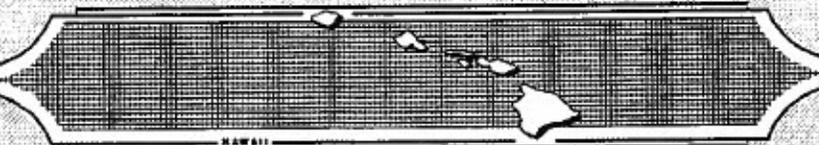


**DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS
AT SITE 50-50-04-2846
WAIHEE AHUPUA'A, WAILUKU DISTRICT
ISLAND OF MAUI, HAWAII
[TMK: 3-2-03: 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, POR. 1 AND 20]**

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Revised May 1998

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Summaries of historical background for Waihee, derived from recorded legends, various recorded oral histories, and historic records, have been compiled by Helen Wong Smith (Donham 1989) and Marion Kelly and Gordon Hee (Cordy 1978). Readers are directed to those accounts for sources, legends, prehistory, and historic land use pertaining to Waihee *ahupua`a*. For the most part, legends and prehistory descriptions are directed to the coastal region. Kamakau (1992:83) describes a quarrel over fishing rights between the descendants of Kekaulike. The account of the quarrel and ensuing battle takes place during the time of Kahekili and is dated to 1765. This account makes brief mention of a taro plantation in Waihee.

Historical Land Use

In 1848 a drastic change in the traditional land tenure resulted in a division of island lands and system of private ownership based on western law. Hawaiian lands were separated into Crown Lands, Government Lands, and Konohiki Lands and were all subject to the rights of native tenants (Chinen 1961:29). The *maka`ainana* were able to make claims, if they had been made aware of the foreign procedures, on parcels they were presently cultivating and houselots. If occupation could be verified by witnesses, the claimant was then issued a Royal Patent number and could take possession of the property. Commoners claiming houselots in Honolulu, Hilo, and Lahaina were required to pay commutation to the government before obtaining a Royal Patent on their awards (ibid.:1961:16).

Census records for the early 19th century count 827 people living in Waihee Valley in 1831 (Schmitt 1978:18). During the Mahele of 1848 two large awards in Waihee Valley were to William Edmond, who received 142 acres (LCA 780), and to Victoria Kamamalu who received the largest Waihee award, the *konohiki* lands of Waihee (LCA 7713, *Apana* 24). Other awards ranged from 0.05 to 7.52 (Table 1). Awards within and adjoining the current project area are shown in Figure 3.

By virtue of the fact they were claimed and awarded, the LCA's in the present project area had been cultivated *lo`i* before the Mahele in 1848. There is also authority over the native *o`opu* in Waipuka Stream awarded to Kauai.

In the early 1860s T.H. Hobron acquired land in Waihe`e Valley for a sugarcane plantation and Captain James Hobron purchased land to build a Waihee sugar mill.

Table 1: Land Commission Awards In and Near the Project Area.

LCA	Awardee	Native Testimony
7713:24	V. Kamamalu	3:390 - Pualihi
2412:3*,4	Kauai	3:486 - 23 lo`i plus "mana o`opu" gobey fish stream named Waipuka.
4405:1	Moo	6:168.
3770*	Alauka	6:122 - `ili of Koishi (sic), 16 lo`i, 12 lo`i.
3701:3	Makaonaona	6:115 - `ili of Kanahena 5, 14 lo`i, 1 kula
4416:1	Kauaula	6:168 - `ili of Laukee, 39 lo`i.
4431:2	Kaumaka (Kauamaka)	6:170 - Kalihinamaia, 3 lo`i.
3718 B:1	Kamakaualii	6:118 - 6 lo`i.
4405 Q:3	Kaalepo	5:288 - 6 patches (lo`i), pasture, house.
4405 R:1	Mioi	5:286 - `ili of Waipae
4405 P:2,4*	Moo	8:49 - 20 taro lo`i at Waipae 3, 4 taro lo`i at Waipae 4.

* LCAs within project area. (All are within the lands originally awarded to Victoria Kamamalu - LCA 7713:24).

In 1894 Waihe`e Plantation was combined with Wailuku and Waikapu Plantations as Wailuku Sugar Co. Although not currently planted in sugarcane, lands in lower Waihe`e Valley are still owned by Wailuku Sugar Company.

The previous sections suggest that the project area would have been occupied after AD 1200; prehistoric agricultural and residential sites, as well as evidence of historic agricultural use and ranching, would most likely be encountered in the area. According to Dominic Marino, present owner of the survey area property, early in this century pigs were raised on the current study area.