the following parties engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane and manufacture of sugar to wit. The Haiku Sugar Co. Alexander & Baldwin & James M. Alexander in the districts of Haiku & Hamakuapoko, island of Maui beg most respectfully to apply to His Majesty's Government for permission to take water from the following streams in the district of Hamakualoa, running over lands owned by the government to wit Nailiilipaele [Nailiilihale], Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Holawa & Honopou for irrigating two or three thousand acres in the said districts of Haiku and Hamakuapoko and for other purposes the said water to be conducted from the said streams, to the said lands through a canal or ditch to be dug or built at the expense of the said grantees.

And the said applicants beg to represent that the said streams of water now flow through a very broken country mostly incapable of cultivation watered by abundant rains and are lost in the sea. The applicants do not wish to interfere with any water rights, if there be any, located between the points at which they propose to take the water now applied for and the sea but believe the said proposed ditch will be of the public benefit which every prosperous enterprise is in any country and may hereafter be so enlarged as to greatly promote the public prosperity.

For any detailed information we beg to refer you to Sam'l. T. Alexander Esq. who is at present in town & will be happy to give you any information upon this subject in his power...

P. S.

I beg to add to the above included in those who will assist in the expense of this trial ditch which if a success will be of great value as to the practice ability of such enterprises for the development of the resources of the country. Capt Thomas H. Hobron and Grove Ranch... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887]

November 20, 1876

James Makee; to His Excellency W.L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

[applies for right to draw water from Hāmākua Loa to lands of the Makawao-Waikapū Region (see reply dated May 31, 1877)]

...The undersigned in his own behalf as well as for others with whom he may hereafter associate with, apply to your Excellency for a grant in right to take, draw off, and use water from the streams and sources of water situated in the District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui and the right to convey said water over the Government Lands for the purpose of irrigation or otherwise, the said lands to be irrigated, and situated in Makawao and Waikapu.

The undersigned also begs to say to your Excellency that he is aware that a grant has already been given to the Haiku Sugar Company and others to take and draw the water from the streams in the said District of Hamakualoa and known as Nailiinaele [Nailiilihaele], Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Holawa and Honopou, but the undersigned believes there are other streams in the said District of Hamakualoa that can be utilized although at great expense.

I would therefore ask that your Excellency will be pleased to give this matter your earliest consideration and to place it before the Commission under the Act, "To Develop the Resources of the Kingdom."

I have the honor to be your Excellency's Obt. Servant... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – 1866-1887; Water: Maui & Molokai]

May 31, 1877

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior; to Capt. Jas. Makee:

[application to draw water from Hāmākua Loa]

...In reference to your application, "for a grant or right, to take, draw off, and use water from the streams, and sources of water, situated in the District of Hamakualoa island of Maui" for the irrigation of lands in Makawao and Waikapu. I have to say that the Govt are ready to convey to you, for the purpose aforesaid — whatever waters in that District may be at its disposal. You are aware, that a Lease to the Haiku Sugar Co and others, of certain of the waters of the District, is in force — the conditions of which, must be observed by the Government — in any negotiation with you — about the water and water-rights in that neighborhood... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14:247]

August 21, 1877

P. Jones, Interior Department Clerk; to Thos W. Everett Esq., Lahaina, Maui:
[regarding appraisal of Opana]

...I am directed by His Excy: the Minister of the Interior to communicate with you concerning the appraisal of the land of "Opana" Hamakualoa Maui. The Board of Appraisers for the Island of Maui assessed the unimproved value of said land at \$1468 – & the party owning the land has appealed to His Excy. against this assessment.

Will you please send any information to this Office, which may tend to show why said land was valued at the above figure which appears rather high... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14]

May 6-21, 1878

Interior Department Letter Book – Volume 15

List of Konohiki and Crown Lands on the Island of Maui, bordering on the sea, with the extent of sea-coast belonging to each, as far as known at present.

HAMAKUALOA

Kaupakulua 1	Award # 10474	Namaau	1620 ft. Sea Coast
Ulumalu	Award # 10474	Namaau	2100 ft. Sea Coast
Opana	Award # 2937	W. Harbottle	2700 ft. Sea Coast
Halehaku	Award # 8515	Keoni Ana	4170 ft. Sea Coast
Huelo	Award # 520	John D. li	790 ft. Sea Coast
Hanawana	Award # 5250	Kanui	1300 ft. Sea Coast
Papaaea	Award # 9971	W.P. Leleiohoku	not surveyed...

[HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:123]

July 8, 1878

Hamakua Ditch Co.; to C. Spreckels
Agreement

This Agreement made this eighth day of July A.D. 1878 between the Haiku Sugar Company a Corporation of the Hawaiian Islands, S.T. Alexander and H.P. Baldwin doing business on the island of Maui, one of the said Hawaiian Islands under the style of Alexander and Baldwin, W.F. Sharratt, S.B. Dole, W.O. Smith, and A.H. Smith doing business on the said Island of Maui under the style of W.F. Sharratt and Company and J.M. Alexander, the parties of the first part doing business on the said Island of Maui as the Hamakua Ditch Company, and Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, of the State of California, one of the United States of America, of the second part, witnesseth. That whereas, the said Claus Spreckels, intends to construct a water course on the said Island of Maui, makai of the present water course of the said, Hamakua Ditch Company, now therefore the said parties of the first part in consideration of the premises, hereby grant to the said Claus Spreckels a free water way across the lands in their possession or which may hereafter come into their possession, for the construction and maintenance of the said proposed water-course, according to the general line of survey lately made by the said party of the second part. And the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenant and agree with the said party of the second part, to

relinquish to him any and all water rights, which they or any of them may now have or hereafter acquire in any of the streams between the Halehaku and east branch of the Nailiilihaele streams, both inclusive and especially in the Waipio - stream below such points or levels, where the parties of the first part, can take the water out of such streams, and conduct it to their said present water-course, by its own gravitation. That they will take no water from the streams flowing across the line of their water-course except from those mentioned in the Government grant to them to wit. – the Nailiilihaele, Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Holawa and Honopou streams and the Halehaku, Opana and Waipio streams. That they relinquish to the party of the second part, all rights they or any of them may now have or hereafter acquire in any streams, east of the east branch of the Nailiilihaele stream, and that they will not use any of the surplus water after filling the pipes of their present water course to irrigate lands on the line of their water-course. And in consideration of the premises, the said party of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees with the parties of the first part that he will not interfere with their acquiring the right to take the water of the Halehaku stream, at such point whence it can flow into their water-course by its own gravitation. That they shall be entitled to fill their present single line of twenty-six inch pipes with their present grade, that is, that the bottom of the inlet and outlet of the pipes shall remain on their present respective levels, that they may remove the upper ten feet of their pipes and replace such parts removed with suitable mouth-piece, it being understood that the maximum amount of water to be delivered by their said ditch as measured near the Halehaku pipe and after having taken in the Halehaku and Opana streams, shall not exceed forty cubic feet a second. That in constructing and maintaining his said proposed water, course, across the lands of the parties of the first part, he will make and keep, in order the necessary fences for the protection of the said water-course, and all necessary bridges, for all existing roads and paths which cut the line of the proposed ditch, and for all future roads which may be established, by the members of the said Hamakua Ditch Company or any of them across the same, and that he will pay for all sugar cane and other property that may be damaged or destroyed by the construction thereof, and for all future damage that may be caused by the said ditch to the property of any of the parties of the first part, and that he will sell and furnish to the parties of the first part, at such points along the said proposed water, course, as they shall decide upon, water for irrigation at the rate of twenty five dollars a year for each acre covered three inches deep each week, in amount as follows, if the water delivered in the proposed water course on the north easterly line of the Wailuku Commons, shall be sufficient to irrigate only or less than five thousand acres of land three inches deep each week, then the parties of the first part shall be entitled to ten percent of the whole amount at the said rates, but if the quantity of water delivered at the Wailuku Commons as aforesaid shall exceed that amount or be more than sufficient to irrigate five thousand acres three inches deep each week, then in that case, the parties of the first part shall be entitled to sufficient water to irrigate five hundred acres of land three inches deep each week, at the above mentioned rates. It is hereby further mutually understood and agreed, that the party of the second part shall not, be liable in damages in case the water furnished to the parties of the first part, according to the said stipulations should fall below the quantity necessary to irrigate five hundred acres. And it is further agreed that all parties to this indenture shall endeavor to protect the forest growth on the northerly and north easterly slope of Haleakala, which is located on all the water sheds of the streams between Halehaku and Nuailua next east from Honomanu both inclusive, which they may now own or control or which they

hereafter own or control. And it is further agreed that this indenture shall remain in force for thirty years from the day of the date hereof, or until such time less than thirty years as the rights of water of the contracting parties hereto to water privileges in connection with their respective ditches as granted by the Hawaiian Government shall expire. It is understood that all the stipulations aforesaid are to apply to and bind the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto. It is further understood that in furnishing water as aforesaid to the parties of the first part, the party of the second part shall not be compelled to cut his ditch for that purpose at more than four points for furnishing the old Haiku Plantation at not more than two points for the Hamakua-poko plantation at not more than two points for Alexander and Baldwin's plantation, at not more than two points for Grove Ranch Plantation, and not more than one point for J.M. Alexander's plantation. Witness our hands and seals... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 55:208-211]

January 11, 1879

"He Ino e ulu mai ana." (A Storm is Arising):

[Regarding growing plantation interests in the islands—citing development of the Haiku Ditch—and the plans to import laborers. Editor, Jos. Kawainui, describes the problems which he and others have heard regarding the importation of foreign labor, and likens it to a storm brewing on the horizon.]

At this time when new work is developing, and the face of the land is taking on the new appearance of sugar plantations and other undertakings, thus enriching the land and advancing our nation, there is growing need for laborers. The sugar plantations are concerned that they will not have enough labor. There is the new auwai (ditch) at Haiku, being dug at this time, but there are not enough workers. Our nation is reaching out to the islands of the sea to secure laborers. Even to China... "I manao ai makou, he ino e ulu mai ana." We think that a storm is arising... [J. Kawainui in *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina*; Maly, translator]

January 11, 1879

Claus Spreckels, Haiku Sugar Co. et. al; to James M. Alexander, et al.:
Deed

...Know All Men By These Presents, that I, Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, State of California U.S.A. for and in consideration of one dollar to me paid by James M. Alexander of Haiku, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, do hereby remise, release and forever quit-claim unto the said James M. Alexander his heirs and assigns, all right, title and interest in and to the Waipio Stream in the district of Hamakualoa in said Island of Maui, which I may have acquired by virtue of a grant of certain water rights made to me by the Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Islands dated July 8th, 1878, recorded Lib. 56 fol. 77-82, or by virtue of an Indenture made between me and the Hamakua Ditch Company July 8th, A.D. 1878, recorded Lib. 55, fol. 208-211, or otherwise; and I hereby, for myself, my heirs and assigns covenant and agree not to assert or exercise any claim to said stream during the term of said Indentures. And also, in consideration of one dollar to me paid by the Haiku Sugar Company, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, I do hereby remise, release and quit-claim unto said Haiku Sugar Company, its successors and assigns all right, title and interest whatsoever

in and to the gulches and streams lying next east of the Maliko Gulch running over land of said company known as Kanemoeala, Waikina, and its branches, and that part of the Kuiaha, sometimes called Kuiaha which is situated mauka of the present Hamakua Ditch which I may have acquired by virtue of either of the above named Indentures, or otherwise; and I hereby, for myself my heirs and assigns, covenant and agree not to assert or exercise any claim to said streams and gulches during the term of said Indentures.

AND also, in consideration of one dollar, and other valuable considerations to me paid by the owners of the Hamakua Ditch property, I do hereby remise, release and quit-claim unto the owners of said Ditch, their heirs, successors and assigns, all right, title of interest whatsoever in or to that portion of the western branch of the Halehaku Stream known as Opana, mauka or above the level of said Hamakua Ditch and also in such parts, as lie above the level of the said Ditch, of all streams lying between the Opana stream on the east and inclusive, and the streams above mentioned next east of Maliko Gulch running over land of the Haiku Sugar Company on the west which I may have acquired by virtue of either of said Indentures or otherwise; and for myself, my heirs and assigns, I hereby covenant and agree not to exercise or assert any claim to said parts of said streams, during the term of said Indentures.

And also in consideration aforesaid I for myself, my heirs and assigns, covenant and agree with the owners of said Hamakua Ditch Property, that the place of measuring the forty cubic feet of Water per second, to which they are entitled by said agreement between us dated July 8, A. D. 1878, (provided the streams granted them by the Hawaiian Government Sept. 30th, A. D. 1876 shall furnish that amount at the level of their ditch) shall be fixed at the inlet end of their present Halehaku pipe and before the waters of the Halehaku and Opana streams have been discharged into said Ditch, and not at the outlet end of the said pipe and inclusive of said two streams as formally agreed upon by said Indenture between us dated July 8 A. D. 1878, and also in case on account of drouth [sic.], the water in said ditch shall not amount to said forty cubic feet per second at said place of measurement, the owners of said ditch may take from said Halehaku stream (provided they have previously obtained the right to do so) sufficient water to complete said amount of forty cubic feet per second.

And also in consideration aforesaid I hereby for myself, my heirs and assigns covenant and agree with the owners of said Hamakua Ditch property, that they shall be entitled to alter their flumes, ditch and pipe lines west of and inclusive of the Halehaku pipes, so as to enable that westerly portion of said Hamakua Ditch to convey in addition to said forty cubic feet per second such other amounts of water as the owners of said Ditch may conduct into the same by gravitation out of the streams west and inclusive of the Halehaku. And we; the Haiku Sugar Company aforesaid, Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin copartners under the name of Alexander and Baldwin, Island of Maui; James M. Alexander aforesaid; William F. Sharratt, Sanford B. Dole, Alfred S. Hartwell, Alfred H. Smith and Jared K. Smith owners of the Grove Ranch Plantation on the Island of Maui; the owners of the Hamakua Ditch Property in consideration of the above covenants and of one dollar to us paid by the aforesaid Claus Spreckels, do hereby assign, transfer and set over unto the said property, Claus Spreckels, his heirs and assigns

all of the right, title and interest which we may have in and to the land stream and appurtenances of Honopou, Hamakualoa, Maui, as demised and secured by lease of Charles Copp dated March 19, 1877 and recorded in Lib. 50 fol. 57 etc., excepting and reserving however to ourselves our heirs, successors or assigns the right to take water out of the said stream at any point on the level of or above the said Hamakua Ditch subject nevertheless to the performance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said lease.

And also in consideration aforesaid, we the said owners of the Hamakua Ditch Property do hereby covenant and agree that if we or our heirs, successors or assigns should at any time after the expiration of said lease, acquire any title to said land and stream during the continuance or unexpired term of the agreement between the Hamakua Ditch Company and Claus Spreckels of July 8, 1878; that such right title or interest with the above exception and reservation shall be duly transferred to the said Claus Spreckels his heirs and assigns.

And I the said Claus Spreckels, for myself, my heirs, executors administrators and assigns hereby covenant and agree to faithfully do and perform all of the covenants in said lease contain to be done and performed on the part of the said Hamakua Ditch Company and also in consideration aforesaid I hereby for myself, my heirs and assigns covenant and agree that any rights that I may have or may hereafter acquire in or to the water of the said Honopou Gulch shall in no wise be allowed to interfere with the right of the owners of the said Hamakua Ditch to take out the water of said stream at or above the level of said Ditch, subject however to said limitation of forty cubic feet per second.

And we, James M. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin hereby and by our signatures fully endorse the act of Samuel T. Alexander in signing the original agreement between the said Hamakua Ditch Company and Claus Spreckels dated July 8, 1878, and assent to said agreement subject to modifications of this indenture.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we, all the parties to this instrument have caused the same to be duly executed the Haiku Sugar Company by causing its corporate seal to be hereto attached and the signatures of its president and secretary, and the other parties by affixing their seals and signatures hereto this 11th day of January 1879... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 59:200-205]

East Maui Sugar Plantations, Water Development and Ranching Interests Described in 1880

George Bowser, cited earlier, published "*The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists Guide*" (1880). Among the subjects he covered was "*An Account of the Sugar Plantations and the Principal Stock Ranches on the Hawaiian Islands*," Bowser (1880). Below, are his narratives describing the major plantations of the Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa region. He also touched on the development of East Maui water resources to develop the Spreckel's Plantation on the Wailuku-Waikapū lands, as they connected in area and by water to operations of the aforementioned lands.

The Huelo Sugar Mill And Plantation, Huelo, 25 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Haiku, Makawao Road. T Akanalilii, Proprietor and Manager; Agents, C. Brewer & Co., Honolulu. Owns 1,500 acres. Under cultivation, 500; available for

sugar planting, 1,200. Estimated yield for season of 1880, 900 tons. Men employed, 120; oxen, 200 yoke. Capacity of mill, 10 tons. This plantation is comparatively in its infancy, having only been in operation somewhere about 15 to 18 months, and in that time Mr. Akanalilii has effected a most wonderful change in the appearance of the land. Where it was formerly overgrown with scrub and native trees it is now blossoming; not with the rose, but with the most magnificent fields of sugar-cane, which on some parts of the estate are actually growing on the verge of high, precipitous rocks, overhanging the sea, in some places, perpendicularly, at a height from the sea of – I am safe to say – 1,200 to 1,500 feet. The plantation is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Island of Maui, and the scenery is magnificent and grand in the extreme... [page 428]

The Haiku Sugar Mill and Plantation Haiku, No. 1 [Incorporated], Haiku, 15 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Haiku, Kahului Road; manager, S.T. Alexander; agents in Honolulu, Castle & Cooke. Own 4,000 acres; 500 acres under cultivation; 2,000 acres available for sugar, and 2,000 pasture and wood-lands. Estimated yield for season of 1880, 1,100 tons. Men employed, 175; oxen, 125 yoke. Capacity of mill... This plantation is situated in a beautiful part of the Island, and furnishes large returns to the properties, which must yearly increase to a large extent under the skillful management of the manager... [page 429] The manager's house and grounds are an object worthy of a visit from anyone who delights in horticultural and landscape gardening, and which goes to prove an undoubted fact, that the Islands are capable of growing to perfection a large variety of fruits, flowers, etc., in their greatest profusion.

East Maui Sugar Plantation Company, Makawao, 13 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Makawao, Main Road. W.F. Allen, T. Akanalilii and Edward Hoffman, proprietors. Own 2,000 acres; 350 under cultivation. Estimated yield for 1880, 500 tons. Capacity of mill, about 8 tons. Employ 80 men and 120 yoke oxen. This is another valuable piece of property, and the author has no hesitation in saying here, and this will apply to all the Islands, that in five years from now there will be ten times the amount of land under cultivation in sugar cane; that will bring to the owners very large returns by careful and systematic management.

The Haiku Sugar Mill and Plantation, Haiku, No. 2, [Incorporated], Makawao, twelve miles from Wailuku; post office address, Haiku, Kahului Road. Manager, C.H. Alexander; Agents in Honolulu, Castle & Cooke. Own 3,200 acres; 700 acres under cultivation; available for sugar planting, 3,000 acres; estimated yield for season of 1880, 1,500 tons of sugar. Men employed, 190; oxen, 125 yoke; capacity of mill... At this plantation there is every facility for the successful cultivation of a large area of land, and there is a splendid harbor and landing at no great distance from the mill, where vessels of the tonnage of 150 tons can lay at anchor with perfect safety.

The Grove Ranch Plantation, Makawao, eleven miles from Wailuku; post office address, Makawao, Kahului Road. W.F. Sharratt, S.B. Dole, A.S. Hartwell, J.K. Smith, and A.H. Smith, Proprietors; Manager, W.O. Smith; Agents in Honolulu, H. Hackfeld & Co. Owns 3,870 acres; 350 acres under cultivation; available for sugar planting, 3,870 acres; estimated yield for season of 1880, 800 tons sugar. Men employed, 110; oxen 110 [page 430] yoke. This is a very valuable plantation, and,

as will be observed above, is all capable of being cultivated in sugar, and the able manager, W.O. Smith, Esq., will furnish large returns to the proprietors by his skillful and assiduous labors in the furtherance of that object... [page 431]

Claus Spreckels & Co.'s Sugar Mill and Plantation, Wailuku and Waikapu Common, seven miles from Wailuku; Kahului Road; post office address, Kahului. Owns 30,000 acres; 3,000 acres under cultivation; 25,000 acres available for sugar planting; the balance is pasture, etc. sole right of 32 streams for irrigating purposes; said right obtained direct from the Crown; estimated yield for season of 1880, 3,000 tons of sugar. The cane will average six tons to the acre. Number of men employed, 350; horses and mules employed, 70 head. [page 431]

The ploughing on the whole is done by steam ploughs, and the cane is transported by the aid of portable railways to the mill. The capacity of the mill will be about twenty tons per diem; the mill will have five crushers in two sets, one of three, and one of two. The mill buildings are now in course of construction, and it is expected that grinding may be commenced about November next. Mr. Spreckels has his own landing and storehouse at Kahului, and the sugar is brought down to the landing by Captain Hobron's Wailuku and Hamakua Railway. Messrs. J. Horner & Co. plant 600 acres, all under cultivation, on shares with this company. Mr. Spreckels calculates to import, inside of four years, 40,000 tons of sugar per annum from his Hawaiian estates... [page 432]

At Huelo is the plantation and residence of Mr. T. G. Akanaliili. This gentleman and his wife gave me a most hospitable reception. This plantation is situated in a fine part of the country; the land is all virgin soil, and, when I was there, there were some 500 acres already planted with sugar cane, which struck me as being the finest sample I had yet seen, and I measured some of it, which has ten inches in girth and [page 511] from eight to ten feet long, a style of cane which will, I feel sure, turn out five tons to the acre. Mr. Akanaliili has erected a flume which is nearly two miles long, the purpose of which, besides the conveyance of water to points where it may be needed, is to float the sugar cane down, from the fields in which it is grown, to the mill, an arrangement which will save a great deal of money in the matter of carriage, besides being more expeditious. Another advantage this plantation has is derived from nature and not from the skill and ingenuity of man. There is no irregular ground upon it, so that it can be worked at a much less expense than those of many of his neighbors. Mr. Akanaliili has erected a very fine sugar mill on the premises which is capable of turning out ten tons per day...

There is a first-rate landing at Huelo, with eight fathoms of water at the landing, and a small steamer from Honolulu called the "Mokolii" calls here every week. The fare is only six dollars (two on the deck), and visitors, besides enjoying the natural beauties of the place, would have no lack of amusement, there being plenty of shooting in the mountains for gentlemen, ferns in the gulches for ladies, and fishing in the sea for both.

Mr. Akanaliili is not, as his name might lead my readers to suppose, a native of the Hawaiian Islands. He is a Chinaman. Akanaliili simply means, Little Akana, the latter being his name, and the adjunct an addition by the natives, which he has adopted. He was a mere boy when he came to these islands, twenty-seven years ago. A self-made man, he is now the proprietor of the plantation on which he

resides, which is 1,500 acres in extent, of half the Piiholo plantation, nearer Makawao, and of one-third the East Maui plantation. He also owns a large ranch on the other side of the Island, where he has, at the present time, 1,500 Angora goats. Here is an example of what may be done by industry and pluck and thrift. Here, too, is a contrast to the ways of that native race, whose decline everyone bewails and no one seems to know how to prevent, and which, to my mind, would be quickly checked by good, honest work, instead of the lazy lives they mostly live.

Before parting from the description of this part of the country, I ought to mention that some of the sugar cane on the Huelo plantation is grown within a few yards of the edge of the ocean cliffs, which are [page 512] here very precipitous, in some places almost perpendicular for ten or twelve hundred feet, right down to the sea. This shows that even in the most unpromising places every inch of land in this part of Maui is capable of cultivation, and only requires the capital and the will to make productive.

December 30, 1885 (page 2)

Daily Honolulu Press

Mortgagee's Notice of Sale - Halehaku.

By Direction of Alexander J. Cartwright, the Assignee of a certain mortgage deed made by Albert K. Kunuiakea, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to the Hawaiian Investment and Agency Company, Limited, dated the 5th day of August, 1882, and recorded in Liber 76, on folios 180, 181 and 182, and assigned to said Alexander J. Cartwright... by deed of assignment dated the 27th day of June, 1884, and recorded in Liber 88, on folios 216 and 217, and the Mortgagee named in two certain mortgage deed, to wit: 1st – Mortgage mad by said Albert K. Kunuiakea... dated the 28th day of March, 1883... Liber 79, on folios 351-4. 2nd – Mortgage made by said Albert K. Kunuiakea... dated 23d day of August, 1883 and recoded in Liber 84, on folio 3; we are directed to sell at Public Auction on Monday, January 4, 1886...

...Halehaku—Hamakualoa, Maui, 3,653 51-100 acres, Land Commission Award 8515. Royal Patent 1666. The kale land leased to Hui at \$220; expires January 1, 1886. The right of way for ditch leased to Haiku Sugar Company, Alexander & Baldwin, and Grove Ranch Planation at \$100; expires July 1, 1899. Lease to C. Spreckels at \$200, expires July 1, 1899. The ditch leased to C. Spreckels at \$100, expired July 2, 1899...

E. P. Adams & Co.

January 15, 1900 (page 6, c. 3)

The Hawaiian Star

Spreckelsville Ditch.

Spreckelsville, January 11. –Co. Jensen, contractor for the new Spreckelsville ditch, has moved his headquarters to Hamakuapoko, as the work has gotten down that way. A large building has been erected on the road to Maliko for his use. The store and premises at Peahi will be maintained as a branch station.

February 29, 1904 (page 6)

The Hawaiian Star

The Big Merger Begins (Sugar Companies and Water Ditches)

...The work on the new Ditch, which will bring out Koolau water, is progressing well. Mr. O'Shaughnessy expects to complete the ditch he is constructing to bring the water to Waiakamoa, where the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s share will be taken out by August. The ditch to carry the Maui Agricultural Co.'s share from the point to Hoolawa, where it intersects the Hamakua Ditch, will be completed before August. This will assure us of a full ditch after that time. George Baldwin, who is constructing this connection ditch, has begun on a new ditch that will bring the combined Koolau and Hamakua Ditch water on to the plantation 175 feet higher in elevation than the delivery of our present ditch. This will carry the combined water from Hoolawa, where the ditches intersect, to and across the plantation. The gain in elevation is due to the fact that the Hamakua Ditch, the pioneered ditch of many magnitude on the Islands, was constructed with a much greater fall than is necessary, especially for so large a volume of water as will flow through the new ditch. The new ditch will make available for cane, some 3,000 acres of pasture land...

March 25, 1909 (page 14)

Evening Bulletin Industrial Edition

Maui Agricultural Company

One of Maui's most Profitable Sugar Estates made up by a Combine of Several Companies. Elaborate and Expensive Irrigation System.

The Maui Agricultural Company was formed In January, 1904, and Is a consolidation of the old Paia Plantation Company and the Haiku Sugar Company, with the new Kalialinul Plantation Company, Kula Plantation Company, Makawao Plantation Company, Pulehu Plantation Company and the Kailua Plantation Company. Lately the mill itself was taken over by the Central Milling Company, the stock of which is entirely owned by the companies forming the combine. The last five companies control 5,000 acres of land, one-half of which is planted to cane.

Upon the Haiku division of the Maui Agricultural Company there are 16,000 acres of land and upon Paia division 12,000 acres, which, with the 5,000 acres of new lands recently acquired, will give the new company an approximate total of 33,000 acres. Of this, about 12,500 acres are adapted to the successful cultivation of sugar cane. A majority of the remainder is forest and pasture lands. In addition to the plantation properties the company owns the Haiku and Grove ranches, where 2,000 head or cattle and several hundred head of horses and mules are kept.

The headquarters of the Maui Agricultural Company are located at Paia, ten miles from Wailuku.

Cane was first at Haiku about fifty years ago, while S. T. Alexander, [and] H. P. Baldwin organized the old Paia Plantation company and planted the first cane entirely of the Lahaina variety. Lahaina is the principal variety grown at the present time, it seemingly thrives better than Yellow Caledonia, which is so grown upon the Islands of Hawaii and Kauai.

Crop for This Year.

The 1908 sugar output was 22,800 tons. The estimate for 1909 is 25,000 tons. This places the Maul Company among the leading plantations of the Hawaiian Islands.

Ripened cane is conveyed from the field to the mill by the ordinary V flumes and by cars. There are about ten miles of railroad supplied with 500 cars and two 25-ton Baldwin locomotives and one 18-ton Porter locomotive.

Great Water Ditch.

The entire area planted to cane is under a complete system of irrigation. About one-half the land lies above the pumping range and is irrigated by the old and new Hamakua ditches, both of which are practically controlled by the company. The new Hamakua Ditch, the Nahiku, Koolau and Kihei ditches, all operated in conjunction, extend from Kihei to Makapipi gulch in the Nahiku lands a distance of nearly fifty miles, and supply the company with 60,000,000 gallons of water per day, the capacity being 80,000,000 gallons. Of the several irrigation systems of great magnitude which are in operation in the Islands this is by far the larger and most expensive. The new Hamakua ditch cost \$316,045, the Koolau ditch \$440,000, while the total cost of the complete extension of the ditch system was about \$800,000.

The average annual rainfall at Hamakua-poko from 1900 to 1905 was 56.20 inches, while the average for five years beginning in 1890 was but 35 inches. The rainfall in 1907 averaged 52.69 inches.

In addition to the vast amount of water supplied by the irrigation ditches four Fraser & Chalmers pumping plants with a smaller centrifugal pump, furnish the plantation with 20,000,000 gallons of water per day. With the ditch running at its full capacity and with those pumps working, the plantation would receive over 100,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

Situated at convenient points upon the property are reservoirs for storing surplus water which have a combined capacity of approximately 300,000,000 gallons.

The sugar factory of the Maul Agricultural Company is located at Paia, where a large new steel mill structure has been erected. The main building of which is 120x240. The material for the building was furnished by the American Bridge Co. on plans made by the plantation people. Another building 60x120 contains the clarifying apparatus and the machine shops. The steel staging for pan and crystallizing house is in still another new building of 60x90 dimensions.

One notable feature of the mill is that the machine shops, clarifiers, quadruple effects, crystallizers, two nine-roller mills and filter press are all upon the one main mill floor. The vacuum pans alone being upon the floor above. The centrifugals, boiling house pumps, boilers and the large sugar room are on the cemented ground floor. The steel staging for crystallizers, pans and filter presses was furnished by Milliken Bros. of New York. Adjoining the sugar room a large sugar warehouse has been built 74x200 feet, and an extension is being built to it this year.

The Kahului Railroad Company has built a branch road to the mill which enables the finished product to go direct from the bagging room to the sugar room, whence it is

transported by rail to Kahului and shipped to its destination in the American-Hawaiian steamers...

Schools and Homes.

In addition to the public school at Paia the children of the employees have a kindergarten run by the plantation, and a school house and cottage for the teacher, has also been built by the management, while the town of Paia supplies the teacher.

During the month of September 1908, the company employed 176 skilled and 2400 unskilled laborers and 70 contractors; making a total of 2646 men. A house and one acre tract of land is given to any laborer desiring it who will live upon it for a term of three years. Several Portuguese have taken advantage of this offer, and have neat homes of their own.

H. A. Baldwin has managed the immense properties of the Maui Agricultural Company since its inception in January, 1904. Previous to this time Mr. Baldwin was manager of the Haiku Sugar Company plantation which is now absorbed in the larger company...

January 10, 1913 (p 6)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi-Pauwela Tunnel Work

Pauwela is a rapidly growing village since the homesteaders have started at Kuiaha, says the weekly Times. New stores have gone up and a good road has been built on a very moderate grade right to the big gulch, and the little village boasts three automobiles and hacks for hire, which can be seen standing in front of the new Japanese hotel. The influx of several hundred Japanese tunnel workers to the Peahi and Pauwela section has had lots to do with the improvements. These Japanese are all on contract work with the H. C. & S. Co., and all making good money.

1913

Department of the Interior United States Geological Survey

George Otis Smith, Director

Water-Supply Paper 318 – Water Resources of Hawaii, 1909-1911

Prepared under the Direction of M.O. Leighton; by W.F. Martin and C.H. Pierce¹⁶

...Island of Maui

General Features. Maui has an area of 728 square miles and is the second largest island in the group. Its greatest length is about 47 miles from northwest to southeast. The greatest width across East Maui is about 25 miles, and the least width across the isthmus is 6 or 7 miles... [p. 197] Keanae Valley, on the northeastern slope, is the most prominent topographic feature, but it probably originated in a faulting rupture. Honomanu Gulch attains the proportions of a canyon for a short distance back from the sea, and next to Keanae is the most prominent of the East Maui gulches. Halehaku and Maliko are also long deep gulches on the northern slope of East Maui... [p. 198]

¹⁶ Readers please note: the following narratives include verbatim excerpts pertaining to key descriptions of the East Maui Ditch Country” and components of the system. The texts include detailed tables and lengthy narratives, and should be reviewed for additional documentation.

Good roads exist on central Maui, along the western and southern coasts of West Maui, along the northern coast of East Maui as far as Kailua, and along the southeastern coast. Around the other parts of the island there is only a horse trail... [p. 199]

East Maui, The Ditch Country. The northeastern coast of East Maui is known locally as the “ditch country” on account of the large ditches which extend into this region from the west. These ditches have been built at different levels and at various times since 1879, all being extended eastward into the water-bearing regions. They form a regular system which takes water from all the streams west of Nahiku, the total number of streams intercepted being more than 40. West of Halehaku Stream there are six ditches, including the Kula pipe line which has recently been constructed at 4,000 feet elevation for domestic supply. West of Puohakamoa Stream there are four main ditches, one of which starts from the Makapipi Stream near Nahiku.

This region has been opened largely through the construction of these ditch systems. From Kailua near the center of the region to Nahiku at the east it is impossible to travel except on horseback or afoot, and then only along ditch trails for a greater part of the distance. The trip through this region is one of the most interesting in the group, with its numerous gulches and waterfalls and frequent glimpses of the blue sea a mile or two distant and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet below. The rainfall is exceedingly heavy in this region, ranging from 100 to 300 inches.

On account of the complicated system of diversions and impossibility of travel except along the ditches, all water-supply investigations in this region have been made along the ditch levels. All the stations are considered in order along the ditches from east to west.

Although the present system of ditches takes practically the entire water supply of this region at times when the streams are low, yet it is safe to say that but a fractional part of the total run-off is conserved and put to beneficial use owing to the lack of storage capacity. Streams which have a flow of but a few second-feet ordinarily may become raging torrents with a discharge of several thousand second-feet at times of heavy rainfall. The streams subside quickly when the rain ceases, but the periods of heavy rainfall are so frequent that a much greater supply of water than that now utilized might be had if sufficient storage capacity could be provided near the points of diversion... [p. 259]

Honopou Stream Near Huelo, Maui.

Honopou Stream is just west of Holawa Stream in the East Maui ditch country. The water of this stream is intercepted by the old and new Hamakua ditches, which take the entire flow at low and medium stages; at higher stages water passes down to the Lowrie and Haiku ditches below... [p. 310 – Table and Ditch features cited in publication]

Halehaku Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Halehaku is one of the large gulches on the northern slope of Haleakala crossed by the East Maui ditches. As is often the case in Hawaii, this gulch has various names in different places, and at the crossing of the Government road about 2 miles from the sea it is known as Kakipi. The principal tributary of Halehaku Stream is Opana Stream, which joins it from the west below the old and new Hamakua

ditches and above the Lowrie ditch... p. 312 – Table and Ditch features cited in publication]

Opana Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Opana Stream is tributary to Halehaku Stream from the west. Its water is intercepted by the Old and New Hamakua ditches.

A gauging station was established on this stream December 13, 1910, at a point about 300 feet below the bridge on the trail crossing, about 150 feet above the ditch siphon, and 7 ½ miles west of Kailua (Huelo post office)... [p. 316 – Table and Ditch features cited in publication]

Opana Ditch Near Huelo, Maui

The Opana ditch is a feeder for the New Hamakua ditch. It diverts water from Opana Stream several hundred feet above the bridge on the trail crossing, and at low and medium stages takes the entire flow of the stream... [p. 317 – Table and Ditch features cited in publication]

New Hamakua Ditch at Nailiilihaele Weir, Near Huelo, Maui

New Hamakua ditch heads at the Alo division weir and receives two-thirds of the water delivered by the Koolau ditch at that point. It runs through an almost continuous tunnel from the division weir to Nailiilihaele Stream without intercepting any water on the way... [p. 318 – Table and Ditch features cited in publication]

February 5, 1937 (page 9)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

East Maui Water Contract Planned

...Feb. 4.—Chairman Harold W. Rice was authorized by the board of supervisors Wednesday to execute a contract with the East Maui Irrigation Co., whereby the irrigation company would supply the county with water for Peahi consumers.

Under the terms of the agreement, water would be supplied the county at a rate of \$40 per million gallons for a five year period, after which an appraisalment would be made to set the rate for the next five years, a similar appraisalment being scheduled every five years.

The board's action followed receipt of a report from S. W. Tay of the board of health certifying the water in questions is potable.

Other Agricultural Cash Crop Initiatives in the Pe'ahi Vicinity

Over the years, as western business interests were being developed on Maui, several cash crops were invested in. Among these were sugar, rice, pineapple, coffee, cotton and macadamia nuts. Ranching operations were also spread across the land and large areas were deforested, being transformed into pastures. Both sugar and pineapple played a significant role in the altering of the landscape in and around the Conservancy holdings.

November 23, 1907 (page 1)

The Maui News

Rail Extension – Peahi Pineapple Lands

The Maui Agricultural Co. intends extending its railroad from Hamakuapoko across Maliho [Maliko] Gulch to Haiku. This will give a boom to pineapple lands at Haiku, Peahi, and vicinity.

March 5, 1910 (page 1)

The Maui News

Peahi for Cotton. Experiments there Prove to be a Success.

Out beyond the eastern limits of Haiku Sugar Company's cane fields for many miles and covering a vast are of land is one of the prettiest of the island of Maui.

While this section is favored with sufficient rain to keep the vegetation green and pleasing to the eye, the land is unsuited to cane and has been neglected and thought to be of little value.

Mr. George Groves who resided at Peahi for many years in about the middle of this section has been experimenting with many kinds of drops and has found that grapes, pineapples, cotton, barley, outs, and sorghum all do well.

Just now cotton is attracting much attention and it is believed will yet rival sugar as one of the leading staples of the territory. If it does it is probable that in the near future thousands of acres of this beauty spot may be occupied by a thrifty class of citizens.

The following letter is very encouraging:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 11, 1910.

Mr. George Groves,
Makawao, Maui.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your recent letter enclosing samples of cotton grown at Peahi and Haiku, I would say that the quality of both these cottons is excellent. The sample marked "Haiku" is an Egyptian lint; fine and of good health for this class of cotton. The Peahi sample is a choice sample of Sea Island, very similar in quality to the sample Mr. White sent us from Haiku... F. G. Krauss, Agronomist.

July 19, 1913 (p 5)

The Maui News

Haiku Notes and Doings

The financial stringency which has lately become evident in the islands, on account of low sugar prices and depressing effects of the pending tariff legislation, is beginning to be felt in the pineapple industry. The Haiku Cannery which has been assisting settlers with loans for planting has lately been compelled to withdraw this assistance. The result will probably be that the acreage planted this year will be considerably below what have been expected. It is reported that an effort is being made to interest mainland capital in financing pineapple planting.

It is stated that the Japanese cannery will probably, after the present season's pack, be moved several miles farther east towards Peahi. The object of this will be to make the cannery more accessible to the larger acreage of fruit which is now being planted in that section, particularly that of a large Japanese hui which recently secured a long time lease on several hundred acres of land some mile east of Haiku. There are also rumors of another cannery being established by capital from southern California...

December 13, 1913 (p 16)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Overproduction of Pineapple Feared on Maui

Commenting on the pineapple outlook, the Maui Weekly Times this week says:

"Added to the gloomy outlook for the territory's sugar industry, the pineapple industry, next in importance, is threatened with an overproduction of the luscious fruit. The planting of pines has gone forward with giant steps in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since its inauguration. This year's pack, it is estimated will amount to about 1, 200,000 cases; next year this will probably be increased to 1,500,000, and in 1915 will in all probability see the enormous pack of 2,00,000 cased... Nearly all the homesteads opened recently on Maui and elsewhere in Hawaii have been turned into pineapple orchards, and the Japanese on this island have gone very extensively in for the planting of pines, large tracts having been leased to them for that purpose. The big cannery at Pauwela which is owned by Japanese, has almost doubled its pack this year. This cannery is now for sale, as the owners intend building a new, larger and more up to date cannery, with the very latest improvements in machinery, at Peahi. A prospective purchaser came up from Honolulu the other day to look the cannery over but found the price asked for it too excessive... [Similar narrative was published in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of January 19, 1914:7.]

April 18, 1914 (p 6)

The Maui News

Kuiaha-Peahi Pineapple Fields

Many of the farmers in the Kuiaha-Peahi section who had anticipated planting large areas to pineapples this year, will reduce their plantings considerably on account of the discouraging price for the raw fruit.

July 28, 1916 (page 1)

The Maui News

Pineapple Company Will Extend County Belt Road

An extension of the re-located belt road beyond the Kuiaha homesteads, for a distance of several miles, is soon to be commenced by the haiku Fruit & Packing Company. The county supervisors agreed to a proposition from the pineapple company to this effect at its last meeting, and as soon as the survey can be accurately determined, work will begin. The company is willing to undertake the expense because of a large quantity of pineapple land which will soon come into gearing and which the road will make aid in marketing.

The county engineer in conjunction with the road fund engineering force, and the engineers of the Kahului railroad have been busy on the project during the past week. The

railroad have been brought into the matter because of a right of way which it holds for the extension of its line in the district. The extend road will be a part of the cut-off which will ultimately cut out several almost prohibitive hills in the vicinity of Peahi, and shorten the distance between Kuiaha and Kakipi gulch by about 3 miles.

October 10, 1919 (page 1)

The Maui News

Equipment for New Cannery is Ordered

Charles Mel Expected Next Week to Remain as Manager — Name of New Enterprise is Pauwela Pineapple Co.

The Pauwela Pineapple Company, is the name of the new fruit packing company which is about to start operations in the Haiku district. It is incorporated under the laws of California, and the capitalization as state in last week's Maui News is \$250,000 [October 3, 1919:1 "Work to Start Soon on New Pine Cannery"].

Charles Mel, of San Francisco, who promoted the company, and who was here some months ago is on his way back to the Island on the steamer Enterprise, due in Hilo next Sunday... He has written that he has made full arrangement for the new factory, which is to be a steel frame structure, as well as for most of the machinery... work will begin next week on the temporary buildings.

February 6, 1920 (page 3)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Maui Canneries Expecting Big Pineapple Pack

Extensions and Improvements Indicate Big Future for Valley Isle Growers

...Jan. 30. — That Maui, within a few years, will become prominent in pineapple production is indicated by the continued extension of plantings which have been made in the past year. Only those who have made a trip through East Maui recently can appreciate the extent of this development.

Practically all of the available land between Pauwela and the Halehaku gulch, and from the sea up to the 1500 or 2000 foot level, has now been taken for pineapples. Much land is at present being planted or cleared all along the west edge of Halehaku gulch, and a number of small plantings are reported on kuleanas as far east as Huelo, or more than 10 miles east of Haiku.

Most of this land is being done by Japanese on a contract basis for a share of the crop, and a considerable part of the areas is on smaller holdings or kuleanas.

All through the older part of the district small areas on steep hill sides and on rocky land heretofore considered as waste land, have now been reclaimed and planted to the fruit.

A very considerable amount of land previously in pineapples, and therefore presumed to be of uncertain value for pineapple production, is being replanted by Japanese who are willing to take a chance.

The plantings are being extended also through the Kaupakalua and Makawao sections, and will doubtless be carried around towards Kula as far as the rainfall will warrant.

New Cannery Stimulates

Much of the development has doubtless been stimulated by the entrance into the field of the new Pauwela Pineapple Co. of California, which has secured a considerable area of fee simple land and leases in the east Maui section and is pushing construction on a cannery at Kuiaha which will be one of the most modern in type in the territory...

February 12, 1920 (page 10)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Pineapple Land Sold

A realty deal of considerable local importance is the sale recently of some 600 acres of pineapple lands at Opana, in the Peahi section of east Maui, by Worth O. Aiken, to the Pauwela Pineapple Co. The price recorded is \$60,000.

At the present time most of this land is under lease to the Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., an is planted to pineapples. The leases have some five years still to run before the land can be taken over by the new owners.

May 14, 1920 (page 8)

The Maui News

Pineapple Growers Worried Over Road

Big Losses Certain Should Wet Weather Come At Harvesting Time—Chamber of Commerce Names Committee To See Governor In Effort To Find Way To Get Road Money

Ten thousand tons of pineapples, valued at \$300,000 will be hauled over the belt road through the Peahi-Kuiaha district to the canneries this summer provided the road remains passable. Should rains come such as have visited that section in the summer in past years, a lot of people will certainly lose a large part of this amount of money. Next year a larger quantity of fruit will be to move over this same road...

Augate 3, 1922 (aoao3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Na Meahou Iloko o Maui i Huiia

...Poho kekahi mau Kepani kanu halakahiki o Peahi ame Ulumalu i keia mau la...

[Translation]

...Several Japanese who are planting pineapple at Peahi and Ulumalu have lost their crops in recent days...

March 7, 1948 (page 1)

Hawaii Tribune Herald

Macadamia Nuts Cover 1, 047 Acres

Macadamia nuts now occupy 1,047 acres in the territory, an area greater than any other crop except sugar and pineapple... The largest single macadamia development is on Maui, where Mamoru Takitani of Wailuku is preparing to plant 150 acres at Peahi. Takitani now has 12,5000 seedlings growing in a nursery planting at Haiku. He will graft these with

scion wood from the five varieties recently named by the University of Hawaii College of Agriculture. These varieties – the Pahau, Keauhou, Nuuanu, Kohala, and Kakea – have been selected by the college’s horticulturalists as outstanding from among more than 20,000 seedling trees scattered throughout the territory.

Takitani also plans to maintain a four-acre plot planting from which other Maui growers can get scion wood of these recommended varieties. The Peahi site has a natural windbreak provided by a forest of eucalyptus and kukui trees – part of the territory’s forest reserve. This is a great advantage as macadamia trees blow down easily when hit by strong winds. While waiting for his macadamia orchard to come into bearing, Takitani will raise corn between the trees and bananas in the gulches...

Weather and Rainfall in Pe‘ahi in the Early 1900s

Over the last 45-plus years, we have conducted hundreds of formal oral history interviews with elder Hawaiians and other kama‘āina. One topic that often arises is their observation about changes in rainfall and weather patterns. An ancient Hawaiian proverb (‘ōlelo no‘eau) states—

Hahai no ka ua i ka ululā‘au
(*Rain always follows the forest*)

The rains are attracted to forest trees.

Knowing this, Hawaiians hewed only the trees that were needed.

(M. K. Pukui, 1983:50 No. 405)

This subject matter caught the attention of a writer who signed a letter “Makawao” in 1876. Though he suggested that the relationship between forest and rain might be a superstition, we find the traditional knowledge worth considering in the modern day. Understanding the past can help us determine the scope of changes and perhaps provide guidance in planning land use and management in the future.

November 4, 1876 (page 2)

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Letter from Maui. East Maui, Oct. 25, 1876.

The weather is still very hot and dry here, except where there are belts of trees running from the mountain seawards. On these rain falls, from a sprinkle to a shower, almost every night, coming from Hamakua-loa by way of Lilikoi, to Hamakua-poko. And if the trees in these belts cause it to rain (as some superstitious people suppose) then the chances are we shall lose it there also, for there has been a fire in the woods on the Hamakua side of Haleakala for ten or twelve days past, which is destroying timber at a fearful rate. It is supposed to have been caused by persons hunting wild turkeys. The sight from the valley at night is grant indeed, but if it is going to cause less moisture from the clouds than we get now, it will prove rather an expensive display of fire-works.

Years ago, when the cultivation of cane became a profitable industry, Nature supplied the cattle in these parts with sufficient grass the year round, so that they could be worked. But consequent upon cutting down trees to clear the land and for fuel, Nature has ceased to supply sufficient moisture to produce grass, and the owners of cattle are not educated up to the practice of sowing sorghum or alfalfa to provide feed for their stock, and the consequence is that just now when the cattle are most needed to plow for winter panting,

they are not able to work, and are dying at the rate of three or more a day. Some owners economically have a couple of natives following the herd all the time to save the hides...!

The Irrigation Ditch Company is getting on finely. They have some twenty miles of ditch surveyed, and several miles dug. When finished it will be some thirty miles long, and will carry water sufficient to irrigate two thousand acres of cane land.

Makawao.

In the 1890s and early 1900s, regular weather reports with rainfall and notable events were published in local newspapers. The following excerpts cover selected reports from August 1905 to January 1907, and provide a glimpse into past weather conditions.

August 1, 1905 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi-Haiku Weather Report

Peahi—Past week has been squally; crops fair; melons a failure; cattle poor; heat on 27th the worse I have ever seen – horses and cattle looked ready to drop. Geo. Grover.

Haiku – Warm and sunny days, with light rains; very favorable weather for vegetable growth, especially for the ripening and harvesting of pineapples; pasture at low levels getting a little dry, but upper pastures and grazing stock doing well. D. D. Baldwin.

August 15, 1905 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Huelo-Peahi-Haiku Weather Report

Huelo – very heavy rainfall during night of 9th, causing considerable damage to ditches and roads throughout the country; stick of all kinds looking fairly well. W. F. Pogue.

Peahi – fine crop weather at beginning of week, but a big storm from the north on 9th, over 6 inches of rain falling in 12 hours. Geo. Groves.

Haiku – weather warm and showery, very favorable for plant growth; summer crop pineapple ripening in large quantities, and the young plants growing finely; sisal doing well; plantation irrigation ditches running full capacity. D. D. Baldwin.

January 9, 1906 (page 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

Peahi – weather stormy and with strong winds and heavy rains. – Geo. Groves.

March 6, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

Peahi – the needed rains have at last arrived, and truck planting is being rushed by the small farmers; everything is growing rapidly. – Geo. Groves.

March 27, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

Warm weather and light showers during the fore part of the week were followed by lower temperatures and heavy rain; southerly winds have prevailed. Geo. Groves.

April 3, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

Strong trade winds have prevailed, and the nights have been cold; heavy rain fell during the fore part of the week, followed by light showers during the latter part. Geo. Groves.

June 5, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

The weather was fine during the fore part of the week, but the latter part was very stormy; the total rainfall was 4.00 inches. Geo. Groves.

June 5, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

Warm days, with rains at night, amounting to 1.95 inches. Light trade winds prevailed. Geo Groves.

January 1, 1907 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Weather Report

On the 22nd, 5.76 inches of rain fell. The total rainfall was 8.84 inches, 4.79 more than last week's. G. Groves.

PART V.

LAND TENURE IN PE‘AHI

1890-1926: EMERGENCE AND DISSOLUTION OF THE HUI KŪ‘AI ‘ĀINA ‘O PE‘AHI

Following the Māhele ‘Āina (1848-1855¹⁷) and issuance of the two Royal Patent Grants (1849 & 1850) in Pe‘ahi, land ownership and residency underwent a number of changes. The Bureau of Conveyances, organized under the Kingdom, and later managed by various iterations of government leading to the State of Hawai‘i in 1959, contains records which document ownership and subsequent sales of land parcels. Early island newspapers (ca. 1850s to 1940) also regularly printed notices of recorded conveyances and through those records we are able to track much of the history of title in any given land. Typically, these resources (names of original title holders, and records of sales printed in newspapers) would provide us with the information needed to then conduct research at the State Bureau of Conveyances (BoC). With the advent of the Covid pandemic, the BoC closed to public access, and at the time of this writing, its hours of operation and the number of people allowed in are highly restrictive. Being researchers not based on O‘ahu, this makes further research at BoC impossible to undertake. The records cited below will provide useful to a future initiative of documenting, ownership, land use and changes on the landscape.

References for Pe‘ahi Land Conveyances

Readers will find the following notes helpful while reviewing the records cited below:

- When original source provided information, the references include: date; parties to conveyance; type of transfer (deed, lease, exchange, agreement, mortgage... etc.); liber/book, and page; and location.
- The list is cited in chronological order earliest to latest. The early conveyance recorded between 1851 to 1888, are primarily associated with a single title holder to most of the acreage that comprises Pe‘ahi Ahupua‘a, and covered under Royal Patent Grants No’s. 149 and 221. In 1890, we find the formation of the Hui Kū‘ai ‘Āina o Pe‘ahi (the Land Purchase Association of Pe‘ahi, followed by subsequent activities of the association membership and business interests.
- While a handful of the citations address the specific Conservancy parcels (Lots 117, 124 & 127), the larger collection will serve inform us about land use, residency, potential features, and practices that will help interpret the history of place. The conveyances will also help confirm or correct certain aspects of the historical memory – the who, what, when, where, how of land titles and changing land use.
- Additional searches that should be made in Grantor/Grantee indices could be done to identify any occurrence of Peahi Hui, Peahi Land Co., Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, and possibly Peahi Partition Deeds. Our digital collection of Maui Grantor Books only covers 1846 to 1903, so we were only able to provide a few other Liber citations in addition to those that were recorded in newspaper notices.

¹⁷ See Part III for details on original fee-simple property rights (kuleana) and Royal Patent Grants; and section titled “Changes in Land Tenure, Land Use and Water Development” in Part IV above.

- Names associated with the three Conservancy lots—as spelled on the Oct. 1924, Partition Map—at the time of the partition are:
 - Mrs. Kameo Rosa. Lot 117, 3.10 ac. (no records until 1973 and later, located)
 - Maraea Naopuu. Lot 124, 8.45 ac. (information from 1903 to Conservancy available)
 - Mrs. H. De Frieze [De Fries]. Lot 127, 6.80 ac (limited information from 1925 to 1986 available)
- The Partition Map (Figure 10) references “Bk. 809 P. 170-174” and a note “See L. O. Deed 2571.” A check for these records at BoC could be of value.
- While it would be helpful to see all of the records, it would be a large task to copy all. But a careful review at BoC of each document, will reveal which records have information that may provide understanding of the historic landscape.

While we have compiled a substantial list of conveyances, more were likely recorded, particularly those associated with the original kuleana awards and development of the East Maui Irrigation Company operations. Not all of the publications in newspapers included the liber/book and page number, so research into the records will require going to the grantor index (organized by land or personal names for the year of recording to locate the book and page number. Also spelling on some of the names may be wrong. We tried copying everything as published, but sometimes spellings varied in publications.

Several important conveyance citations appear at the end of this document, including September 4, 1930, October 28, 1980, June 10, 1964, December 15, 1986, December 18, 1986. These records are the later documents associated with the Conservancy parcels, and were kindly provided to the authors of this study from the Conservancy’s collection. These later records have been transcribed verbatim. A review of their BoC instruments would be interesting, as they may include specific property map/plot plans which were not included in the copies we reviewed.

Pe‘ahi Conveyances Prior to Formation of the Hui

January 24, 1851

Bureau of Conveyances Grantor Book – Peahi

Mortgage Book No. 1, page 261. H. S. Swinton, by High Sheriff, to Fisher A. Newell. R. Ps. 149, 160 & 221. Peahi (with Uaoa R. P. 160).

January 24, 1851

Bureau of Conveyances Grantor Book – Peahi

Liber 5, page 45. H. S. Swinton, to Lewis H. Anthon. R. Ps. 149, 160 & 221. Peahi (with Uaoa R. P. 160).

June 14, 1851

Bureau of Conveyances Grantor Book – Peahi

Liber 3, page 261. H. S. Swinton, to Fredrick J. Porter, et al. R. Ps. 149, 160 & 221. Peahi (with Uaoa R. P. 160).



Figure 10.
Map of a Portion of the
Partition of Hui Kuai Aina
o Peahi... Equity 168”
(Register Map No. 2897,
October 1924). State
Survey Division. Area of
The Merwin Conservancy
Parcels indicated in red
lines.

September 6, 1851 (page 67)

The Polynesian

Legal Advertisement

Suit against Henry S. Swinton to be Heard

Notice. – By virtue of a writ of attachment issued by Wm. Ap. Jones, Esq., police justice of Lahaina, returnable at the November term of the Circuit Court for the second judicial district of the Hawaiian Islands, to be holden at Lahaina on the second Monday of November next, at the suit of Bush & Co., of Lahaina, Against Henry S. Swinton, for two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents (\$2660.50), I have attached subject to a demand to be proved, the following property.

2 tables, 1 dressing case, 1 dressing glass, 1 wardrobe, 1 clothes basked, bureau and chest of drawers, chest of drawers and pier glass, wash stand, basin and ewer, 1 bed, 2 rocking chairs, 1 clock, bookcase and contents, 1 chest lead colored, 1 circular table, 1 chest drawers, 1 cane bottomed chair, 1 settee. Also the real estate, viz: The premises now occupied by the family of Henry S. Swinton. Also the premises now occupied by Chas. Bunker, Esq., U. S. Consul.

All persons having rights in said property are notified to prove their claims on or before the return day above mentioned.

John Baker, Acting Sheriff of the Island of Maui
Lahaina, 10 1'clock P. M., July 30, 1851.

December 13, 1851 (page 123)

The Polynesian

Marshall's Sale

Sale of Henry S. Swinton's Property at Peahi and Vicinity to Lewis H. Anthon

By Virtue of a Decree issued out of the Superior Court of laws and equity for the Hawaiian Island in favor of Lewis H. Anthon, complainant and Henry S. Swinton, Frederick J. Porter and Frederick Ogden, defendants for the sum of six thousand sixty eight dollars and sixty eight center, I shall expose at Public Auction on the premises at Kamakualoa [Hamakualoa] Island of Maui on Tuesday the 6tgh day of January next at 12 o'clock at noon, all the right, title and interest, all and singular of Henry S. Swinton, described as follows—to wit, being the same ands granted to Henry S. Swinton, by Royal Patents numbered 149, 160, 22, dated as follows:—

No. 149 issued 10th October 1849 [Peahi]
No. 160 issued 25th October 1849 [Uaoa]
No. 221 issued 19th February 1850,

On record in the office of the Minister of the Interior together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereon, unless the said decree, interest, costs of suit and my fees, and commission be previously satisfied.

W. C. Parke, Marshall H. Island.

There are about 40 acres of sugar-cane of fine growth on the above land and two excellent water privileges for a mill, so that it affords one of the best situations for a planter that could be desired. There is also one of the best harbors at the foot of above land (in Halehaku), that there is on that side of Maui.

April 13, 1885 / April 16, 1885

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Lib. 94, page 154. J. H. Anthon to Samuel M. Damon, Mortgage. Int. in Mrtg. In real and personal property in Est. of L. H. Anthon.

February 8, 1887 / February 9, 1887

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 101, page 446. L. H. Anthon to Mary Zimmerman, et al. Addl./Chge. Int. in various pieces of land and mortgage note. Est. of L. H. Anthon. Peahi, etc.

October 15, 1888
Bureau of Conveyances Grantor Book – Peahi

Liber 115, page 50. L. H. Anthon Heirs to Moke Kahiapo. Deed. Int. in R. P.s 149, 221, 160 & 2182, Peahi, & etc.

October 15, 1888

Bureau of Conveyances Grantor Book – Peahi

Liber 115, page 51. Moke Kahiapo, to James Campbell. Mortgage Int. in R. P.s 149, 221, 160 & 2182, Peahi, & Uaoa.

January 31, 1889

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 111, page 212. L. H. Anthon Heirs to Moke Kahiapo. Deed. Int. in R. P.s 149, 221, 160 & 2182, Peahi, & etc.

Timeline in the History of Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Pe'ahi

To the best of our knowledge, there is no detailed history of the Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Pe'ahi available in the public domain. Unravelling the history took some time, but we believe that the information that follows provides important background on this aspect of Hawaiian land history. Of course, access to the Bureau of Conveyances will provide important details that we presently do not have access to.

A little background information on the Hawaiian sentiment about the formation of Hui at various locations across the islands, sets the foundation for understanding the significance of the Hui at that time in history. The letter below, published in a native newspaper in 1899, calls Hawaiians to support the Hui movement as a means of relieving them from poverty, and establishing a way to enrich their lives. The author shares “Why should Hawaiians not also benefit from the land as the haole do?”

Iune 3, 1899 (aoao 3)

Ka Loea Kalaiaina

Hui Kuai Aina Hawaii

He manaolana ko makou e ike mai ana kekahi poe o ka lahui Hawaii naauao i ka makou i kauleo muai aku ai no ka hookuonoono.

O ka Hui Kuai Aina Hawaii i noho Peresidina e W. C. Achi, a i noho Puuku ia Jese Makainai a i noho Kakauolelo ia e Enoch Johnson, a i noho Luna Hoomalu ia e J. K. Kahookano no ka Papa Hooko; oia hui ke kahua hookuonoono a lawa a hopohopo ole e like me ka makou i kauleo mua ai.

O keia ka Hui no na kanaka Hawaii e pono ai no keia manawa hope o ka noho ana e hoolako mai ai ia kakou a e hoauhee aku ai i ka hune mai na puhaka aku o ke kane, wahine a me na keiki.

O na dala a na makua i hoiliili ai ma ke ano paipunahale i na keiki o hookomo mai i keia hui, a na keia hui e hoonui ao i na puka kiekie no ka manawa pokole loa.

Ua hoike mua »au makou i ke kumuwaiwai o keia hui he \$50.000, a hala ae keia makahiki e komo ana keia hui i ke kumuwaiwai hou no ka \$100,000, e hiki aku ai hoi ka waiwai io o keia hui i ke \$50,000 mailoko mai o na waiwaipaa i hoopihai me na hale me na ulu hoolimalima, he mau dala puka no ka Hui.

E hauoli ana makou ke ike mai ka lahui a manaolana'e no ka pono a pomaikai.

E ike mai ka Lahui i keia hui a me kona mau luna a i kona mau hoa. E a na haole ka po'e mai nei he mau hui mahiko lehulehu no na kane, wahine, keiki no ko lakou pomaikai iho.

O ka manao o keia hui e huki i ka Lahui pono e like me na haole e hiki nei ia lākou iho, pela no hoi kākou na Hawaii e huki ai ia kākou.

Lehulehu na poe e komo nei i keia hui; haole, Pake, ke huki like nei ka poe komo tausani dala e komo mai ana i ka mahina.

Mai hoomalau, mai houlolohi mai oukou e ko'u mau ho'aloa.

E manaolana me ka eleu, e haawi me ka hooko, e wiki me ka hakalia ole. Eia ke ola me na manao hoolana. O keia ae la ka makemake o Ka Loea Kalaiaina.

[Translation - Synthesis]

Hawaiian Land Purchase Associations

We hope that the Hawaiian people will see the wisdom in the words as a means of prosperity.

The Hawaiian Land Purchase Association appointed W. C. Achi, President, Jesse Makainai, Treasurer, Enoch Johnson, Secretary and Chairman, and J. K. Kahookano, Executive. This association works fearlessly to bring prosperity to the above stated organizations.

This is the Association for Hawaiians so that from here on out they may reside in prosperity, driving away poverty from the men, women and children. The money that the parents have gathered and cared for like a child, has been placed with Hui and this association has raised it to up in a short time...

We rejoice for our race and have hope for righteous blessings.

This association and its members see that the foreigners have made many plantations for the wellbeing of their own men, women and children.

It is the belief of this organization that the native race should also benefit just like the haoles. That is why we have come together.

Many people are joining the organization, haole, Chinese, and others, all drawing their thousands of dollars in month. You should not be skeptical, or delay, my friends.

With hope and cleverness give that it will be fulfilled, do it quickly without delay. Here lies life and hope...

Below, we provide a timeline synthesis of early title in the majority holding of Pe‘ahi Ahupua‘a, followed by the formation of the Hui, and subsequent dissolution of the Hui.

- Grants 149 and 221 are issued to H. S. Swinton in 1849 and 1850 respectively, covering the entire ahupua‘a of Pe‘ahi, less holdings granted in kuleana to native tenants.
- In January 1851, Swinton mortgages the Pe‘ahi and Uaoa (R.P. 160) holdings to Fisher Newell and Lewis H. Anthon (in separate documents).
- In June 1851, Swinton makes another conveyance of the Pe‘ahi-Uaoa holdings to Fredrick Porter.
- That same year, Swinton defaults on mortgages, and Anthon gains control of the Pe‘ahi-Uaoa holdings.
- In October 1888, Anthon’s heirs sold their interest in Pe‘ahi and Uaoa to native Hawaiian, Moke Kahiapo. At the same time, M. Kahiapo secures a mortgage on the properties from James Campbell.
- In 1889, the Anthon’s heirs sell further interests in the Pe‘ahi-Uaoa to Kahiapo.
- In October 1890, Moke Kahiapo sold 190 shares of 191 total shares to members of the newly formed Pe‘ahi Hui Land.
- By 1891, sales of shares to membership was completed, and parties in the Pe‘ahi Hui began selling shares in interest to other parties.
- In November 1903, Maraea Naopuu purchased 1 share in the Pe‘ahi from Keaupuni (becoming one of the parcels held by the Conservancy).

- In 1913, G. M. Maalo sold a 15-year lease of 100 acres in the Peahi Hui Lands to S. Makabe (a Japanese resident). Between 1913 to 1919, Maalo purchased multiple shares in Hui Lands from other holders.
- In January 1920, the board of the Pe'ahi Hui sued Maalo stating that he had illegally entered into an agreement to lease 69 acres of land to J. Takada. The case proceeded through the courts and ruled in favor of Maalo and Takada. This set the stage for further court action and the breaking of the Hui, and partitioning the Hui holding, granting equitable shares to the nearly 200 valid heirs.
- 1920-1924, issues in the Hui, having been brought before the courts, led to parties, foremost of whom was the East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd. applying to have the Hui broken and partitioned. The partition was completed in 1924, and the Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Pe'ahi ceased to exist. But title of the land parcels are still identified by the original Hui lot subdivisions.

In 1932 the Honolulu Star Bulletin published a 5-part series of based on a paper written by Leslie Watson (Civil Engineer and Superintendent of lands, Alexander & Baldwin). Watson provided details on the formation of the Hui Lands, describing the how they fit into the native Hawaiian's concept of residency on the land, described issues that arose in the early 1900s, and the supreme court settlement leading to the partition. The Hui of Pe'ahi formed in 1890, by Kahiapo's conveyance, played a significant role in "Hui" history across the islands. Excerpts from the December 14, 1932 article follow:

...Peahi hui, which was partitioned under the statute in 1924-1925, covered about 2,000 acres of land in Hamakualoa, East Maui. Although the hui was formed at a comparatively late date (1890) it was one of the worst, from a title standpoint.

The area was owned by the estate of L. H. Anthon. Upon his death, an enterprising Hawaiian, Moke Kahiapo, made an offer to the Anthon heirs on behalf of a large group of Hawaiians. In 1888 Kahiapo borrowed money from James Campbell and a deed was executed in his favor by the Anthon heirs. A mortgage was given to Campbell and 190 shares (of a total 191) were sold by Kahiapo to others.

In 1890, presumably after Kahiapo had collected all the money and refunded it to Campbell, Kahiapo deeded 190-191st undivided interest (or 190 of 191 shares) in the land to 159 Hawaiians, retaining one share for himself. By the deed 144 received one share each; 11 received 2 shares each; one received 3 shares; one, 7 shares; and one, 11 shares, the proportionate interest of each individual being specified in the deed.

The hui was a highly organized one and held regular annual meetings and also frequent directors' meetings until its dissolution. There was a well-organized allotment system and the unallotted lands were used as pasture land by the members or leased by the board of directors until the Maalo decision so upset the authority of the hui's officers. The partition suit, which was completed in 1925, was extremely complicated but all recognized the benefits of partitioning the land so the entire proceeding was accomplished with extraordinary cooperation and speed and all were pleased with the partition so effectuated...

In August 1925, East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., successor of the Commissioner's Deed of Partition, granted Lot 124 of to Maraea Naopuu...

Formation of the Pe‘ahi Hui and Membership Communications and Announcements

A review of articles published in island newspapers provided information on the Hui of Pe‘ahi, some of its actions, and eventual demise. While there are a many notices of meetings occurring, it does not appear that summaries of the meetings or Hui resolutions were made a part of the public record. As a result, there are large gaps in the information pertaining to the Hui. It is possible that some of the descendants of officers, or perhaps East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd., may have the journals, and other important records. Selected articles from the newspaper collections are presented below, starting with the first announcement calling for a meeting of the Hui members.

Dekemaba 27, 1890 (aoao 2)

Ko Hawaii Pae Aina

Hoolaha Hou

Hoolaha Hui Aina o Peahi Ma Pauwela Hamakualoa Maui.

Ke kahea ia aku ne na lala apau i kuleana i ka Aina Hui o Peahi, e akoakoa ae ma kahi i hai ia ae la maluna e lohe a e ike i na mea a na Luna nui o ka Hui i hana ia e pili ana i ka pomaikai o ka Hui i kuleana i ka Aina o Peahi ma ka la 16 o Ianuari A.D. 1891, hora 8 kakahiaka nui. A ma keia la e hookaa pau mai na lala i koe he mau koena dala ma ko lākou mau kuleana pakahi.

Ina lākou e hookaa ole mai ana ia la e lilo kona kuleana i ka Hui. A e malama pu ia ma ia la he papaaina no ka pono o na lala a pau o ka Hui ma ke kauoha a ka Peresidena.

Moses Kahiapo

T. K. Pa kakauolelo o ka hui aina o Peahi.

[Translation - Synthesis]

Notice of the Land Association of Peahi at Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui

All members are who have property in the Land Association of Peahi are called to gather at the place above named, to hear and learn what the Managers of the Association are doing for the benefit of the Association and its lands at Peahi, on the 16th day of January, A.D. 1891, 8 o'clock in the morning. And on this day action share be taken by the members pertaining to the remaining funds and shared responsibilities...

Moses Kahiapo

T. K. Pa, Secretary of the Lands association of Peahi.

Augate 1, 1896 (aoao 7)

Ke Aloha Aina

Hoolaha Halawai o ka Hui o Peahi

Hoolaha Halawai o ka Hui o Peahi. E noho ana halawai o ka Hui o Peahi ma Pauwela, Haiku, ma ka la 27 o Augate, 1896, hora 10 a.m. oia la. Nolaila o na Ona a pau i kuleana i ua Hui la, e akoakoa ae ma kahi, a ma ka manawa i haiia maluna ae.

Ina aole e hiki mai ana kekahi o na Ona o ua Hui la i ka wa e halawai ai, e uku oia ina dala Elima no ka Waihona o ka hui. koe nae ka poe pilikia ina hana a me ka poe ma'i. C. K. Pa.

Kakauolelo o ka Hui o Peahi, Pauwela. Haiku. Maui, July 25, 1896.

[Notice of meetings with various details as cited above on December 27, 1890.]

Novemaba 21, 1896 (aoao 7)

Ke Aloha Aina
Olelo Hoolaha

E noho ana ka Halawai Hui Kuikawa o ka hui Kuai Aina o Peahi ma ka la 30, Poahaku, hola 9 a. m. ma Pauwela, Apana o Makawao Mokupuni o Maui. Ua [kauohaia] na Lala a pau loa oia Hui e hiki ae maiia la. I na aole lepa e hoopai ia no.

T. K. Pa,
Kakauolelo o ka Hui.

[Notice of meetings with various details as cited above on December 27, 1890.]

September 28, 1903 (page 3)

The Hawaiian Star
Peahi Hui Membership Meeting

The Peahi Hui held their annual meeting at Peahi on Thursday last and re-elected the old officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. K. Smythe; vice-president, John Kaluna; secretary, J. H. Nui; treasurer, Thomas Pa. Reports of the officers were heard and the meeting adjourned.

Iulai 14, 1911 (aoao 10)

Nupepa Kuokoa
Olelo Hoolaha

E noho ana ka halawai makahiki o ka Hui Aina o Peahi, i ka Poaono hope o Iulai 29, 1911, ma kahi maa mau, hora 10 a. m.; nolaila, ua makemakeia na Lala a pau o ka hui e akoakoa ae ma ia la, ina he mea kekahi i loa ke kuleana o ka Hui Aina o Peahi, i paa ole ka inoa i ka buke o ka hui, e ha'i koke mai i ke kakauolelo mamua ae o ka noho ana o ka halawai.

Geo. K. Keoahu.
Kakauolelo o ka Hui Aina o Peahi...

[Translation – Synthesis]

The annual meeting of the Land Purchase Association of Peahi will be held on the last Saturday of July, 29, 1911, at the regular place at 10 a.m. It is desired that all the Members gather together on that day. And if anyone has property in the Peahi Hui, and whose name is not recorded in the Association book, notify the secretary immediately, prior to the meeting. Ge. Keoahu, Secretary.

October 11, 1913 (p 4)

The Maui News

Notice of the Hui Land of Peahi, Maui.

All members are requested to be at the Peahi Church on the 25th day of October, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering the Constitution and By-Law, which was continued from the meeting held July 6th.

Dated at Huelo, Maui, Oct. 2nd, 1913.

J. K. Smythe, President,

J. Honokaupu, Secretary.

[Text also printed in Hawaiian covering same announcement.]

June 26, 1915 (p 5)

The Maui News

Kahea Halawai

[Notice of Peahi Hui meeting as cited above]

E noho ana ka Halawai Makahiki o ka Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi i ka la 31 o Iulai, 1915, ma ka Halepule o Peahi, Maui, hora 10 a.m. Nolaila ua makemake ia na lala apau o ka Hui e akoakoa ae ma ia la ma ke kauoha o ka Peresidena o ka Hui no ka ho'oponopono ana ina mea a pilina ana i ka Hui ame na hoike ana luna nui o ka Hui.

J. K. Smythe, Peresidena

Jack Honokaupu, Kakauolelo.

June 15, 1917 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Kahea Halawai

[Notice of Peahi Hui meeting as cited above]

E noho ana ka halawai makahiki o ka "Hui Aina o Peahi" i ka Poaono, hope o Iulai, la 28, 1917 ma ka hale pule o Peahi, Maui, hora 10 a. m.

Nolaila, ua makemakeia na lala apau o ka hui e akoakoa ae ma ia la ma ke kauoha a ka Peresidena o ka hui, no ka hoolohe ana i ka hoike a na lunanui o ka hui aina o Peahi.

J. K. Smythe, Peresidena

Ikea: J. H. Honokaupu, Kakauolelo.

Augate 24, 1917 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Kahea Halawai

O makou o ka Papa Komite Hooke o ka Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, Maui, ma o ko makou Peresidena la, K.J. Smythe, ame Kona hope Antone Sugu, Ka puuku, Wm. F. Pogue, ka luna hooia, D. A. Kiakona, George Kauai, Ka hope kakauolelo a luna aina, ame Jack Honokaupu, kakauolelo, i kulike ai me na kânāwai ame na rula o ka Hui Kuai Aina i oleloia, nolaila ua makemakeia na lala apau o ka Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi i oleloia, e hiki mai imua o ka papa komite, i ka Poano hope o Augate, la 25, 1917, ma ke hora 9 o ke kakahiaka, ma ka halepule o Peahi, a pela ma na Poano hope apau o kela ame keia mahina, mahope

aku, a hiki i ka pau ana o ka ho'oponopono ana a ka papa komite i ko lakou mau pepa hookuleana iluna o ka Aina Hui o Peahi.

O ka manao nui o keia hana ana pela, i maopopo ai ka nui o na kea o kela ame k ilala o ka hui, a pela hoi ko lakou mau inoa pakahi, e maopopo ai ko kela ame ko keia kuleana i na dala ke maheleheleia, i kulike ai me ka olelo holoholo a na lala i apono ai, e maheleia kekahi hapa o ke dala ma ka la 20 o Iulai, 1917.

K. J. Smythe, Peresidena,
Jack Honokaupu, Kakauolelo.

[Translation – Synthesis]

We, the Executive Committee of the Land Purchase Association of Peahi, Maui, by our President, K. L. Smythe, and his deputy, Antone Sugu. Secretary, Wm. F. Pogue, Auditor, D. A. Kiakona and George Kauai, the assistant scribes, and Jack Honokaupu, the Secretary, pursuant to the laws and rules of the above mentioned Land Purchase Association, desire all the members of the Hui of Peahi to come before the committed on the last Saturday of August, 25th day, 1917, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Peahi church, and every subsequent last Saturday of each month until the settling of the work of the committee with their deeds for determine property rights in the Hui land of Peahi...

The purpose of this work is to understand if there are objections to actions taken and what the property rights and investment of various members may be pursuant to the division and made as of July 20, 1917...

November 29, 1918 (page 3)

The Maui News

Hui Kuai Aina Meeting Called

Peahi Hui Shareholders. They [There] will be a meeting of the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, on the 21st day of December, 1918, at the Peahi Church, Peahi, at 10 a.m.

For the purpose of leasing 200 acres of land on the makai side of the Gov. road.

President, J. K. Smythe,
Sec'y, Fred Wilhelm.

February 21, 1919 (page 3)

The Maui News

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi at the Mormon Church at Peahi, Hamakualoa, Mui, on the 8th day of March 1919, at 10 a.m. to consider the rights of individual stockholders leasing land belonging to the said Hui, also the question of the Hui purchasing shares in the Hui and other such business as may be brought before the said meeting.

J. K. Smythe, President
Fred Wilhelm, Secretary.

January 30, 1920 (page 1)

The Maui News

Suit to Annul Lease of Peahi Hui Land

Action Taken by Offices of Association May Result in Interesting Contest

... Suit over Peahi Lands Starts. J. K. Smythe, Manuel Sebastian Santos, William F. Pogue, Fred Wilhelm and William Smythe, officers of the Peahi Land hui, and association which holds a large area of undivided lands in the Peahi district, Hamakualoa, Maui, have filed a suit in equity in the 2nd circuit court against J. Takara, sometimes called J. Takada, G. M. Maalo and the Baldwin National Bank which promised to open some interesting points before it is settled.

According to the petition, Maalo, presumably a member of the hui, has leased about 69 acres of the lands within the hui to the Japanese, Takara, and Takara is negotiating a loan, which brings the bank into the suit.

The plaintiffs claim that no member has a right to make such disposition of the hui lands, and asks in the name of the other members of the organization, not otherwise interested, that the lease made be revoked by the court.

It is understood that the land in questions is a valuable piece of pineapple land.

[Papers report that the case was moved up to the Supreme Court, and that the case was dismissed (*The Maui News*, May 27, 1921:2), but no information on settlement was located during our online search; also a filing of the lease between Maalo and Takara was not located online. Further research in Court and Bureau of Conveyances files may shed light on the case.]

May 27, 1921 (page 2)

The Maui News

Decision Affirmed – Peahi Hui Against J. Takara, et al.

The decree of Judge Leslie L. Burr, circuit judge this county in dismissing the bill of complaint in the case of J. K. Smythe and other concerned in the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi against J. Tanaka [Takara] and others was sustained and affirmed by the supreme court Tuesday, the opinion of the court being written by Judge James L. Coke, chief justices, and concurred in by Judge S. B. Kemp, associate justice and Circuit Judge Cornell S. Franklin, sitting in place of Judge William S. Edings, associated justice, absent on leave of absence in the mainland. The suit was for discovery and avoidance of a lease.

Iulai 12, 1923 (aoao 3)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hoolaha Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi

E noho ana ka halawai makahiki oka Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, ma ka la 28 o Iulai 1923, hora 10 a. m., ma ka halepule Mamona o Peahi, ma Peahi, Maui. Fred. Wilhelm, Kakauolelo.

The annual meeting of the Land Purchase Association of Peahi will be held on July 28, 1923, 10 a.m., at the Mormon Church of Peahi, at Peahi, Maui. Fred. Wilhelm, Secretary.

January 11, 1924 (page 6)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Hui Peahi to Go.

...Jan. 8. – after nearly 34 years of existence, Hui Peahi, a land-holding association is to be dissolved. Suit has been brought by the East Maui Irrigation Co., for the partition of the lands, which include about 3000 acres. The land has been used for grazing purposes, but may become valuable as pineapple land.

This is the first action of its kind to be brought under the new and simplified law.

Under a deed dated October 28, 1890, M. Kahiapo conveyed 190 of 191 shares to various individuals who thereupon became tenants in common in the lands, retaining one share for himself. Later the Hui acquired some of the shares thus reducing the number of shareholders. There were three tracts embraced in such hui land which have been granted to H. S. Swinton, L. H. Anthon and C. R. Bishop. A fourth deed was made by the Maui Agricultural Co., to L. K. Waipa and others dated March 29, 1922.

April 15, 1924 (page 4)

Honolulu Advertiser

Suit for Partition of Lands owned by Hui to be Heard in Maui Court

...April 11. – A suit by the East Maui Irrigation Co. for partition of the land of the hui Peahi, believed to have been organized in 1859, will open before Judge Daniel H. Case of the second court April 17. It will be the first case to be tried under Act 178, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1923, so far as is known here.

In bringing the suit is it the purpose of the irrigation company to have the lands of the hui, comprising an area of almost 3000 acres, reapportioned, in order that each individual shareholder may be granted title to the land.

Complex Situation

The case presents a very complex situation. For almost 70 years the lands of the hui have been passed from heir to heir through two generations. Today, it is estimated that there are over 200 persons owning a share or part share. Many of these have departed from the island. There are others unknown to the petitioner.

Judge Case, in an interview with a correspondent of The Advertiser, today expressed the opinion that the case could not be brought to settlement before the end of the year. At present he is considering a plan whereby he would appoint a commission of three persons and name a competent civil engineer to aid the commission in arriving at a settlement.

Details of Plan

He suggests that roads be laid out through the 3000 acre tract and that owners of kuleanas be apportioned a piece of land equally as large as they may be entitled to under the share division. These small tracts would front on the road to be laid out.

The remained of the land, and that which other shareholders who desire to sell out their holdings, are entitled to, would be sold by order of the court, the proceeds of the sale being apportioned in the same manner as the lands.

Shares in the hui Peahi have mounted rapidly since the development of the pineapple industry. Recent offers made to owners are reported to have been as high as \$700 a share.

The law firm of Smith, Warren, Stanley & Vitousek will represent the petitioner at the hearing.

Judge Case has appointed County Attorney Elmer R. Bevins guardian to represent the interests of a number of minors who are heirs to holdings in the hui.

June 20, 1924 (page 6)

Honolulu Advertiser

Peahi Shareholders to Meet

Shareholders in the Peahi Hui partition commission have been requested to attend a meeting at the Peahi community house, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock to discuss plans in connection with the subdivision of the land of the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi.

February 26, 1926 (page 4)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to William, Lot 137-A Peahi Hui Lands...
Aug. 20, 1925.

December 12, 1932 (page 5)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Background of Hawaiian Land Law Involved Engineers Become Experts in Solving Questions that Might Vex Attorneys

By Leslie J. Watson, Civil Engineer and Superintendent of lands, Alexander & Baldwin
(Note: This is the first of five articles by Mr. Watson on the development and dissolution of old Hawaiian land hui, The text is from a paper read before the Engineering Association of Hawaii.

Definition of "Hui," "Hui Land"

The use to which the word "hui" has been put recently has very little in common with its principal application. The "land hui" and "stock hui" that were so much in favor during the "boom" years were really only pooled investment in lands and stock made by groups of partners.

In the proper use of the term, a "hui land" is a parcel of land owned by a group of individuals associated together in an association called a "hui" whose regularly elected officers administer the common land of the common good under articles of association and by-laws which are, or were, usually signed by all of the original owners...

Court's Ruling

Our supreme court has ruled that:

“The hui, as a peculiar institution, has, pursuant to its rules and customs, certain powers as an association which do not belong to its members individually as tenants in common. Among the powers is that of binding all its members at a regularly called and duly attended meeting by a vote not unanimous.” (1882 and reaffirmed 1900, etc.)

“The rules of a Hawaiian land hui regulating the management of their land as regards pasturage are binding until rescinded, upon the members and lessees having notice.” (1882 and reaffirmed 1896, etc.)

The hui in itself is not a legal entity, but, as indicated in the foregoing, the customs and usages of hui do have a very definite status under our laws. As a matter of fact, the hui organizations themselves were practically recognized as “legal entities” in one way or another—as an example attention is called to the practice which was in effect until seven or eight years ago of having land taxes levied against the hui and paid by the organization from its treasury. There are also many examples of leases given by the hui's officers and even deed of school lots executed by the officers being accepted by the territory... [Watson goes on to include a discussion of land tenure under Kamehameha I and leading to the Māhele of King Kamehameha III.]

December 13, 1932 (page 3)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Series by Leslie J. Watson, continued (Part 2)

Communal Idea Vital Features of Hawaii Life

Its Development Through Centuries Led to First Land Huis in 19th Century

To the old Hawaiian, land undoubtedly had somewhat the same status as the air and sea; it was just something necessary to all and available to all, but it was not thought of as having a trading or sale value and the tenure was not such as to permit of real estate transactions as we think of them.

The Hawaiian who held a taro patch also had the right to hunt in the forest and to fish in the sea and perhaps to maintain huts in the forest and at the beach. He was arbitrarily and severely dealt with to some extent by the local representative of the chief who held the ahupuaa, but within each ahupuaa, subject to control, he did enjoy rights of such nature as to give him nothing to worry about in sharing the resources of the ahupuaa and its appurtenant fisheries.

The land commission awards covering taro patches, house lot area, etc. within ahupuaas were, and still are, entitled to certain rights in the forest and the sea but in the exercising of these rights it is evident there could not be the freedom enjoyed under the old system...

The communal ideas, which had been developed through the course of centuries, were so deeply a part of the life of the Hawaiians as to make it but natural that the urge to continued such ideas should manifest itself, so shortly after 1850 the Hawaiian land hui was born.

Thus it is evident that the fundamental reason for the hui was that ownership of undivided interest in a large tract of land was far more adaptable to the Hawaiians needs and background than ownership in entirety of the small parcels.

The Unorganized Huis

The first hui were co-tenancies resulting from the purchase by groups of individuals of tracts of land from the government. The purchase price was usually \$1 per acres. There are several hundred such grants to groups of individuals (usually from 2 to as many as 15 or 20 grantees), of parcels of land of perhaps from 30 to 300 or more acres. The tracts generally came to be known as the “hui land” or “hui aina” of the locality within which the grant was situate... [Cites examples and issues with searching title.]

Dissolution of Small Lands

Small hui lands are often “solved” by partitions deeds. In Hamakualoa, Maui, many such deeds were put through the initiative of East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., in the period 1924-1928. The typical small hui land in the locality is a strip of one or two hundred acres running from the sea up into the forest. For the protection of the ditches which make the Central Maui plantations possible the company had purchased interests in the hui lands from time to time. Interests were also purchased for the protection of the forest...

December 14, 1932 (page 7)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Series by Leslie J. Watson, continued (Part 3)

Huis Affected by Demand for New Pine Land

Supreme Court Decision Said to Have Been the ‘Death Knell’ of Island System

Although facts show why hui lands must be divided the impetus to “do something about it” was contributed by the pineapple industry. In east and West Maui the pineapple canneries were desirous of leasing several hundred acres of potential pineapple lands in the period 1920 to 1926.

Those holding allotment systems of the large Peahi, Mailepai, Huelo and Ulumalu hui (and small unorganized hui as well) were probably acting within their rights in leasing there allotments to pineapple growers but many presumed to lease the full acreage—equivalent of their undivided interesting in the hui land. This led to a wild scramble for land and to the important lawsuit brought by the board of directors of Peahi hui against a member who have violated the hui allotment rules.

The supreme court’s decision in this case might be said to have been the death knell of Hawaiian hui lands. The court ruled that the board of directors and the hui itself were not legal entities and that in a suit against any member, all other members must appear as plaintiffs thus making the suit one of the common law nature between co-tenants. In hui of a total membership of perhaps 200, many of whom are unknown, such a proceeding would be absolutely impossible.

It was thought by many that Hawaiian custom and usage in hui land matters were such as to make the court’s finding unjustified but, be that as it may, all recognized that the hui would have to pass out of existence and that the “sooner the better.”

1923 Partition Statue

Following the Maalo decision, conditions in many hui lands were really chaotic and Messrs. L. J. Warren and R. A. Vitousek, of the firm of Smith, Warren, Stanley & Vitousek, then gave great deal of study to the problem. The result of this study was the “partition” act passed by the 1923 session of the legislature (now Chapter 159, R. L. Hawaii, 1925).

Under this law the large Peahi and Mailepai huis on Maui and Moloaa hui on Kauai have been partitioned in a manner that experience has shown to meet with unanimous favor. The law provided that any owner of an undivided interest may bring a suit in equity against all other owners seeking a partition of the land...

Cost of Partitions

The total cost of each of the three partitions that have been completed (Peahi, Mailepai and Moloaa) was from \$25,000 to \$35,000 in addition to perhaps \$10,000 of time spent by the petitioner’s representatives in the months of preliminary studies but since each of these lands was of an area in the 1,500 to 2,500 acre range, considerable portion of which is good pineapple land in each case, the cost per acres for the many advantages of obtaining the new form of title was not excessive... A few of the principal huis and certain especially interesting huis will now be commented on, particularly with reference to unusual features:

Was “One of Worst”

Peahi hui, which was partitioned under the statute in 1924-1925, covered about 2,000 acres of land in Hamakualoa, East Maui. Although the hui was formed at a comparatively late date (1890) it was one of the worst, from a title standpoint.

The area was owned by the estate of L. H. Anthon. Upon his death, an enterprising Hawaiian, Mose Kahiapo, made an offer to the Anthon heirs on behalf of a large group of Hawaiians. In 1888 Kahiapo borrowed money from James Campbell and a deed was executed in his favor by the Anthon heirs. A mortgage was given to Campbell and 190 shares (of a total 191) were sold by Kahiapo to others.

In 1890, presumably after Kahiapo had collected all the money and refunded it to Campbell, Kahiapo deeded 190-191st undivided interest (or 190 of 191 shares) in the land to 159 Hawaiians, retaining one share for himself. By the deed 144 received one share each; 11 received 2 shares each; one received 3 shares; one, 7 shares; and one, 11 shares, the proportionate interest of each individual being specified in the deed.

The hui was a highly organized one and held regular annual meetings and also frequent directors’ meetings until its dissolution. There was a well-organized allotment system and the unallotted lands were used as pasture land by the members or leased by the board of directors until the Maalo decision so upset the authority of the hui’s officers. The partition suit, which was completed in 1925, was extremely complicated but all recognized the benefits of partitioning the land so the entire proceeding was accomplished with extraordinary cooperation and speed and all were pleased with the partition so effectuated... [The series continues with history and discussion on settling various Hui interests, including Mailepai, Ulumalu, Kaupakulua, Kokomo, Pauwela, Kuau and Paia, and Wainiha.]

Conveyances Recorded from Pe'ahi Following formation of the Hui

(Underlining used to identify conveyances identifying individuals and land areas associated with the Conservancy land holdings.)

October 28, 1890

Bureau of Conveyances Grantor Book – Peahi

Liber 127, page 169. Moke Kahiapo, to Peahi Hui Land. Deed. 190/191 int. in R. Ps. (Grs.) 149, 221, 160 & 2182, Peahi, & Uaoa.

March 20, 1891

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 130, page 272. J. Kauakahi to Keahi (w). 1/191 interest in Hui Land.

July 2, 1892

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 135, page 392. Kauai et al. (Kahele heirs) to Kahaleohu. 1/8 interest in Kahele real and personal property, Hui Land.

August 2, 1892

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 135, page 392. Kahele heirs, et al., to Kahaleohu. 1/8 int. in real and personal property. Peahi.

December 19, 1892

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 136, page 482. Kauloa Liilii (w), to Harry Copp. Interest in Hui Land. Peahi.

March 6, 1894

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 146, page 191. Kailiino (w) to Peahi Land Co., int. in Hui Land.

August 23, 1894

Peahi – Bureau of Conveyance Grantor Index

Liber 147, page 188-189. Kanio, Kekoanui, et al., to R. Plunkett. 1 share in Hui Land.

May 22, 1899 (page 5, c. 3)

The Independent.

B. H. Kahananui of Makawao, Maui, to T. Awana, of the same place. Deed, dated April 23, 1899; consideration, \$360; Liber, Folio 222. Half share in the Hui Land of Ulumalu, one share in the Hui land of Peahi, livestock, furniture, &c., all at Makawao.

June 13, 1899 (page 5, c. 3)

The Independent

Kekoanui and wife of Peahi, Maui, to J. Luaehu of Huelo, Maui. Deed dated April 25, 1899; consideration \$251 Liber 194, folio 93. R. P. 2237, L.C.A. 8518B, at Ulaino, Maui.

June 19, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Nalani, of Kula, Maui, to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. Deed, dated May 1, 1899; consideration \$44.40; Liber 191, folio 333. One share in the Hui Land of Peahi, at Maui.

Akahi-opio and wife alias Kalawaiianui, of Kula, Maui, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. Deed, dated May 1, 1899; consideration, \$44.40; Liber 191, folio 333. Once share in the Hui land of Peahi, at Maui.

July 30, 1892.

Interior Department Lands

Peahi

Kamai (w). to Min. of Int. Applying for copy of Royal Patent on the above land, adjoining Opana and Hamakualoa in the name of Kuha (k). etc. [Hawaii State Archives, Interior Department Lands]

August 23, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Leong Hong, of Makawao, Maui, to T. Awana, of the same place. Warranty Deed, dated June 17, 1899; consideration, \$80; Liber 94, folio 282. 1 share in Hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui.

August 26, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Ah I, of Honolulu, to T. Awana, of Makawao, Maui. Warranty Deed, dated June 20, 1899; consideration, \$100; Liber 195, folio 226. Interest in Hui Land at Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui.

September 1, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

M. U. Mahoe and wife, of Makawao, Maui, to F. da Costa of the same place. Warranty Deed, dated June 12, 1899; consideration, \$70; Liber 195, folio 241. One share in the Hui Land at Peahi, Makawao.

September 9, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kekua Kuhia and wife, of Makawao, Maui, to T. Awana, of the same place. Deed, dated June 23, 1899; consideration, \$30; Liber 194, folio 301. One-half share in the Hui Land of Peahi, Makawao, Maui.

November 9, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Iokepa, of Peahi, Maui, to Kilikina Luika, of the same place. Deed, dated July 3, 1899; consideration, \$13; Liber 198, folio 179. 3 ½ acres in the Hui Land of Peahi, Maui.

December 7, 1899 (page 4, c. 3)

The Independent

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Recorded. July 24, 1899. Wm. Smith, of Kaanapali, Maui, to Jose Neves, of the same place. Dated May 1, 1899; term 15 years; rental, \$25 per anum; Liber 190, folio 350. 1 ½ shares in the Hui Land of Peahi...

May 18, 1900 (page 8, c. 2)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Real Estate Transactions

Peahi Hui Land Conveyances

...No. 502 – R. Kokahe and husband to J. Gouveia; one share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$96.

No. 503 – M. Nuuanu to J. Gouveia; one share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$96.

No. 504 – Papaaiakea and wife to O. Burns; one share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$77...

September 15, 1900 (page 16, c. 2)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

September 4. No. 5648 – Nauhili to K. Hoopii, Int. in Hui Land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$1.

October 3, 1900 (page 12, c. 2)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

September 24. No. 5989 – S. Ahmi to J. M. Gonsalves; one share in Hui Land of Peahi, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$200.

November 7, 1900 (page 4, c. 1)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

No. 6535 – Y. Ah Cheu to M. G. Serao; one share in Hui Land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$110.

December 20, 1900 (page 8, c. 3)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Auwana and husband, Kahakauwila, to H. P. Baldwin, one share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$140.

February 14, 1902 (page 11, c. 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kaholokahiki and wife to J. K. Kahookele, share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration, \$60.

February 22, 1902 (page 8, c. 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Maikai (k.) to Ka-la Kailianu, share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration, \$14.

April 8, 1902 (page 12, c. 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

March 31—Maikai (k.) to Kepaa (w), D., share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. con \$20.

May 8, 1902 (page 8, c. 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

J. K. Kahookele & wife to M. Ambroze, D., share in Hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. con \$100.

July 17, 1902 (page 12, c. 3)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

July 7 – Kaaihue & wife to H. Pinno, D., ½ [?] share in Hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. con \$56.

August 2, 1902 (page 16)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyances

Mrs. Emily to J. S. Kauoha et al., D., 7 acres in hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; con \$40.

H. Kaea to Luikalilii, D. 2 A. in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; con \$20.

September 20, 1902 (page 8, c. 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Sept. 15 – S. D. Nalani & hsb to H. Pinno, D., 1 share in hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; con \$102.40.

January 10, 1903 (page 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Ahupuaa Conveyance (R.P. 149, 221, 160 and 2182)

Dec. 29—J. W. Keanini and wife to P. Hanuna (w).
D., int. in R. P.s. 149 [Swinton], 221 [Swinton], 160 [Bishop] and 2182 [Anthon], Peahi – Uaoa and Keaalii, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration \$80.

April 17, 1903 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Ahupuaa Conveyance (R.P. 149, 221, 160, 2182 and 2974)

Kaniho & hsb to Hana Aiwohi; D; int in R P's 149, 221, 160 and 2182, Peahi, Keaaliinui, Uaoa 1 & 2 Hamakualoa, Maui; int in R P [2974 to Allen] Ulumalu; \$34. B 248, p 271. Dated March 14, 1903.

Kaniho & hsd to C. M. K. Kaiapa; D; int. in R P's 149, 221, 160 and 2182, Peahi, Keaaliinui, Ualoa [Uaoa] 1 & 2 Hamakualoa, Maui; int in R P [2974 to Allen] Ulumalu; \$26. B 248, p 272. Dated March 14, 1903.

May 29, 1903 (page 8)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Recorded May 18. K. Kuhia to May Kupalalu; D. int in Hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$40. B 248, p 349. Dated May 13, 1903.

July 28, 1903 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Mele Kupalalu to Chas. E. King; D; int. in Hui Land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$50. B 249, p 360. Dated June 9, 1903.

September 29, 1903 (page 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyances

Hoopii to N. Kaina; D. int in 2.64 IN Hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Con. \$26.40. Sept. 18, 1903. B 250 p 311.

Puana (k) to K Emmesly; D; 3 acres in Hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. Con \$30. Sept. 16, 1903. B 250 p 312

October 5, 1903 (page 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

J. K. Smythe to H. A. Baldwin; D; int in 1 share in Hui and Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$150. Dated Sept 18, 1903. B 253, p 48.

November 11, 1903 (page 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Recorded November 2, 1903. P. Keaupuni to Maraea Naopuu; D; 1 share in Hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$50. Dated Sept 29, 1903. B 250, p 398.

December 30, 1903 (page 8)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Hamakualoa, Maui. P. Kahuki & hsb. To H. A. Baldwin, D. 1 share in Hui land of Peahi; \$150.00. Dec. 18, 1903.

January 18, 1904 (page 3)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi Land Conveyance

W. R. Castle, Tr. To Alice L. Tilton, Rel. Realty at Peahi, 14 88-100 acres; \$85. Jan. 12, 1904.

February 18, 1904 (page 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

J. Haole to H. A. Baldwin, D. 1 share in hui land at Peahi; \$150. Feb. 14, 1904.

April 9, 1904 (page 2)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Mele Kupalalu to Frank Gomes. D.; 8 acres in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$80. Dated Mar. 21, 1904.

June 4, 1904 (page 2)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kawamoto to S. Nakamura; D; 1 share in hui land of Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$150.
Dated May 12, 1904.

August 3, 1904 (page 8)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

D. Namaka Oponui and wf. to Maui Railroad & S. S. Co.; D; int in 1 share in Hui land,
Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui' \$140. B 261, p 301. Dated July 13, 1904.

September 20, 1904 (page 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Puana to Waiwaiole (w); D.; 3 A in hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; \$30. B 261, p375.
Dated Aug. 30, 1904.

January 19, 1905 (page 4)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Victoria Akana and hsb. (Akana) to Joseph Chung Leong, D.; int in hui land Peahi,
Hamakualoa, Maui; int in pc land Omaopio, Kula, Maui. \$1 etc. Dated Nov 6, 1904.

March 1, 1905 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Recorded Feb. 15, 1905. M. Hookaea to Grace D. Merrill, M.; int in hui lands, Peahi,
Ulumalu and Pauwela, Hamakualoa. \$200. B 262, p 320. Feb. 14, 1905.

April 24, 1905 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Hookano (w) to Ka-u (k), D. int in 3 1-2 acr. In share in hui land Peahi, etc., Hamakualoa,
Maui. \$15. B 270, p 124. Dated Feb. 20, 1905.

January 4, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Recorded December 28, 1905. Mary A. Pa and hsb. To Frank Gomes, D.; 1-191 int. in hui
land, Peahi, Makawao, Maui. \$105. B 275, p 41. Dated Dec. 23, 1905.

April 19, 1906 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Halalii Kaihe (w) to Kaie, D. Shore in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$70. B 278, p 383. Dated Feb. 22, 1906.

May 12, 1906 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Momona Kaa to Mrs. Kalaukela, D. 4 acres in hui land, Peahi Hamakualoa, Maui. \$30. B 280, p 77. Dated May 1, 1906.

G. K. Keohu and wf. To Alice Kauai. D. 4 acres in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$30. B. 280, p 78. Dated May 1, 1906.

June 9, 1906 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Entered for Record June 8, 1906.

James Naiwi et al to S. Andrews. Agrmt. Hui land of Peahi to H. A. Baldwin.

June 18, 1906 (page 2)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance – 1500 ac. Lease to H. A. Baldwin

Hui Land of Peahi to H. A. Baldwin, L. 1500 a land. Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. 20 yrs at \$125 per annum. B 283, p 252. Dated Jan. 11, 1906.

April 29, 1907 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Poipe Hanuna and hsb. To H. P. Baldwin, D. Int in 15 45-100a in hui land, Peahi, etc, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$100. B 292, p 162. Date July 5, 1906.

Kaala Ako and hsb (C) to H. P. Baldwin, D. Int. in 1 share in hui land, Peahi Hamakualoa, Maui. \$140. B 292, p 163. Dated Jan. 26, 1907.

August 5, 1907 (page 3)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

William J. Coelho and wf. to Hamakua Ditch Co. Corrcn D. int. in 2 shares in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$1. B 291, p454. Dated July 19, 1907.

October 15, 1907 (page 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Manuel Ambrose and wf. to H. P. Baldwin, D. 1 share in grs 149 and 221, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$140. B 296, p 301. Dated Sept. 24, 1907.

Jose M. Gonsalves and wf. to H. P. Baldwin, D. 1 share (14 acres) in hui land Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$140. B 296, p 302. Dated Sept. 24, 1907.

October 26, 1907 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Peter N. Kahokuoluna and wf. to H. P. Baldwin, D. 1 share in R. P.s 149, 221, and 2182, in hui land. Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$140. B 296, p 369. Dated Cot. 19, 1906.

December 19, 1907 (page 7)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Henry P. Baldwin and wf. to Maui Railroad & Steamship Co. D. Int. in 4 shares in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui; int. in 2 shares in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakualoa, Maui... B 300, p 125. Dated Nov. 29, 1907.

January 5, 1908 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

A deed is recorded from John de Coast and wife to W. O. Aiken, for \$10,000, of portion of R. P. 7030, kuleana 2937, Opana, Hamakualoa, Maui; 18 acres land, Keaaula, Hamakualoa, Maui; one share in hui land, Ulumalu... four shares in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui.

January 22, 1908 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

John Kaio and wf. to Antone Comacho, D. int. in 1 share and bldg.. in hui land, Peahi, Makawao, Maui. \$180. B 299, p 162. Dated Jan. 14, 1908.

March 25, 1908 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kalewanuu to Marion W. Hendry (Mrs.), D. 5 acr. in hui land, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui. \$40. B 299, p 255. Dated Mar. 17, 1908.

April 2, 1908 (page 7)

The Hawaiian Star

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

T. Akana et al. to Mrs. Bessie Groves, S. 1 share in hui land, Peahi... \$100. B 299, p 292. Dated Aug. 4, 1905.

Hale Kamaka to Mrs. Marion W. Hendry. D. 1 share in Hui land, Peahi... \$102. B 299, p 293. Dated Mar. 24, 1908.

May 4, 1908 (page 5)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

David K. Pa and wf. et al. to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 3 shares in R. P.s 149, 221, 160 and 2182, hui land Peahi...\$420. B 302, p 361. Dated April 17, 1908.

June 20, 1908 (page 8)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

A. F. Tavares and wf. to Bessie Groves, D. 2 shares in hui land, Peahi... \$300. B 305, p 1. Dated March 26, 1908.

August 29, 1908 (page 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

John Kalua and wf. to Marion W. Hendry (Mrs.), D. int. in 1 share in hui land, Peahi... \$120. B 305, p 118. Dated April 18, 1908.

Peu Kalama and hsb. (E. M.) to Marion Hendry (Mrs.), D. 1 share in R. P.s 149, 221, 160 and 2182 hui land Peahi... \$75. B 305, p 119. Dated June 1, 1908.

September 5, 1908 (page 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kahue lili, and wf. to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 1 share in hui land, Peahi... \$140. B 305, p 240. Dated July 27, 1908.

Kahue to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 1 share in hui land, Peahi... \$140. B 305, p 242. Dated July 27, 1908.

John Plunkett and wf. to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 1 share in hui land, Peahi... \$140. B 305, p 243. Dated July 27, 1908.

September 10, 1908 (page 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

P. W. Rider and wf. to Joseph I. Whittle, D. 5a in hui land grs 149, 221, 160 and 2182 hui land Peahi... \$45. B 305, p 294. Dated June 19, 1908.

September 16, 1908 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

M. Hookaea by affdt. of mtgee. to David T. Fleming, Forc. Affdt.; int in hui lands Peahi, est... B 303, p 470. Dated August 22, 1908.

September 18, 1908 (page 6)

The Evening Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Arthur Poopaa and wf. to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 1 share in hui land, R P (Grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2182, Peahi... \$140. B 305, p 314. Dated Aug. 15, 1908.

September 22, 1908 (page 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Auana Kahakauila to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 2 shares in hui land, Peahi... \$280. B 310, p 13. Dated Sept. 2, 1908.

M. Kaluna Nuuanu and wf. to Maui Railroad and S. S. Co., D. 1 share in hui land, R P (Grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2182, Peahi... \$140. B 310, p 14. Dated Sept. 4, 1908.

September 28, 1908 (page 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kahoounauna and wf. to Maui Railroad & Steamship Co., D. int. in 1 share in R Ps 149, 221, 160 and 2182, and gr 2974 and kuls 311 and 10474 and 15a land, Peahi, etc... B 305, p 77. Dated June 24, 1908.

November 20, 1908 (page 8)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Hookohu Kaikoo (k) to Maui Land & Railroad Co., D. Int. in 1 share in R Ps 149, 221, 160 and 2182, hui land, Peahi... \$140. B 310, p 31. Dated Oct. 31, 1908.

January 30, 1909 (page 5)

The Maui News

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Pahuino, D. to Malie K. Ah Sing, 7 acres land at Peahi, Hamakualoa, \$1.00.

January 30, 1909 (page 12)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Lottie Miller to Maui Land and Railroad Co., Ltd. D. 1-191 in. in R. P. (grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2182, hui land, Peahi, etc... \$140. B 315, p. 199. Dated January 12, 1909.

May 1, 1909 1909 (page 4)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Maria Teela to Maui Land & Railroad Co. Ltd., D. 1-191 int. in hui land, Peahi... \$140. B 316, p 255. Dated April 19, 1909.

June 10, 1909 (page 10)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Heu Tin Fuk to Heu Choy, D. 2 shs. in hui land R. P. (grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2128, Peahi... \$100. B 326, p 473.

Heu Choy and wf. to Chong Yuen, D. 2 shs. In hui land R. P. (grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2128, Peahi... \$100. B 326, p 475.

June 22, 1909 (page 12)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Thomas K. Pa to Maui Railroad & Steamship Co., D. Int. in 3 share in R. P. (grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2128, hui land, Peahi... \$80. B 319, p 64. Dated May 21, 1909.

July 26, 1909 (page 5)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

L. Papoko and wf. to William Patterson, D. 6a in hui land R. P. (grs) 149, 221, 160 and 2128, hui land, Peahi... \$1, etc. B 318, p 159. Dated May 7, 1908.

November 4, 1909 (page 6)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kuluahi (k) to Kaauamonui (k), D. Int. in 7a in hui land, Peahi... B 317, page 486. Dated Oct. 8, 1909.

March 22, 1910 (page 8)
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Arthur E. Carter and wf. to John L. Fleming, D. 1 share in hui land Peahi... \$150. B 332, p 51. Dated Feb. 14, 1910.

August 21, 1910 (p 11)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Leong Kong Moon to A. F. Tavares, D. 2 shares in hui land, Peahi...\$224. B 338, p 164.
Dated July 30, 1910.

August 29, 1910 (p 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kaihe to Jose L. Neves, D. Share in hui land Peahi... \$100. B 338, p 194. Dated August 16, 1910.

December 15, 1910 (p 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Maria S. Gonsalves and hsd. (J. M.) to Manoel A. Gonsalves, D. 2 shares in hui land, Peahi... \$200. B 338, p 271. Dated Sept. 26, 1910.

May 8, 1911 (p 6)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Joao de Costa et al to W. O. Aiken, Rel; 2 pcs land, Opana, etc.; 1 share in hui land, Ulumalu... 4 shares in hui land, Peahi... \$9000. B 351, p22. Dated April 20, 1911.

June 16, 1911 (p 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Manoel A. Gonsalves to John da Costa, D. 2 shares in hui land, Peahi... \$250. B 345, p 228. Dated May 20, 1911.

September 21, 1911 (p 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Mileka Kaai (w) to Chas. Kahukailoa, D. Int in 14a in hui land, Peahi... B 345, p 120. Dated Aug. 24, 1911.

September 27, 1911 (p 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

D. N. Naopuu and wf. to Joseph P. Kapihe, D. Int. in real and personal property of John Hapaiui, Ter. of Hawaii. \$300. B 352, p 252. Dated Sept. 11, 1911.

May 14, 1912 (p 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Antone Gouveia and wf. to Antone C. Vasconcellos, et al. D. 2 shares in hui land, Peahi... \$300. B 360, p 401. Dated April 8, 1912.

August 24, 1912 (p 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Mahuna Kalei and hsb. to Daisy Kalei, D. q share in hui land and pc. of land, Peahi... \$1, etc. Dated Dec. 28, 1908.

November 22, 1912 (p 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

David Kiakona to Fukuroku, D. 3 acres lands, Peahi Gulch, 3 acres in hui land, Peahi... 7 years at \$24 per an. B 373, p 250. Aug. 10, 1912.

February 1, 1913 (p 11)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Luika Kawelau and hsb. (I) to Tommy Emmesley, D. 4 A in hui land, Peahi... \$1. Dated Feb. 17, 1912.

Luika Kawelau and hsb (I) to Luisa Camaco, D. 3 A in hui land, Peahi...\$1., etc. Dated Feb. 17, 1912.

April 3, 1913 (p 10)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

L. Papoko to K. Nimori et al. L. 10a in hui land Peahi... 15 yrs at \$50 per an. Dated Feb. 5, 1913.

May 3, 1913 (p 11)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Haokekai Kakaio and hsb (Kakaio) to Annie Mitchell (Mrs.), D. Int in R. P. (Grs) 149, 22, 160 and 2128, Hui land Peahi... \$200. Dated March 28, 1913.

J. Kuhaupio Kaholokula and Wf. to Mrs. Annie Mitchell, D. Int in R. P. (Grs) 149, 22, 160 and 2128, Hui land Peahi... \$180. Dated March 27, 1913.

Kaeka Manuwa and hsb (H) to Annie Mitchell (Mrs.), D. int. in shs in R. P. (Grs) 149, 22, 160 and 2128, Hui land Peahi... \$140. Dated March 29, 1913.

Manuel Kahakauila and wf. to Annie Mitchell (Mrs.) D. int. in shs in R. P. (Grs) 149, 22, 160 and 2128, Hui land Peahi... \$140. Dated March 29, 1913.

May 17, 1913 (p 11)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

B. C. Ah Tim and wf. to Joaquin Garcia, D. Int. in two shares in hui land, Peahi... \$350.
Dated April 15, 1913.

May 23, 1913 (p 7)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

G. M. Maalo to S. Makabe, L. 100 A in hui land, Peahi... 15 yrs at \$5000 per an. Dated
Jan. 21, 1913.

September 23, 1913 (p 14)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

E. O. Born and wf. to Kan Ooka, D. Int. in 1 share in hui land, rents, etc., Peahi... \$300.
Dated Aug. 4, 1913.

October 17, 1913 (p 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kaonohi Panaewa and hsb. (S) to David I. Kalakaua, D. 1 share in hui land, Peahi... \$160.
B 378, p 337. Sept. 5, 1913.

November 12, 1913 (p 12)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

John Plunkett and wf. to David Kiakona, D. R. P.s 4067 and 2774 and 1 share in hui land,
Peahi... \$225. B 378, p 447. May 23, 1912.

December 18, 1914 (p 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Recorded November 14, 1914.

David N. Naopuu & wf. to East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd. D.

August 15, 1915 (p 9)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Deed. Momona (w) to John Hanamaikai; int. in 2 A in Hui land of Peahi... Aug. 12, 1915.
\$25.

July 7, 1916 (page 4)

The Maui News

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kahaleanu Kaanaana to Hattie Holokai, in. in 1 1-2 A in hui land, Peahi... June 10, 1916. \$15.

Hattie Holokai & Hsb. To Kahaleanu Kaanaana int. in 1 1-2 A in hui land, Hanawana... June 10, 1916. \$15.

February 1, 1918 (page 6)

The Maui News

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Lahapa Kaahue (widow) to M. H. Eddie Alu. Int. in 5 A, in hui land, Peahi... Oct. 24, 1917. \$50.

September 25, 1918 (page 7)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Kuku Kawelau to Hoopii Kaea, int. in R. P. 2912 Kul. 5511. Peahi [Keaalii]... Sept. 24, 1918. \$20.

I. Kawelau and wife to Hoopii Kaea, int. in R. P. 2912 Kul. 5511. Peahi [Keaalii]... Sept. 18, 1918. \$20.

December 26, 1918 (page 6)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Mrs. Julia Kaluna to George M. Maalo, int. in shares in hui lands, etc., Peahi... Nov. 26, 1918. \$300.

January 6, 1919 (page 3)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Julia K. Kaluna & Hsb. (G) et als., to George M. Maalo, int. in R Ps 149, 221, 160 & 2182 hui land, Peahi... Nov. 26, 1918. \$120.70.

March 18, 1919 (page 8)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

"Peahi" (Uaoa Ahupua'a) Land Conveyance

Mrs. Kaopua Keao to Hoopii Kaea, int. in R. Ps. 6849 [Uaoa] & 4058 [Uaoa], Peahi... Mar. 17, 1919, \$30.

May 30, 1919 (page 9)

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

L. Papoko & Wf. to George M. Maalo, int. in pcs. land, Peahi... May 26, 1919. \$110.

July 22, 1919 (page 2)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Alionaliliii to Spencer Bickerton, int. in hui land Peahi... May 2, 1917. \$300.

Spencer Bickerton and wf. to George M. Maalo, int. in hui land Peahi... June 17, 1919. \$250.

September 21, 1919 (page 6)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

L. Papoko & Wf. to George M. Maalo. 7 A in hui land, Peahi... Sept. 15, 1919. \$110.

November 1, 1919 (page 7)

The Maui News

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Deed. Wikolia Akana to George M. Maalo, int. in Hui Land, Peahi... Oct. 23, 1919. \$300.

November 29, 1920 (page 7)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Harold W. Rice and wf. to George M. Maalo, 2 shared in hui land, Peahi... Jan. 23, 1920. \$600.

January 7, 1921 (page 9)

The Maui News

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Lizzie Kaleikini to Rebecca Kamahaku, int. in 3 1.2 A in hui land, Peahi... Dec. 4, 1920. \$80.

December 30, 1923 (page 10)

Honolulu Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Mele Makepa & hsb. To H. A. Baldwin, share in hui land, Peahi... Sept. 30, 1901. \$150.

Maui Agrctl. Co., Ltd. to East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd. 5 shares in hui land, Peahi... Dec. 18, 1923. \$1510.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. to east Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., 26 shares in hui land, Peahi... Dec. 20, 1923. \$2900.

Kahului Railroad Co., to east Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., 4 shares in hui land, Peahi...Dec. 21, 1923. \$762.

H. A. Baldwin & wf. by Atty. to East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd. 9 14-42 shares in hui land, Peahi... Dec. 28, 1923. \$1890.

Henry P. Baldwin Est. of by Trs. To East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd. 4 shares in hui land, Peahi... Dec. 15, 1923. \$600.

October 28, 1924 (page 11)

Honolulu Advertiser

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Deeds

Caroline H. Kaiapa to Violet L. [Kaiapa] Pomeroy [Pomroy], int. in 8 A land, Peahi... \$1. Oct. 15, 1924.

Caroline H. Kaiapa to Rachel T. Kiakona, int. in pcs. land, Makawao, Maui. \$1. Oct. 15, 1924.

January 6, 1926 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Pauwela Pineapple Co., 27 A hui land, Peahi... \$1.

January 7, 1926 (page 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Kamali Keahi, lots 154 and 188, hui land Peahi... Aug. 20, 1925. \$1.

January 12, 1926 (page 9)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Hattie Holokai. Lot 63 Hui Land, Peahi... Aug. 20, 1925. \$1.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Hoopii Holokai. Lot 43 Hui Land, Peahi... [Aug. 20, 1925] \$1.

January 15, 1926 (page 4)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to J. S. Kuoha, Lot 139 Hui Land, Peahi...
Aug. 20, 1925. \$1.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Hana Aiwohi. Lot 73 Hui Land, Peahi...
Aug. 20, 1925. \$1.

January 22, 1926 (page 4)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Harry Alu, Lot 106 Hui Land, Peahi...
Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Frank G. Morganho. Lots 104 and 197
and por. lot 189, Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Alice Burns. Lots 95, 174, and 177, Peahi
Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Ter. of Hawaii, Lots 151-a and 151,
Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

January 29, 1926 (page 5)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Pekana Kapoo, por. Lot 135 Peahi Hui
Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

February 1, 1926 (page 5)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Mrs. John Hanamaikai, Lot 137-A Peahi
Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to John Hanamaikai, Lots 173 and 160,
Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Annie Kim, Lot 171 Peahi Hui Lands ...
Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Imiola Palu, Lot 172 Peahi Hui Lands ...
Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs., Lot 4 Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to J. K. Smythe, Lot 103 Peahi Hui Lands
... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Kele Kepani, Lot 129 Peahi Hui Lands
... Aug. 20, 1925.

February 11, 1926 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Noahu Palu, Lot 170 Peahi Hui Lands
... Aug. 20, 1925.

February 11, 1926 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Mrs. Kalama Kaululaau, Lot 157-A Peahi
Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

February 11, 1926

Bureau of Conveyances Book 809, pages 255-257

Commissioner's Deed – Lot 124 to Maraea Naopuu

Equity 168.

Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd. Petitioner

Vs. John Aalona et al., Respondents

Bill for Partition

Deed – J. H. Kunewa and E. C. Mellor Commissioners

To Maraea Naopuu

Commissioner's Deed:

Know All Men By These Presents, that whereas in a proceeding in the Circuit Court of the
Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, before the Honorable D. H. Case, Judge of the said.
Court, sitting at Chambers in Equity entitled East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., Petitioners, vs.
John Aalona et al. Respondents, being Equity No. 168 of the records of said Court, J. H.
Kunewa, E. C. Mellor and George Freeland were on the 17th day of April 1924, appointed
Commissioners of said Court in connection with the partition of the lands referred to in
said proceedings;

And Whereas the said Commissioners on the 23rd day of January 1925, filed a report
recommending a plan of partition of said lands in kind among the respective owners
thereof, and thereafter and on March 14th, 1925 filed a map showing the plan of partition

which said report and map were after hearings duly held thereon on the 1st. day of July 1925, by decree, approved and adopted by the Hon. D. H. Case, Judge of said Court;

And Whereas after the filing of said report George Freeland one of the Commissioners died on the 26th day of January 1925;

And Whereas the surviving Commissioners were directed to execute to the respective owners, conveyances of the several allotments awarded to them in severalty;

Now Therefore, we the surviving Commissioners aforesaid pursuant to the orders and directions of the said, the Honorable D. H. Case, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and under the orders and decrees of the said Judge entered in said proceedings, do hereby convey in severalty unto

Maraea Naopuu

the portion of the land referred to in the said proceedings in partition allotted to the said grantee and described as follows, to wit ;

Lot 124.

Beginning on the 20 ft. road at the northwest corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point being North 8600.47 ft. and East 4348.41 ft. from the Gov't. Trig. Station Kapuai.

1. 270° - 00', 539.3 ft.
2. 296° - 42', 319.02 ft to 20 ft. road.
3. 27° - 22', 354.14 ft along 20 ft. road.
4. 34° - 21', 47.5 ft. along 20 ft. road.
5. 90° - 00. 689.0 ft. along 20 ft. road.
6. 186° - 14' 500.0 ft. along 20 ft. road to point of commencement

and containing an area of 8.45 acres. Being a portion of the lands known as the Hui Kuai Aina O Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, T. H.

1.5 acres are under lease to H. Shirota for a term of 8 years from January 1920, at an annual rental of \$8.00 per acre.

7 acres of the above lot are under lease to K. Kahalahoe.

To Have And To Hold the said property and premises together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said grantee, her heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

In Witness Whereof J. H. Kunewa and E. C. Mellor, surviving Commissioners aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands on the 20th day of August 1925.

February 13, 1926 (page 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Maraea Naopuu, Lot 124 Peahi Hui Lands... Aug. 20, 1925.

February 26, 1926 (page 4)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to William, Lot 137-A Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

February 27, 1926 (page 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Jdgc. Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

March 5, 1926 (page 5)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Joel K. Uu, Lots 80 and 202 Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Kahalehoe, Lot 102, Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Annie Mitchell, Lot 203 Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

March 21, 1926 (page 17)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Melekini Hoopii, Lot 44, Peahi Hui Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

March 29, 1926 (page 9)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Ah Chow, Lot 143, Peahi Hui Lands ...
Aug. 20, 1925.

April 14, 1926 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Mrs. H. De Fries, Lot 127, Peahi Hui
Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

April 16, 1926 (page 2)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Toshio Kubota, Lot Peahi Hui Lands ...
Aug. 20, 1925.

May 17, 1926 (page 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Maria V. Li, Lot 101-B, Peahi Hui Lands
... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Laurence B. Li, Lot 101-A, Peahi Hui
Lands ... Aug. 20, 1925.

Iulai 15, 1926 (aoao 6)

Nupepa Kuokoa

Hoolaha Kuai o ka Hoolimalima Aupuni.

Ma keia ke haawiia aku nei ka hoolaha akea, ma ka hora 10:00 a. m., Poalima Augate 13,
1926 ma ke keena o ka Hope-akena Mr. Antonio Garcia, Wailuku, Maui malaila e kuaiia
aku ana ma ke ku dala akea i ka mea koho kiekie loa malalo o na manao o ka Pauku 73
o ke Kanawai Kumu o Hawaii a o na Kanawai Hooponopono Hou ia o Hawaii 1925, he
hoolimalima Laula o ka aina Aupuni malalo nei.

Apana 151 o ka Mahele Aina o ka aina o ka Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui,
no na ka iliaina 6.25 eka, oi aku a emi mai paha.

E kaa ke kuai maluna ae, malalo o na kulana mahope ae nei:

ame na kulana apau o ka hoolimalima laula aupuni i hoopukaia o ke keena o ke Komisina o na Aina Aupuni.

E kaa ke kuai maluna malalo o na kulana mahope ae nei:

1. Manawa o ka hoolimalima: 15 makahiki mai Novemaba 1, 1927 aku.
2. Uku hoolimalima haahaa: \$65.00 no ka makahiki, e uku hapa-makahiki mua ia.
3. E uku ka mea e lilo ae ma ka haule ana o ka hamare, i ka uku hoolimalima o na mahina mua eono, hui pu me na hoolilo apau no ka hoolaha ana ame na kaki e ae apau e pili ana me ka hoomakaukau ana ame ka hoopuka ana aku i ka hoolimalima i oleloia.

No ka hoakaka aku i koe e ninau ae ma ke keena o ka Hope akena, Mr. Antonio Garcia, Wailuku, Maui, a i ole ma ke keena o ke komisina o na Aina Aupuni ma ka Hale Kapitola, Honolulu, kahi o ka pala- pala aina o ka aina e hoolimalimaia aku ana ame ke ano o ka Hoolimalima Aupuni Laula e waiho nei a e ikeia ai.

Hanaia ma Honolulu, maloko o ke keena o ko Komisina o na Aina Aupuni, i keia la 7 o Iulai A. D. 1926.

C. T. BAILEY.
Komisina o na Aina Aupuni. 6420— Iulai 15, 22.

[Translation – Synthesis]

Notice – Sale of Government Land Lease.

On Friday, August 13, 1926, Assistant Land Agent, Antonio Gracia will sell to the highest bidder, Parcel 151 of the Land Division of the Land Purchase Association of Peahi, a lot containing 6.25 acres more or less. Terms, 15 years, beginning November 1, 1927. At the low lease fee of \$65.00... per year

July 31, 1926 (page 12)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Land Lease

J.S. Souza to Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., 3.70 A land, Peahi... July 28, 1926; 13 yrs.
\$10. per ac.

J.S. Souza to Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., 26.7 A land, Peahi... July 28, 1926; 11 yrs.
\$10. per ac.

August 10, 1926 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Land Lease and Commissioner's Deed

Moewale K. Kauimakaole and hsb. to Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., in. in lot 5, Peahi Hui Lands... July 26, 1926. \$1000.

Commissioner Deed

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Naewale Kekahuna, 13.45 A. of Lot 5. Peahi Hui Lands...

September 19, 1927 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., to Haiku Fruit & Packing Co., Ltd., int. in lot 60, Peahi...
Sept. 8, 1927.

November 10, 1927 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Commissioner's Deed
East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Fred Wilhelm, lots 164, 166 and 167,
Peahi Hui Lands... Aug. 20, 1925.

December 31, 1927

Bureau of Conveyances

Liber 926, pages 434-436

Maraea Naopuu to David Noa Kahalehoe. Deed of Title for Lot 124, Peahi Ahupua'a.

February 7, 1928 (page 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance and Commissioner's Deed

Mary S. Medeiros and hsb. To Tom Tin Fook, lot 220, Peahi Hui Lands... Jan. 26, 1928.
\$125.

Commissioner's Deed: East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Mary S.
Medeiros, lot 120, Peahi Hui Lands... Aug. 20, 1925.

April 4, 1928 (page 15)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

Maraea Naopuu to David N. Kahalehoe, R. P. 2168, Kul 3829, Kuiaha... Dec. 31, 1927.
\$1 and love.

Maraea Naopuu to Mary M. Sylva et al, lot 124, Peahi Hui Lands... [Liber 926, pages 434-
436] May 31, 1927. \$1 and love.

November 5, 1928 (page 17)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyance

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., with Charles Kiakona, 9.07 A of Gr. 2041, Ap 1. Honokala...
Oct. 17, 1928.

Charles Kiakona and wf. with East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., Lot 185 and Kuls. 4960 and
5162, Peahi, etc... Oct. 17, 1928.

June 17, 1929 (page 13)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyances and Commissioner's Deed

Justina C. Vasconcellos and hsb. To Alexa Santos, int. in Lot 122, Peahi Hui Lands... May 31, 1929. \$100.

Caroline De Coite and hsb. To Alexa Santos, int. in lot 111, Peahi Hui Lands... May 31, 1929. \$100.

Commissioner's Deed

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Justina C. Vasconcellos, lot 122, 1.15 A land Peahi Hui Lands... Aug. 20, 1925.

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., et als by Comrs. to Elixia Santos, lot 121, 1/14 A land, Peahi Hui Lands... Aug. 20, 1925.

March 29, 1929 (page 11)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Peahi Hui Land Conveyances Exchange Deed's

East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., to David Kiakona & wf., R. P. 4067, Kul. 5423; in R. P.s 2774; 6230 & Lots 196 & 126, Peahi... conveyance.

David Kiakona & wf., to East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd., R. P. 4067, Kul. 5423; in R. P.s 2774; 6230 & Lots 196 & 126, Peahi... conveyance.

September 4, 1930

Bureau of Conveyances

Liber 1057, pages 221-222

David Noa Kahalehoe, to Mary M. Sylva

Know All Men By These Presents: That I, David Noa Kahalehoe, of Kuiaha, Hamakualoa, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and love, to me in hand paid by Mary M. Sylva of Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby bargain, sell, convey, transfer and set over unto the said Mary M. Sylva forever:—

All of my right, title and interest to that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Hamakualoa, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, known as the "Hui Kuia Aina Lands of Hamakualoa," conveyed to me by deed of Maraea Naopuu, dated December 31, 1927, and recorded in the office of the Bureau of Conveyances April 4, 1928 in Liber 926, pages 434-436, and more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning on the 20 ft. road at the northwest corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point being North 8600.47 ft. and East 4348.41 ft. from the Gov't. Trig. Station Kapuai.

1. 270° - 00', 539.3 ft.

2. 296° - 42', 319.02 ft to 20 ft. road.

3. 27° - 22', 354.14 ft along 20 ft. road.
4. 34° - 21', 47.5 ft. along 20 ft. road.
5. 90° - 00. 689.0 ft. along 20 ft. road.
6. 186° - 14' 500.0 ft. along 20 ft. road to point of commencement

and containing an area of 8.45 acres. Being a portion of the lands known as the Hui Kuai Aina O Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, T. H.

To have and to hold the above demised premises unto the said Mary M. Sylva, her heirs, administrators and assigns forever, together with all rights, privileged and appurtenances thereunto belonging;

And I, the said David Noa Kahalehoe, covenant with the said Mary M. Sylva, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the demised premises, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, that the said premises are free and clear from all encumbrances and that I will and my heirs shall Warrant and Defend the same unto the said Mary M. Sylva against eh lawful claims of all persons whosoever.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of September, A. D. 1930...

February 18, 1936 (page 9)

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Legal Notice – Foreclosure W. C. and Mary Kalama Kaululaau

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage executed by Wm. C. and Mary Kalama Kaululaau on September 31, 1931, to the Baldwin Bank, Limited... The undersigned as owner thereof intends to foreclose the same for... non-payment... Lots 157-A and 149 of the Subdivision of the Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, situate at Peahi, Maui... Said mortgage being recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawaii in Book 1131, on page 375-379, thereof...

June 10, 1964

Deed Mary M. Sylva to James F. and Lela Mae Mooney

Peahi Lot No. 124

Bureau of Conveyances

Liber 4769, pages 88-89

Know All Men By These Presents: That Mary M. Sylva, widow, of Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii, Grantor, in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration to her paid by James F. Mooney and Lela Mae Mooney, husband and wife, whose residence and post office address is 2207 Ala Wai Boulevard, Honolulu aforesaid, Grantees, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant and convey unto the Grantees, as tenants by the entirety with full rights of survivorship, and their assigns and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them:

All that certain parcel of land situate at Hamakualoa , County and Island of Maui, State of Hawaii, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning on the 20 ft. road at the northwest corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point being North 8600.47 ft. and East 4348.41 ft. from the Gov't. Trig. Station Kapuai, and thence running by true azimuths:

1. 270° - 00', 539.3 ft.
2. 296° - 42', 319.02 ft to 20 ft. road.
3. 27° - 22', 354.14 ft along 20 ft. road.
4. 34° - 21', 47.5 ft. along 20 ft. road.
5. 90° - 00. 689.0 ft. along 20 ft. road.
6. 186° - 14' 500.0 ft. along 20 ft. road to point of commencement, containing an area of 8.45 acres.

Being a portion of the lands known as the Hui Kuai Aina O Peahi, and being the same land described in deed from Marea [Maraea] Naopuu to the Grantor and David Noa Kahalehoe, dated December 21, 1927, and recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances of Hawaii in Book 926, pages 434-436, and in deed from said David Noa Kahalehoe to said Grantor, dated September 4, 1930, and recorded in said Bureau in Book 1057, pages 221-222.

To Have And To Hold the same, together with the improvements thereon and the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, unto the Grantees, as tenants by the entirety, and the survivor of them and their assigns and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them, forever.

And The Grantor hereby covenants with the Grantees that she is lawfully seized in fee simple of the above described premises and has good right to sell and convey the same; that the same are free and clear of all encumbrances except for real property taxes for 1964; and that she will and her heirs and assigns shall warrant and defend unto the Grantees, as tenants by the entirety, and the survivor of them and their assigns against the lawful claims and demands of all persons, except as aforesaid.

In Witness Whereof, the Grantor has hereunto set her hand this 10 day of June, 1964...

October 28, 1980

Compliance Deed, Stephen James Pitt, to William Stanley Merwin

Peahi Lot No. 117

Bureau of Conveyances Deed

Liber 15106, pages 630-634

Witnesseth:

Whereas:

1. On the 12th day of June 1976, an Agreement of Sale was made and entered into between the Grantor as Seller and Catharine P. Heuser, unmarried, and Holly R. Whyte, unmarried, as Purchasers, which Agreement is recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances of the State of Hawaii in Liber 11509, Page 501, whereby said Seller agreed to sell and the Purchasers agreed to purchase for the price of Forty Five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000.00) the property and premises hereinafter described on Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

2. On the 7th day of April, 1978, the above-described Agreement of Sale was assigned by the Purchasers to William Stanley Merwin, unmarried, which Assignment is recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances of the State of Hawaii in Liber 12685, Page 017. Consent to the above Assignment is recorded in Book 12685, Page 22.

3. The Grantee has paid the consideration agreed upon in said Agreement of Sale, and performed all other covenants and conditions therein contained and required to be performed by him, and is now entitled to a conveyance of such property by the Grantee.

Now, Therefore, the Grantor, in consideration of the premises, and of the compliance by the Grantee of the terms contained in said Agreement of Sale, does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the Grantee as Tenant In Severalty the property described on said Exhibit A attached hereto.

And the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof and all of the estate, right, title and interest therein of the Grantor either at law or in equity.

To Have And To Hold the same together with all building improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereon or belonging or appurtenant thereto, unto the Grantee, and his heirs and assigns, forever.

And the Grantor, for himself and his heirs, assigns and the personal representative of his estate, hereby covenants with the Grantee, that he, the Grantor, is lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises described on said Exhibit A, and has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; that the same are free and clear of all encumbrances, subject, however, to the reservations and encumbrances shown on the said Exhibit A, if any, and except as granted or permitted by the Grantee after the execution of the said Agreement of Sale and that he will and his heirs, assigns and the personal representative of his estate shall Warrant and Defend the same unto the Grantee as aforesaid, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

The term "Grantor" and the term "Grantee," wherever used herein, shall include the Grantor, Grantee and their respective heirs, devisees, successors and assigns, and the personal representatives of their estates; the terms "Grantor" and "Grantee" shall include, if appropriate, the plural and in such cases shall inure to the benefit of or bind, as the case may be, the Grantors and Grantees jointly and severally. The use of any gender shall include all genders. Whenever any words are used in the singular, they shall be construed as though they were also used in the plural in all cases where they would so apply, and vice versa.

In Witness Whereof, the Grantor hereto has executed these presents the day and year first above written...

...Exhibit A

All of that certain parcel of land, being Lot 117, Second Partition, Hui Kuai Aina o Peahi, situate at Peahi, Island and County of Maui, State of Hawaii, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning on the 20 foot road at the northeast corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point being north 8763.60 feet and east 5328.86 feet from the Government Triangulation Kapuai.

1. 26° 50 230.7 feet along 20 foot road;
2. 26° 50 230.7 feet along 20 foot road;
3. 116° 50 319.7 feet to center of gulch;
4. Thence along the center of gulch, the direct azimuth and distance being 181° 20-1/4' 381.99 feet;
5. 296° 50 485.2 feet to 20 foot road and point of commencement, and containing an area of 3.10 acres, more or less

Subject To:

The terms and provisions of that certain Water Agreement dated March 16, 1979, recorded on April 2, 1979 in the Bureau of Conveyances of the State of Hawaii in Book 13588, Page 193, made by and between The County Of Maui, Department Of Water Supply, a political subdivision of the State of Hawaii, County, and William S. Merwin, Applicant, whereas, Applicant desires to obtain County approval of a building permit for said structure.

The terms and provisions of that certain Water Agreement dated June 28, 1979, recorded on July 11, 1979 in said Bureau of Conveyances in Book 13838, Page 330, made by and between The County Of Maui, Department Of Water Supply, a political subdivision of the State of Hawaii, County, and William S. Merwin, Applicant, whereas, Applicant desires to obtain County approval of a building permit for said structure.

Being all of the land conveyed to Grantor by deeds dated June 11, 1973 and March 12, 1976, and recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances of the State of Hawaii in Liber 9247, Page 382 and Liber 11302, Page 496, respectively.

December 15, 1986

Warranty Deed, Lela Mae Mooney, to William S. Merwin and Paula Dunaway Merwin
Peahi Lot No. 124
Bureau of Conveyances Deed
Liber 20191, pages 669-672

Warranty Deed

This Deed, made this 15th day of December, 1986, by Lela Mae Mooney, a widow, whose husband died on October 18, 1985, hereinafter called the "Grantor", and William S. Merwin

and Paula Dunaway Merwin, husband and wife, whose residence is Haiku Maui and post office address is P.O. Box M, Haiku, Maui, Hawaii, 96708, hereinafter called the "Grantee",

Witnesseth:

That in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollar (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, the Grantor does hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, release and convey unto the Grantee as Tenants by the Entirety and not as Tenants in Common, with full rights of survivorship, their assigns and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them, in fee simple:

All that certain parcel of land situate at Hamakualoa, County and Island of Maui, State of Hawaii, more particularly described as follows:

Lot 124.

Beginning on the 20-foot road at the northwest corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point being north 8600.47 feet and east 4348.41 feet from the government Trig. Station Kapuai, and thence running by true azimuths:

1. 270° 00' 539.3 feet;
2. 296° 42' 319.02 feet to a 20-foot road;
3. 27° 22' 354.14 feet along 20-foot road;
4. 34° 21' 47.5 feet along 20-foot road;
5. 90° 00' 689.0 feet to a 20-foot road;
6. 186° 14' 500.0 feet along 20-foot road to point of commencement, containing an area of 8.45 acres.

Being a portion of the lands known as the Hui Kuai Aina O Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui and being the same land described in Commissioner's deed in Equity Proceeding 168 in the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit to Maraea Naopuu and most recently transferred from Mary M. Sylva to James F. Mooney and Lela Mae Mooney, husband and wife, said transfer registered in the Bureau of Conveyances at Liber 4769 page 87.

And the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof and all of the estate, right, title and interest of the Grantor, both at law and in equity, therein and thereto;

To Have And To Hold the same, together with all buildings, improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereon and thereto belonging or appertaining or held and enjoyed therewith, unto the Grantee according to the tenancy herein set forth, forever.

And, in consideration of the premises, the Grantor does hereby covenant with the Grantee that the Grantor is seized of the property herein described in fee simple; that said property is free and clear of and from all liens and encumbrances, except for the lien of real property taxes not yet by law required to be paid, and other liens and encumbrances of record, that the Grantor has good right to sell and convey said property, as aforesaid; and, that the

Grantor will Warrant And Defend the same unto the Grantee against the lawful claims and demands of all persons, except as aforesaid.

The rights and obligations of the Grantor and the Grantee shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of their respective estates, heirs, personal representatives, successors, successors in trust and assigns.

The conveyance herein set forth and the warranties of the Grantor concerning the same are expressly declared to be in favor of the Grantee, their heirs, personal representatives, and assigns.

The terms "Grantor" and "Grantee", as and when used herein, or any pronouns used in place thereof, shall mean and include the masculine or feminine, the singular or plural number, individuals or corporation and their and each of their respective successors, heirs, personal representatives and assigns, according If these presents shall be signed by two or more Grantors or by two or more Grantees, all covenants of such parties shall for all purposes be joint and several.

In Witness Whereof, the Grantor has executed these presents on the day and year first above written...

December 18, 1986

Deed. Harriet Awana O'Sullivan, to William S. Merwin and Paula Dunaway Merwin

Peahi Lot No. 127

Bureau of Conveyances Deed

Liber 20207, pages 70-73

Know All Men By These Presents:

That Harriett Awana O'Sullivan, widow of Honolulu, Hawaii, hereinafter referred to as "Grantor", in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration to her paid by William Stanley Merwin and Paula Dunaway Merwin, husband and wife, whose residence is in Haiku, Maui... hereinafter referred to as "Grantees..."

To Have And To Hold the same, together with all buildings, improvements, tenements, rights, easements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging or held and enjoyed therewith, unto the Grantees as aforesaid, in fee simple, forever.

And Grantor, in consideration of the premises, for herself, her heirs and personal representatives, does hereby covenant with the Grantees, their respective heirs and assigns, that Grantor is lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises here in described... and, that the Grantor will Warrant And Defend the same unto the Grantee against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever...

Exhibit "A"

All of the certain parcel of land situate at Peahi, District of Hamakualoa, Island and County of Maui, State of Hawaii, being Lot 127 of the Hui Kuai Aina O Peahi, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning on the 20 foot road at the southwest corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point being north 7708.64 feet and East 4195.45 feet from the Government Triangulation Station Kapuai:

1. 170° 29' 125.00 feet along 20 foot road;
2. 207° 11' 249.33 feet along 20 foot road;
3. 186° 14' 50.20 feet along 20 foot road;
4. 270° 00' 689.00 feet to 20 foot road;
5. 34° 21' 121.90 feet along 20 foot road;
- 6: 336° 12' 195.72 feet along 20 foot road;
7. 350° 21' 103.78 feet along 20 foot road;
8. 28° 41' 14.80 feet along 20 foot road;
9. 90° 00' 808.15 feet to 20 foot road and point of commencement
And containing an area of 6.8 acres, more or less.

Being all of the land conveyed to Patrick John O'Sullivan Jr, now deceased, and Harriet Awana O'Sullivan, then husband and wife, by Deed dated September 14, 1967 and recorded in Liber 5800 at page 473.

Subject, However, to the following:

1. Reservation in favor of the State of Hawaii of all mineral and metallic mine.
2. Grant in favor of Hawaiian Telephone Company, a Hawaii corporation, dated June 22, 1953, recorded in Liber 17224 at Page 117.

Together with all personal property, including fixtures, appliances and such other items which are expressly included in, and noted on, any contract of sale made between the parties.

End Of Exhibit "A".

PART VI.

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN HĀMĀKUA LOA

Online, we find a number of definitions for the word “archaeology.” Among them are:

- The scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, especially those that have been excavated.
- The study of human history, particularly the culture of historic and prehistoric people through the discovery and exploration of remains, structures and writings.
- The branch of anthropology that studies prehistoric people and their cultures.

In the Hāmākua Loa region, early documentation of cultural sites, and the archaeological field work that was carried out through the 1960s, was generally conducted with the above mindset. That archaeology was the study of a past culture, and focused on the remains of a people who no longer existed. In Hawai‘i, archaeology focused on the largest heiau (religious sites) and the largest piles of stones and bones. The idea being that the culture was no longer extant, and except in rare instances, traditional kama‘āina knowledge pertaining to the religious, social, economic/subsistence structures—thought to be irrelevant. The descendants of the native practitioners who supported chiefly religious centers—were not included in the early archaeology.

One only needs to look around to understand that since western contact, the cultural landscape of Hawai‘i has undergone significant changes. The “normal” that we now find familiar, looks nothing like “normal 100- or 1,000- years ago. The native “backyard” gardens, and the inland groves and natural areas described by native residents and early visitors rapidly disappeared. Vast tracts of the native field system, scattered dwellings, heiau (ceremonial features), and associated sites, were cleared as ranching and plantation activities took over. Other areas were abandoned as a result of the rapid decline of the native population. And invasive plant species took over, covering areas that were once populated. Because of the nature of the landscape and land use in the Hāmākua Loa region—it is not a resort destination—only limited archaeological field research has been undertaken since the 1970’s.

This said, there are a few important manuscripts available that provide readers with archaeological data pertaining to the Hāmākua Loa and the lands around Pe‘ahi. Early documentation and descriptions of select cultural sites was recorded in Thos. Thrums’ “Heiau of Maui” (Hawaiian Annual 1909 & 1938) and Winslow M. Walkers’ “Archaeology of Maui” (Ms. 1931).

Heiau of Maui - Recorded by Thrum (1909 & 1938)

One of the earliest papers reporting on traditional sites (specifically heiau), was published in the Hawaiian Annual in 1909 (and recompilation and notes of 1938). Thomas G. Thrum conducted a literature study, and often visited heiau in the field on all of the main islands. In 1909, he named a few heiau in the Hāmākua and Ko‘olau region, but none appear to have been in or near Pe‘ahi. for which he had found information. In 1938, Thrum republished the list of heiau named on Maui, and added other names, based on subsequent for the Hāmākua Loa region. In annotating the list, Thrum observed that an asterisk (*) indicated that the temple was a place of human sacrifice, and a question mark (?) indicated that the name of the site was forgotten (Thrum 1938:121):

...Hinalekahi*.....Hanehoi, a high-terraced heiau, in ruins.
Huelo?.....Huelo, size and class unknown, now destroyed.
Paaokalepa*.....Huelo, of platform type, all gone.
Poohoolewa*....Honopou, in ruins, no particulars.
Puuokaupu*.....Honokala, now a house site... [Thrum 1938:128-132]

Archaeology of Maui (Walker, Ms. 1931) and Sites of Maui (1998)

In 1929-1930, W.M. Walker, conducted a study of archaeological sites on the island of Maui for the Bishop Museum. As a result of his field work, informant interviews and research, Walker prepared a manuscript titled "Archaeology of Maui," reporting on a wide range of sites and traditions of places around the island (Walker, Ms. 1931). Though Walker's work has yet to be formally published as a stand-alone document by the Bishop Museum, it has regularly been referenced from manuscript files in the Museum collection.

In 1998, Bishop Museum published "Sites of Maui," based on research compiled in the 1950s-1960s by E. Sterling. Sterling's work was carried through 1970, and has been widely referenced since that time. In Sites of Maui, she also included citations from Walkers' 1931 manuscript, incorporating those site descriptions in the publication. For Hāmākua Loa, and sites in and around Pe'ahi, we find the following descriptions:

Hamakualoa

...3. Rain. Rain of Hamakua, Ka ua pe'e puhala o Hamakua, "the rain that makes one run to the hala tree to hide."

...5. Springs of Kane – Kaneloa said to Kane, "We have circled Hawaii let us go to Maui." They sailed to and landed on Maui. They toured Maui until they reached Hamakua. They drank awa but because there was no water they caused the fresh water to flow and drank all of the awa. They continued on and the water which they had caused to flow was called the water of Kaneloa. This water flows unto this day.

6. Heiau Sites Destroyed on the northeast coast of Maui:

Site 61. Kapuai o Menehune at Kuloli, Ulumalu

Site 62. Pahoia at Opana; only a remnant of a small platform remains

Site 63. Puuokaniau at Peahi

Site 65. Kaapahu at Kakipi

Site 75. Honomauulua at Hanawana

Site 76. Halepaahau at Hanawana

Site 79. Halekanalua at Papaea [Papaea]

Site 80. Kalaeohia at Papaeaiki [Papaea iki]

Site 81. Nakeikiikalalaomakaiwa at Makaiwa.

7. Kaohekanu, Place of Robbers – in Hamakualoa along the Kihapiilani Road.
- ...9. Kokomo, Haiku. Koa saw mill at Kailili above Kokomo (originally Koa-Komo).
- ...11. Pakialele Heiau, Walker Site 59 – Location: In a field near Pauwela. A small platform said to have been 25 feet square and 4 feet high. Destroyed.
12. Heiau At Waikikena, Walker Site 60 – Location: Hanapopolo at Kuiaha. Said to have been a large three terraced platform walled on the sides. Destroyed.
13. Mokahio, Walker Site 64 – Location: On the top of a small knoll in a gulch a quarter of a mile from the sea at Peahi. An irregular structure terraced on several sides. The outline follows the contour of the hill in general. Measurements of walls and terrace facings: 130x 60x 35x 50x 20x 50x 55 feet. Construction of water-worn stones and pebbles, interior disturbed. Greatest distance front to back 85 feet. [page 102]
- ...15. Walker Site 66 – On the bluff just above Halehaku Bay at edge of pineapple fields. A good sized heiau partly destroyed to plant pineapples. The north side measures 128 feet and the east side 120 feet. At a point 68 feet from the northeast corner a wall runs back dividing the heiau into two divisions. The back measures 115 feet. The north and west sides have been terraced in two or three steps. The height of the front wall facing is 4 feet. No coral or pebbles seen.
16. Piilani, Walker Site 67 – On shore at Halehaku Bay about 50 yards from the sea. A massive structure of beach rocks terraced on the front to a height of 10 feet. It extends parallel to the shore for 150 feet. The greatest with grass and bushes. A terrace 2 feet high forms the back against the hill; no coral found. Numerous enclosures at the base of the hill indicate a good sized village site, now mostly gone.
17. Kapuai o Kamehameha – “...the imprint of Kamehameha’s foot remains on the face of one of the hills to this day.”
18. Kipapa of Kihapiilani at Halehaku. Missionaries Richards, Andrews and Green toured Maui, and on August 22, 1828, having descended from the summit of Haleakala, they came down to a small village on the Halehaku seashore. On the next day, proceeding toward Hana, they came upon “a pavement said to have been built by Kihapiilani, a king... It extends more than 30 miles, and is a work of considerable magnitude. This pavement afforded us no inconsiderable assistance in traveling as we ascended and descended a great number of steep and difficult paries (palis).”
- ...20. Poohoolewa Heiau, Walker Site 68 – at Apiapi on the high bluff beyond Honopou Gulch to the east. A large walled heiau probably of sacrificial class. It is 300 feet long, 130 feet wide at the front. A large open court occupies the distance of 200 feet from the front of the heiau. The remaining 100 feet is divided into two 50 foot enclosures with walls 5 feet high and 6 thick. The western side has been broken down to permit planting of pineapples. Beach stones, pebbles, and basalt are used in its construction.

21. Puuokaupu Heiau, Walker Site 69 – at Honokala. Half a mile from the sea on a hill. Destroyed.

22. Mokupapaakua Heiau, Walker Site 70 – Near Gulch of Mokupapa. Destroyed.

23. Oanapele Heiau, Walker Site 71 – Waipio. At Puuoneone 200 feet north of the school and main road. A heiau measuring about 60 x 100 feet with a terrace facing 10 feet high. The heiau has been demolished to provide stone for the road.

24. Puuokalepa Heiau, Walker Site 72 – Huelo. 800 feet east of the Protestant church on top of a small knoll overlooking a steep gulch. Outlines only remain indicating size of 65x 100 feet. Front is faced to height of 20 feet on hillside. Stokes reports it as sacrificial.

25. Kupaikaa Heiau, Walker Site 73 – Hanehoi. At Hinalekahi on the hillside just below the Kailua ditch and west of the Kailua Protestant church.

...28. Kauhiale Heiau, Walker Site 77 – at Moii in Puuomaile on the mauka side of the road opposite the store. A big mango tree is growing in the center. A walled enclosure showing two and three terraces on the sides. It is also of the L-shaped type measuring 200 feet long and 137 feet at the widest part. The northeast corner is triple terraced 10 feet high. An enclosure 38x 22 occupies the northwest corner. Construction is of rough basalt. No coral or pebbles.

29. Pohakuokaia Heiau, Walker Site 74 - Kailua Gulch. At Hoalua below the church on a bluff near the end of the pineapple field. Small notched-shaped heiau with walls of basalt 3 feet high and 6 feet thick. Measures 60x30x20x12x28x50 feet. Beach stones used but no coral or pebbles seen.

30. Pohakuokane? Walker Site 78 – Kailua Gulch. In a dense thicket of hau on the ridge just east of Kailua gulch below the road. Small notched-shaped heiau enclosure built of stream worn basaltic rocks. The walls are 4 to 6 feet thick and 5 feet high at the corners. Measures 66 x 36 x 32 x 6 x 32 x 36... [Sterling 1998:100-107]

1973 to 2006: Archaeology in the Pe‘ahi Vicinity

In the early 1970s, the State of Hawai‘i engaged in creating the State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP). The list was developed through site visits conducted by archaeologists, and was largely focused confirming the evidence or lack thereof, of notable sites across the islands that had been described in historical field visits. During this period Hāmākua Loa was visited, and sites located, inventory numbers given for the state database, descriptions updated, photos taken, disposition recorded, and preservation treatments suggested. The master SIHP records are housed with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), and it is recommended here that a part of future archaeological research include a review of those original records.

At least four field surveys have been conducted in Pe‘ahi and adjoining lands since 1992. The documents are housed at SHPD and access to them was kindly provided with the assistance of Dr. Janet L. Six, Archaeologist with the County of Maui. Details excerpted from the 1992 study by Aki Sinoto and Jeff Pantaleo are cited below. That study and three others include background on archaeology in the Pe‘ahi vicinity, the identification of sites as a part of the later work.

1992, August

Sinoto, A. and J. Pantaleo

“Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Proposed Pili Hale Agricultural Subdivision, Peahi, Makawao, Maui.” TMK: 2-2-8-004:015 2-2-8-004:030 (57.2 acres). Prepared for Pili Hale Associates by Aki Sinoto Consulting.

The project area is located on the coastal portions of Peahi ahupua‘a, above the sea cliff on the windward northeastern coast of Maui Island. It is approximately seven miles northeast of Haiku and two-thirds of a mile north or makai of Hana Highway on Holokai Road (Fig. 1). The northern or makai boundary of the project area is the cliff or pali, the eastern boundary follows a roughly north/south orientation along the top of Keali‘inui Gulch, the southern or mauka boundary consists of fallow pineapple lands and an adjoining private lot, and the western boundary follows the centerline of Uaoa Stream.

The majority of the eastern half (parcel 30) of the project area consists of relatively flat, fallow pineapple fields. Roughly two-thirds of the western half (parcel 15) is also fallow fields and a third is on the slopes along the east bank of Uaoa Gulch. The predominant soil in the plateau or former pineapple fields is Pauwela Clay, a well-drained silty clay soil with slow to medium run-off with slight to moderate erosion hazard. The gulches consist of rough broken land or very steep land broken by intermittent drainage channels and characterized by rapid run-off and active erosion. Rainfall averages 50” to 75” annually.

Vegetation on the plateau consists of abandoned rows of pineapple (*Ananas comosus*). The gulches are dominated by Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and stands of mango trees (*Mangifera indica*) are common, with guava (*Psidium guajava*), lantana (*Lantana camara*), Natal redtop grass (*Tricholaena rosea*), and occasional clumps of laua‘e (*Microscopium scolopendrium*) and false staghorn fern (*Dicranopteris linearis*). A few stands of Cook pines (*Araucaria columnaris*) are also notable in the area.

About three trail-heads that traverse the slopes of Uaoa Gulch and converge into a single foot-trail for access to the shoreline beyond the project area start on the subject property. Frequent use is indicated by well-worn paths clear of vegetation. Several existing residences are present on adjoining lots along the top of Keali‘inui Gulch...

Previous Archaeology

No recent archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the subject parcel and no previously recorded archaeological sites are present. However, several known sites exist in neighboring bays and gulches. Those closest to the project area include:

Site 50-50-06-61, Heiau Kapuai O Menehune; at Kuloli in Opana, this inland site was reported as destroyed according to the Statewide Inventory in 1973.

Site 50-50-06-62, Pahoā Heiau; at Opana Point, this coastal site was reported as destroyed by pineapple cultivation according to the Statewide Inventory.

Site 50-50-06-63; Pu‘uokani‘au Heiau; another inland site located near the Peahi Reservoir was reported as destroyed by sugar cane cultivation according to the Statewide Inventory.

Site 50-50-06-64; Mokahio Heiau; located 1/4 mile from the shore in Keali'inui Gulch, Walker reported this site as irregular terraces in 1931. The Statewide Inventory reported this site as destroyed.

Site 50-50-06-65; Ka'apahu Heiau; located 1/2 mile inland in Kakipi Gulch, this site was also reported as destroyed according to the Statewide Inventory.

Site 50-50-06-66; heiau (name unknown); inland of Pilale Bay in Halehaku, this site was reported as partially destroyed.

Site 50-50-06-67, Pi'ilani Heiau; originally recorded by Walker in 1931 this coastal heiau was located on the beach at Pilale Bay. A large unrecorded agricultural complex is reported further inland along Kakipi Stream. The heiau was relocated during the Statewide Inventory in 1973.

Site 50-50-06-68; Po'oho'olewa Heiau; also originally recorded by Walker this luakini class heiau located about a half mile inland of Ho'olawa Bay is reportedly one of the largest on Maui. The Statewide Inventory reported this site to have been partially destroyed by pineapple cultivation.

Site 50-50-06-1221; Kaupakalua Complex; this agricultural complex consisting of irrigated terraces and associated features is located about a mile inland in East Kaupakalua Gulch. It was also rerecorded during the Statewide Inventory in 1973.

Site 50-50-06-1223, Honopou Burial State Reserve; this site consists of a three-level burial platform located roughly 1/3 mile inland of Ho'olawa Bay. This site was re-recorded during the Statewide Inventory in 1973...

Survey Results

Following the inspection of the cultivated portions of the project area, the walk-through survey concentrated on the two gulch areas on the east and west boundaries of the project. The small centrally located gulch was also inspected. Mr. Bill Knowlton, resident of Lot 99 (TMK 2-8-04:36) adjoining the eastern boundary of the project area, provided a brief tour of Keali'iiki Gulch. Although a range of features from lo'i, possible religious structures, flood control and stream retaining features, and segments of a historic roadway were seen; the majority of these remains were beyond the project boundaries. In Keali'iiki Gulch, one feature, referred to as a "shrine", occurs at the common boundary between existing Lots 99 and 100 and Lots 5 and 6 of the proposed subdivision. The feature, State Site Number 50-50-06-2798, consists of a badly deteriorated segment of a retaining wall, a scatter of rocks and boulders, and one prominent boulder in a central area on a 30Y. slope (Figs. 2a and 2b). The large boulder measures .60 m wide, .90 m long, and .85 m high and the boulder alignment measures 4 meters long and .20 to .30 m high. The area is bounded to the northeast by debris and an earthen berm and to the southwest by another earthen berm. The southwest berm appears to have been erosionally deposited and the northeastern one the result of clearing and grading for the adjoining private house-lot. Other than the wall, all other features, including the large central boulder are loose and appear to be the result of erosional deposition and push from the plateau above. This site is not a shrine, rather the remnant wall appears to have been a slope retention wall for a stream-side terrace, currently planted in ti and coconut. The central boulder is located 14.6 meters from the southeast corner of Lot 5. The feature straddles the boundary between Lot 5 and Lot 100 (Fig. 3).

No other structural features were encountered in this gulch within the boundaries of the project area. The small unnamed gulch located between Keali'iiki and Uaoa gulches was observed to be disturbed by debris; consisting of garbage, soil, and boulders; pushed from the plateau above and erosion from intermittent water flow through the drainage. This gulch was devoid of archaeological remains.

In the larger Uaoa Gulch, the western boundary of the project area, only one notable archaeological feature, a historic roadway, was located. Portions of this roadway are retained with dry masonry walls that range show vertically cut banks, up to 2.2 meters in height, on the upslope side. The roadbed is typically 3-4 meters in width, but several sections have been eroded. The northern end of the roadway approaching the plateau is eroded away. The roadway has been assigned State Site Number 50-50-06-2799. Three trail-heads for a foot-trail that leads to the shoreline also traverse this area. These features all occur within the area of proposed Lots 20 through 24. Post-field research, conducted to determine the origins of the roadway, resulted in no conclusive data on the date of construction or the builder. Historic period maps indicated a rather short span of active usage of this roadway. An 1878-79 map of Hamakualoa by the Maui County Engineers Office shows no road. The next map consulted was the 1922 USGS Haiku Quad which shows the road crossing Uaoa Stream. However, the 1929 Hawaii Territorial Survey Map by Walter E. Wall shows no road. A 1934 edition of the base map for the tax key shows the roadway crossing the gulch. Most subsequent maps do not show the segment of road crossing Uaoa Stream. Although the roadway was depicted on several maps, it was never labeled or captioned. Since government roads are almost always so labeled, this was probably a roadway built by the plantation for linking the cultivated coastal plateaus...

1999, January

Cleghorn, P. L.

"The Results of an Archaeological Inventory Survey at Uaoa Bridge, Peahi, Maui, Hawaii (TMK: 2-8-04)." Prepared for Environmental Communications by Pacific Legacy, Inc.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted in the vicinity of Uaoa Bridge, in Haiku, Maui. The bridge was inspected and photographed, the gulch bottom where the footings of the bridge are located was surveyed, the upland flats on both sides of the bridge were examined. Brief archival research was also undertaken. The current Uaoa Bridge is a high wooden trestle supported bridge. Records at the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) were searched, which revealed that Uaoa Bridge is not listed in the Inventory of Bridges from the island of Maui.

Four historic resources were identified in Uaoa Gulch: Uaoa Bridge, irrigation ditches and gates, a historic grave, and a terrace platform. None of these archaeological resources appear to be significant based on any of the National Register of Historic Places significance criteria. The uplands on either side of Uaoa Gulch have been extensively modified and used in recent times, and have a low likelihood of containing traditional Hawaiian archaeological sites. If, during initial land altering activities, any archaeological features, or deposits, including human burials, are encountered, work in the immediate vicinity should halt and the State historic Preservation Division should be notified. A professional archaeologist could assist the contractor in undertaking appropriate recording and treatment...

Results of Field Investigations

No definite traditional or pre-Contact Hawaiian structures, features, or deposits were found in the project area. However four historic cultural resources were recorded in side of the gulch. The locations of these sites are depicted on Figure 2, and are described below.

Gulch Interior

All of the historic resources found were located inland of Uaoa Bridge. No historic resources were found seaward of the bridge. Uaoa Bridge is a wooden trestle bridge that uses timbers treated with creosote. This bridge extends across the top of Uaoa Gulch, providing a relatively level highway surface. Figure 3 shows the top view of this long bridge and Figure 4 depicts the details of the support structure.

Site 50-50-07-1508 East Maui Irrigation Company Ditches Approximately 7 m inland of the west end of Uaoa Bridge is network of concrete diversion walls and sluice gates that channel the stream into an underground water tunnel that is operated by the East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd. Figure 5 shows this network. This network of water diversion features is part of the larger East Maui Irrigation Company ditch complex.

Site 50-50-06-4723 Historic Grave Approximately 51 m inland of Uaoa Bridge is a historic grave (Figure 6). It consists of a 3.2 m long by 0.5 m high stone retaining wall that supports a wooden white cross. The following name is painted in black letters on the two arms of the cross:

NANIHO HOLOKAI¹⁸

Another short section of terrace facing is located down slope of the grave. Red ginger (*Alpinia speciosa*) and lauae fern (*Microscopium scolopendrium*) is growing around the grave.

Site 50-50-06-4724 Terrace Platform Located ca. 20 m inland of Uaoa Bridge is a small stone terrace platform (Figure 7). This site is situated up a small ridge leading into the gulch. The terrace platform measures 2.0 by 1.9 m, and has a 0.7 m high retaining wall. The top surface of the terrace platform is paved with basalt cobbles and pebbles.

Gulch Uplands

The land surrounding the gulch has been extensively modified and used:

- NE of the highway -false staghorn fern and banana farm
- SE of the highway - residential area and pasture
- NW of the highway - residential area and pasture
- SW of the highway - residential area

¹⁸ During the Māhele (1848-1855, an individual by the name of Naniho was identified as a resident in Halehaku (see Helu 5459 W), though no kuleana claim was made by Naniho. In the 1916 and 1926, an individuals with the surname Holokai was resident and share holder in Lots 43 and 63 of the Pe‘ahi Hui.

There appears to be a very low likelihood that this "top-side" land contains archaeological resources...

2000, February

Shideler, D. W., D. F. Borthwick, and H. H. Hammatt

"Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Ulumalu-Peahi Water Systems Improvements, Ulumalu Ahupua'a, Hamakualoa District, Maui." TMK: 2-2-8-001:004 P 2-2-8-001:054 2-2-8-001:061 2-2-8-001:063 2-2-8-001:065. Prepared for W. S. Unemori Engineering Inc. by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i.

At the request of Warren S. Unemori Engineering, Inc., Cultural Surveys Hawai'i Inc. conducted an archaeological inventory survey for a portion of the proposed Ulumalu-Peahi Water System Improvement project in Ulumalu Ahupua'a, Hamakualoa District, Maui. The specific project area includes a proposed reservoir site, access road corridor, and a booster pump station site, all located on gently sloping short-grass pasture between 1120' and 1320' elevation. No evidence of significant cultural resources were observed during surface inspection. While a portion of the "New Hamakua Ditch" (built in 1904) is shown as bisecting the project area no sign of this ditch was observed and it is assumed to be a tunnel in this stretch which will not be affected by the proposed water system improvements.

The surveyed portions of the project area had excellent ground visibility, being either low pasture grass or an existing dirt and gravel roadway. No historic sites of any kind were observed during the survey. Thus, based on the absence of Historic Properties in the surveyed area no further archaeological research is warranted.

2006, February

Hill, R. R., T. Devereus, and H. H. Hammatt

"Archaeological Inventory Survey for an 11.00 Acre Parcel in the Hui Kuai 'Aina O Peahi Partition Lots Keali'i Nui Ahupua'a Makawao District, Island of Maui". TMK: (2) 2-8-04:32. Prepared for Frederick R. Honig by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.

CSR undertook this inventory survey investigation as a part of an "after-the-fact" investigation, to support the permitting process to allow the applicant to continue developing portions of an 11.00-acre property into a private event locale. The inventory survey was undertaken to determine the significance of pre-contact historic properties found within, and adjacent to, the Keali'i Stream; as well as documentation of a historic burial crypt. In consultation with SHPD, this document was prepared to support the proposed project's historic preservation review under Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6-E-42, HAR Chapter 13-13-284, and State requirements for archaeological inventory surveys [Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-13-276]...

There were four (4) historic properties identified during the inventory survey, consisting of thirteen (13) separate features:

State Inventory of Historic Properties (SIHP) 50-50-06-5757, precontact complex of eight (8) separate agricultural terraces, bounded by a retaining wall, recommended eligible under Criteria C and D.

SIHP 50-50-06-5758, historic burial crypt, recommended eligible under Criteria D and E.

SIHP 50-50-06-5759, pre-contact complex of remnant agricultural terraces, recommended eligible under Criterion D.

SIHP 50-50-06-5760, pre-contact channel construction in Keali'i Stream, recommended eligible under Criterion D.

The following significant historic properties would be adversely affected by development of the subject property. The recommended mitigation measures listed below are intended to alleviate this adverse effect. The scope and methods of these mitigation measures should be developed in consultation with SHPD.

“CSH’s project specific effect recommendation is “effect” with proposed mitigation commitments”. Any continuing ground disturbance of this project parcel could adversely affect significant historic properties (SIHP 50-50-06-5757, -5758, -5759, and -5760) located within the project's APE. Because all of these significant historic properties have subsurface components, ground disturbance would have a direct, detrimental effect on each of these significant historic properties. The recommended mitigation measures will mitigate the project's effect to these historic properties...

Site No.	Recommendations	Comments
-5757	Preservation	Avoidance and protection of a pre-contact agricultural terrace complex.
-5758	Preservation	Avoidance and protection of a historic “family” burial crypt.
-5750	Preservation	Avoidance and protection of a pre-contact agricultural terrace complex.
-5760	Preservation	Avoidance and protection of a pre-contact water control feature...

Development of a Community Archaeology Field School Program

As noted earlier in this section, until very recently, archaeology in Hawai'i has been largely undertaken in isolation from the community whose cultural landscape is being poked, prodded, and erased from existence—the practice has generally followed, do a field survey, take some measurements, dig a hole, take picture, do a writeup, put the report on a shelf, and then bulldoze the sites. Over the last 30-years this has been slowly, but steadily changing. For the most part, the laws (see HAR 13-275 13-277 13-284, and 6-E) which have governed archaeological surveys and preservation treatments have not been viewed as resource or community friendly. A change has been taking place, and in the last ten years, youth who have been born and/or raised in Hawai'i, have been entering the field of archaeology and natural/cultural resource specialists. Those who have personal relationships in the bio-cultural landscape tend to view the landscape differently than those who were raised elsewhere. Communities, particularly Native Hawaiians have also been taking an active role in determining the treatment of cultural resources (Figure 11).

The following section of this study, we discuss cultural literacy, 'āina- and place- based education, interpretive programs, and community stewardship. One of the initiatives available to The Merwin Conservancy, is the development of a community archaeology program. Field experts like Dr. Six and community consortiums like the Kali'uokapa'akai Collective (<https://www.kaliuokapaakai.org>), would be potential partners in developing a community archaeology program that would help identify and preserve resources in the conservancy and build future capacity for long-term stewardship by engaging area kama'āina in field schools.



Figure 11. Muffet Jourdane Working With Lāna'i Students and Community Members on a Plane-table Mapping Exercise at the Hi'i Dryland Agricultural Field System and Heiau, Island of Lāna'i (Photo AE_9108, Courtesy of the Lāna'i Culture & Heritage Center).

(Muffet Jourdane is a Hawaiian pioneer and one of the first women in Hawaiian archaeology. She set the foundation upon which others may build.)

and collaboration, many archaeology projects in the United States have taken steps to present their work in schools and to children. These projects vary from a “one time”

Community archaeology has been growing in practice across the United States, and in Hawai'i there a number community stewardship agreement between SHPD and cultural practitioner hui. Many academics have become fully engaged in developing community archaeology programs. The Wikipedia page (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_archaeology) is a good starting place learn of the possibilities and compare practices by region, by community, by issue, by approach, and by criticism. We quote here a few points raised on line about community archaeology initiatives:

- Archaeologists have a long history of excavating indigenous sites without consulting or collaborating with indigenous peoples. Points of tension include, but are not limited to, the excavation and collection of human remains, the destruction and collections of sacred sites and objects, and archaeological interpretations that ignored or contradicted the opinions and beliefs of indigenous peoples.
- Some have found that collaboration can be a means to “break down barriers” between indigenous people and archaeologists, and that in collaboration “[e]ach side learns something from the other.”
- As a form of public outreach

presentation to local schools, to long-term commitments in which public education is an intricate part of the research design and implementation.

Engaging in this type of work in which there is an opportunity to bring professionals, university students, and interested community members into field schools, will help the conservancy carefully map out the cultural landscape, identify cultural properties, expand knowledge of ancient Hawaiian settlement and residency patterns. This field work will likely lead to a rewriting of aspects of history in Pe'ahi and East Maui. The findings will also inform important land use and educational/interpretive initiatives in the future.

PART VII.

THOUGHTS ON DEVELOPING EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH PROGRAMS OF THE MERWIN CONSERVANCY

O ka pe'ahi mai a ka lau o ka niu (*The fanning of the coconut palm fronds in the breeze*)
(*Nupepa Kuokoa, Novemaba 16, 1862:3*)

Pe'ahi (poetically, to wave, flutter, nod in the breeze, beckon, welcome or bid farewell; also the name of a rare endemic fern). One may apply such meanings to the name of this land which William S. Merwin and his wife, Paula came to call home. This 'āina beckoned to them and they answered. Their passion for stewardship endures and beckons others to be welcome.

'Āina- or Place- Based Learning The Living Classroom is all Around Us

A healthy relationship with one's own living landscape sets a foundation for continued education, stewardship and future leadership in our community. Cultural literacy and the role of 'āina- or place- based learning directly engages students and program participants in experience that make learning relevant. Such learning experiences—either formal or informal—impact a young person's socio-emotional wellbeing, which in turn have positive impacts on their experiences in the traditional western, brick and mortar classroom. The 'Āina-based approach to education is also culture-based education. For Hawaiians and many other people, culture is a direct reflection of the living environment from which the people grew. The 'āina-based education approach increases Hawaiian cultural affiliation, civic engagement and stronger relationships between youth, teachers, families, and their communities¹⁹.

This study will help educators and students explore history of the 'āina, environment, social change, and planning actions/problem solving. It provides foundational documentation collected from a wide range of sources, gathered under one cover, that will support teachers in development of their own approach to cultural literacy, creating 'āina- place- based curricula, and learning through environmental, geologic, social, economic, literature, science, and math activities. Many shared teaching/learning concepts may be developed across grade levels for both the traditional classroom and the living classroom in the field (Figure 12). Examples of teaching/learning initiatives include, but are not limited to:

Development of place-based education which immerses students in local heritage, cultures, landscapes, opportunities and experiences, using these as a foundation for the study of language arts, mathematics, social studies, science and other subjects across the curriculum. Place-based education engages students in learning about their own history and how they fit into the larger bio-cultural landscape around them. Earlier methods of education focused learning on the lives and accomplishments of others, taught in brick and mortar classrooms. Place-based education emphasizes learning through interaction with the living classroom environment and participation in project-based learning in the community (see <https://promiseofplace.org/>).

¹⁹ For further information, see Culture-Based Education and Its Relationship to Student Outcomes. Kamehameha Schools. Honolulu, Hawai'i, Kana'iaupuni, Ledward, Jensen, 2010; and Place-based Education: Connecting Classroom and Community, David Sobel 2012.



Figure 12. Julie Au, Hawaiian educator, scholar and cultural practitioner engages student in an integrated bio-cultural landscape lesson at Hi'i on Lāna'i. (photo KPAC_8274, courtesy of the Lāna'i Culture & Heritage Center)

Recognizing Teachable moments (when students observe something unexpected in the environment, a teacher may adapt to the experience, creating new ways of shared learning). Unlike sitting in a classroom, there are always connections that students make while in the field learning about the 'āina and the universe around them (see <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-teachable-moment-2081657>).

Expository writing where students observe and seek to explain or illuminate that which they have experienced (see <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-expository-writing-definition-examples.html>).

Informative essays in which the students research and then seek to educate the reader on a topic (see <https://study.com/academy/lesson/informative-essay-definition-examples-structure.html>).

Interactive writing in which teacher and students jointly compose and write texts. Not only do they share the decision about what they are going to write, they also share the duties of the scribe (see <https://www.smores.com/6yscm-interactive-writing>).

Shared, interactive reading where students join in or share the reading of a book or other text while guided and supported by a teacher. The teacher explicitly models the skills of proficient readers, including reading with fluency and expression (see http://www.readingrockets.org/strategies/shared_reading).

Interpretive Experiences Create an Environment for Learning, Support for Organizational Values, and Building a Stewardship Ethic

Interpretation seeks to foster—

Awareness, Understanding, Appreciation, Value, Inform wise use, and Stewardship.

Today, when we hear the words “interpret, interpreter, interpretation” or “interpretive,” we often associate them with the act of describing, assigning meaning to, or translating one language into another language that others might understand. The collection of historical narratives found in this study provide a foundation for translating the language of place—the bio-cultural landscape—within which The Merwin Conservancy is situated, into a language that introduces readers to the history, ideas, concepts, awareness, and appreciation for the experiences of those lived upon and traveled the land in earlier times. By developing meaningful interpretive opportunities, we can foster understanding of, appreciation for, and perpetuation of our island history.

Cultural-historical narratives reveal a legacy of place-based knowledge and stewardship that provide The Merwin Conservancy, its partners, communities, students, residents, visitors with access to authentic, accurate and culturally significant information. For development interpretive pathways that promote awareness, appreciation and perpetuation of our community histories. The following actions are among the goals of a quality approach to interpretation:

- Create an awareness of, and appreciation for the assets and history of place.
- Foster an ethic of respect, wise use and protection of those things which we value, and which make our communities unique.
- Develop a variety of interpretive media interpret the language of place with authentic, in-depth information, and quality opportunities for learning that adds value to one’s life experiences.
- Implement programs that are designed to reach conservancy members, residents and visitors. Such programs would logically include, archaeology, environment-biological studies, ethnobotany, restoration practices, and continued community based ethnography.
- Develop a program that supports archaeological field schools to document the physical remains (the footprint) of those who once lived on this ‘āina. Document sites and develop cultural sensitivity maps that will help inform access, land use and preservation actions. Information learned from these initiatives will also enrich the overall interpretive experience.
- Integrate Hawaiian language and traditional place names with the use of modern orthography to help inform correct pronunciation of Hawaiian words.
- Utilize Hawaiian place names and language resources as an integral way to perpetuate Hawaiian knowledge and history.

A wide range of interpretive opportunities provide members, community and guests with information that is factual, rooted in history, and inspires one to further exploration and experience of place. Such interpretative resources —

- Can be enjoyed by people of all ages, cultures, and abilities.
- Will enrich the lives of members, residents and visitors, through appreciation for Hawaii’s

history and that of the Pe‘ahi vicinity.

- Are informed by primary resources in the Hawaiian language and historic record.
- Proved access to Hawaiian language resources, including the correct use of Hawaiian place names and proper pronunciation.
- Promote a strong understanding of the legacy of the Conservancy on its bio-cultural landscape, connecting it to the traditions and history, present, and the future.

Building a template for curricula, stewardship and education at the Pe‘ahi-Merwin Conservancy may also serve as a model for other island communities. Several simple interpretive/educational programs may be implemented to set a foundation for the future.

- Engage in additional research in various collections, and importantly, conduct oral history interviews with elder kama‘āina to more fully develop interpretive themes. Regarding collections, a review of records house in the East Maui Irrigation Company/Alexander & Baldwin archives would be of great value. From past research we know that the collection was carefully developed, and contains significant information. When access to accurate information is available, it sets the foundation for factual versus conjectural passing on of information.
- Engage Pe‘ahi-Hāmākua Loa residents in the development of a repository of area history through artifacts, photos, regalia, and mementos. It will be important to also collect information on the items as they are being collected. It is likely that a climate controlled environment will also be needed to house fragile resources such as paper, photos, and textiles.
- Create an annotated time line, including notable points in the natural and cultural-historical background of the land, people, and activities, using short narratives, historical photos and maps. Such a timeline could be developed as tasteful and informative learning center presentations, and at appropriate locations, integrated into wayside exhibits, and in a small handbook.
- Develop interpretive field guides and other materials that may be used in community schools as a resource for curriculum development and for conducting educational field trips.
- Develop natural/cultural history interpretive signage to be placed at appropriate locations around the Conservancy property. Such messages should also include guidance in stewardship, wise use of resources, safety, and how to access more information.
- Continue the documentation of the cultural landscape, conduct further archaeological field work, collect GIS data points and create bio-cultural mapping, develop a GPS web-enabled app and informational website as a tool for individual study and exploration of the history of Pe‘ahi and the neighboring ‘āina.
- Provide interpretive skills workshop for all employees and docents to help them become more proficient in sharing the legacy landscape of Pe‘ahi and the Conservancy with program participants.

**Ke hea mai nei o Pe‘ahi iā oe,
Ke ani pe‘ahi mai la i ka piko o ka hālau a ola
E ō mai!**

*Pe‘ahi calls out to you
Beckoning from atop the long-house of life²⁰
Answer!*

²⁰ Hālau a ola – poetically describing the length of the land which is the source of life.

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APPENDIX A ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM S. MERWIN

April 10, 2012
Day 1 of a 4 day Oral History Interview
with William S. Merwin
At Pe‘ahi, Maui



April 10, 2012. William S. Merwin and Bob Hobdy Reviewing Plant List During Garden Walk Interview (Photo KPAC_0567)

In 2012, the author was invited to meet William S. Merwin (MSW) and his wife, Paula Dunaway Merwin (PW) at their home and garden in Pe‘ahi, Maui. The concept was formed through a partnership between the Merwins and the National Tropical Botanical Gardens, as a step towards identifying the rich collection of rare and threatened palms from around the world, which had been gathered by William and planted on the Merwin property. The effort also included Bob Hobdy (BH), who is a well-respected conservation biologist in the State of Hawai‘i. The role I (KM) was to play was as an interviewer with a digital audio recorder. My personal observation of the experience is that —

A walk with William through the garden, listening to his memories of how it all came to be, revealed is deep love, knowledge and passion for Pe‘ahi, the palms and a healthy environment. Each of the “several thousand palms” he spoke of were described in the context of loved family members, and each had its individual story. Along the way, he also called to the song birds who had come to make their home in the garden, and they seemed to carry on a conversation like old friends, and reflected on his beloved dogs who had tended to him as he made his garden. During the interviews, William shared how he came to find Pe‘ahi, his observations of the social conditions in the Hawaiian community at the time, and identified the foundational species of the garden environment. Later, joined by his wife

Paula, additional memories were revealed, and included — discussions on the changes observed in the weather and environment of Pe‘ahi since the 1970s, brief references to traditional cultural resources, and the on-going issues with changes on the land and in the community.

During the course of the interviews conducted on April 10 (3 hours) & 11 (1.5 hours), July 28 (2.5 hours) and July 29 (2.25 hours), recorded in the Merwin’s home, and while walking through the garden. At times audio quality is poor due to environmental conditions or William’s position on the trail in relation to the recorder, thus, some of the discussion is inaudible.

The selected transcript below—largely a verbatim record—was prepared from the first 75 minutes of recordings, with William S. Merwin during an interview on April 10th, 2012. The remaining interview recordings of April 10th are cited as excerpts. Most of the recording was done as a walking tour along paths of the Merwin Garden until the rains fell and we returned to the house. On the subsequent days, an additional 8.5 hours of recordings were made with William also walking in the gardens or while sitting in his home. Following the recording of the interviews, all audio files were forwarded to the Karen Bouris, Executive Director of the Garden. No further work was undertaken on our part, and sadly both of the Merwins passed away.

I am much out of my field in the realm of botanical names. I have marked with xx and/or sp.? those names which need to be corrected. During the interviews, William and Bob were working from a partial list that had been prepared to identify the various species represented in the garden. That list is most likely in the conservancy collection and spellings may be confirmed through review of the original list or through discussion with Bob.

WSM: [Discussing the garden and how he collected seeds to rare palms.] ...Not that I’m so knowledgeable, but I got a whole bunch of seeds from Inga Hoffman, you know, back in the day... Did, did you ever deal with Inga?

KM: No.

WSM: Oh, she was, she was she first she worked for the International Palm Society at the seed bank. And over there was the misogynist. I mean, he was quite an awful man. And she finally said, I can’t deal with this guy, you know, he saw impossible. And she said, “I’ve got to set up on my own.” And she had her own seeds. So we will get seed from her. But you know, she was a dear, we got stuff from all over the world. But you never knew how fresh it was, you know, the amount of germination. I’m not very skillful. I did my best with that. And I could do better now if I had the time. But we got extraordinary things that way. And there’s one palm out there. It’s a xx *Livistona* [sp.?], you’ll see it’s a tall *Livistona*. I mean, it grows up 80 feet, I guess, really tall one. And it comes from Thailand. And it hasn’t got a botanical name. It’s called the local name is Chung Palm [sp.?]. And the one of the princes of Thailand, who was so in love with this *Livistona*, that he planted it all through his palace grounds. And that’s the only other place that they’ve got it except somewhere in the wild, in the forest, if it remains in the forest, because they’ve been cutting down the forest in Thailand. So those things have to be [gestures]... We have two, you know, they’re there. They’re big. I mean, the base of them is this big with it sort of wonderful bulb at the bottom. There are two of them out there and they’ve been dropping seed. But that’s the kind of thing that you really need the new documentation.

KM: So the base is about two feet?

MSW: Well, you know, the base of the trunk, trunk comes down. It’s about that big [gestures].

KM: Twelve inches.

WSM: It goes like that, the will twelve. Pretty rare though, Livistona.

KM: Hmm

WSM: So what do you want to do first?

KM: Well, I guess we should probably just go outside.

WSM: Okay.

KM: What we should do for a couple of minutes. Since we're here and it's nice and quiet. Would you just give me your full name and today's date is 10th, 2012. And let's just get, really quickly. your full name if you don't mind. Date of birth.

WSM: Yes.

KM: And where we are, your home. We'll take just a few minutes, and then we'll head right out that way.

WSM: Okay. My full name is William Stanley Merwin. I was born 84 years ago. In New York City. My father was a Presbyterian minister. For nine years we're in Union City, New Jersey, right across the west, Hoboken. And he had a church right on the bluff. And my favorite thing was kneeling on a window and back with the church. And just watching the rivers, the river traffic, which is far, far richer than it is now. You know, everything from ocean liners, the Queen Mary. And down below there was Leviathan which had been impounded in World War I. SO that was my sense of the world. We had a back yard, and I loves the tree in there. That was very important.

I remember a day when I was three years old, I saw the grass coming through flagstones said to my mother, "where does it come from?" And she said, "the earth is right under the stones." I was so happy to think that the earth is with me. It wasn't all just buildings...

KM: So you seem to have been born with this affinity, this affection for the for the nature about us.

WSM: Well, Kepā, I think that's natural in all of us, don't you?

KM: I do.

WSM: I think we can grow up with what I've come to call terminal urbanitis, where you think that the reality is a city reality. You got to the night sky even in the city and look up if you can see smog [chuckles]. invisibly small is what we really are. This self-importance and this elimination that we're doing now of so many other species all of the time. And I don't... That can't be natural. It isn't natural. I think that attitude toward the world of dominating it and using and exploiting it and throwing it away. Is just suicidal.

KM: Yes, it is. "Manifest destiny" for Americans.

WSM: It's just a word. There is no such thing.

KM: Yes, and they did just what you said. It was conquer and control, you take, eliminate.

WSM: Yes. You know the deforestation of North America in 100 years. Thoreau in the Maine woods says the white oaks of Maine were gone by 1830. Completely gone, that's terrible! So the great troubadour, who said of himself, he swam against the tide. And I think, you know, that's what I've been doing all my life, swimming against the tide. It's disastrous.

KM: Yes. Fortunately, you've been documenting and recording and passing on in ways, that great swim.

WSM: You know, it's been self-indulgence. So that's the only way it'll work. Because if there's no pleasure you know you, and if there's no love, if there's no love for the for green things and growing things. I don't know. I see people and you take them through the garden, and you realize they don't see thing. They done see anything. The garden is what they don't see. I go down in the morning, and walk around for 10 minutes right after daybreak. I just come back so happy.

KM: Filled, yes?

WSM: Yes.

KM: Well, I think that's a part of... in all of our ancestry, somewhere, there was that deeper connection. And when you offered mele, chant. When you offered a poem, poetry.

WSM: Yes.

KM: When you spoke of the beauty, it, it gave it life by acknowledging it, but it also gave you life.

WSM: Yes. And you know, I think now, as much as I can, I've finished a fair amount of stuff, there are a whole bunch of new books coming out. But for the rest of my life, I would like to really try to write and think about gardens. And, you know, there's a basic question, what is the garden? We don't even know, there's no such thing as a garden. The garden is in our mind, the garden doesn't think of itself as a garden. It's every one of those scenes knows what to do. And if it can find its place, it will do it right there. And then it becomes that becomes its place for its whole life.

KM: Hmm.

WSM: We don't look at it that way.

KM: Hmm. And if can be said for people as well. Your description of the garden is just like people. And you found your place here. I believe, yes.

WSM: Yes! And we'll see in a minute when we go up there. But Bob, Bob would remember out here in the mid-70s. This was a little... Paula said as we drove home last night. "Oh, the road looks so different from when I first saw it." I said, "Well, you should have seen it when I first saw." It was a dirt track. And you wondered if it was just going out into the fields and was going to stop. It had holes and big rocks and everything in it. And you had to creep down the road, which is great. Because you know, the plovers walked up and down the road. There were far fewer cars. And there were if you came down here, you wouldn't see... you barely saw anything. It was a tiny little shack. And there were people who actually lived in packing sheds down here. But there were only 10 or 12 of those anywhere around here. You didn't even see them. And that was it. And this little cabin that you saw on the way, which is not twice as big because we added things to it, legally or illegally. That's where the guys hung out when they came back from Kaho'olawe when they had taken over, you know in the 1970s. They defied the Navy.

KM: Yes.

WSM: They finally slipped away at night on surfboards and came back over and that's what did, they came over.

KM: They hid out in Pe'ahi?

WSM: Yes, in Pe'ahi.

KM: What year did you come here?

WSM: I came here in 77'. And I got the land in, I think 79' I actually got it. And I been living over on in a house with a tin roof. Which meant that if it rained a little bit when you were having a conversation you had to stop until the rain stopped. I thought that's why the first book that I published of poems out here, was called "The Rain in the Trees" because I thought I want to build a house where... I love tile roofs, and our drinking water. But when it rains, you don't hear the rain on the roof, you hear the rain in the trees.

KM: Beautiful. Good, wonderful stories and glimpses into life. And so why don't we go outside?

BH: We're ready.

KM: Bob has maps together...

BH: I have a quote from Aldo Leopold that I wanted to share with you. He says "One of the penalties of an ecological education is that one lives alone in a world of wounds. Much of the damage inflicted on the land is quite invisible to the layman." ["Sand County Almanacs"]

WSM: True. The layman, what's the layman, the layman is deprived? He is the somebody who is away from all this in the city. You know what I mean? I, I love New York. I mean, I've spent years there, but I never spent the whole year there. I'd spend four or five months in a little, tiny apartment out in the Lower East...

Group: [Makes preparations to walk through the gardens.]

KM: Would you mind if I snap photographs every now and then?

WSM: No. It's happened before and I've survived it [smiling].

[speaking of the landscape we are walking on] This level running along here, is one of the old tracks from the final abuse of this land. Bob probably knows a story. A bunch of guys made a Hui. They were obviously cane workers or something like that. Because they didn't better. But they plan to make a killing out here with pineapple. They divided up the whole valley. And they made these access tracks, this is one of them. Then they proceeded to cloud both sides of the valley vertically, and lost whatever remaining soil there was. And the soil is miserable anyway. They did a soil study, NPK 000, there's nothing in it. And so it was like trying to plant in a dirt road. The only thing that would grow... Which way did you come down?

KM: We came down your long longer path I think Karen said she wanted us to go the nice way for the better way more dramatic way, yes.

WSM: We can go... [talks about work done on the access way]. There weren't any trees here.

KM: That's hard to believe.

WSM: There those exotic grasses, scrub guavas about that high [gestures]

KM: Two, three feet.

WSM: The good thing was that you could see down to the coast. Sometimes we would sit out on the lanai and watch whales.

KM: Hmm.

WSM: But I wanted a house that was hidden from the road.

BH: The first thing I noticed when I came here was that you did not drive up to your house.

WSM: Yes, I decided to do that. I didn't want you to be able to. It's not convenient. Yeah. I mean, there's a whole thing I think. I suddenly realized we're talking about convenience. And I thought convenience was never the thing of great importance to me. And in fact, every place that I really loved was inconvenient. And that was part of its advantage. That's why you get the silence. People don't come here.

BH: It's what you call the "inconvenient truth."

Group: [laughing]

WSM: You see those big palms out there? Those are the ones that I've been talking about.

KM: Yes. I'm sorry, are those from Thailand?

WSM: Those are the ones from Thailand, xx Livistona. We'll see them later... [stops looking at place on the landscape] We had a great chow dog, regal, black. She was blind the last six years of her life. When I'd take her for walk, she was concerned about me finding my way back [chuckles].

KM: [laughing]

WSM: She knew everywhere, all the roots and everything else.

WSM: This is amazing right here.

KM: Beautiful, a hala.

BH: It looks like a xx Firma Sheffer [sp.?)

WSM: A Firma Sheffer xx, from New Guinea. They have a pinkish, new leaf. There are number of rare tycospermas [sp.?) right here? It begins with an M, I forgotten the name. Here. The only thing that I could get to that would grow here—I tried koas, and they wouldn't go. Paula and I planted hundreds of koas and most of them couldn't make it. They were from the Big Island not from Maui. The only thing that would grow here were the Casuarina, the ironwoods. But what we didn't know, and nobody seems to know... Bob, do you know? Did you know about the vulnerability to termites, that the ironwoods have?

BH: I do know that they are vulnerable. I don't know much about it.

WSM: We know that now. But nobody ever talked about it then. And they were the only thing that would do it. And they put a windbreak all along here. And they change the soil and the climate and yes, it helped. But then after 30 years limbs that size [gestures 8 inch diameter] would drop and smash everything, endanger everybody, and much more expensive to taking down. The last we're taking these right here. We're taking them out all around up in here. But this area up in here that's where I started.

KM: Was this always your main gate:

WSM: Yes, the only gate, but there wasn't a fence, so it was just the entrance. And it was just open, that's all there was. And having no trees there were some joys to it. The owls would come down in the evening. The Fish and Wildlife people seem to be getting rid of the owls and getting rid of the barn owls or getting rid of pueos to you know.

BH: Yeah, I don't know how they're going about.

WSM: I don't like the way they're doing it. They're eager to euthanize absolutely everything, and I just hate it.

BH: Yeah, the barn owl is the big bully, compared to the pueo.

WSM: Yeah, but they live they live together and other places, and it's okay.

BH: They like different habitats.

WSM: Yes, and different hours. They overlap but not entirely. And you know, they I've known them in France to get bigger here. But I'm just sorry, I haven't seen owls down here several years.

BH: They probably wouldn't come into a jungle.

WSM: Well, they don't used to sail right through the mangoes at the bottom.

BH: Really?

WSM: Yeah. And Makana the last child [pet dog] who was very protective, she would be out on the west lanai all the way at the end up in the trees. And they'd be coming down about her level. She would get very upset and say and start barking as if to say get out of here [chuckles].

Group: [laughing]

KM: So is this your primary planting area?

WSM: Well, these original three acres are where the original planting sure of tree palms began. But as there were so many casuarinas, I mean... You know, Casuarina, that was a Rumphius xx [sp.?] his name for them in the 16th century. Because he said it was like the wing of the cassowary bird, this great wing, you know. They were here, so there were very few palms. And most of these are as we've been cutting down the, the ironwoods. Then I could start planting, and because they get more light, and because the soil is different. And because I put a big hole with a big lot of good stuff in it. They start growing. These are vetches, I'm very fond of vetches. We have quite a lot of vetches here, including one newly named one, Vetchi xxx [sp.?), from the Tuamotus? I forget which of the islands down there.

The Anima canyelles xx [sp.?) comes from the Tuamotus too, a really big one. And the marvelous thing about that one, which we'll get to see, it's on the same three acres. You know, Foster Garden over and in Honolulu?

KM: Yes.

WSM: That walled-in area in the middle, the little square. Well, that used to be William Hillebrand's garden and house, They tore down house. A really pretty house, probably had termites and they couldn't deal with them. And he was a Queen Emma's gardener. They were very good friends. And she practically gave him that piece of land that was sort of technical leased to him. And his joy was to go all over the Pacific and come back with seeds. And he came back with Danelsia xx [sp.?) from the Tuamotus. And those are in his garden there. That's where I first saw them. I said to xxx Baker, "these are beautiful palms." Uh huh. He said, Yeah, I'm not sure we've got exactly that. He said. I think it turns out that the one Danelsia that we thought we had up here the Lyon's Arboretum was a hybrid between that and some other kind. So what, I think one could be too curious to that. You don't dare say that Bob, you know?

BH: I'm trying to document things that aren't hybridized here [chuckles].

WSM: Oh, yes. Well, this one, this vetchi xx you right here. This is from the New Hebrides, and it hasn't got a name. It's just Vetchi xx New Hebrides. It's some from England that I got in the late 80s. And look how well it's doing this one is a Macdenelsii, and I suppose

there's some hybridization. I don't think there's as much risk as all that because they usually don't flower at the same time.

BH: The Vetchi often have these long. streamers come

WSM: Yes, I think they are very beautiful. This is in a xxx. I think it has to be the erosa xx [sp.?]. It even has the spines on the back of the leaf. I'm sure it's the erosa xx. And I have to relabel it. I have new dynamo labeler, a stainless steel tape. And that's what I'll put on it. And here's another tychosperma xx [sp.?], up here in the corner.

KM: [looking at tag] it say Tycosperma, black seed?

WSM: Oh, it's from Kapoho Nursery over on the Big Island.

Group: [continues looking through plants in vicinity]

BH: This one is really taking off.

WSM: Kepā, I should say right now that this garden is not from the point of view of a conventional classical gardener, Western or Eastern. It breaks all the rules, because the model is not a garden model, the model is the forest. And so it does the things that happen in the forest in the forest. From a gardeners point of view, things grow too close together, which means you don't see the top as well as possible. They sometimes crowd each other. But that's the way it happens in the forest. And the other the other side of that is that they protect the canopy so that they can all use it. And without the canopy, some of these things wouldn't grow here at all. So there's enough of a canopy to keep the ground shaded. Allow when it rains, it's done. It's done this winter. Absolutely wonderfully. It's amazing, the way palms hold the water, they'll hold it here. There won't be any runoff. You have to have days and days and days of really heavy, heavy rain before it ran. And it used to just be that everything ran, everything is threatened all the time. Up here it was running off. It never does it any more.

KM: Hmm.

BH: What's that little one there behind you?

WSM: It's a xx sperma sp. [sp.?] It was from Kapoho Nursery. Where does it say it came from?

KM: [looking at tag] It doesn't say.

WSM: Hmm. Maybe they didn't know. So maybe someone eventually, with a tissue sample can find out what it is. If there's a name for it. Because some of these don't have names.

BH: It's not on your list.

WSM: It's not on the list? Oh, I probably didn't put it on. Because I you know, I wouldn't have done it. Because it's not a new species. We don't know what it is.

BH: Typosperma sp. xx [sp.?]

KM: There was no second name on it.

WSM: These are Typosperma balseri xx [sp.?]. Here is the other one, tycosperma, I forgot it begins with an M. See a label?

KM: Not yet.

WSM: If not it's on the other one. But even if you have a good staff when they do their job, they still have the same problem and they lose the label.

BH: Yes, that's a nursery man's nightmare.

WSM: It is.

BH: They pull all the tags out when they pull weeds.

WSM: There is a another one of these tycospermas xx here. The label may be more accessible. I've got it listed.

KM: There's an orange flag.

WSM: Oh yes, there you go. Typosperma morii. Yes, that's, that's pretty rare.

KM: I mean, the moment you come into your property from the gate, you know, we're only 50 feet down the road. And you've given all of this to see.

WSM: Well, I'm not sure. I think this is a pretty rare one. Let's see where I got this one from. This is Kapoho, 96'. Yes, xx "morii." Tycosperma, almost all of them come from New Guinea or a few from the Solomons. And one or two, I think, from Northern Australia, but it's mostly a New Guinea's genius.

KM: Hmm.

WSM: [looking at another label on a hibiscus] Oh this is a hibiscus, wrong label.

KM: [chuckles] Oh well, that'll confuse someone. Yeah. 20 years from now.

WSM: [discusses how garden help replaced signs when they had come off] It did seem confusing like that.,

BH: You know, it would be helpful for me to is knowing how many were planted, of the individual species.

WSM: Yes.

BH: Like if you had four or five planted.

WSM: Okay. I'll try to go through the list if I can remember.

BH: So these two are the same here?

WSM: Yes, they're both xx morii. We can look up the morii, the book on typosperma xx. Thank you know, that book. [Published by the McBride's of Kaua'i?] A series of books about palms.

KM: What about here? Is this a Pritchardia?

WSM: No, that's. That's a Livastona kidensis xx [sp.?], not a rare one at all. But a reliable one. And you know, at the beginning, I was planning a whole lot of things, just to get a canopy. Yeah. And I wanted to see what would grow here. Now we're having to take them down. And probably, I don't know... What's your feeling about Silk Oaks, Bob?

BH: It's pretty invasive in the long run.

WSM: But it hasn't done anything like that here. But it gets awfully big, you know, and I think we've taken down a number of them. But anything that would put shade in at the beginning. And some of them were decorative, you know, monkey pods, poinciana things like that. There alright, but there aren't many. The story I told you, that and that's what Olen [garden helper] was working on this morning. Years ago, if you don't need to, you don't need to use this in the... [pointing to the recorder]

KM: Yes, well this is going to be for you.

WSM: Zen is very important to me, but I don't want to be a teacher or anything like that. I just love that tradition.

KM: It's a way of life.

WSM: It is and way of looking at the world too. It's that confirmation of things. Anyway, over at over at Cocoahn xx which was the Robert Akers first little center over there.

BH: The Zen-do?

WSM: The Zen-do. The first year I came to Hawaii to stay for a while, it was in the 75'. And I stayed that the following summer. There was a friend of mine in the English department as Canada xx record who, who was going away to Europe for the summer and he needed a house sitter and so I house sat his house, and I knew about Bob Akers Zen-do and I went and I would practice and sit there. And when the summer was over, I got to know Bob and he said, "Where are you going to live now? Are you gonna go back to the mainland?" I said, "I don't know. I mean, I could study with you for a while too." He said, "Well come over to Maui." I said, "I'd love to do that because I'm tired of living in a city." And he said, "if you come over to Maui, you can have the two rooms in the back up above my building, you know, until you find a place of your own." I said, "You got it."

And so over I came and stayed there for over a month, I guess. I found that, there was no housing man. It was it was blissful, wasn't it? I mean, you lived in any old ramshackle place. And I did find the place with the tin roof. And at Coco-on xx they had... and I think it had been sent to them from Magada xx the descendant of the original Bodhi tree under which xx Shakimoni had seen the morning star, that's the legend to that. So they sent one to Coco-on, and it was growing there in the back and they were going to leave Coco-on and they were these little cuttings that they'd made, and growing in the ground about so big. And they said would you like to take one over to Maui when I got the land here? And I said, Sure, I brought it over, and I planted it going down from the garage to the house. And I thought, that although it's a Ficus family, it didn't behave the way many Ficus do. It was not toxic or that it could not reproduce itself with seeds because they didn't have the little wasp. And those the same story with the Indian and Chinese banyans. Remember, in the 19th century, they got rid of those great big ones and the one the back to the palace.

But they become an invasive species here and there. They're growing and fence posts, and they're all over the place. But I didn't think the Bodhi tree shared that behavior. Well, either it's the same wasp, or something else. And all of a sudden, that thing that was lying on the side there.

BH: Yes, I saw that.

WSM: Well, that was one that was just fished out of the top of the palm there. And last week, we had the ceremonial cutting down of the Bodhi tree [chuckles]

Group: [laughing]

WSM: And all those taking out the roots because the roots are toxic. Yes, your plant anywhere near them. And it just dies. So they have to go.

KM: They're protective of their turf, yes?

WSM: Yes. It's too bad.

BH: The wasps are usually extremely host-specific.

WSM: Yes, I thought so.

BH: Every species, a different wasp...

WSM: Well, Let's go up here. This is a newly planted bed. Where we've been taking them down and planting as we go. So these are all very young, within the last year. There's a quite rare xx *Livistona*...

Group: [walking, recording paused]

WSM: ...[speaking of a *Livistona*] ... xx *Endowensis* [sp.?], from one peninsula on the north coast of Australia. It's a beautiful beach.

BH: A *Livistona*?

WSM: *Livistona*, yes.

BH: Which one?

WSM: *Endowensis*. Do I not have it listed? I think I do.

BH: Well, it's just a matter of finding the right page...

Group: [walking, as Bob looks through index]

BH: Number 481.

WSM: This is xx *Saeagris rhoshiana* [sp.?]. It's much happier now that the ironwoods are gone.

KM: Look at the beautiful mauve or burnished coloring.



**April 10, 2012. William S. Merwin with One of his Cherished Palms
(Photo KPAC_0564)**

WSM: [looking a next specimen] xx *Magaronia magacarpa* [sp.?]. That's a wonderful... usually the new leaf is much more crimson.

BH: It's a wonderful dark color.

KM: It is beautiful.

WSM: It's amazing to think that it's been evolving for 90-million years.

KM: Yes, and the diversity.

WSM: Yes.

KM: And the great variety.

BH: It's not on the list.

WSM: the xx *Saeagris roshiana*?

WSM: [looking at list with Bob] I'll look at my list because Karen, recently digitized this and it may not have got it all in the order. I'll see if I've got it. There it is *Saeagris roshiana*.
Raphael Escobar does the heavy tree work and he's just brilliant about it. This is a little *Saeagris* too.

[looking at next specimen] xx *Aconta phoenix* [sp.?].
Labels are really perishable things aren't they.

KM: Yes, there are.

BH: One of the things I've been asked to do is to voucher things. But a lot of these things are just too young to confirm what they are.

WSM: Yes. Well, you know, we're never going to get them all. [pauses, looking at next specimen] This is a *Saeagris* too, but the label has been lost.

KM: Hmm.

BH: I have eight xx *Arconta phoenix* on the list. Alexandra Cunningham.

WSM: Yes.

BH: xxx Rhonda, Lowara, Mont Louis. xxx

WSM: Mont Louis is the xx *Porporia*.

BH: Okay.

WSM: All three names. Which is why gardeners hate botanists. They just get it straight and then they change all the names. [looking at next specimen] I don't know what *Saeagris* xx this is. It's a big one.

Group: [walking]

WSM: *Vermicularis* xx? Yes, that's what it is.

BH: *Saeagris*...?

WSM: *Vermicularis*

KM: [noting the thorns along palm stem] That's not a friendly one.

WSM: No, it's not... [looking to find label] A *Trithenex sacantacola* xx [sp.?]. There should be two of them here.

KM: Yes, there are. And that one is tagged.

WSM: Okay.

BH: Hmm, the *Vermicularis* xx is not on the list.

WSM: It's not? Well, that's not my list. See, that's a new one that Karen made with the computer.

[looking at another tag] No, it's *Equala glabra* xx [sp.?).

WSM: There are so many of them that I can't get to them every day.

KM: Yes.

WSM: Basically, I try planting a tree every day. Especially in this weather.

KM: Wow, that's incredible.

WSM: But I can't always do it. To see if there's any legal backing here.

[continues looking at various plants and for labels]

As long as they were growing well, I left them alone.

KM: Yes. And this here, has a beautiful, sort of triangular shape.

WSM: This see here, that's the bromeliad that's shaggy.

Group: [walking and looking for labels on various plants]

WSM: At least the plant survives, even if the label doesn't.

KM: Yes.

WSM: So it would be wonderful if you could do the job you want to out here.

KM: Yes, and I see a label here. Coco...

WSM: *Cocothrynax* xx [sp.?)

KM: Martii?

WSM: That's a Caribbean palm.

BH: That's not on the list. There is a xx *Cocothrynax* sp.

KM: Kapoho Nursery.

WSM: This I know is a *Tychosperma wataboho* xx [sp.?). It doesn't have a species name, they just got a local name. It's got beautiful leaves and the new ones are red. It's a very beautiful palm.

There's another one down here that needs some cleaning around it, *Tycosperma lusinda* xx [sp.?) I have several of them. And it was named for a woman who was one of the donors of the Montgomery collection... It's a small one, it only grows about six or seven feet.

Group: [reviewing names on plant list]

WSM: That list is missing names... This is *Hydreasteli douglusiana* xx [sp.?), right here. A beautiful trunk. It looks rather like a *Tychosperma*.

KM: It's beautiful.

WSM: And this is a *Pipsus oniholensis* xx [sp.?), which is again, quite beautiful.

KM: And look, not only is it getting ready to flower and seed up here, but look at how a shoot is coming out.

WSM: Yes. There's one at the back of the garage that does the same thing.

KM: And the beautiful, almost turmeric yellow of the root under it.

WSM: Yes, it's a beautiful palm. I love it. And then this one here.

KM: Yes, I see a tag, distans...

WSM: *Liquala distans* xx [sp.?]. And this here, is from Madagascar. It's got a label down there.

[looking at other palms and for tags] Almost all of these Madagascar palms are endangered. Some of them seriously endangered. Only one or two plants left in the wild. *Dispsi cocomansina* xx [sp.?]

As you can see all of these are pretty recent, as we've been cutting down the ironwoods.

KM: And look at this beauty here.

WSM: That's a *Bismarkia* xx [sp.?]. We have eight or nine of these *Bismarkia* of different ages. I mean, the mature *Bismarkia* is absolutely stunning.

KM: The grey leave is beautiful. Does one of your neighbors have one up the street?

WSM: You know that's a happy story. That guy's name is [XXX]. He's a computer expert and math teacher in Berkeley. And he spends as much time out here as he can. And he shares the house which is not very happy with his brother in law, who is a doctor from Santa Fe, who's quite the opposite very sort of suburban minded and hates having all the trees around and wants a swimming pool. And he dreams of being able to buy it from his brother in law. But when he was when they were thinking about the lab here, here it was he who found it. And he got his brother in law to come in with him. He looked over the fence and immediately saw what was going on here. He said, Oh, this this guy's sitting in the forest and planting palms. He says, "this is just exactly what I would like to do." He bought the land he wanted to be neighbors. And then he on the computer he found Jeff Marcus over the nursery guy over and over on the Big Island. A really serious nursery then there are two serious, really serious nurseries. Not just landscape people. And Jeff Marcus is one of the great seed collectors. He's also one of the dreariest people alive [chuckles]. I said, "Jeff, in the future, you get 20 minutes at the beginning of every discussion to complain. And after that, let's get on with it." But he's also good at what he does. And he's gone to Madagascar and got a whole lot of things like that. And he offered to come over and do some of what you guys are doing. Karen said, "I couldn't stand being with that guy for half an hour." I didn't take him up on it. But he's down in Brazil doing work on somebody's estate now. And he's quite a remarkable guy.

Anyway, years ago, when we first got, I first got his list of things. I told him that I had the xx *Hy xxx indica* [sp.?]. And Inga had sent me the seeds from Reunion Island, because it was technically extinct.

BH: In the wild in the wild, yeah.

WSM: And it is. But they found one palm, outside the botanical garden on Reunion Island that was fruiting. And hadn't done it for years, and I think has never done it again. And she sent me seeds. And some years later, I said to Jeff It looks as though a few nuts like are saving the species. He said, "there's only one that could save the species. The only person who grew them is you." And he said told me years ago, he said "if ever you get seeds from that palm, you can have anything in my nursery." And so that worked well, now he's got enough so that he grows them himself and they seed for him. But always gives me a real break. I go through the wish list. I get things from him. It's a lot easier than my germinating seed. If I get the time, I want to go back to germinating my own.

KM: So why did this one like that... you're describing Madagascar and others. Why have they gone extinct in the wild habitat

WSM: Habitat destruction. Deforestation. I mean, people who come out and just cut down all the trees with axes, so they could have sheep and but things like that.

KM: So these are not indigenous people for the most part, or at least not for indigenous businesses?

WSM: Well, the population is greatly large. Yes. And they want more land all the time. They just burn it off, you know. That's what they did in Hawai'i.

KM: Yes, clearing land for grazing or some kind of agriculture.

Group: [continues walking]

WSM: ...This is a *Motia* xx [sp.?], I think *paraguayensis* xx [sp.?]. This is a young one. I've got some quite big ones. I love *Motias*.

KM: A graceful, find leaf.

WSM: I've got a very remarkable one right down here. A guy gave me from Florida years ago. That's a hybrid. And you don't want to talk too much about that do you Bob? [chuckles]

BH: [laughs]

WSM: But he said "this is a hybrid of a *Jubea chilensis* xx [sp.?] and the *Butia capitata* xx [sp.?]. I didn't know there were so close that they could hybridize. but he had them there and they have hybridized in his garden.

[walking] There's a xxx in there.

KM: Oh look at the thorns on it.

WSM: Yes, that's a meanie.

BH: [reading tag] *Backtius oceana* xx [sp.?]

WSM: I don't remember, but that's a *Butia*, Bob.

BH: Yes, *paraguayensis* xx [sp.?].

Group: [walking, looking at several plants along path, rain falling]

WSM: Most of the Madagascar palms are only from Madagascar. Their whole genus is in Madagascar.

BH: Except for a couple of them in the Comoros xx [sp.?].

WSM: Well the Comoros are Madagascar, really.

BH: I think it's a separate country.

WSM: Because I've got... What was his name, a German guy, botanist, early 1840s. It began with an H. [thinking]

Anyway, I've got one, it's very rare one. And when they described it, in *The Palms of Madagascar*. He'd never even been to the Comoros. He said they were doing it from old herbarium specimens. But this is definitely it.

[looking at overgrowth along slope] What do we do with these? We save them if we can and plant them somewhere else. But they're wonderful shade things. And then you can cut them down. [a type of *Pritchardia* xx?]

WSM: [walking along path] We've got to do this before my memory begins to go.

KM: You're doing incredibly well.

WSM: Here are the little Vetchi mathiti xx [sp.?], down here. It's a recently botanically discovered one.

Oh, this is a *Repeloblast maniana* xx [sp.?]. There are two of them here. Those are nice big guys.

This here, is a *Bentinkia condapana* xx [sp.?] Lord Bentinck's palm was this one, I think. But the other one is the better known one. This one was rediscovered, they thought it was extinct. And they're beautiful because it gets very tall. What am I got the other one is the name of the coast. *Bentinkia baraka* xx [sp.?]. There are several of those around. They're magnificent, they grow very tall and has the bulge at the bottom...

120410_005. Continue walking through garden

Pritchardia hardii (from Kaua'i)

Phoenix reclinada (from Uganda)

Pittosporum hosmeri (Maui endemic)

[Crossing into the adjoining mauka lot.]

WSM: When I first came out here it so dry and arid, there were no trees, and if somebody went to the dirt road—people smoked more in those days—he'd toss out a cigarette, and you've got a grass fire. And everybody would turn out to it... And Paula remembers, she came out here 30 years ago We all turned to it, there was a grass fire, wherever it was on the land. And then there was a lot of marijuana. I'd call the police, "I want to report this to you. I didn't plant it. And I don't want you to come out and find it and then say you are taking my land away."

[Arrive at place where stream branches, close to the road.]

WSM: This one here is really run off. The real Pe'ahi Stream comes the other way.

[Heavy rains, walk back to house...]

120410_006. Back at house.

WSM: ...One of the joys of my days is to look out from my study or lanai in the morning is to see this magnificent *Pritchardia Gaudichaudii* (*martii*), it came from a small rock island off the north shore of Moloka'i... [discusses on-going debate on the identities of Hawaiian *Pritchardia*]

120410_007. Discussion in house continued.

Paula: Don't forget to show Kepā the little child's grave down there.

WSM: Yes, there is a child's grave. The Hawaiians have lived down here for quite some time. And I've been down several times with Hawaiians and archaeologists. And they all say it's a child's grave. And up farther, you can see lo'i. the other thing that's nice, whether

anything comes of it at all, is that there's a man who lives at the bottom of the road, near the sea cliffs.

Paula: O'Connor.

WSM: John O'Connor.... He has spoken about possibly giving the bottom three acres to the Conservancy, which would be wonderful. I want to protect the stream bed and keep it from being turned into cement.

Paula: And there's a watercross patch down there.

[Speaking of place names and how Pe'ahi came to be named.]

KM: There's a story to all of the names.

Paula: Oh yes, I wish I knew them all.

KM: Like Pe'ahi, what was it? Like a breeze the blew and caused the Pritchardia, or palm leave to nod, coconuts on the shore that would beckon?

Paula: What is your definition of Pe'ahi?

WSM: A fan?

KM: Yes, to fan, but it also describes this motion [gestures with hand].

Paula: Waving. I love that.

WSM: You know, the people who have terminal urbanitis. The joy, sitting here in the morning, I could just spend all my time, getting absolutely hypnotized. They are so gorgeous, and all of the motions, the slightest little breeze. They barely move.

KM: Yes, and there is a wind they call 'ōlauniu, which described the niu leaves swaying in the wind.

Paula: 'Ōlauniu.

KM: Yes.

Paula: It's lovely.

WSM: It's such a beautiful word.

KM: Yes, it is...

120410_008. Discussion in house continued (rains still falling).

Group: [Discusses plans for mapping and tagging the plants for future reference.]

KM: ...What's your rainfall in this area?

WSM: According to Handy and Handy and a couple of other things, it's probably around 90-inches.

KM: May I ask, in the nearly 40 years you've been here, do you think that the weather, the occurrence of the rain has changed?

WSM: Oh yes. I think that what's happened is that it's erratic, it varies. It used to be quite steady and had a pattern to go by. You can't do that anymore. And most of Maui has been complaining about drought. But we've had rain... There was one spell in December and January when it stopped. But mostly since last summer there hasn't been 48-hours without rain.

Paula: It's been wonderful.

WSM: The wonderful thing is that it would hold off all day and all night, and then about 3:30 to 4:00 in the morning, it would really start to rain. And it would rain right through day break until 9 o'clock. But not above the road.

Paula: When I first came here in 1983, there was a little wood burning stove. We still have the tile base for it. We had a fire every night. And the first thing that William did when I arrived here, he built a little wood shed, which we still have out there, for the Christmas berry logs. And we used it every night in the winter for five or ten years, and every morning. And gradually, we stopped needing it. And finally we had it taken out. That's a big change.

KM: Interesting, so just in a few years. Even in the water cycle. What we've found is that in the ditched, the amount of water they are collecting is the same, but the amount of water coming down into these valleys has diminished.

WSM: Yes. And that is one of the things they wanted, they wanted to get rid of the Hawaiians. By limiting it so they couldn't grow taro, they had to leave the land.

Paula: And they're still fighting it...