



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM
AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND DIVISION
STATE PARKS
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

JUN 26 P4 01

JUN 25 2001

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street
State Office Tower, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Salmonson:

Subject: Negative Declaration for Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Proposed Roadway
Access Easement on State Lands, Tax Map Key: (2) 2-9-002: Por.
017, Hoolawa, Makawao, Maui

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division has reviewed the comments received during the thirty (30) day public review period that began on December 23, 2000, and the responses for the subject project. Accordingly, it has been determined that this project will not have a significant environmental effect and has issued a negative declaration. Please publish this notice in your next scheduled OEQC Bulletin.

We have enclosed a completed OEQC Bulletin Publication Form and four (4) copies of the Final Environmental Assessment. Please contact the Land Division office at 587-0440 or the Maui District Office at 984-8100 should you or your staff have any questions.

Aloha,


GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources

Encls.

C: Maui Land Board Member
Maui District Office

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KAHUI PONO, L.L.C.
PROPOSED ROADWAY ACCESS EASEMENT



Final Environmental Assessment

TMK No. 2-9-002: 017
Ha'iku, Maui, Hawai'i

Kahui Pono, L.L.C.
Applicant
June 2001

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

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SECTIONS



MAPS:

location map, section map, plat map, easement map, easement description

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

CULTURAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

CORRESPONDENCE TRANSMITTED:

September 7, 2000; consulted agencies
September 8, 2000; surrounding property owners
November 21, 2000; consulted agencies
November 21, 2000; surrounding property owners
November 21, 2000; attorney Isaac Davis Hall

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED:

October 13, 2000; Department of Planning
December 1, 2000; Department of Planning
September 28, 2000; Department of Public Works and Waste Management
January 17, 2001; Department of Public Works and Waste Management
January 10, 2001; Historic Preservation Division
June 4, 2001; Historic Preservation Division
December 16, 1999; Commission on Water Resource Management
September 20, 2000; Commission on Water Resource Management
December 14, 2000; Commission on Water Resource Management
January 18, 2001; Office of Environmental Quality Control
September 13, 2000; Natural Resources Conservation Service
November 2, 2000; attorney Isaac Davis Hall
January 22, 2001; attorney Isaac Davis Hall

RESPONSES TRANSMITTED:

April 25, 2001; Department of Planning
April 25, 2001; Department of Public Works and Waste Management
April 25, 2001; Historic Preservation Division
April 25, 2001; Commission on Water Resource Management
April 25, 2001; Office of Environmental Quality Control
April 25, 2001; attorney Isaac Davis Hall

PHOTOGRAPHS

SUMMARY



1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Kahui Pono, L.L.C. (Kahui Pono) proposes to obtain a roadway access easement across property owned by the State of Hawai'i, identified as TMK No. (2) 2-9-002: 017, in order to lawfully access a vacant 15.12-acre property identified as TMK No. (2) 2-9-002: 021, located in Ha'iku, Maui, Hawai'i.

2. APPLICANT/OWNER INFORMATION

Applicant/Owner: Kahui Pono, L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1914
Makawao, Hawai'i 96768
Phone: 808/283-3577

3. AGENT INFORMATION

Consultant: Ms. Michele Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Hawai'i 96768
Phone: 808/572-2233

4. AGENCY INFORMATION

Accepting Agency: State Department Land and Natural Resources
Land Division
Maui District Branch
54 High Street, Room 101
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
Phone: 808/984-8101

5. CONSULTED AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY

Federal: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

State of Hawai'i: Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration
Department of Health, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management

County of Maui: Department Planning
Department of Public Works and Waste Management

Community: Surrounding property owners:
Kahui Pono, L.L.C. (TMK No. 2-9-002: 011)
Leslie A. Danziger (TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 016 and 042)
East Maui Irrigation Co. (TMK No. 2-9-002: 018)
Marvin M. and Elizabeth H. Rohrs (TMK No. 2-9-002: 020)
Edward Modestini (TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 031 and 035)

6. LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

State: Agricultural and Conservation
Community Plan: Agriculture and Conservation
Zoning: Agricultural and n/a
Other: Special Management Area

7. ANTICIPATED DETERMINATION

This document will examine potential environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with Kahui Pono's proposed roadway access easement across TMK No. 2-9-002: 017. Kahui Pono anticipates that the proposed roadway access easement will not create significant impacts to the environment and that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued. Therefore, Kahui Pono anticipates that an environmental impact statement will not be required for the proposed roadway access easement.

8. PROJECT SUMMARY

Kahui Pono recently purchased TMK No. 2-9-002: 021. Parcel 21 is currently vacant and undeveloped, and does not presently have lawful, recorded roadway access. In order to access parcel 21 by vehicle, Kahui Pono must obtain easements across at least two other parcels.

The proposed access to parcel 21 would cross TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 035 and 017. This access is proposed because it is topographically feasible and it creates little or no disruption to the current use of either parcel. Kahui Pono has successfully obtained an easement across parcel 35, which creates access between Hoolawa Road and parcel 17. Access to parcel 21 could then be accomplished by obtaining a similar easement from parcel 35 across parcel 17.

If the proposed roadway access easement across parcel 17 is obtained, then parcel 21 could be accessed from Hana Highway, to Honokala Road, to Hoolawa Road, across parcel 35, and across parcel 17. Honokala Road extends makai from Hana Highway approximately one-half mile east of Twin Falls and approximately 2.6 miles east of the intersection of Hana Highway and Kaupakalua Road. Parcel 35 is situated on Hoolawa Road approximately 1.7 miles from Hana Highway.

The proposed access would be a gravel roadway, approximately 24 feet wide and 400 feet long, comprising a total of approximately 0.231 acres. *Please reference the section, plat and easement maps.*

PROJECT INFORMATION



1. PROPOSED USE

At the present time, Kahui Pono does not propose to develop parcel 21. In the event that Kahui Pono chooses to develop this property in the future, or chooses to sell this property, it is most likely that any future development would consist of either the construction of two farm dwellings or the subdivision of the subject property into three lots, both of which would be permitted under applicable State and County land use designations. Additional development would generally require discretionary governmental review, such as a Special Management Area use permit, which would likely render such development financially prohibitive or undesirable.

The development and subdivision potential of parcel 21 is governed most strictly by its Agricultural District zoning, as provided by Chapter 19.30A, Maui County Code. Chapter 19.30A would allow parcel 21 to be subdivided into no more than seven lots with a two-acre minimum lot size. Regardless of how or whether parcel 21 is subdivided, each lot would be restricted to a maximum developable area that is no greater than ten percent of the lot size. Each lot could also be improved with one farm dwelling and one accessory farm dwelling; the accessory farm dwelling could be no greater than 1,000 square feet, and both farm dwellings combined would be subject to the maximum developable area restriction. Additionally, each lot could be improved with structures that support *bona fide* agricultural activities, such as barns, greenhouses or stables.

Preliminary and final subdivision plans would have to be approved by the Department of Public Works and Waste Management, Land Use and Codes Administration. This agency would also review and approve building permits for any development of the subject property, as well as the grading and construction permits for the proposed roadway. Additionally, the development of the proposed roadway would require a Special Management Area minor permit, pursuant to Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, which can be approved by the Maui Planning Director. If parcel 21 were to be subdivided into more than four lots, then a Special Management Area use permit, pursuant to Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, would have to be obtained under the discretionary approval authority of the Maui Planning Commission.

As previously stated, Kahui Pono does not propose to develop or subdivide parcel 21 at this time. Its intention is to obtain lawful, recorded vehicular access and then determine the economic feasibility of either keeping parcel 21 intact or subdividing into a total of three lots. Whether parcel 21 is kept intact or subdivided, Kahui Pono does not propose to engage in any the development or construction of farm dwellings or structures of any kind.

If parcel 21 is kept intact, it could be improved with two farm dwellings as described above. Given that parcel 21 is comprised of 15.12 acres, the ten percent maximum developable area restriction would be approximately 65,000 square feet. Therefore, the farm dwelling could theoretically be comprised approximately 64,000 square feet while the accessory farm dwelling would be limited to 1,000 square feet. Existing farm dwellings in

this remote area are governed by these standards or were constructed before the ten percent restriction was established; most of these structures are no greater than 5,000 square feet. It is anticipated that any farm dwelling constructed on parcel 21 would fall into this range.

If parcel 21 is subdivided, Kahui Pono would seek to subdivide into a total of three lots. Two lots would be approximately two acres in size, while the third lot would be approximately 11 acres in size. These lots would be similarly governed by the ten percent maximum developable area restriction: the two-acre parcels would be limited to a total developable area of approximately 8,700 square feet and the 11-acre parcel would be limited to a total developable area of approximately 48,000 square feet. Again, it is anticipated that any farm dwelling constructed in this area would be no greater than 5,000 square feet in size.

Therefore, under the most extensive development scenario anticipated by Kahui Pono, the subject property could ultimately be subdivided into three lots and improved with a total of three farm dwellings, of approximately 5,000 square feet each, and three accessory farm dwellings, of no greater than 1,000 square feet each.

2. SUBJECT PROPERTIES

Like many of the other parcels in Plat 2-9-002, including parcel 17, parcel 21 is currently vacant and undeveloped, and is used for pasturing and grazing. This use will be allowed to continue until such time as parcel 21 is developed and/or subdivided. Many of the other parcels in Plat 2-9-002, including parcel 17, also do not have roadway access.

The majority of parcels 17 and 21 are located in the State Agricultural District; narrow portions of the parcels that border the coastline are located in the State Conservation District. Following the State Agricultural and Conservation District boundaries, parcels 17 and 21 are designated Agriculture and Conservation by the Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan (1995) land use map. The agriculturally-designated portions are also zoned Agricultural District. These parcels are also situated within the Special Management Area, as governed by Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

3. APPLICABLE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

As noted above, in order to lawfully access parcel 21, Kahui Pono must obtain recorded access easements across at least two other parcels. Because Kahui Pono has obtained an easement across parcel 35, access to parcel 21 can be accomplished by obtaining an easement across parcel 17. Parcel 17 is owned by the State of Hawai'i. Pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, an Environmental Assessment is required for any action that proposes the use of State lands.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:
COMMENTS, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION



1. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Surrounding Uses.

The parcels within Plat 2-9-002 vary in size and improvements. Like parcel 21, several of these parcels are landlocked and do not have recorded, lawful access. Most of the properties that surround parcel 21 are vacant and undeveloped, and are used for pasturing and grazing. Those that are developed are improved with farm dwellings and accessory dwellings or agricultural structures. Because of the remote location and the hilly topography, the homes in this area are very private and sheltered.

Honokala Stream runs roughly along the eastern boundary of parcel 21, while Waikakulu Stream runs along a portion of the western boundary of parcel 17. These streams have intermittent flow and are dry for portions of the year. A visit to the area in August 2000 revealed that the stream beds were dry and overgrown with dense vegetation, while a visit in March 2001 indicated that Honokala Stream was flowing intermittently. The proposed roadway access easement across parcel 17 will follow the contour of Waikakulu Gulch but will not traverse the stream.

Comments: During pre-consultation and its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Commission on Water Resource Management commented that a stream channel alteration permit will not be required during the development of the proposed roadway. *Please reference the letters from the Commission on Water Resource Management, dated December 16, 1999, September 20, 2000 and December 14, 2000.*

During pre-consultation and its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Department of Public Works and Waste Management commented that Best Management Practices shall be used during the development of the proposed roadway. *Please reference the letters from the Department of Public Works and Waste Management, dated September 28, 2000 and January 17, 2001.*

Probable impacts: Kahui Pono will employ Best Management Practices during the development of the proposed roadway. Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway will have no discernible impact on surrounding uses.

Mitigation: Because the proposed roadway access easement will have no discernible impact on the surrounding uses, no mitigation is proposed.

Flood Rating and Elevation.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Area Flood Insurance Rate Map, the majority of parcels 17 and 21 are situated in Zone C, which is defined as an area of minimal flooding (500-year storm). Small, coastal portions of both parcels are situated in Zone V23, which is defined as an area of coastal flooding with velocity (tsunami zone, or 100-year coastal flood). The subject properties meet the sea with steep, rocky cliffs approximately 50 to 75 feet above sea level, and gradually slope to an elevation of approximately 200 feet above sea level.

Comments: No comments relating to flood rating and elevation were received.

Probable impacts: The applicant believes that the proposed roadway access easement will have no effect on the flood rating of the subject property or the surrounding area, nor will it introduce any significant topographical changes to the subject properties.

Mitigation: Because the subject properties and the surrounding area's flood rating and topography will not be impacted by the proposed roadway access easement, no mitigation is proposed.

Soil.

According to classifications used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Pauwela soil association is found on the subject property and the surrounding area. This association is characterized as having non-stony, deep, but relatively unproductive soils of the moderately wet Humic Ferruginous Latosol Group.

The subject property and the surrounding area are rated "D68" and "E97" by the University of Hawai'i Land Study Bureau. The D68 rating indicates well-drained and non-stony soil with slopes of zero to ten percent, while the E97 rating indicates moderately-drained and non-stony to rocky soil with slopes that are predominantly 45 percent and can range from 36 to 80 percent. The subject property and the surrounding area are not designated as Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai'i (ALISH), as classified by the State Department of Agriculture.

Comments: During pre-consultation, the Natural Resources Conservation Service commented that it would have concerns over the proposed roadway if its slope is greater than five percent. *Please reference the letter from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, dated September 13, 2000.*

Probable impacts: According to the project surveyor, the proposed roadway will be virtually level, with a slope no greater than two percent. Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway access easement will have no discernible impact on the soils of the subject property and the surrounding area.

Mitigation: Because the proposed roadway access easement will have no discernible impact on the area's soil quality, no mitigation is proposed.

Flora and Fauna.

The subject properties have been in passive agricultural use (pasturing and grazing) for many years. There are no known rare, endangered or threatened species of plants or animals found in the immediate area. A thorough description of the area's vegetation and wildlife is provided by the Archaeological Inventory Survey prepared for the proposed easement area and parcel 21. The area's vegetation consists predominantly of open grassland comprised of introduced species of grasses. Other vegetation consists of 'ulei, laua'e and naupaka (along the makai edge of parcel 21), hala and 'uki'uki (from the grasslands of parcel 21 to the rocky shoreline), hau, ka'e'e, pala'a fern, christmas-berry trees, wedelia, ho'i'o, coconut, java plum, fan tail palm, red and green ti, bamboo and 'ape (along Honokala Stream and in the gulch), and castor bean, ha'uowi and lantana (in the vicinity of the proposed roadway access easement).

Wild animal life is predominantly avian, though wild pig tracks have been observed along Honokala Stream. Although Waikakulu Stream and Honokala Stream are intermittent and, therefore, contain no continual aquatic life, introduced species of freshwater prawns and clams were identified in Honokala Stream during the archaeological field work.

Comments: During pre-consultation and its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Department of Planning commented that the appropriate division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources should review the proposed roadway access easement's impact on biological resources (it should be noted that the Land Division, Maui District Office, is the approving agency). *Please reference the letters from the Department of Planning, dated October 13, 2000 and December 1, 2001.*

During pre-consultation, the Commission on Water Resource Management requested that information on aquatic life be provided. *Please reference the letter from the Commission on Water Resource Management, dated September 20, 2000.*

During its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Office of Environmental Quality Control requested documentation relating to flora and fauna. *Please reference the letter from the Office of Environmental Quality Control, dated January 18, 2001.*

Probable impacts: The proposed roadway access easement will occupy land that is currently vacant. Because it will comprise only 0.231 acres (24 feet wide and approximately 400 feet long) and follows an existing cattle trail, Kahui Pono believes that the roadway will remove very little vegetation and will not displace any wildlife habitat.

Mitigation: Because the area's flora and fauna will not be impacted by the proposed roadway access easement, no mitigation is proposed.

Archaeological and Cultural Resources.

An Archaeological Inventory Survey and a Cultural Impacts Assessment were prepared from March through June 2001 by K.W. Bushnell, B.A. and Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D. of Cultural Surveys Hawai'i. The project area covered by the field work and analysis of these documents included the roadway access easement areas of parcels 17 and 35, as well as the entirety of parcel 21.

The abstract of the Archaeological Inventory Survey states that "no cultural resources were observed within the project area during surface inspection" and that "based on the absence of archaeological resources in the area, no further archaeological work is deemed necessary." As previously noted, the subject properties have been altered by modern agricultural activities, including sugar cane and pineapple cultivation. The proposed roadway access easement roughly follows a cattle trail that has formed over time, as the subject properties have also more recently been used for pasturing and grazing. *Please reference the Archaeological Inventory Survey.*

The Cultural Impacts Assessment describes the varied history of the use of the subject property and the surrounding area, from Hawaiian legends and recorded Hawaiian history, through kuleana uses and plantation agriculture, to modern times. One traditional practice was identified in the vicinity of the subject property: traditional fishing grounds at Ho'olawa Bay and the mouth of Honokala Stream. While neither of these areas is adjacent to the subject property, access to these areas can be achieved only by crossing several other surrounding parcels. Several of these surrounding parcels are owned by the State of Hawai'i and are leased to Mr. Steven De Coite, who was interviewed during the preparation of the Cultural Impacts Assessment. Mr. DeCoite leases these parcels for grazing and pasturing his cattle, but he also provides access to these fishing areas for local residents. The Cultural Impacts Assessment recommends that Kahui Pono "work with the other private landowners and the State to create a permanent public access to the shoreline at Honokala Beach."

Mr. De Coite also mentioned that there may be historic burials in the area, though they are no longer marked due to bulldozing and agricultural activities. As such, the Cultural Impacts Assessment recommends that "when earth clearing or excavations commence in this area, extra precautions [should be] taken. If any sign of human remains or archaeological remains are seen in the project area, work should immediately stop in that area and [the State archaeologist] should be notified at once." *Please reference the Cultural Impacts Assessment.*

Comments: During pre-consultation and its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Department of Planning commented that archaeological resources should be appropriately evaluated. *Please reference the letters from the Department of Planning, dated October 13, 2000 and December 1, 2000.*

During its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the State Historic Preservation Division, the Office of Environmental Quality Control, and the attorney for one of the surrounding property owners commented that archaeological and cultural resources should be appropriately evaluated. *Please reference the*

letter from the Historic Preservation Division, dated January 10, 2001; the letter from the Office of Environmental Quality Control, dated January 18, 2001; and the letter from Isaac Davis Hall, representing the owner of TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 016 and 042, dated January 22, 2001.

Upon its review of the Archaeological Inventory Survey, the Historic Preservation Division concluded that the proposed roadway access easement and the development of parcel 21 would have "no effect" on significant historic sites. Please reference the letter from the Historic Preservation Division, dated June 4, 2001.

Probable impacts: Based upon the conclusion of the Archaeological Inventory Survey, which was accepted by the Historic Preservation Division, the proposed roadway access easement and parcel 21 do not contain any archaeological resources. Based upon the conclusion of the Cultural Impacts Assessment, traditional fishing grounds are situated in the vicinity of the subject property and it is possible that historic burials may be located on the subject property.

Mitigation: Kahui Pono is willing to work with the State and other private landowners to facilitate the continuation of traditional access to the shoreline, which is presently accomplished predominantly through State lands. Should Kahui Pono sell or subdivide the subject property in the future, it will impress upon future owners to do the same.

Kahui Pono is sensitive to any historically or culturally significant sites that may be found on the subject property. While the archaeological inventory survey concluded that no historic sites are located on the subject property, Kahui Pono will take appropriate precautions during any development of the subject property and during the construction of the proposed roadway. In accordance with the recommendation of the Cultural Impacts Assessment and applicable law, any ground-altering activity will immediately cease if any potential human remains, or potential archaeological or cultural sites, are encountered, and the Historic Preservation Division (and, if appropriate, the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council) will be immediately contacted.

Climate, air quality and noise.

Rural Ha'iku generally enjoys warm, sunny mornings and cool, breezy evenings. There are variations in daytime temperature and precipitation from summer to winter, with winter months being cooler and rainier than summer months.

This region also enjoys very good air quality conditions. In the vicinity of the subject properties, airborne emissions and pollutants are generated primarily by infrequent dust and odors from natural and agricultural activities. Vehicular exhaust and construction activities also contribute airborne emissions and pollutants, though these occurrences are very infrequent and of short duration. Particulates generated from any man-made activities must meet Federal and State air quality standards.

Noise levels in this area are consistent with its quiet, rural character. The wind and ocean are the primary source of noise, with other sources including vehicles, and agricultural and residential activities.

Comments: During pre-consultation and their review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the owner of TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 016 and 42, through her attorney, expressed concern over the potential noise impact of the proposed roadway access easement, due to the increase in vehicular uses in this area. It was suggested that "earthen berms" be constructed where any roadway is situated in close proximity to parcels 16 and 42. *Please reference the letters from Attorney Isaac Davis Hall, dated November 2, 2000 and January 22, 2001.*

Probable impacts: The proposed roadway access easement will have no impact on the region's climate. During construction, the proposed roadway access easement will likely generate small amounts of dust from clearing, grubbing and grading, and will likely generate additional vehicular exhaust. These activities will also briefly generate additional noise.

Once construction is completed, the proposed roadway access easement will have no discernible impact on the region's air quality and will likely allow the generation of noise impacts that are consistent with other residences in the area.

In response to the concerns expressed by the owner of parcels 16 and 42, Kahui Pono believes that the area's natural topography will substantially insulate parcels 16 and 42, and most other nearby properties, from any noise impacts of the proposed roadway access easement. Kahui Pono, through its consultant, was unsuccessful after numerous attempts to contact the attorney representing the owner of parcels 16 and 42 to discuss this issue in detail and, ideally, to meet at the subject properties to determine together if any mitigation would be necessary and appropriate, given the topography of the area. Numerous telephone messages were left at the attorney's office between February and May 2001; no response was received.

Mitigation: During construction, dust control measures and best management practices will be employed, pursuant to Chapter 20.08, Maui County Code, relating to "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control" and Chapter 11-60.1, Hawai'i Administrative Rules, relating to "Air Pollution Control." Construction-related noise will be controlled pursuant to Chapter 11-46, Hawai'i Administrative Rules, relating to "Community Noise Control." Accordingly, construction will occur only during normal daylight working hours.

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Population.

In recent years, the resident population of the County of Maui has increased annually by approximately 1.3 percent. The population of the County was 100,374 in 1990 and grew to 120,785 in 1998. Residential growth is expected to continue, with forecasts projecting a population of 140,060 in 2010.

Similarly, the population of the Island of Maui was 91,361 in 1990 and is projected to grow to 127,670 in 2010. The population of the Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan region was approximately 7,800 in 1990 and is projected to increase by approximately 2,500 in 2010.

Comments: No comments relating to population were received.

Probable impacts: The proposed roadway access easement will have no impact on the region's population.

Mitigation: Because the proposed roadway access easement will have no impact on the region's population, no mitigation is proposed.

Economy and Agriculture.

While Maui County's economy is reliant upon the visitor industry, the agricultural industry contributes to the economy of the Ha'iku region. This area's economy is also fueled by neighborhood-scale commercial businesses such as the Ha'iku Cannery and Pauwela Cannery retail centers. The agricultural industry, including sugar cane and pineapple, employed approximately 1,900 people on Maui in 1997.

As previously noted, the subject properties are used for grazing and pasturing. The proposed roadway access easement site will traverse a portion of the grazing and pasturing lands of parcel 17, though this use will continue on other portions of the property.

Comments: No comments relating to the economy and agriculture were received.

Probable impacts: Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway access easement will not detract from the agricultural activities being conducted on the subject properties.

Mitigation: Because the proposed roadway access easement will not have a detrimental impact on agricultural resources, no mitigation is proposed.

Community.

The owners of several properties in the vicinity (TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 011, 016, 018, 020, 031, 035 and 042) were contacted via United States Mail to inform them of the proposed roadway access easement and to request comments. The only response was received by the owner of parcels 16 and 42, through her attorney.

Comments: During pre-consultation and their review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the owner of TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 016 and 42, through her attorney, expressed numerous concerns. In addition to questioning potential noise impacts, as previously discussed herein, her attorney stated that the proposed roadway access easement would also provide access to TMK No. 2-9-002: 011 and “the small kuleana within parcel 11.” He also stated that all of the parcels that will be accessed by the proposed roadway access easement should be identified and that the development of these parcels and other future growth should be described. Lastly, he stated that the proposed roadway access easement would create visual impacts, though no details or description of such impacts were provided. *Please reference the letters from Attorney Isaac Davis Hall, dated November 2, 2000 and January 22, 2001.*

Probable impacts: Parcel 11 can be accessed by the easement already obtained across parcel 35. Access to parcel 11 will not be impacted, positively or negatively, by the proposed roadway access easement across parcel 17 and, therefore, will not be evaluated by this Environmental Assessment. Further, the proposed roadway access easement, if approved, will be granted in favor of parcel 21; no other parcels will be lawfully accessed by the proposed easement. The possible development scenarios of parcel 21 have been appropriately described herein.

As previously described, the proposed gravel roadway will be 24 feet wide, approximately 400 feet long, and roughly follows an existing cattle trail along the contours of Waikakulu Gulch. The visual impacts of this roadway are extremely minor.

Mitigation: Because the proposed roadway access easement will not adversely impact the surrounding community, no mitigation is proposed.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Drainage and Erosion.

As previously noted, the subject properties are situated in an area of minimal inland flooding and 100-year coastal (tsunami) flooding. Two intermittent streams, Honokala Stream and Waikakulu Stream, are situated along or close to the subject properties.

According to the project surveyor, the proposed roadway will be virtually level, with a slope of no more than two percent.

As previously noted, dust control measures and Best Management Practices will be employed during construction, pursuant to Chapter 20.08, Maui County Code, relating to “Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control.”

Comments: During pre-consultation, the Natural Resources Conservation Service commented that water bars and vegetated improvements may be necessary if the slope of the proposed roadway is greater than five percent. *Please reference the letter dated September 13, 2000 from the Natural Resources Conservation Service.*

During pre-consultation, the Department of Planning expressed concern over potential drainage impacts. *Please reference the letter dated October 13, 2000 from the Department of Planning.*

During pre-consultation and its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Department of Public Works and Waste Management commented that Best Management Practices shall be implemented and that drainage impacts shall be addressed and mitigated prior to the roadway's construction. *Please reference the letters dated September 28, 2000 and January 17, 2001 from the Department of Public Works and Waste Management.*

Probable impacts: The proposed roadway will not create hardened surfaces because it will be constructed of gravel at a slope that is no greater than two percent. Therefore, Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway will not generate stormwater run-off or drainage that will impact adjacent properties or stream waters.

Mitigation: As previously noted, construction of the proposed roadway will employ Best Management Practices and will comply with Chapter 20.08, Maui County Code, relating to "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control." Additionally, Kahui Pono will consult with the Department of Public Works and Waste Management to ensure that drainage impacts are appropriately mitigated. Lastly, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit, which is administered by the State Department of Health, will be required if the proposed roadway discharges run-off into waters of the State.

Roadways and Traffic.

The subject properties are accessed from Hoolawa Road, which connects to Honokala Road, which connects to Hana Highway. Hana Highway is a State Highway, while Hoolawa Road and Honokala Road are winding private roadways that are intermittently surfaced with asphalt, concrete or gravel. Hoolawa Road and Honokala Road are somewhat typical of the small, substandard roadways that extend makai from Hana Highway in the Ha'iku and Huelo areas.

Comments: During its review of the draft Environmental Assessment, the Department of Public Works and Waste Management clarified that Hoolawa Road and Honokala Road are private, and not County, roadways. *Please reference the letter dated January 17, 2001 from the Department of Public Works and Waste Management.*

Probable impacts: The applicant anticipates that the post-construction vehicular impact of the proposed roadway will be approximately one vehicle per day. If parcel 21 is eventually subdivided into three lots, and each lot is developed with two dwellings, then the proposed roadway will generate approximately six vehicular trips per day.

Mitigation: Because the anticipated vehicular impact of the proposed roadway will be negligible, no mitigation is proposed at this time. If parcel 21 is proposed to be subdivided, roadway and traffic impacts and mitigation will be determined during the subdivision process.

Solid Waste and Wastewater Disposal Services.

Parcel 21 is not served by County solid waste or wastewater disposal services. If parcel 21 is developed, solid waste will be taken to the Central Maui Landfill and a private wastewater (septic) system will be constructed.

Comments: No comments relating to solid waste or wastewater disposal services were received.

Probable impacts: The proposed roadway access easement will not have an impact on the County's solid waste and wastewater disposal services.

Mitigation: Because there will be no significant impact on the County's solid waste disposal services, no mitigation is proposed. Wastewater system plans must conform to the State Department of Health's Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, relating to "Wastewater Systems."

Water.

Parcel 21 is not served by the County's Department of Water Supply. If parcel 21 is developed, a private water system (catchment or well) will be constructed.

Comments: No comments relating to water were received.

Probable impacts: The proposed roadway access easement will not impact the County's water system and will not have a discernible impact on the region's water resources.

Mitigation: Because the impact on water resources is anticipated to be insignificant, no mitigation is proposed.

Police and Fire Protection.

The Maui Police Department headquarters is located in Wailuku, from where police officers would be dispatched for calls in the Ha'iku region.

Fire prevention and protection services for the Ha'iku region are provided from the Maui Fire Department's Pa'ia station, which is located on Hana Highway near the center of Pa'ia Town.

Comments: No comments relating to police and fire protection were received.

Probable impacts: Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway access easement will have an insignificant impact on police and fire protection services.

Mitigation: Because the anticipated impact on police and fire services is anticipated to be minimal, no mitigation is proposed.

Medical Facilities.

Medical services for the Ha'iku region are provided predominantly by Maui Memorial Medical Center in Wailuku. This 194-bed facility provides emergency, acute and general medical care and is the only major medical facility on the Island of Maui.

Comments: No comments relating to medical facilities were received.

Probable impacts: The applicant believes that the proposed roadway access easement will have an insignificant impact on the County's medical services and facilities.

Mitigation: Because the proposed roadway access easement will not have a significant impact on medical services and facilities, no mitigation is proposed.

Recreational Facilities.

The Ha'iku region offers numerous diverse recreational opportunities. The Ha'iku Community Center and adjacent Ha'iku School offer play courts and playground equipment; Ho'okipa Beach Park offers world-renown windsurfing and other water sports; and residents and visitors enjoy hiking at Twin Falls and other scenic locales.

Comments: No comments relating to recreational facilities were received.

Probable impacts: Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway access easement will have no discernible impact on the region's recreational facilities.

Mitigation: Because the region's recreational facilities will not be impacted by the proposed roadway access easement, no mitigation is proposed.

Educational Facilities.

Public schools that serve the Ha'iku region include Ha'iku School in Ha'iku, Kalama Intermediate School in Makawao and King Kekaulike High School in Pukalani.

Comments: No comments relating to educational facilities were received.

Probable impacts: The applicant believes that the proposed roadway access easement would have an insignificant impact on the area's public education system.

Mitigation: Because the area's educational facilities will not be impacted by the proposed roadway access easement, no mitigation is proposed.

Utilities.

Standard electrical and telephone services are not provided to the remote Hoolawa Road area. As is typical with many properties in rural Ha'iku, the subject property would be "off-grid" if developed. Solar, wind, photo-voltaic or other alternative energy sources would produce electrical power and cellular technology would provide telephone service.

Comments: No comments relating to utilities were received.

Probable impacts: There are no indications that the proposed roadway access easement will have a significant impact on the provision of electrical and telephone services in the area.

Mitigation: Because utility services will not be impacted by the proposed roadway access easement, no mitigation is proposed.

ALTERNATIVES



Kahui Pono has analyzed alternatives to the proposed roadway access easement. One alternative would be to allow the subject property to remain landlocked. This is not a viable option to the applicant, because vehicular access to the subject property is desired.

A second alternative would be to pursue easements across other properties. Extreme topography and the intermittent Honokala Stream would preclude vehicular access to the subject property from the west. Similar topography and the intermittent Waikakulu Stream would preclude vehicular access to the subject property from farther to the east. Given these constraints, the only viable alternative would be to cross parcel 17.

Other alternatives routes across parcel 17 were also examined. The Maui District Office of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources recommended the proposed route because it is in harmony with the existing topography, as it roughly follows an existing cattle trail; it would not disrupt viewplanes from neighboring properties; and it would require very little grading. Additionally, because the applicant was able to obtain an access easement across parcel 35, the proposed roadway access easement across parcel 17 is the most appropriate and reasonable alternative.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA



Pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, and Title 11, Chapter 200, Hawai'i Administrative Rules, State Department of Health, a proposed project is evaluated pursuant to thirteen specific significance criteria. As analyzed pursuant to these criteria, Kahui Pono believes that the proposed roadway access easement will not have a significant impact on the environment.

1. The proposed roadway access easement will not involve an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource.
 - *The proposed roadway access will be a gravel roadway, approximately 24 feet wide and 400 feet long, and will comprise a total of approximately 0.231 acres. It roughly follows an existing cattle trail around a contour of Waikakulu Gulch, a gently sloping, grassy hillside. This route presently contains no natural or cultural resources that will be lost or destroyed by the construction and use of the proposed roadway access.*
2. The proposed roadway access easement will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment.
 - *The proposed roadway access easement will simply allow for a currently landlocked property to be accessed by vehicle. This will not curtail any beneficial uses of the environment.*
3. The proposed roadway access easement will not conflict with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, and any revisions thereof and amendments thereto, court decisions, or executive orders.
 - *The proposed roadway access will be developed in compliance with the State's environmental policies, goals and guidelines.*
4. The proposed roadway access easement will not substantially affect the economic or social welfare of the community or state.
 - *Allowing a landlocked parcel to be lawfully accessed by vehicle will have no impact, positive or negative, on the economic or social welfare of the community.*

5. The proposed roadway access easement will not substantially affect public health.
 - *There are no aspects of the proposed roadway access easement that will have any impact, positive or negative, on public health.*

6. The proposed roadway access easement will not involve substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities.
 - *Allowing a landlocked parcel to be lawfully accessed by vehicle will have no substantial impacts on the population, public facilities or public services. If the subject property were to be subdivided into three lots, which would be permitted without discretionary review and which has been evaluated herein, the impact on public facilities and services would not be substantial.*

7. The proposed roadway access easement will not involve a substantial degradation of environmental quality.
 - *As previously noted in this section, the proposed roadway will be a gravel roadway, approximately 24 feet wide and 400 feet long, comprising approximately 0.231 acres. This will not involve a substantial degradation of environmental quality.*

8. The proposed roadway access easement will not cumulatively have considerable effect upon the environment or involve a commitment for larger actions.
 - *As previously noted, the greatest amount of anticipated development that could occur on the subject property without discretionary review would be the subdivision into three lots. This would allow the construction of one primary dwelling and one accessory dwelling (of no more than 1,000 square feet) on each lot. Any additional structures, uses or lots would have to undergo a discretionary review process. At the present time, no additional development is being considered. This development scenario, as evaluated herein, would not have a considerable effect upon the environment or involve a commitment for larger actions.*

9. The proposed roadway access easement will not substantially affect a rare, threatened, or endangered species, or its habitat.
 - *Because there are no known rare, threatened or endangered species that live on or inhabit the subject area, the roadway will not impact such species or their habitats.*

10. The proposed roadway access easement will not detrimentally affect air or water quality or ambient noise levels.
 - *As previously noted, there may be short-term construction-related impacts, such as the generation of dust. These impacts are regulated by the County Department of Public Works and Waste Management and the State Department of Health, and will be appropriately permitted and mitigated so that there will be no detrimental impact on air or water quality.*

11. The proposed roadway access easement will not affect or will not likely suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water or coastal waters.
 - *The proposed roadway access easement site is situated at an elevation of approximately 200 feet above sea level in an area of minimal flooding. Additionally, there are no known geological hazards or estuaries on or near the subject property.*

12. The proposed roadway access easement will not substantially affect scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in County or State plans.
 - *Due to the topography that surrounds the proposed roadway access easement site, and due to the small size and scale of the proposed roadway, scenic vistas and viewplanes will not be impacted. In fact, the specific route was chosen because it will not impact viewplanes.*

13. The proposed roadway access easement will not require substantial energy consumption.
 - *As noted, the subject properties are "off-grid" and will have to supply their own electric and telephone utilities. The proposed roadway access easement will, therefore, not require substantial energy consumption.*

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION



This environmental assessment has analyzed the potential environmental impacts associated with Kahui Pono's proposed roadway access easement across land owned by the State of Hawai'i. This analysis conforms to the requirements of Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, and the State of Hawai'i Office of Environmental Quality Control.

The proposed roadway access easement will have minor, temporary impacts associated with its construction. After the proposed roadway is complete, it will have no significant long-term environmental impacts to the surrounding area, natural resources, flora and fauna, archaeological and cultural resources, climate and air quality, public infrastructure and facilities, viewplanes or the visual character of the area.

The subject property is situated predominantly within the State Agricultural District, with small coastal portions situated within the State Conservation District. The Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan land use map similarly designates the subject property as Agriculture and Conservation. The agriculturally-designated areas are also zoned County Agricultural District. The entire subject property is situated within the Special Management Area. The proposed roadway access easement is in conformance with County and State land use plans and policies, including Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

In light of the foregoing, it is concluded that the proposed roadway access easement will not result in significant impacts to the environment and that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued.

REFERENCES



Community Resources, Inc. Maui County Community Plan Update Program, Socio-Economic Forecast Report. August 1992.

County of Maui. Pa'ia-Ha'iku Community Plan (1995). Ordinance No. 2415, effective date May 17, 1995.

Department of Education, State of Hawai'i. Telephone conversation, Maui District Office, October 31, 2000.

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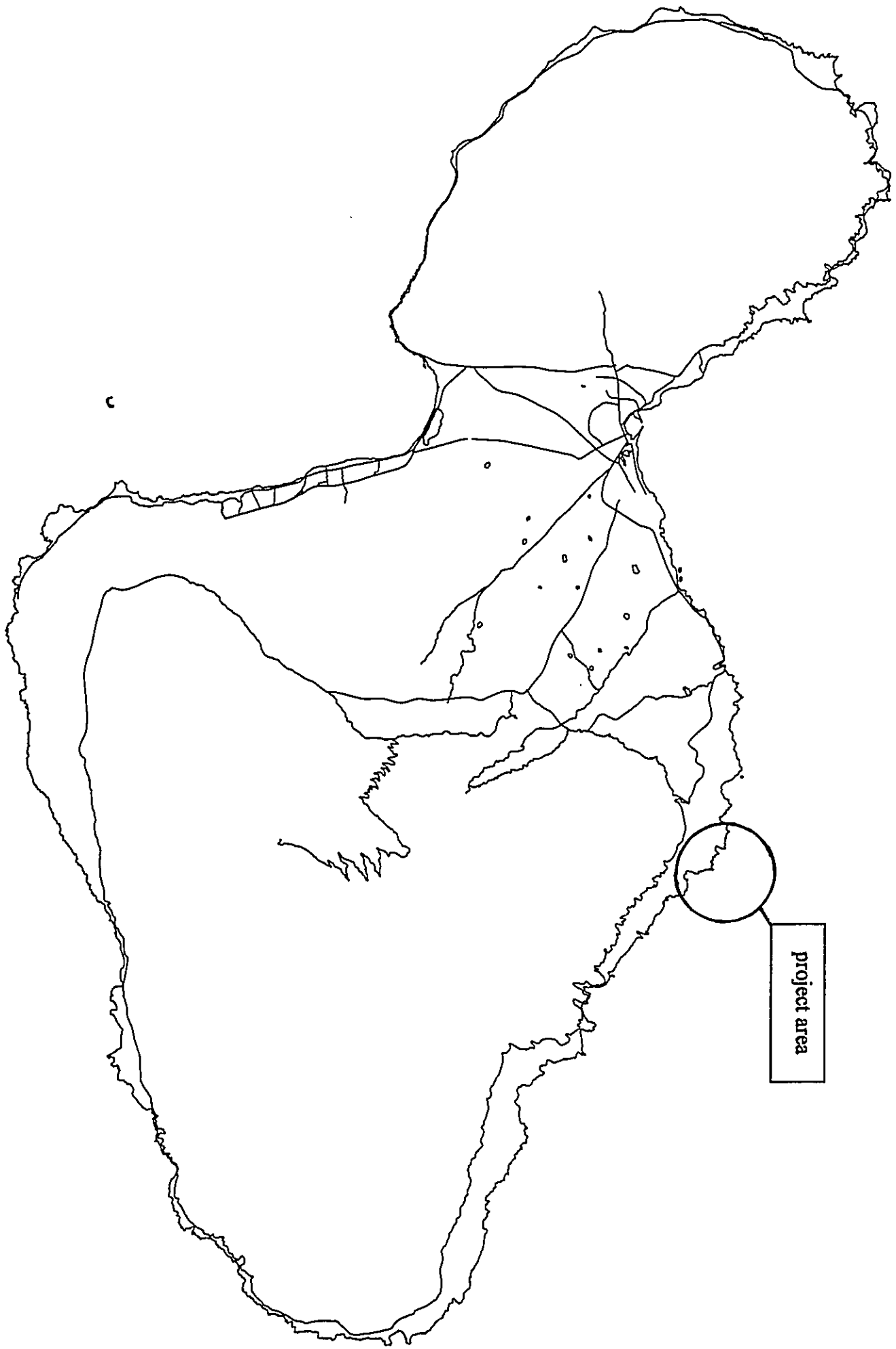
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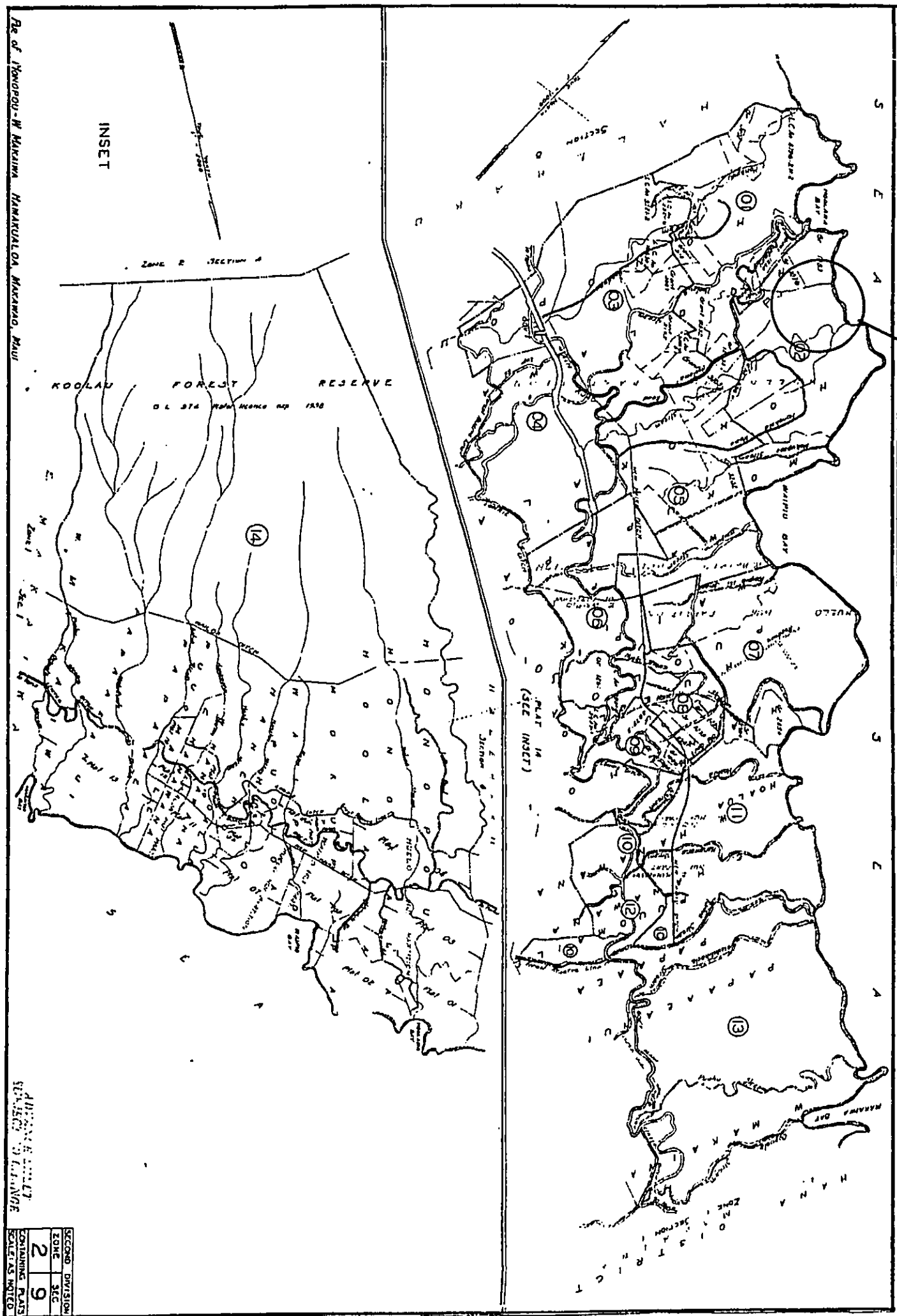
Soil Conservation Service (now Natural Resources Conservation Service), United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai and Lanai, State of Hawaii. 1972.

MAPS
❧



project area

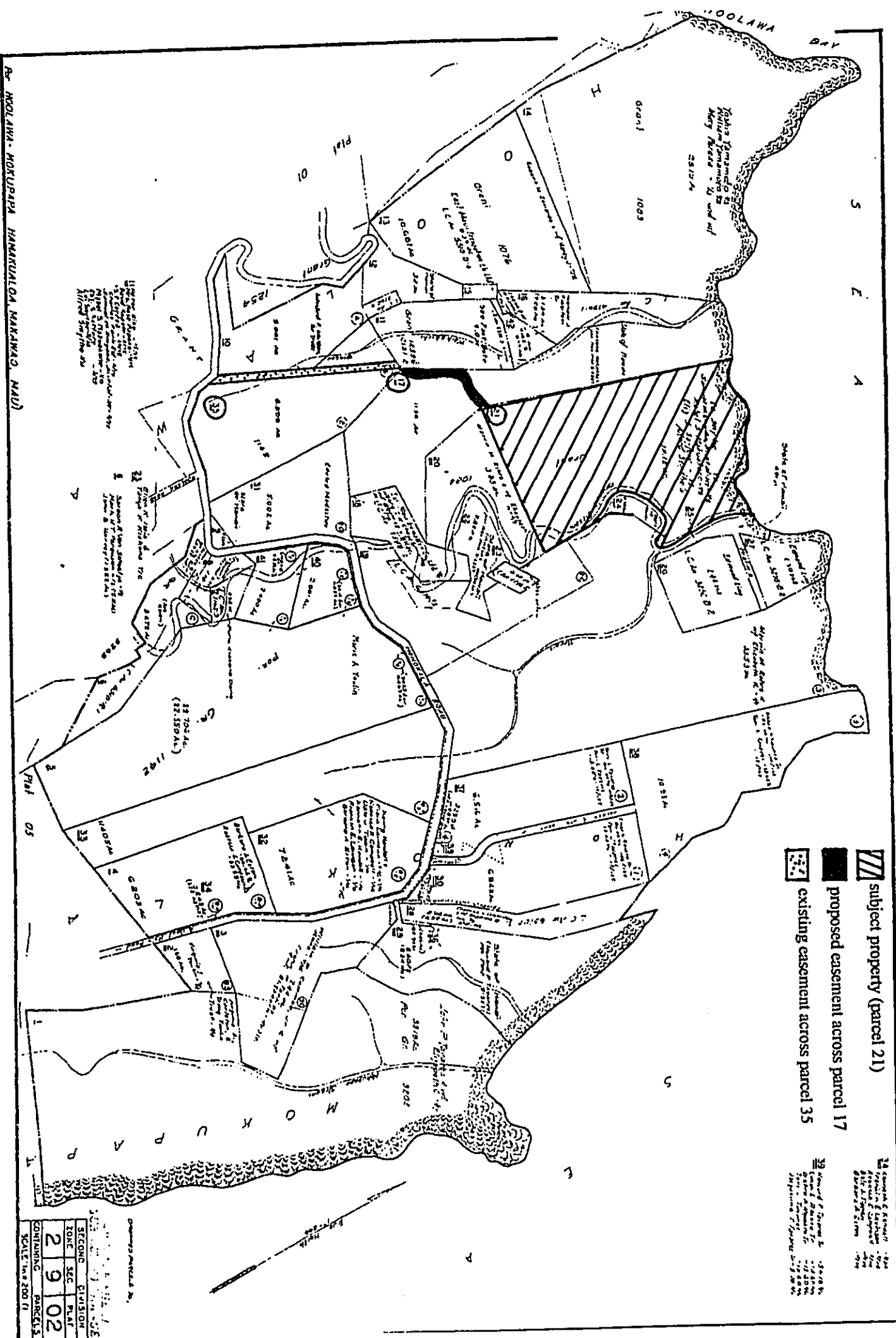
project area (TMK No. 2-9-002: 017)





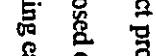
Re of 'HANOPOU-W MAKAMA HANAKUALOA MAKAMA MAUI

APPENDIX 17
SECTION 9 OF ZONE 2

SECOND DIVISION	
ZONE	2
SEC	9
CONTAINING PLATS SCALE AS NOTED	

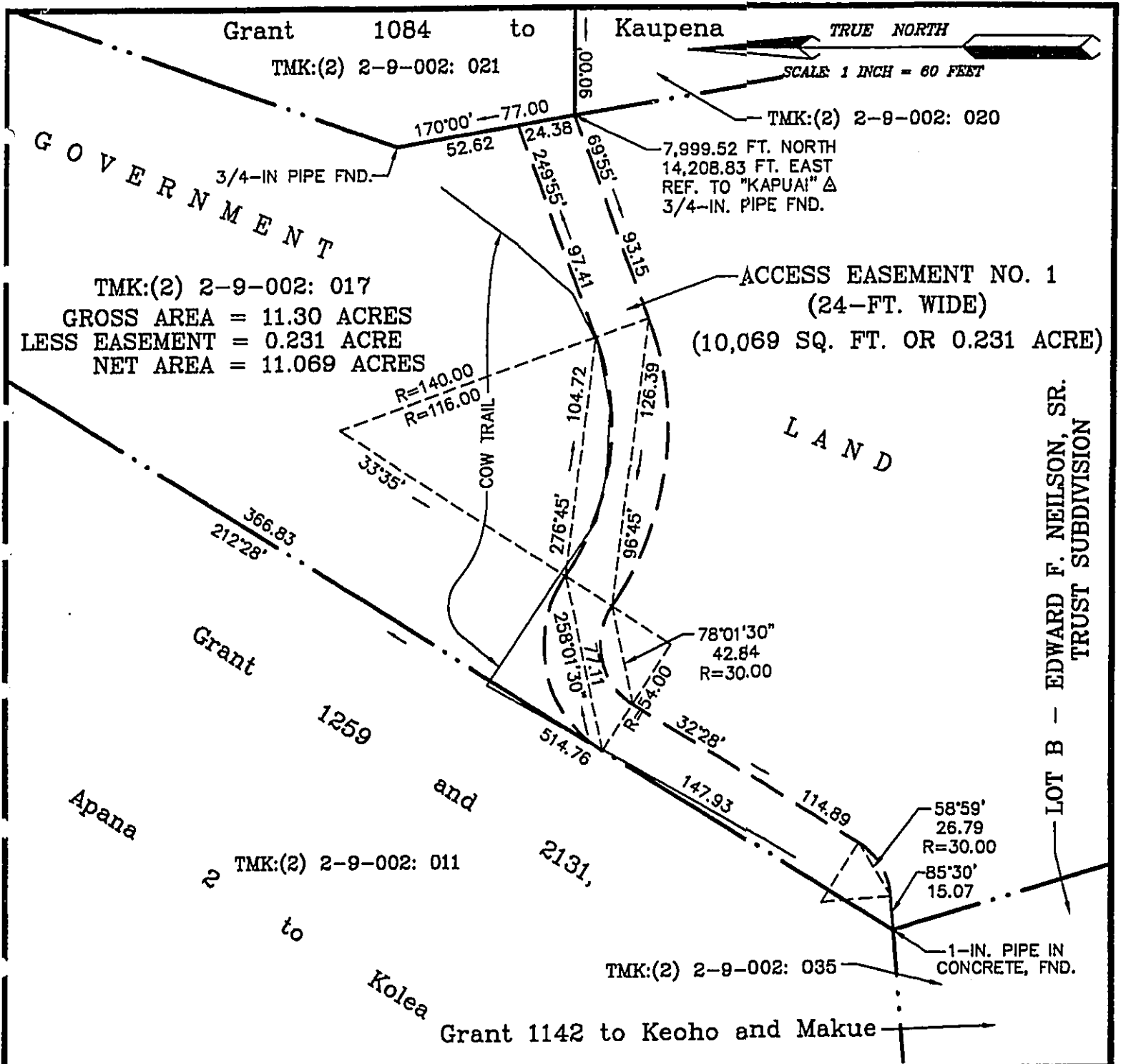


MOLOKAI - MOLOKAI HAWAIIAN LAND COMPANY (MHC)

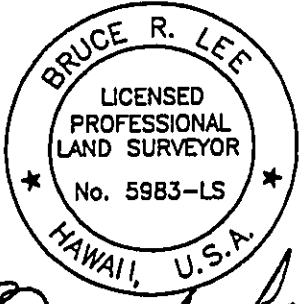
-  subject property (Parcel 21)
-  proposed easement across parcel 17
-  existing easement across parcel 35

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SECOND DIVISION	
ZONE	SEC
2	9
CONTAINING PARCELS	
SCALE: 1" = 200' (1")	



LOT B - EDWARD F. NEILSON, SR.
TRUST SUBDIVISION

 <p>BRUCE R. LEE LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR No. 5983-LS HAWAII, U.S.A.</p> <p><i>Bruce R. Lee</i></p> <p>THIS PLAT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION.</p> <p>T.M.K.:(2) 2-9-002: POR. OF 017</p>	<p>PLAT SHOWING ACCESS EASEMENT NO. 1 AFFECTING PARCEL 17 OF TAX MAP KEY:(2) 2-9-002 Being a portion of Government Land SITUATED AT HAMAKUALOA, MAKAWAO, MAUI, HAWAII</p>	
	<p>PREPARED FOR:</p> <p>DAVID BARRATT 111 HOOPALUA DR. MAKAWAO, HI 96768</p>	<p>PREPARED BY:</p> <p>NEWCOMER - LEE LAND SURVEYORS, INC. 1498 LOWER MAIN STREET, SUITE D, WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793</p>
<p>SCALE: 1 INCH = 60 FEET</p>		<p>DATE: SEPTEMBER 18, 2000</p>

DESCRIPTION
ACCESS EASEMENT NO. 1
(24-FT. WIDE)
AFFECTING GOVERNMENT LAND
BEING PARCEL 17 OF TAX MAP KEY:(2) 2-9-002

All of that certain parcel of land, being Access Easement No. 1 (24-ft. wide) over and across Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002], situated at Hoolawa, Hamakualoa, Makawao, Island and County of Maui, State of Hawaii and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a found 3/4-inch pipe at the East corner of this easement, on the Westerly boundary of Grant 1084 to Kaupena, said point also being the Northwest corner of Parcel 20 and the Southwest corner of Parcel 21 of said Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "KAPUAI" being:

7,999.52 feet North
14,208.83 feet East

and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 69° 55' 93.15 feet along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002];

Thence along same on the arc of a curve to the right, concave Northerly with a radius of 140.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:

2. 96° 45' 126.39 feet to a point of reverse curvature;

Thence along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002], on the arc of a curve to the left, concave Southeasterly with a radius of 30.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:

3. 78° 01' 30" 42.84 feet;

4. 32° 28' 114.89 feet along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002];

Thence along same on the arc of a curve to the right, concave Northwesterly with a radius of 30.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:

5. 58° 59' 26.79 feet;
6. 85° 30' 15.07 feet along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002] to a found 1-inch pipe set in concrete at the Northeast corner of Lot B of the Edward F. Neilson, Sr. Trust Subdivision and Grant 1142 to Keoho and Makue [being Parcel 35 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002], being also the Southeast corner of Grant 1259 and 2131, Apana 2 to Kolea [being Parcel 11 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002];
7. 212° 28' 147.93 feet along said Grant 1259 and 2131, Apana 2 to Kolea [being Parcel 11 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002];

Thence along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002], on the arc of a curve to the right, concave Southeasterly with a radius of 54.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:

8. 258° 01' 30" 77.11 feet to a point of reverse curvature;

Thence along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002], on the arc of a curve to the left, concave Northwesterly with a radius of 116.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:

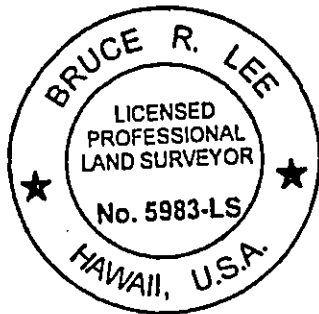
9. 276° 45' 104.72 feet;
10. 249° 55' 97.41 feet along the remainder of said Government Land [being Parcel 17 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002] to a point on the Westerly boundary of said Parcel 21 of Tax Map Key:(2) 2-9-002 and said Grant 1084 to Kaupena;

11. 350° 00'

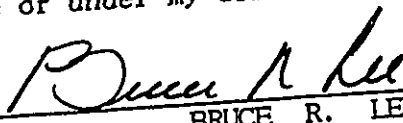
24.38 feet along said Parcel 21 of said Tax Map Key: (2) 2-9-002 and said Grant 1084 to Kaupena to the point of beginning and containing an area of 10,069 Square Feet or 0.231 Acre, more or less.

Prepared by:

NEWCOMER-LEE
LAND SURVEYORS, INC., a Hawaii Corporation



This description was prepared from a survey on the ground performed by me or under my direct supervision.



BRUCE R. LEE
Licensed Professional Land
Surveyor Certificate No. 5983-LS

9/19/00
DBR/1084
File: 00-4610
d1/4610ACCES.wps

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY FOR PROPOSED KAHUI PONO
L.L.C. ROADWAY ACCESS EASEMENT AND 15 ACRE PARCEL,
HO'OLAWA AHUPUA'A, MAKAWAO DISTRICT, ISLAND OF MAUI
(TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35)

by

K.W. Bushnell, B.A.
and
Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D.

Prepared for

Chouteau Consulting

Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc.
April 2001

ABSTRACT

At the request of Chouteau Consulting, Cultural Surveys Hawaii conducted an archaeological inventory survey for the proposed Kahui Pono L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement and 15 acre parcel in the *ahupua`a* of Ho`olawa, District of Makawao, Maui (TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35). The project area includes 15 acres situated on gently sloping grasslands fronting the ocean and a proposed easement to access the 15 acre parcel. The proposed easement consists of a 400 foot long, 24 foot wide strip of land which follows the contour of the upper edge of Waikakulu Gulch. A surface survey covering 80% of the project area was accomplished on foot. The 20% of the property not surveyed consisted of very steep gulch sides which were thickly covered in *hau* and impossible to access. No cultural resources were observed within the project area during surface inspection. Based on the absence of archaeological resources in the area, no further archaeological work is deemed necessary.

CORRECTION

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) HAS
BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED TO ASSURE
LEGIBILITY
SEE FRAME(S)
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY FOR PROPOSED KAHUI PONO
L.L.C. ROADWAY ACCESS EASEMENT AND 15 ACRE PARCEL,
HO'OLAWA AHUPUA'A, MAKAWAO DISTRICT, ISLAND OF MAUI
(TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35)

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April 2001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I would like to thank Steven DeCoite of Kokomo, Maui who was generous and helpful in sharing information on the historic land use of Ho`olawa and the project area, specifically. Also, Ka`ohulani McGuire has been wonderful in her infinite thirst for more knowledge. Thankyou Ka`ohulani for your work in the Bureau of Land Conveyances and other research leads.

ABSTRACT

At the request of Chouteau Consulting, Cultural Surveys Hawaii conducted an archaeological inventory survey for the proposed Kahui Pono L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement and 15 acre parcel in the *ahupua`a* of Ho`olawa, District of Makawao, Maui (TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35). The project area includes 15 acres situated on gently sloping grasslands fronting the ocean and a proposed easement to access the 15 acre parcel. The proposed easement consists of a 400 foot long, 24 foot wide strip of land which follows the contour of the upper edge of Waikakulu Gulch. A surface survey covering 80% of the project area was accomplished on foot. The 20% of the property not surveyed consisted of very steep gulch sides which were thickly covered in *hau* and impossible to access. No cultural resources were observed within the project area during surface inspection. Based on the absence of archaeological resources in the area, no further archaeological work is deemed necessary.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

Cultural Surveys Hawaii was contacted to conduct an inventory-level survey for a 15 acre property and an associated access easement in Makawao District, Maui (TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35) [Figures 1-3]. Access to the land-locked 15 acre parcel is to be through two easements. From Ho'olawa Road, an existing easement through TMK 2-9-02: 35 provides access to the second proposed easement through State of Hawaii land, TMK 2-9-02: 17. Neither the State land parcel (TMK 2-9-02: 17) nor the 15 acre parcel (TMK 2-9-02: 21) has undergone an archaeological inventory survey. In order to acquire the necessary permits for the proposed easement through the State land parcel and the proposed subdivision for the 15 acre property, an archaeological inventory survey was deemed necessary (LOG NO: 26799, DOC NO: 0101CD12).

B. Scope of Work

The following Scope of Work was proposed and is standard for satisfying the State and County requirements for an inventory survey level of investigation.

1. A complete ground survey of the entire project area for the purpose of site inventory. All sites were located, described, and mapped with evaluation of function, interrelationships, and significance. Documentation includes photographs and scale drawings of selected sites and complexes.
2. Limited subsurface testing was to be conducted if necessary to determine depth and quantity of cultural materials within archaeological sites and to obtain datable samples for chronological information if none are available for sites in the immediate area from previous studies.
3. Research on historic and archaeological background, including search of historic maps, written records, Land Commission Awards, and Native Testimony. This research focuses on the specific area with general background on the *ahupua`a* and district and emphasizes settlement patterns.
4. Preparation of a survey report which includes the following:
 - a. A topographic map, if available, of the survey area showing all archaeological sites and site areas;
 - b. Description of all archaeological sites (if any) with selected photographs, scale drawings, and discussions of function;
 - c. Historical and archaeological background sections summarizing prehistoric and historic land use as they relate to the archaeological features;

- d. A summary of site categories (if any), their significance in an archaeological and historic context;
- e. Recommendations based on all information generated which specifies what steps should be taken to mitigate impact of development on archaeological resources - such as data recovery (excavation) and preservation of specific areas. These recommendations will be developed in consultation with the client and the State agencies.

The scope of work also includes full coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPD) and Maui County relating to archaeological matters. This coordination takes place after consent of the owner or representatives.

C. Methods

A survey of the project area was accomplished on foot by three qualified Cultural Surveys Hawaii archaeologists on March 29, 2001 Ka'ohulani McGuire, B.A., Brian Colin, B.A. and Tom Devereaux, B.A. Field work consisted of a ground survey of the easement and the 15 acre parcel.

The surface survey was accomplished by first walking the western boundary of the property, above Waikakulu Gulch, and the *makai* boundary on the grasslands (Figures 2-3). Then, a rough foot trail was followed on the *makai* eastern portion of the 15 acre parcel from the grasslands downslope towards the boulder beach below. The beach area and Honokalā Stream mouth were surveyed thoroughly. The Honokalā Stream was then surveyed, with particular attention given to the flat lands on both sides of the stream. The archaeologists then explored the western bank of Honokalā Stream towards the *mauka* boundary of the 15 acre parcel. The thick vegetation along the gulch walls and the steep terrain impeded 100% coverage of the west side of Honokalā Stream Gulch. The *mauka* boundary of the grasslands was also surveyed. After the inspection of Honokalā Stream and Gulch, the easements were walked, including both the existing easement and the proposed easement through State Land. Finally, a survey was made of the upper grasslands from the *mauka* boundary to the *makai* boundary. Three field archaeologists were spaced approximately 5-10 m apart and walked cross slope, allowing for a complete survey of the upper grasslands. Photographic documentation of the project area and surroundings was conducted during the survey.

In summary, both easements were thoroughly surveyed including the existing easement and the easement through the State Land parcel. The entire perimeter of the 15 acre parcel was surveyed. There was 100% survey coverage on the upper grasslands and along the Honokalā stream flats and at the Honokalā stream mouth. Approximately 50% of the western portion of Honokalā Stream Gulch was surveyed due to the extremely heavy vegetation and very steep terrain.

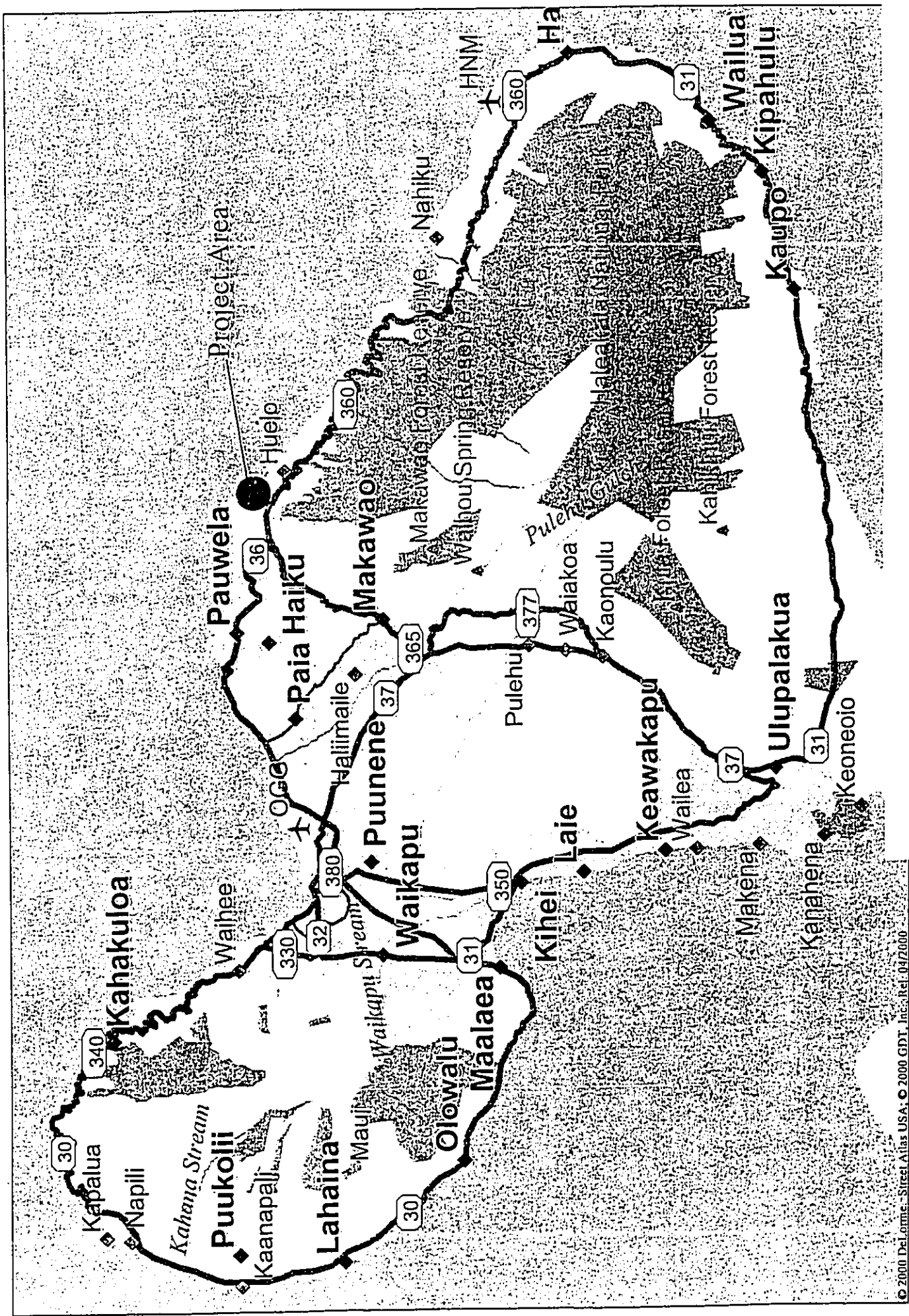


Figure 1 Map of Maui Showing Location of Project Area

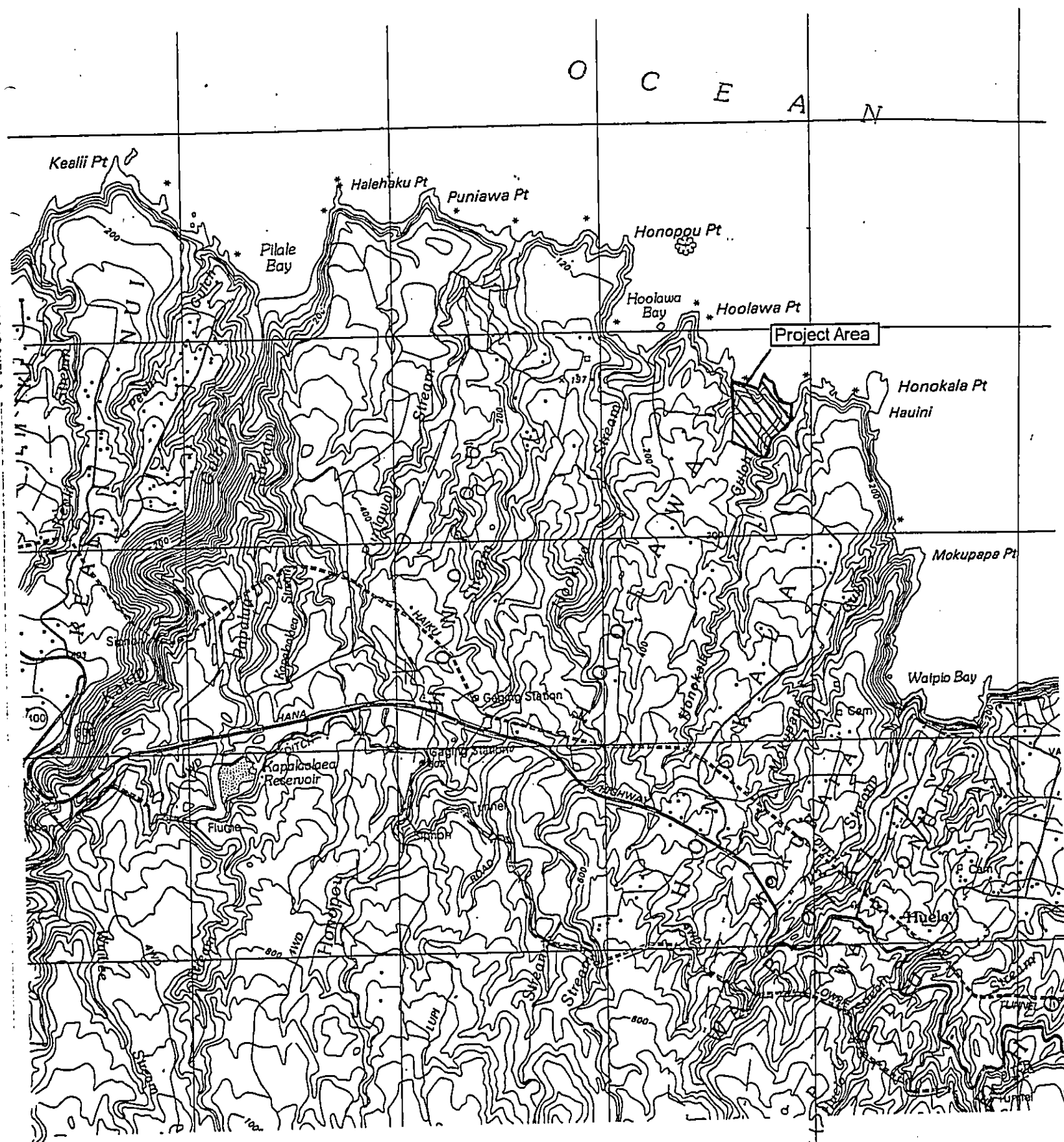
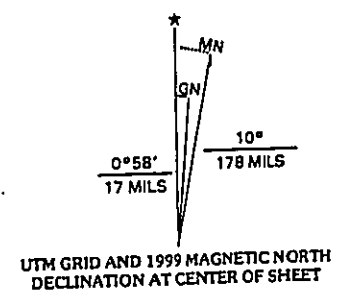
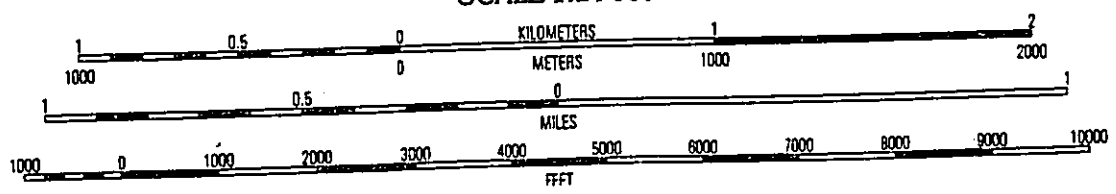


Figure 2 Portion of USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Haiku Quad, Showing Project Area
4

SCALE 1:24 000



UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

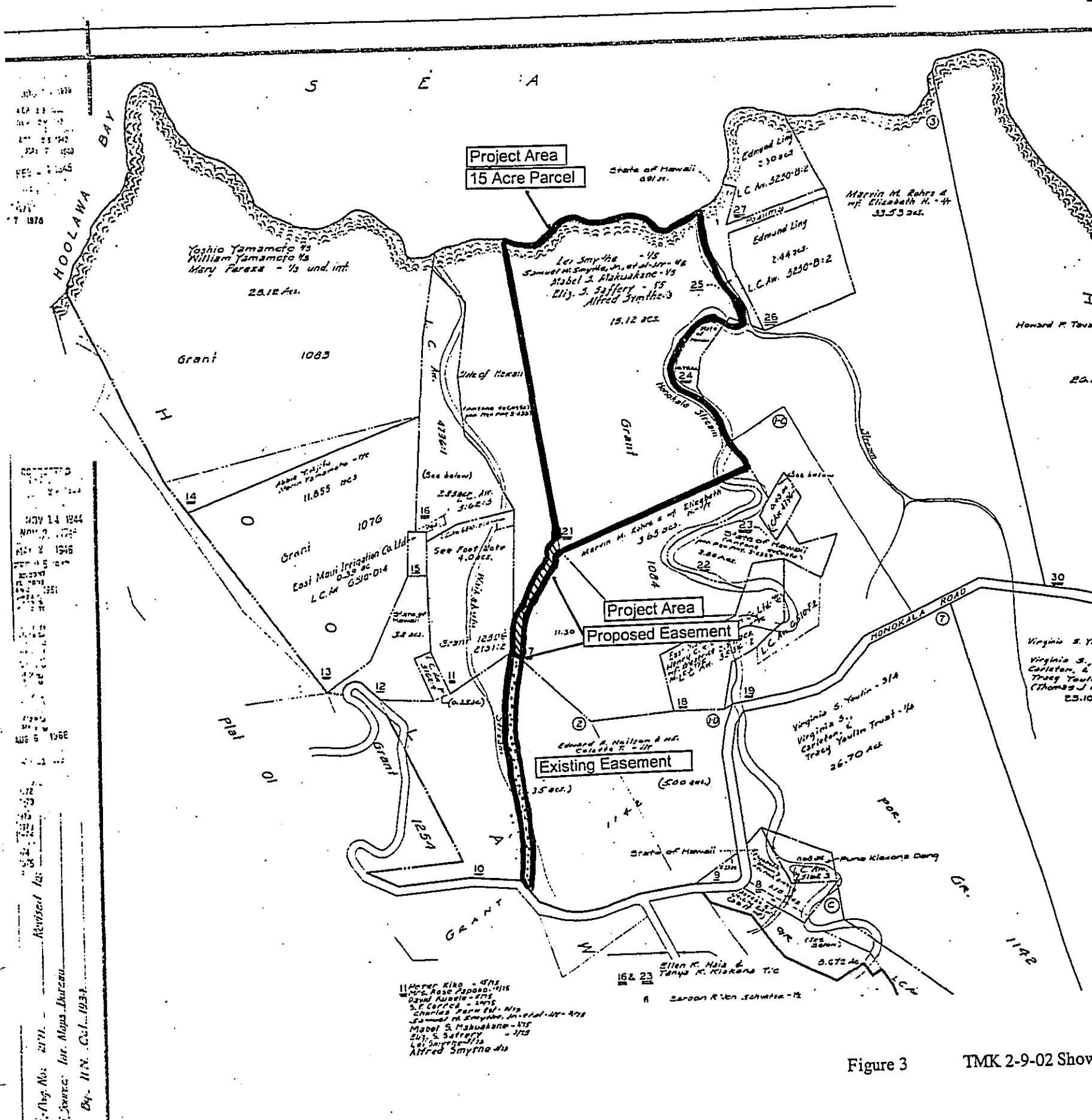
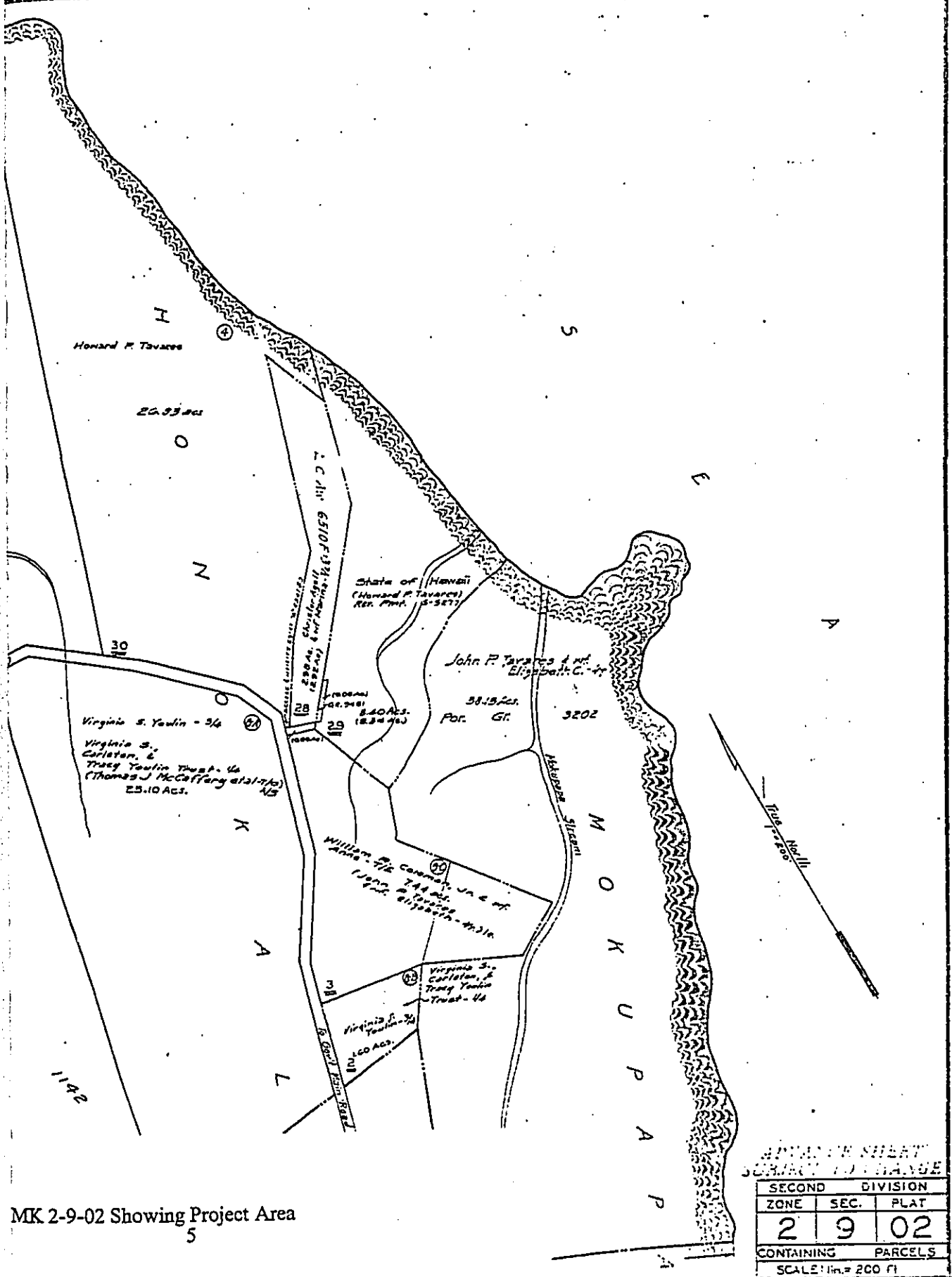


Figure 3 TMK 2-9-02 Showing

NOV 14 1941
 NOV 2 1942
 NOV 2 1946
 NOV 2 1951
 NOV 2 1956
 NOV 2 1961
 NOV 2 1966
 NOV 2 1971
 NOV 2 1976
 NOV 2 1981
 NOV 2 1986
 NOV 2 1991
 NOV 2 1996
 NOV 2 2001
 NOV 2 2006
 NOV 2 2011
 NOV 2 2016
 NOV 2 2021

Revised by: [illegible]
 Source: Int. Maps Division
 By: H.N. Cui-1993

For HOOLAWA MOKUPAPA HAMAKUALOA MAKAWAO, MAUI



MK 2-9-02 Showing Project Area
5

APPROXIMATE SHEET
SERIAL TO CHANGE

SECOND		DIVISION	
ZONE	SEC.	PLAT	
2	9	02	
CONTAINING		PARCELS	
SCALE: 1 in. = 200 FT			

PRINTED _____

In addition to the fieldwork performed in the study areas, research of the study area and the vicinity was also conducted. Information was sought from the Hawaii State Library, the State Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Hawaii State Archives, and the Hawaii State Survey Office. Sources of historic background information included Waihona `Aina Corporation and common legend sources such as Beckwith (1970), Kamakau (1992) and Fornander (1917, 1918).

D. Project Area Description

The proposed project area includes a roadway access easement and a 15 acre parcel located in the District of Hāmākualoa, Ahupua`a of Ho`olawa (Figures 2-3). The roadway access easement, hereon referred to as the easement, is approximately 400 feet long and 24 feet wide (0.231 acres) and will cross over property owned by the State of Hawaii (TMK 2-9-02:017). Access to the project area is from Ho`olawa Road which is a dirt road extending *makai* of Hana Highway. The 15 acre parcel is bounded to the north by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by Honokalā Stream, to the west by State of Hawaii land (TMK: 2-9-02: 17) and the Waikakulu Gulch and to the south by TMK 2-9-02:020.

The 15 acre parcel extends from sea level to approximately 230 foot elevation range a.m.s.l. The easement extends further *mauka* to approximately 250 foot elevation range a.m.s.l. Average annual rainfall in Ho`olawa ranges from 70 to 120 inches (Foote *et al.*, 1972:141). The soils in the project area are classified as Pauwela clay (PfC) and Rough Broken Land (rRR) (Foote *et al.*, 1972). Pauwela clay is developed from weathered igneous material and is associated with the Maui uplands (Foote *et al.*, 1972: 111, 112). Slopes range from gently sloping to moderately steep on the plateau land and moderately steep to very steep along the stream gulches and the sea cliffs. Areas surrounding stream drainages including the Honokalā Stream on the eastern border of the 15 acre parcel and Waikakulu Gulch to the west of the project area are characterized by variable soils 20 to 60 inches deep over soft, weathered rock (Foote *et al.*, 1972: 119). Rock outcrops, and mixed soil and rock fragments are common along the gulches. Colluvium and alluvium are often found along drainage bottoms.

In general, the aspect of the plateau area of the project area is gentle to moderately sloping, from the *mauka* end of the property to near the *makai* end of the property. At the *makai* end, sea cliffs drop steeply approximately 130 feet to the ocean. A substantial gulch, part of Honokalā Stream, is located on the eastern boundary of the property (Figures 2-3). The gulch is fairly deep and is very thickly vegetated with *hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Just outside of the 15 acre parcel on the western boundary is the Waikakulu Gulch (Figures 2-3). This is a dry stream valley and the proposed easement parcel runs along the upper contour of the gulch. Recently, the project area was being used as pastureland, however now the project area is just open grassland. Approximately 70% of the project area is open grassland while the other 30% constitutes riparian zone vegetation and scrub.

The vegetation on the plateau area consists mostly of introduced grasses. On the *makai* edge of the property along the top of the sea cliffs grow *u`lei* (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*), *laua`e* (*Phymatosorus scolopendria*) and *naupaka* (*Scaevola sericea*). Along the foot trail leading from the grasslands to the boulder beach are stands of *hala* (*Pandanus tectorius*) and *u`ki`uki* (*Dianella sandwicensis*). At the stream mouth are *ka`e`e* (*Mucuna gigantea*), *pala`ā* fern (*Sphenomeris chinensis*), christmas-berry trees (*Schinus*

terebinthifolius), and wedelia (*Wedelia trilobata*). The gulch sides are covered predominantly in dense *hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Approximately mid-stream, between the *mauka* and *makai* boundaries of the property, one can find *hō'i'o* (*Athyrium arnotii*) along the stream and coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), java plum (*Eugenia cumini*), fan tail palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), red and green *ti* (*Cordyline fruticosa*), *hala* (*Pandanus tectorius*), bamboo (*Schizostachyum glaucifolium*), and *`ape* (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) interspersed in the *hau*. Introduced species of freshwater prawns and clams were identified in the stream. There were wild pig tracks along the stream as well.

The existing easement through TMK: 2-9-02: has already been grubbed (Figures 3, 7). The area of the proposed easement through State Land runs along the contour of Waikakulu Gulch just below the flat upper grasslands. The vegetation in the proposed easement area includes castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), *ha'uowi* (*Verbena litoralis*), lantana (*Lantana camara*), and introduced grasses.

II. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The present study parcel is situated in Ho`olawa, an *ahupua`a* in the Makawao District of Maui (Figures 1-2). Prior to the Civil Code of 1859, Maui was divided into twelve ancient districts (Coulter, 1935: 216-17). These twelve ancient districts were defined during the reign of Kaka`alaneo and included Honua`ula, Kahikinui, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Hāna, Ko`olau, Hāmākua Loa, Hāmākua Poko, Ka`anapali, Lahaina and Kula. (Beckwith 1970: 383). Ho`olawa Ahupua`a is located in the ancient district of Hāmākualoa

A. General Overview of Hāmākualoa District and Ho`olawa Ahupua`a

The Hāmākualoa District is located on the north side of East Maui (Figure 1). One translation of Hāmākualoa is "long back of the island" (Andrews and Parker, 1922). A review of the literature shows no interpretation of the name, however geographically, it is in the same north/northeastern position as the Hāmākua Coast on the island of Hawaii. This indicates there is a correlation between the name and its geographic position on an island.

Ho`olawa Ahupua`a is one of 24 ahupua`a within Hāmākualoa District and is situated towards the middle of the district (Figure 2). To the east of Ho`olawa is Honokalā Ahupua`a and to the west is Honopou Ahupua`a. The nearest town to Ho`olawa is Huelo, located two kilometers to the east (Figure 2). In a list of placenames of Maui by Andrews and Parker (1922: 52), Ho`olawa is translated as "complete". Pukui, Elbert and Mookini (1974: 51) translate Ho`olawanui (A stream in Ho`olawa) as "make great sufficiency". The full meaning of the name Ho`olawa, however, remains unknown.

Historical documentation by E. F. Craighill Handy and Elizabeth Handy give a good general description of Hāmākualoa, with mention of land uses in several *ahupua`a*, including Ho`olawa:

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 the coast. Kuiaha Gulch, beyond Maliko, has a good stream and there were small *lo`i* developments watered by Ho`olawa, Waipi`o, Haneho`i, Ho`alua, Kailua, and Na`ili`ilihaele Steams, 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 narrow *ahupua`a* thus utilized along the whole of the Hāmākua 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 the gulches were covered with good soil, excellent for sweet-potato planting (Handy and Handy 1972:498).

The Handys' observations suggest that the lands of and surrounding the present study parcel would have offered an area amenable to plantings of several crops by the Hawaiian population including wetland taro, dryland taro and sweet potatoes. In addition, gathering of less intensively cultivated plants such as banana, breadfruit and yams found in stream gulches and medicinal plants and forest products in the more interior regions, was probably an important supplement to the standard cultivars. Ho`olawa would also likely have contained habitation sites -both permanent and temporary- associated with agriculture near the coast. Ho`olawa Stream was noted as one of the more substantial gulches, fit to produce stream taro in an area which was geographically more suited to dryland taro. In short, Ho`olawa and the surrounding area seem to have been fertile lands with access to water, good soil and abundant forest resources sufficient to sustain a good sized population.

B. Legends Associated with Hāmākualoa

Only one legend was found with a direct link to the Hāmākualoa District. This is the legend of Kihapi`ilani and his sweet potato patch. Kihapi`ilani came to rule Maui by killing his older brother who was first born successor. Kihapi`ilani is often remembered on Maui for his stupendous leap from great heights into a pool of water (*lelekawa*), and for building a paved road around the island of Maui (Beckwith, 1970). Because Kihapi`ilani was an actual figure, much of the legend is said to be based on historic events. Fleeing from the ill treatment of his older brother, Pi`ilani, Kihapi`ilani runs to Makawao where he takes up residence with a woman and her family, all the while keeping his identity secret. He lives peacefully for a time in a place called Kalaniwai. When his wife's family begins to complain of his laziness, Kihapi`ilani travels to the lowlands of Kalua`ama at Ha`ikū to obtain sweet potato stalks. During his travels to the lowlands of Ha`ikū, he learns how he

can take revenge on his older brother. He takes the sweet potato stalks back to Kalaniwai and plants his famous sweet potato patch, after which he continues on to Wailuku to pursue his brother (Fornander, 1917: 236-242).

In Kamakau's version, Kiha-a-Pi'ilani is represented as more of a supernatural figure with legendary strength who runs to a place on the boundary of Kula and Makawao. It is here where he plants his great patch of sweet potatoes:

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 the same night he made a large one that would naturally require the labor of eighty men to clear. When morning 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; [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 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`ukiu* breeze blew in front of him, the *Ulalena* rain added its share, and intense heat reflected from the *ulei* vines (Kamakau, 1992: 22-33).

Kamakau places Kihapi'ilani's sweet potato patch and the events of the story entirely outside of Hāmākualoa while Fornander's account place the figures in between Makawao and Ha`ikū, on the border of the two Hāmākua districts of Maui. This is quite some distance from the project area, approximately 10 kilometers to the west. The Makawao area was noted for its sweet potato lands and has retained that reputation throughout the historic period (Sterling, 1998: 99).

Other legends are ascribed to the East Maui region in general, with only loose connections to Hāmākualoa. One of these is the legend of Kane and Kanaloa and their search for water to accompany their appetite for *awa*. One of the first places they are known to have traveled on Maui is to the mountains of Ke`anae in the neighboring district of Ko`olau where Kane thrusts his *kauila* wood staff and a spring appears (Beckwith, 1970: 64). From here, they travel east forming springs and fishponds in Luala`ilua, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Waihe`e and Kahakuloa. Less well known is their visit to Hāmākua, Maui. In January 1865, the Hawaiian Newspaper *Kuokoa* printed an article by J. Waiamau concerning the springs of Kane in Hāmākualoa, Maui.

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

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 (in Sterling, 1998: 101)

It is uncertain whether the water of Kaneloa in this anecdote refers to a specific place in Hāmākua or whether it refers to all the springs in the Hāmākua district/s. It is not surprising that Kane and Kanaloa would have left their mark in Hāmākualoa as they did in the rest of East Maui.

A different reference suggests there may be a connection between Hāmākualoa and Hina or `Ai`Ai, both legendary figures associated with East Maui. Ashdown (1971) describes a lava stone figure given to her which came from Kailua, a small village in Hāmākualoa located east of the project area.

One of my most prized possessions is the lava-stone figure of a sea diety. Mr. Adam Gross, husband of a fine Hawaiian woman who came of a noted fishing clan, sold to me the 'fish god' which he found while road-building as overseer (*luna*) in Kai-lua area of Maui. They told me it is Hina-pu-ku-i`a, wife of Ku-ula-kai. This Hina is of the abundance of the sea. Papa David Kia, when he saw it some years ago, shook his head and said, "This is not Hina. It is of the Little People (*Ku-pua*) and is the son of Ku`ula and Hina. This is `Ai`ai, the Brightness of Hamoa' (Beckwith, 1971: 40).

Hina is one of the most widely known goddesses of Polynesia and is said to have resided on East Maui (Handy and Handy, 1972: 206). She is most popularly associated with the demi god Māui, who was one of her sons who lived on Haleakalā in East Maui and performed legendary feats such as snaring the sun, fishing up the islands, lifting the sky, etc... However, she is also indicated as the mother of Kamapua`a (Kame`eleihiwa, 1996). Probably least well known is her relationship with Kū, "Hina is often invoked in medicinal prayers in conjunction with Kū....Hina is an *Akua* of reef fishing, while Kū, or Kū`ula, is an *Akua* of deep sea fishing" (Kame`eleihiwa, 1999: 30-31). Hinapukui`a is recognized as a goddess who gives abundance of fish and in the story of Ku`ula, she appears as the mother of `Ai`Ai (Beckwith, 1970: 20).

In one version of the story of Ku`ula, also known as Ku`ulakai, is said to originate from the Hāna area, Maui. There he lived with his wife Hinapukui`a, his brother Ku`ulauka (god of cultivators) and Ku`ulauka's wife Hinaulu`ōhi`a (sister of Hinapukui`a and goddess of forest growth). Ku`ula lived during the reign of Kamohoali`i under which he served as head fisherman. At the time of his death, Ku`ula prepares for the future by instructing his son `Ai`ai on the powers of attracting fish, on establishing fishing stations in the islands and gives `Ai`ai his magic objects including: "a decoy stick called Pahiaku-kahuoi (kahuai), a cowry called Leho-ula, a hook called Manai-a-ka-lani, and a stone called Ku`ula which, if dropped into a pool, had the power to draw the fish thither" (Beckwith, 1970: 19).

`Ai`ai follows in the footsteps of his father, using his knowledge and power and his magic objects to set up new fishing grounds around the islands. In his travels, several fishing grounds are noted on East Maui.

The first fishing ground marked out by Aiai is that of the Hole-of-the-ulua where the great eel hid. A second lies between Hamoa and Hanao in Hana, where fish are caught by letting down baskets into the sea. A third is Koa-uli in the deep sea. A fourth is the famous akule fishing ground at Wana-ula mentioned above. At Honomaele he places three pebbles and they form a ridge where aweoweo fish gather. At Waiohue he sets up on a rocky islet the stone Paka to attract fish. From the cliff of Puhai-ai he directs the luring of the great octopus from its hole off Wailua-nui by means of the magic cowry shell and the monster is still to be seen turned to stone with one arm missing, broken off in the struggle. Leaving Hana, he establishes fishing stations and altars along the coast all around the island as far as Kipahulu...(Wahiako in Beckwith, 1970: 21-23).

No fishing ground in Hāmākualoa is mentioned in this legend, however it is likely fishing grounds existed there. A record of two fishing temples in or near Hanawana (near Kailua where the original stone sea diety was recovered) suggests that as in other areas of East Maui, this area also held a strong fishing tradition (Ashdown, 1971: 53).

C. Traditional Accounts of the Hāmākualoa Area

Ke Alaloa o Maui

Kiha-a-Pi'ilani has been mentioned as a legendary figure linked to the Ha'ikū area of Hāmākualoa. Kiha-a-Pi'ilani was also a chief of Maui who reigned during the 16th century. He is credited with completing the paved road around Maui (Ke Alaloa o Maui), which was initiated by his father, Pi'ilani (Fleming, 1933). The paved roadway was utilized in Hāmākualoa by a group of missionaries touring Maui in 1828 (Kuykendall, 1931: 4).

...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 contemporary with Umi, an ancient king of Hawaii...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)...

The small village referred to, on the Halehaku seashore is situated 2.5 km to the west of the project area (Figure 2) and no doubt the party of traveling missionaries would have had to traverse Ho'olawa Ahupua'a on their trek to Hāna. It is uncertain where "on the way" they came upon the pavement, though it may have been in the vicinity of the project area. In referring to the *Alaloa*, Handy and Handy (1972: 490) maintain that "through Hamakua the road travels along the coast, and approaches Kahului and Wailuku by way of the beach". If indeed, the *Alaloa* were situated along the coast at Hāmākualoa, it may very well have approached the project area in proximity. During the time the *Alaloa* was being constructed, the people of Ho'olawa might have suffered due to the excessive labor requirements needed in such a massive undertaking. In describing the building of Kihapi'ilani's road Beckwith (1970: 387) states, "men are said to have stood in line and

passed stones from seashore to upland." Once the road was paved however, Ho`olawa residents most likely benefitted from having access to the road and to the people traveling through the district, particularly given its location between Wailuku and Hāna, two prominent political centers during the last two centuries of pre-contact Hawaiian history.

Battles in Hāmākualoa

The *Alaloa* also served as an instrument of transportation in wartime, which during the last half of the 18th century, was very frequent. During these times, the people of Ho`olawa, Hāmākualoa and the surrounding districts (between Hāna and Wailuku) who were situated near the war path including canoe landings, the *Alaloa* and the cultivated and inhabited places in between were subject to plundering by warring chiefs. Kamakau (1992: 230) remarks on the impacts of war on the commoners, "wars were frequent in old days and entailed robbery and murder of the common people". Between 1778 and 1779, Kalaniopu`u, ruler of Hawaii Island, invaded Hāmākualoa after purportedly being provoked by a resident.

As he was sailing just off Kahakuloa, a certain man was sitting on the crest of Pu`ukoa`e, and as the war canoes came in sight the man made a gesture of contempt...At Hamakualoa Ka-lani-`opu`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-`opu`u fled to his canoes. Landing at Ko`olau he slew the common people and maltreated the captives by urinating into their eyes (Kamakau, 1992: 91).

Pu`ukoa`e, a pinnacle which juts out into Hoalua Bay approximately 3.5 km southeast of the project area, appears again in the historic struggles of Hawaii chiefs to gain control over Maui (See Figure 2). During Kamehameha's campaign around 1790, after having invaded Hāna, Kamehameha's troops traveled to Hāmākualoa. Kalanikupule, ruling chief of Maui at the time, sent his warrior Kapakahili to resist the invasion.

Of the campaign in Hamakualoa some momentos are still pointed out. The fortified position at Puukoae on Hanawana, which was attacked and taken by Kamehameha, who had brought his fleet round from Hana. The hill is known as "Kapuai-o-Kamehameha," to the west of the Halehaku stream, where he encamped for the night after taking Puukoae...the Maui forces were routed and fled as far as Kokomo, where a final stand was made (Fornander, 1969: 2:236)

Several placenames are mentioned in this account including Puukoae, a fortified rock in Hanawana Ahupua`a, Kapuai-o-Kamehameha, a hill of Peahi Ahupua`a, Halehaku Stream of Halehaku Ahupua`a and Kokomo *mauka* of Ha`ikū (See Figure 2). In a second account of the battle, Kakipi Stream, the stream gulch on the western boundary of Halehaku Ahupua`a, is mentioned. "...the Maui people's losses were severe at the stream of Kapiki in Halehaku and the imprint of Kamehameha's foot remains on the face of one of the hills to this day (Wise in Sterling, 1998: 104). In Kamakau's (1961: 148) version, Kamehameha's forces camped at Halehaku shore and the following day defeated Kapakahili at Opaepilau, a stream gulch in East Kaupakulua Ahupua`a.

It is said that he narrowly escaped defeat by Kapa-kahili's company. But reinforcements 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 overtaken.

Although these battles occurred east and west of the project area, it is highly likely the people of Ho`olawa were affected by this war in one capacity or another. Perhaps provisions were demanded from them, or men were needed for fighting.

D. Early Historic Period

Little is known about Ho`olawa and Hāmākualoa in the early historic years. The first explorers to sail Hawaiian waters generally harbored on the leeward coast of Maui where landing was safer. Many recorded the fertile aspect of Maui like Captain Cook who first sighted Maui on November 26, 1778, "...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 in several places (Beaglehole 1967: 473-4). Although Cook did not land on Maui during this voyage, he did engage in active trade with the Hawaiians that came out to greet his ship.

The Māhele

The earliest recorded information on land use in Ho`olawa are the Land Commission Awards. During the *Māhele* period, or mid-1800s, when land tenure changed from traditional use rights to private ownership. With the exception of the Land Commission Awards or *kuleana* lands, the entire *ahupua`a* of Ho`olawa remained in the hands of the government (Indices of Awards, 1929). During the time of the *Māhele*, there were 16 applications for quiet title to lands in Ho`olawa (Waihona `Aina, 2000). Of the sixteen claims made, ten were awarded (Table 1, Figure 4). No *kuleana* lands were claimed in the project area.

The *kuleana* claims, whether awarded or not awarded, give much insight into the land use in Ho`olawa during this time period (Table 1). Of the sixteen who applied for lands in Ho`olawa, nine also claimed land in other *ahupua`a* in Hāmākualoa. The majority of the individuals claim both *kalo* and *kula* land. *Kalo* refers to taro and may indicate either dryland or wetland taro. Only three individuals specifically claim *lo`i*, indicating they were cultivating wetland taro. The others may or may not have been cultivating wetland taro. Considering most of the *kuleanas* are located along perennial streams or tributaries of perennial streams, it is highly likely that wetland taro cultivation was being practiced (Figure 4).

Kula land is defined as land having no water rights; dry open land, grass land; uncultivated land, a field for cultivation; a field, pasture; upland in distinction from wet or meadow land (Lucas, 1995: 60). In Hāmākualoa, *kula* lands must have been important considering dryland taro was one of the principal crops (Handy and Handy, 1972: 283). *Kula* lands may have also been used for sweet potatoes, although only one sweet potato *mala* (patch) is mentioned in the land claims for Ho`olawa. It may be that in this part of

Hāmākualoa, somewhat closer to the wet Ko`olau region, conditions were more conducive to growing taro than sweet potatoes. Other resources mentioned include `ie (probably `ie`ie, commonly used to make twined baskets), breadfruit, `ohia trees, a stream branch, springs, and koa trees (Waihona `Aina Corp., 2000).

Interestingly enough, claims for Ho`olawa land were confined to four distinct areas, none of which are actually along Ho`olawa Stream (Figure 4). One area of LCAs is situated less than one kilometer *mauka* of the present Hana Highway along a tributary of Ho`olawa Stream which is a tributary of Ho`olawa Stream. The second concentration of LCAs is found off of a tributary of Ho`olawa Stream in between Ho`olawa Road and Ho`olawa Stream (Figure 4). The third concentration of LCAs is situated in Waikakulu Gulch just beyond the western boundary of the project area. And the final concentration is situated along the *makai* portion of Honokala Stream, near the eastern boundary of the project area. Although perhaps the Ho`olawa Stream Gulch holds remnants of past *lo`i* development, at the time of the Māhele, no LCAs in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a appear along Ho`olawa Stream. This may suggest that the primary agricultural land was actually situated along tributaries or springs in less substantial gulches where the valley walls were less steep and the alluvial flats less vulnerable to periodic flooding.

Lands in Waikakulu Gulch, just beyond the western boundary of the study area, were claimed by six individuals during the Māhele. Four of the six were cultivating taro in Waikakulu. The USGS Haiku quad map shows the water source of Waikakulu originating fairly near the shore compared with the other streams in the *ahupua`a* (Figure 2). One local informant who leased the State land (TMK 2-9-02: 17) adjacent to the project area claims a spring fed Waikakulu Stream and in 1978 was cut off after an earthquake [Affidavit of Steven DeCoite, Civil No. 98-0879(1)]. This suggests that Waikakulu, as a spring fed stream valley, may have been more suitable for taro cultivation than other streams in the *ahupua`a* and furthermore that the Hawaiians sought out springs in this area for choice locations for cultivation and habitation.

Also noteworthy in the land claims is that none of the plateau land in Ho`olawa were claimed. One claim was made for a piece of plateau land on the east side of Honokalā Stream, opposite side of the gulch from the project area (see Figures 3, 4, and 12). Claim No. 5250B for a piece of *kula* land was awarded to Uheke of Honokalā implying the land was cultivable. Perhaps the Hawaiian Government at the time saw the potential value of the vast tracts of plateau land as agricultural land and saw fit to claim them for themselves. The vast majority of Hawaiians in this area, however, seemed to consider the land abutting the streams most valuable.

Soon after the Māhele, the study parcel was sold by the Hawaiian Government to Kaupena as Grant #1084 (Lib. 10:490). There is no record of land use during Kaupena's ownership.

TABLE 1: MĀHELE CLAIMS AND AWARDS IN HO'OLAHA (Also See Figure 4)

Claimant	Claim No.	'Ili (land division)	Land Use	Land Awarded
Kapahu	4960	Kahikiloa Halepohaku Kahaui	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> / taro pasture <i>kalo</i> land/ taro <i>kalo</i> land/ taro	2.54 Acs in Kahikiloa .38 Ac in Halepohaku 1.09 Acs in Kahaui
Kamohai (Mentions <i>lo'i</i> in his claim)	5162	Hanaiapuaa Kahaniki Halelua Kahakona Waikakulu Kahikiloa	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro (1 <i>poalima</i>) <i>kalo</i> land/ taro (2 <i>poalima</i>) <i>kalo</i> land/ taro (2 <i>poalima</i>) <i>kula</i> / pasture <i>kalo</i> land/ taro <i>kalo</i> land/ taro	.32 Ac in Hanaiapuaa .7 Ac in Halelua .26 Ac in Kahakona .75 Ac in Waikakulu
Mua	5516 B	Kuakuahana/ Kuahanahana	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro section <i>kalo</i> / <i>kula</i> land	1.06 Acs in Kuahanahana
Kaio	5516 C	Halenoni	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro section	.59 Ac in Halenoni
Naoopu	5516 D	Kauhamano Kawaipapa	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro <i>kula</i> land/ pasture	2.58 Acs in Kauhamano 4.85 Acs in Haliimaumau
Manoa	5464	Kauhamano Opae Kahikiloa	? <i>lo'i</i> (taro) <i>'ie</i> (<i>'ie 'ie</i>)	Not Awarded
*Hanauwaha	6510 F	Waikakulu	<i>kula</i> land	Not Awarded
*Lalahili	5459 T	?	<i>kula</i>	Not Awarded
Poohina	5516 E	Kawaipapa Kawaipapa	<i>kula</i> land/ pasture <i>kula</i> (<i>poalima</i>)	Not Awarded

Claimant	Claim No.	'Ili (land division)	Land Use	Land Awarded
*Keoho (Mentions to'i in his claim)	8584	Kahaniki (Kahaiki) Kahakona Waikakuhe	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	1.72 Acs in Kahaiki 2.7 Acs in Kahakona
*Makue	6510 S	Panau Haliimaumau Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	.38Ac in Haliimaumau .8 Ac in Waikakulu
*Kealoha	4796	Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	2.10 Acs in Waikakulu
*Kahanauwaha (mentions one <i>mala</i> of <i>'ie</i>)	5130	Waikakulu	<i>kula</i>	Not Awarded
*Kamauu	5459 K	Kahikiloa	<i>kalo</i>	Not Awarded
*Hiilawe	5516	Kaloiki/Kalakoiki/ Kalokoiki	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	.47 Ac in Kaloiki
*Manoa	6510 D	Kauhamao Haliimaumau Kahikiloa Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and houselot	.93 Ac. in Kauhamao 5.3 Acs in Haliimaumau .27 Ac in Kahikiloa .35 Ac in Waikakulu

* have claims in other *ahupua'a* in Hāmākualoa

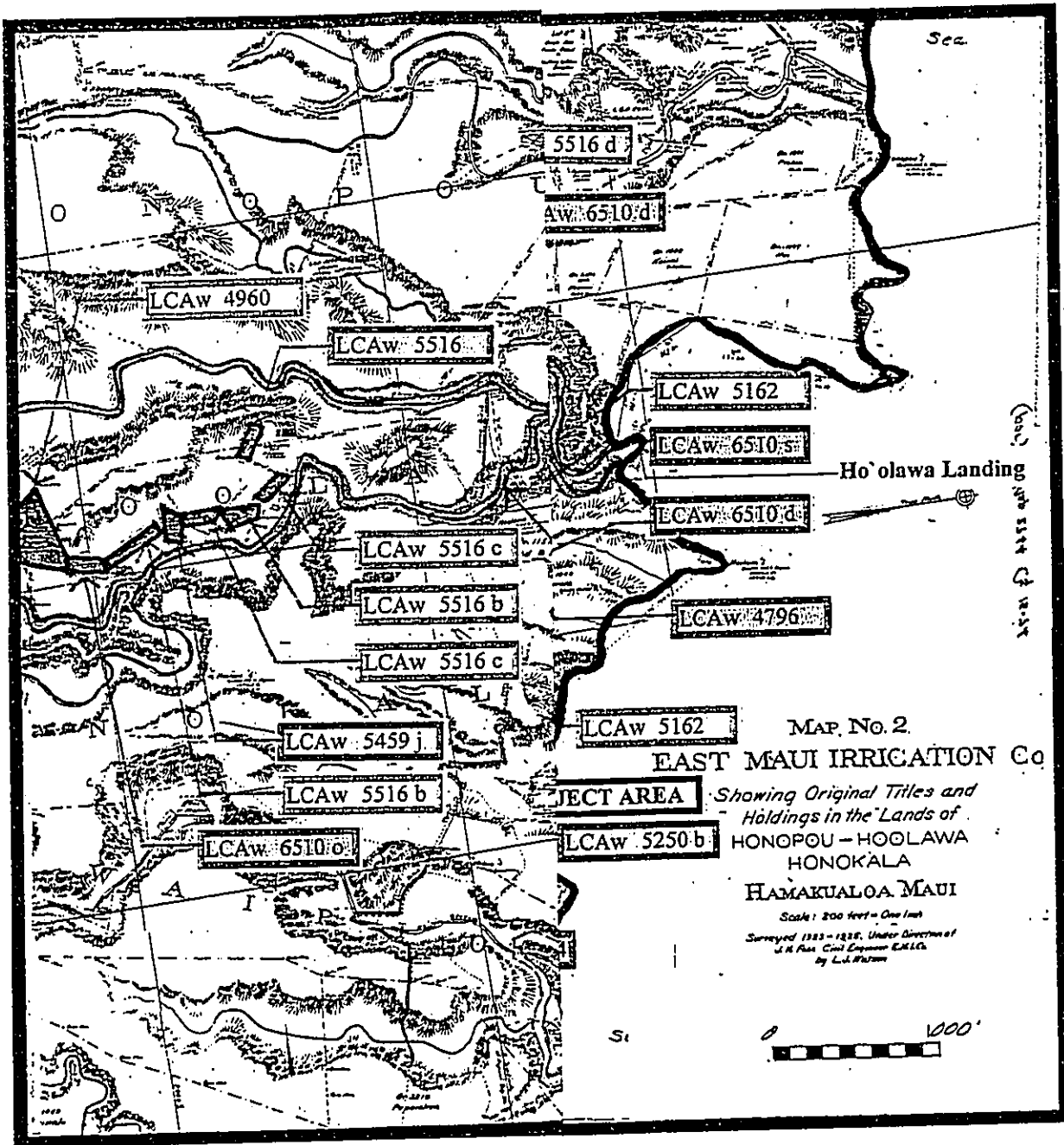


Figure 4

CORRECTION

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) HAS
BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED TO ASSURE
LEGIBILITY
SEE FRAME(S)
IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING

Claimant	Claim No.	'Ili (land division)	Land Use	Land Awarded
*Keoho (Mentions <i>lo'i</i> in his claim)	8584	Kahaniki (Kahauiki) Kahakona Waikakuhe	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	1.72 Acs in Kahauiki 2.7 Acs in Kahakona
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*Hiilawe	5516	Kaloiki/Kalakoiki/ Kalokoiki	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	.47 Ac in Kaloiki
*Manoa	6510 D	Kauhamano Haliimaumau Kahikiloa Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and houselot	.93 Ac.in Kauhamano 5.3 Acs in Haliimaumau .27 Ac in Kahikiloa .35 Ac in Waikakulu

* have claims in other *ahupua'a* in Hāmākualoa

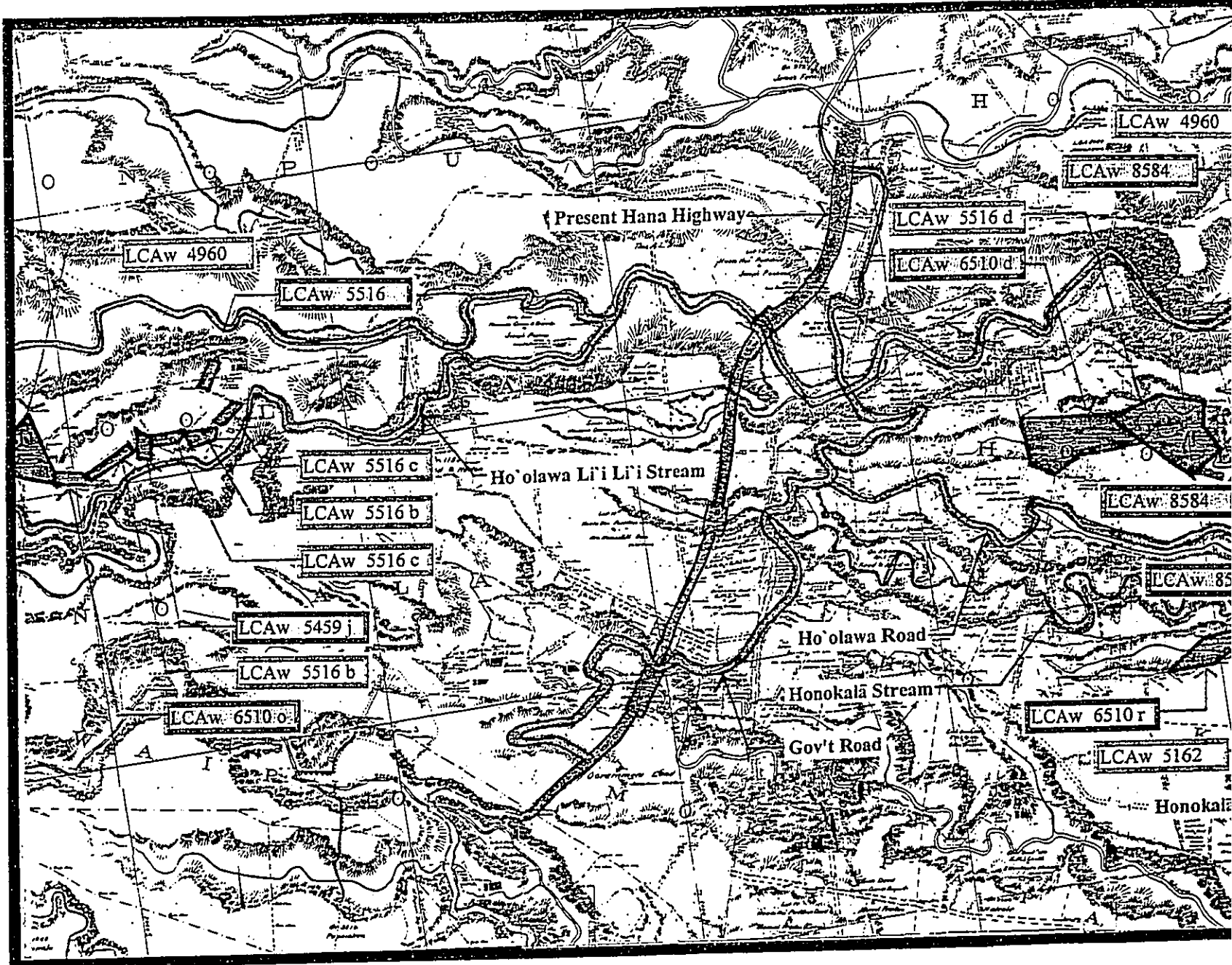
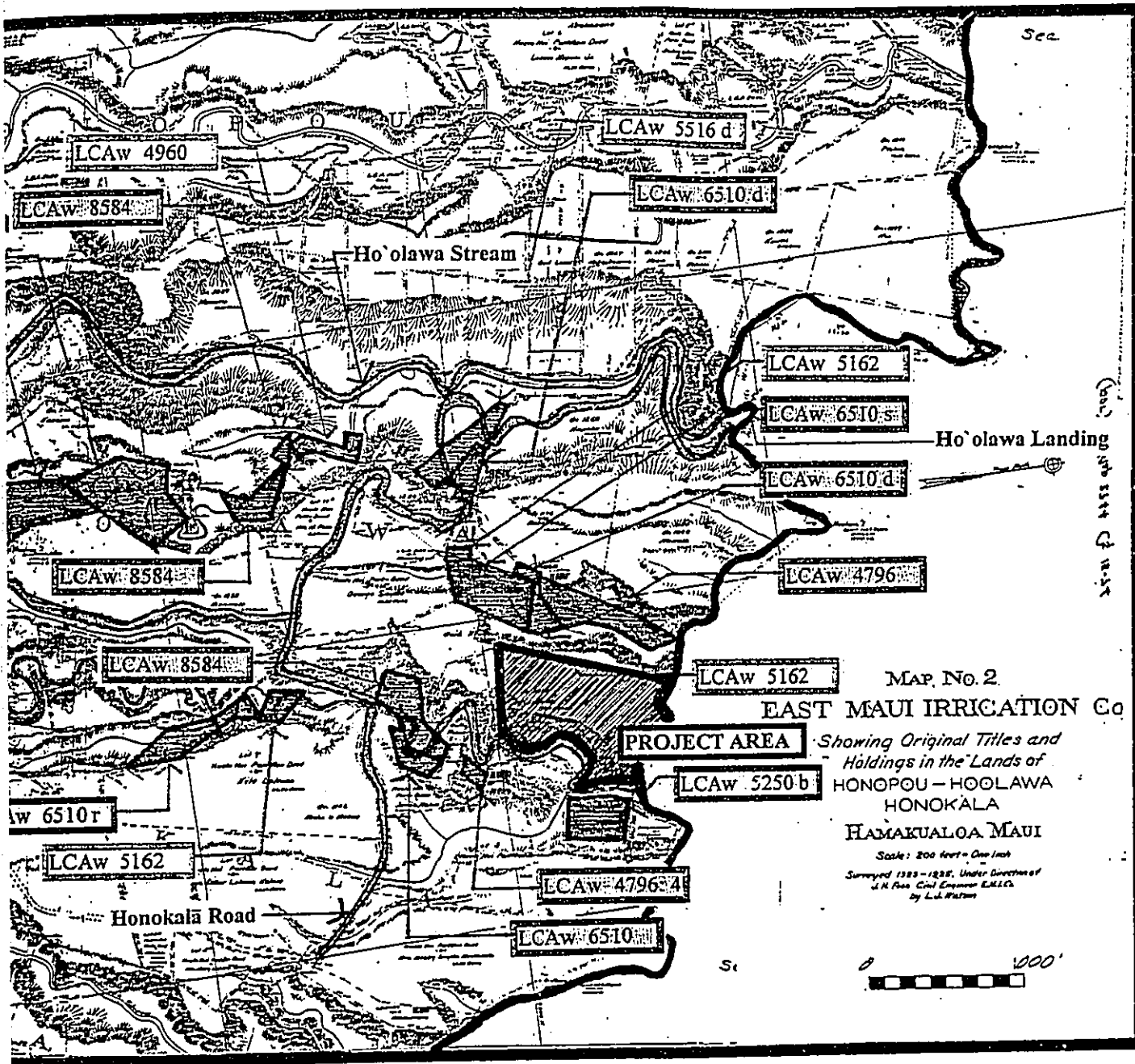


Figure 4 Portion of 1926 East Maui Irrigation Map showing LCAs in Ho'olawa



olawa

1850-1900 Sugar in Hāmākualoa

Following the Māhele, very little is documented for the Ho`olawa area until 1865. In March 1865, the Governor of Maui, Nahaolelua, submitted a financial report of the Hāmākualoa District to the Department of the Interior (Hawaii State Archives, Department of the Interior Letters, Land, 1865). The most lucrative prospect in the district was the sale of government lands. One other interesting note pertaining to Ho`olawa consisted of a quantity of \$16.00 paid for tree fungus or *pepeiao la`au* in Holawa and Honopou. During this time period, tree fungus was an export to China where it was used as an "article of food" (Nordhoff, 1974: 95). Surprisingly, *Pepeiao la`au* gained importance as a trade item because by 1872, Hawaii was exporting 32,161 pounds of it (*Ibid*).

One of the large historic undertakings which probably had a great impact on the people of the Ho`olawa area was the construction of the Hamakua Ditch in 1878. The Hamakua Ditch was the brainchild of Samuel Alexander of Alexander and Baldwin, who at the time was managing the Haiku Sugar Company and searching for ways to water the drier *kula* area. In 1876, Alexander obtained the rights "to collect water from the slopes of Haleakalā to the east of Haiku Plantation, between Honopou and Naililihaele Streams" (Wilcox, 1996: 55). The result was the 17 mile long, \$80,000.00 Hamakua Ditch completed in 1878.

There is no question the construction of the ditch would have touched the Ho`olawa inhabitants, given the ditch spanned the interior region of their *ahupua`a*. The following account from the *Hawaiian Annual* gives an image of the extent of such an undertaking.

The digging of the ditch was a work of no small magnitude. A large gang of men, sometimes numbering two hundred, was employed in the work, and the providing of food, shelter, tools, etc..., was equal to the care of a regiment of soldiers on the march. As the grade of the ditch gradually carried the line of work high up into the woods, cart-roads had to be surveyed and cut from the main road to the shifting camps. All the heavy timbers for flumes, etc..., were painfully dragged up hill and down, and in and out of deep gulches, severely taxing the energies and strength of man and beast, while the ever-recurring question of a satisfactory food supply created a demand for everything eatable to be obtained from the natives within ten miles, besides large supplies drawn from Honolulu and abroad (*Hawaiian Annual*, 1878).

Besides the obvious direct and immediate impacts the building of such a ditch would have had such as requirements of labor and provisions, the indirect impacts of the ditch building would have been more far reaching and detrimental. These were the impacts associated with the diversion of large amounts of water outside of the district, the side effects which would have multiplied with the subsequent construction of the Spreckels Ditch (Haiku Ditch) in 1879 and the Lowrie Ditch in 1900.

By the late 1870s, the sugar industry had made its way to Hāmākualoa. The first record of a sugar plantation in the Hāmākualoa area appears in the 1879 *Hawaiian Annual* in a list of plantations. Huelo Sugar Plantation is documented as situated in "Hamakua,

Maui". There is evidence, however, that cane was being grown prior to 1879. An 1877-78 map of Hāmākualoa depicts a cane field *makai* of the main road in the vicinity of present day Huelo Town (RM 1064, Hawaii State Survey Office). In addition, a store named "Honopou Store" is noted on the western bluff overlooking Ho'olawa Bay. Although not for certain, it is likely that Honopou Store was associated with Ho'olawa Landing, which is not shown on the 1877-78 map. An 1881 map of the Huelo Sugar Plantation (RM 862) depicts good sugar lands, Huelo Sugar Mill (Site -1504) situated in Honokalā Ahupua`a, and the roads including a road leading from the mill to the landing (a portion of the present Ho'olawa Road) and a road which is not labeled but was probably the Government Main Road (Figure 5). This 1881 map shows most of the plateau lands between Huelo (Waipio) and Ho'olawa Ahupua`a as good sugar lands. This includes the tablelands of the current project area (Figure 5).

It is unknown when the first sugar mill was built, although it probably existed by 1879. Peter Cushman Jones of C. Brewer reported that the year 1879 had been difficult due to the company's lack of funds (Sullivan, 1926). Apparently the situation did not improve much because by 1895, the company had gone out of business. The company's failure was attributed to the distance from the mill to the Ho'olawa Landing (*Maui News*, March 31, 1900). A second sugar mill was erected in 1901, this one situated near the landing. In March 1902, *Maui News* reports the mill is a success "an improvement over the old Huelo Sugar Company which had old-fashioned machinery, one set of rollers, one vacuum pan, no triple effects" (March 29, 1902). According to the Hawaii Register of Historic Places, the "second mill was situated to utilize water from Hoolawa Stream and to be close to the landing in Hoolawa Bay. Processed sugar in bags was sent down to the landing on a simple inclined tramway." A local informant believed the company went out of business in 1905 (Hawaii Register of Historic Places, Short Form, Site 50-06-1505).

No doubt the Huelo Sugar Plantation had a great impact on those living in the Ho'olawa and surrounding areas. During this time, many provisions were needed in order to operate the sugar mill, one of which was wood. Documentation of a matter pertaining to wood cutting in the area gives a clear picture of the transformation of the landscape in Ho'olawa and the surrounding *ahupua`a*. In 1891, the Deputy Sheriff of Maui, L.A. Andrews was sent to Hāmākualoa to investigate the cutting of woods on government lands. Honopou and Holawa (*sic*) were indicated as the government lands from which wood was being cut and carted to Huelo Plantation. Apparently Huelo Plantation had contracted certain residents to cut and cart woods to the Plantation from their own Plantation lands. Those who were questioned claimed they did not know the boundaries between government lands and Plantation lands and therefore may have mistakenly cut wood off of government lands. The sheriff, however, had a different view of the situation:

They cut all the wood from the flat lands of the Plantation several years ago and three years ago when I was at Huelo were cutting from the sides of the pali and carting from the bottoms of the gulches (Hawaii State Archives, Department of the Interior, Land, 1891)

NOTES

*as approx. boundaries of lands
good cane land
roads
Spreckle's ditch & Huelo flume*

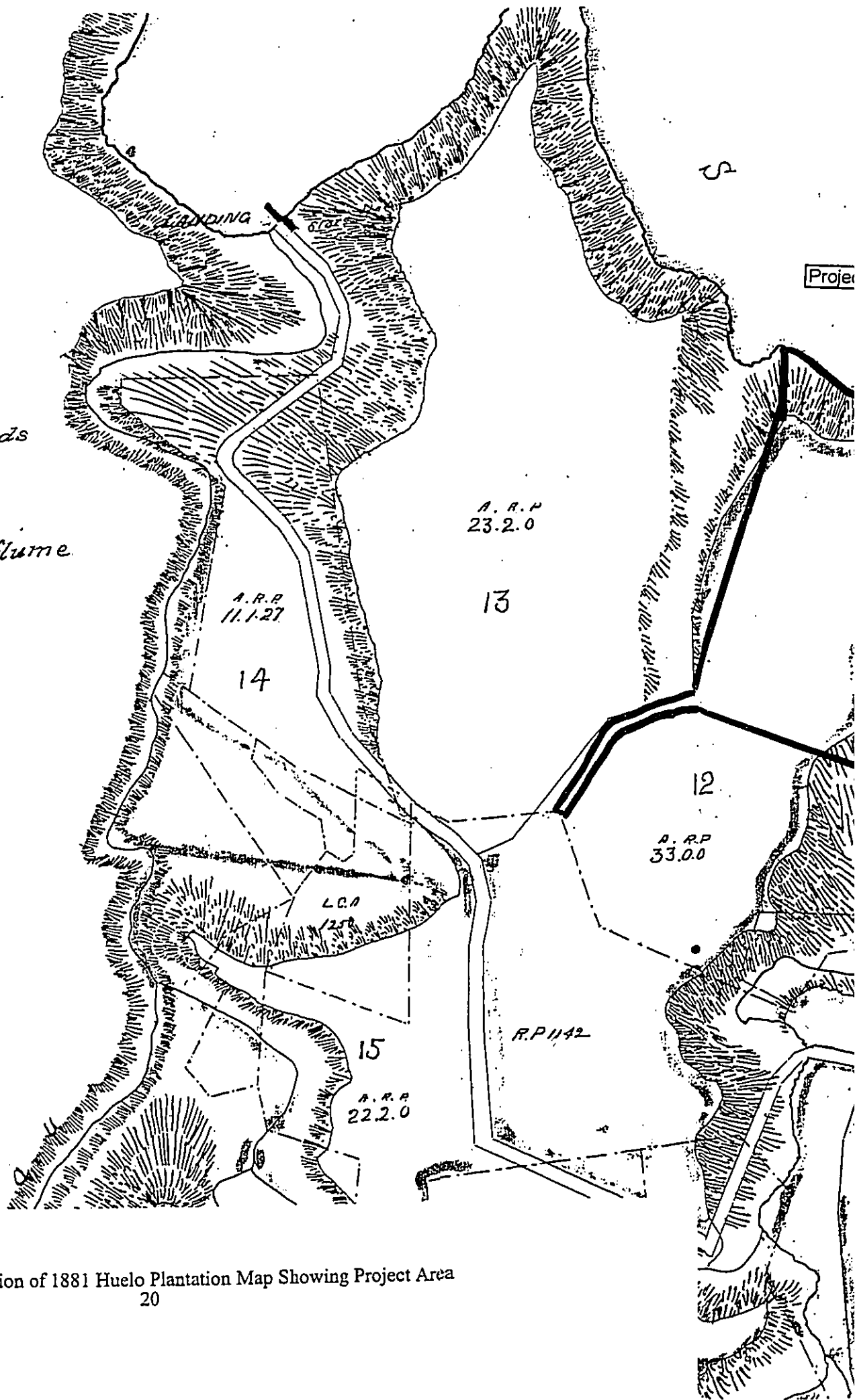


Figure 5 Portion of 1881 Huelo Plantation Map Showing Project Area

S

Project Area

F

A

L.C.A
5257

11
A.R.P
44.1.24

Manager's house

MILL

R.P. 1142
Koolo & Makue

10

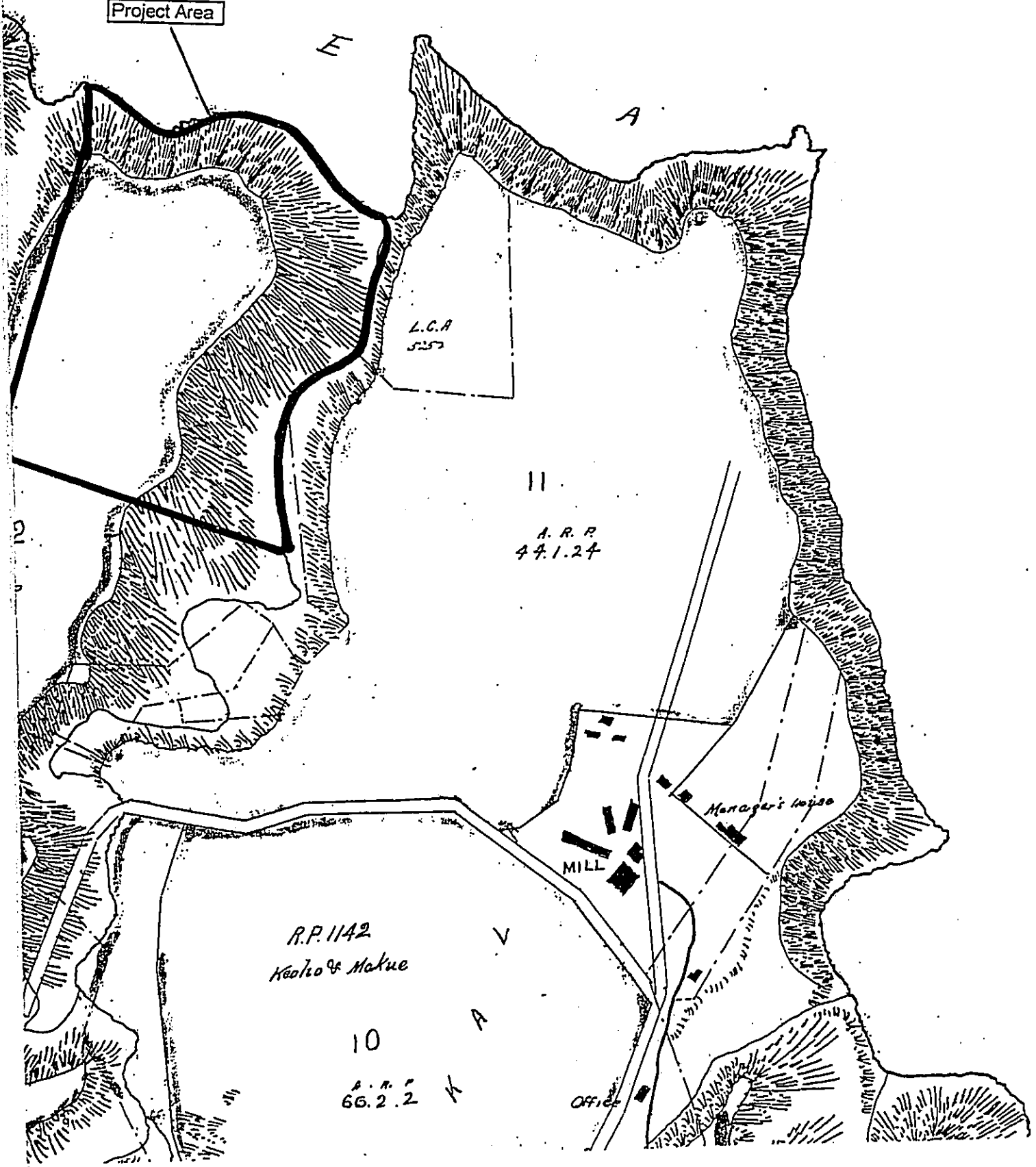
A.R.P
66.2.2

Office

A

K

C



This suggests that by the late 1870s, early 1880s, in the formative years of the Huelo Plantation, most of the plateau lands had been deforested. By the late 1880s, the wood supply was beginning to dwindle and more inaccessible areas such as gulches and cliff sides were being harvested. During the period of the wood cutting investigation, people were spilling over into government land and in some cases, privately owned land to ascertain a good supply of firewood to sell to the Plantation.

In addition to the deforestation occurring on a large scale in Ho`olawa, there is evidence that wild cattle were also a problem. This was not uncommon during this period. Cattle had been introduced to Hawaii in 1793 by Vancouver and had been allowed to reproduce uncontrollably (Kramer 1971: 271). By the 1880s, it seems cattle were running wild in Ho`olawa. In May of 1880, a Joseph Andarea writes to the Department of the Interior to apply for the privilege of slaughtering the wild cattle running on Government lands in Honopou and Holawa for use as meat (Hawaii State Archives, Department of the Interior, Land, 1880).

Following the closure of Huelo Sugar Mill around 1904-1905, there is no record of land use in Ho`olawa. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was acquiring land in the vicinity of Ho`olawa during the first part of the twentieth century which suggests that sugar cane continued to be cultivated in the area (Lib. 843:386, 857:283). However, there is no documentation of where cane was cultivated and in what years. At around this same time, Alexander & Baldwin opened the Haiku Pineapple Cannery (Daniel, 1995). Much of the land in the Ha`ikū area was leased to grow pineapple. There is some evidence Ho`olawa also produced pineapple in the early part of the twentieth century. During his survey of the *heiau* of Maui, Winslow Walker documents several *heiau* in Hāmākualoa as having been partially destroyed in order to cultivate pineapple. Poohoolewa Heiau in Honopou (adjacent to Ho`olawa) and Pohakuokaia Heiau are mentioned in association with pineapple fields (Walker, 1931: 90, 92). A local informant also indicated that pineapple was grown "to Kakipi Gulch and almost to Kailua", including in the project area from around the mid 1920's to the mid 1930's (personal communication, S. DeCoite, April 16, 2001). Kailua is located approximately 4 km east of Ho`olawa. Following pineapple, the project area and much of the land in Ho`olawa was converted to pastureland and used for cattle.

III. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Winslow M. Walker (1931: 153-166) recorded 23 *heiau* in the District of Hāmākualoa, several within 2 kilometers of the project area. These include Sites 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 (Table 2, Figure 6).

Halehaku Ahupua`a

Site 65: Kaapahu Heiau: Located overlooking Kakipi Stream Gulch, approximately 2.5 km *mauka* of Pilale Bay. Destroyed.

Site 66: Name Unknown: Located above Halehaku Bay approximately 2 km west of the project area. Portions of this *heiau* have been terraced.

Site 67: Piilani Heiau (Halehaku): Located on the shore at Halehaku Bay. Built up against a hill, the measurements are approximately 150 x 60 feet.

The front portion of the structure is terraced up to 10 feet. Walker also notes several nearby enclosures indicative of a good sized village.

Honopou Ahupua`a

Site 68: Poocholewa Heiau (Honopou): Located at Apiapi east of Honopou Gulch. Poocholewa Heiau is situated approximately 1 km southwest of the project area and is the *heiau* nearest to the project area. This *heiau* is considered by Walker to be of sacrificial class. Walker's description of the *heiau* is the following:

A large walled heiau...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.

Honokala Ahupua`a

Site 69: Puuokaupu Heiau: Destroyed, formerly situated in Honokala on a hill half a mile from the sea, approximately 2 kms southeast of the project area.

Mokupapa Ahupua`a

Site 70: Mokupapaakua Heiau: Destroyed, formerly situated near Mokupapa Gulch, east of the project area.

Following Walkers' work, very few archaeological studies have been performed near the project area and in Hamakualoa District in general (Table 2, Figure 6). Two unmarked burials were identified in a neighboring *ahupua`a*, Honopou. Site 50-50-06-1223, known as Honopou Burial, is a roughly rectangular burial platform approximately 9.5 x 6 m in size (State Historic Division Site Files, Connolly, 1974). A second unmarked burial site was recorded in 1992 as Site 50-50-06-2922 (Donham, 1992). This burial site is described as a cluster of grave monuments and an isolated grave, all defined by stacked or aligned basalt boulders or cobbles. There is no date assigned to the site, however several broken glass bottles of modern and historic age were found in association with the graves. Site -2922 is situated well *mauka* of the project area, just *makai* of the Haiku Ditch (Figure 6), although within Ho`olawa Ahupua`a.

In Ho`olawa Ahupua`a, two archaeological inventory surveys have been conducted. Both surveys took place on TMK 2-9-02: 14, located on the west side of Waikakulu Stream, within 1000 feet of the current project area (Fredericksen, 1996; Fredericksen and Fredericksen, 1998). A portion of the old Ho`olawa Road, Site 50-50-06-4167 was recorded in the property. Although not part of the project area, the Ho`olawa Landing (50-50-06-2956) was documented with the Road as it was used in conjunction with the Road during the historic era sugar industry. A historic grave was also recorded on the property (50-50-06-4196) consisting of a concrete vault and tombstone with the name and date of death recorded [JHO NOKAUPU, MAKE FEB 14 1918] (Fredericksen, 1996).

During the second ground survey, 4 sites were located including a burial (50-50-06-4234), 2 surface scatters (-4235, -4236), and a rock alignment that includes a possible burial (Site -4238). A rock shelter was identified during the survey, and although outside the boundaries of the project area, it was given a State Site Number (50-50-06-4239). Twelve indigenous artifacts were collected during the ground survey consisting of numerous basalt flakes, volcanic glass, one basalt adze blank and a piece of red ochre. In addition to the ground survey, 6 test units and 11 backhoe trenches were excavated near identified sites. A subsurface fire pit (-4237) was recorded and charcoal was collected. Radiocarbon samples yielded a 2 sigma calibrated date between AD 1435 and 1660. Several indigenous artifacts were recovered from the sub-surface testing including basalt flakes, volcanic glass flakes and debitage, charcoal, pig bone, possible fish hook tab, fire-cracked rocks, waterworn pebbles, and a pecking stone (Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998).

In addition to the archaeological resources documented, an oral interview was conducted which sheds some light into the traditional and historic land use. Mrs. Abby Ajifu had lived in TMK 2-9-02: 13 (the parcel *mauka* of the study parcel) in her childhood with the rest of the Yamamoto family. She was one of 16 children of Yoshito Yamamoto and Julia Smyth, the previous owners of the property. During Mrs. Ajifu's childhood, the land had been used as pasturage. She claimed there was a "lack of water" and agriculture was not feasible (Ajifu in Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998: 9). Mrs. Ajifu also related that her grandfather, Kalani Smyth, used to launch his canoes from Ho'olawa Bay and fish in the area. This traditional canoe landing was known as Huelo Landing (Personal Communication by T. Donham, April, 1996). In Kalani Smyth's days, the fishing canoes were stored in a small cave on the western side of the bay (Site -4239, Figure 6).

Based on the survey results, it was concluded the area was used in the pre-contact period by Hawaiians for possible habitation and/ or resource exploitation. The presence of historic burials on the parcel suggested that habitation continued into the first half of the 20th century despite large scale agricultural operations such as sugar cane and pineapple there (Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998).

In the neighboring *ahupua`a* of Honokala, two sites were recorded in an inventory survey (Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 2000). Site -4084 is a wetland agricultural site possibly with an associated house and Site -4816 is a historic site associated with ranching or farming.

Two recent archaeological inventory surveys have been conducted to the west of the project area. One survey related to the then proposed Sea Ranch Estates, consisted of some 73 acres in Ulumalu, Opana, and Kea`aula (Dunn and Spear 1996). The second survey of Manawai Homesteads Subdivision included some 121 acres of plateau and undeveloped gulch terrain (Dunn, Burgett and Spear 1995).

The two projects had some overlapping site boundaries. Thus combined, there were a total of 12 sites documented. Of the twelve sites four were historic, two roads and two ditch segments with eight considered pre-Contact. The pre-Contact site interpretations include, agricultural (3), quarry(s) and lithic scatter (4), and habitation (1) (Dunn, Burgett and Spear 1995; Dunn and Spear 1996).

The conclusion drawn from these two surveys included: (1) that the more favorable plateau lands have been extensively altered by commercial pineapple and therefore only sites in the gulches still exist; (2) though sites were found only in the gulches, the majority of gulches were not suitable for sites, "Due to the steep sites and relatively narrow bottoms of the gulches there is a lack of habitation and agricultural sites" (Dunn and Spear 1996:16), and (3) C14 analysis of samples from the only pre-Contact site 50-50-06-4090 yielded date ranges into the historic period - suggesting late pre-Contact habitation use (Dunn, Burgett and Spear 1995:32, 33).

Table 2: Historic Properties in the Vicinity of the Project Area

State Site No.	Ahupua`a	Site Type	Author, Date
50-50-06-1504	Honokalā	Huelo Sugar Mill No. 1	Wright, 1974
50-50-06-1505	Honopou	Huelo Sugar Mill No. 2	Wright, 1974
50-50-06-1223	Honopou	Honopou Burial	Connolly, 1974
50-50-06-4234	Ho`olawa	Burial	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4235	Ho`olawa	Surface Scatter	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4236	Ho`olawa	Surface Scatter	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4237	Ho`olawa	Subsurface Fire Pit	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4238	Ho`olawa	Rock Alignment and Possible Burial	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4196	Ho`olawa	Historic Burial	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-4167	Ho`olawa	Ho`olawa Landing Road	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-4239	Honopou	Rock Shelter	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-2956	Ho`olawa	Ho`olawa Landing	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-2922	Honopou	Burial	Donham, 1992
50-50-06-4084	Honokalā	Wetland Agricultural Site Possibly with Associated House	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 2000
50-50-06-4816	Honokalā	Historic Site Associated with Ranching or Farming	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 2000
50-50-06-65	Halehaku?	Kaapahu Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-66	Halehaku	Heiau	Walker, 1931

50-50-06-67	Halehaku	Piilani Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-68	Honopou	Poocholewa Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-69	Honokalā	Puuokaupu Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-70	Mokupapa	Mokupapaakua Heiau	Walker, 1931

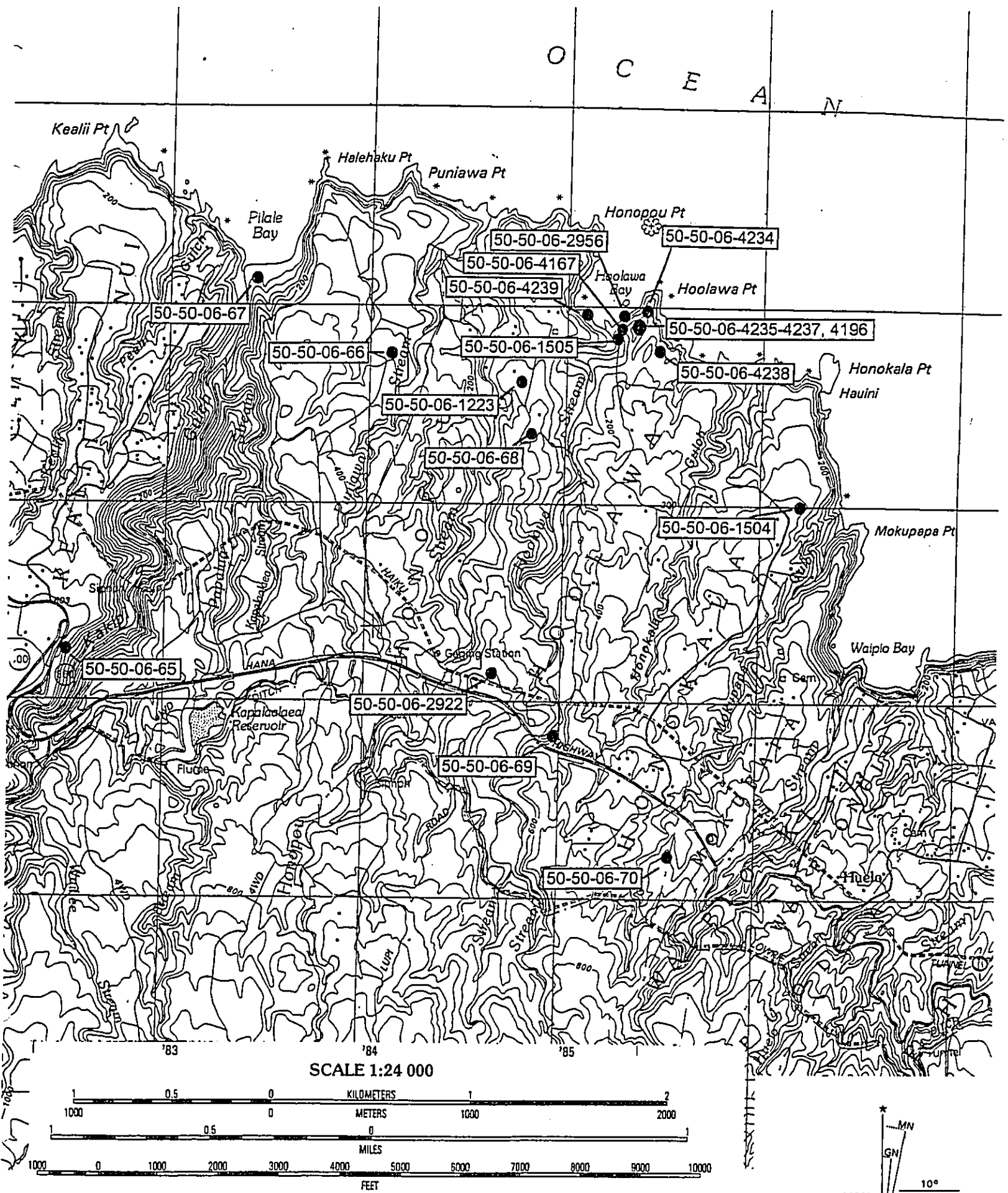


Figure 6 Portion of USGS 7.5 minute series, Haiku Quad, Showing Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity

UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

IV. SETTLEMENT PATTERN SUMMARY AND EXPECTED FINDINGS

The settlement pattern for the area surrounding the project seems to be rather unusual for the Hāmākualoa District of Maui. It would be expected that habitation would have been concentrated near the coast and within the larger valley systems with permanent stream flow. However, it was found that in Ho`olawa, habitation was actually concentrated along smaller streams and tributaries, one of which is known to have been historically fed by a spring. In addition, one concentration of Land Commission Awards is located *mauka* of the present Hana Highway, approximately 2.5 km from the coast. Within these valleys intensive agricultural pursuits (i.e. taro *lo`i*) would have been taking place in association with habitation activities. For areas without constant stream flow, agricultural activities would not have been as intensive but rather more opportunistic with dryland taro being the main crop, and sweet potatoes following in importance. Gathering of medicinal herbs and forest products would be expected in the stream gulches, uncultivated areas and in the interior. Given the project area is located along the coast and is situated between two stream valleys, site density would be expected to be high.

The settlement pattern, from time of contact (1778) to the present, has been altered most significantly by sugar cane plantation development. Beginning in the late 1870s, much of the plateau lands in Ho`olawa and the surrounding areas were being cultivated in sugar including the flat tableland associated with the project area. The stream valleys were not used in commercial agriculture, however they too were undoubtedly impacted and probably suffered from erosion, water diversion and deforestation, all by-products of large scale sugar cane agriculture. Much of Ho`olawa and the surrounding *ahupua`a* to the east were probably planted in sugar until the 1920s when pineapple began to take over. Pineapple was abandoned after only about ten years. At this time, many of the previously cultivated lands were converted into pasturelands.

Based on its location on the coast and between two stream valleys, archaeological site density in the project area would be expected to be moderate to high, particularly in the stream valleys. Intensive agriculture practiced on the tablelands would suggest that any pre-existing sites there would have been destroyed or greatly modified. Several sites were recorded on a parcel located just west of the current study parcel (Figure 6), including two lithic surface scatters. According to Figure 4, this parcel was also under sugar cane cultivation in the early 1880s. A closer examination of the location of these sites found that they were all located in areas marginal to agriculture, at the base of a steep hill, at the very border of the sea cliff, and along the stream valleys and gulches. The tableland portion of the current project area is fairly flat and slopes gently from *mauka* to *makai*. It is probable that all of it was cultivated in sugar and/or pineapple with the exception of a buffer at the border of the sea cliff and along the downslope to the stream gulches. The site expectability in the tableland portion of the study parcel is low.

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On March 29, 2001, three archaeologists conducted a field survey of a proposed 0.231 acre easement on State of Hawaii Land and 15 acre lot (TMKs: 2-9-02: 17,21,35). The existing easement (TMK 2-9-02: 35) had already been grubbed. The proposed easement is currently being used as pastureland and contained mostly introduced grass. The 15 acre parcel (TMK 2-9-02: 21) consisted of the upper plateau and the Honokalā Stream gulch and valley. 100% of the plateau area was surveyed. Special consideration was given to the exposed areas and animal paths on the plateau. 80% of the Honokalā Stream Valley was surveyed. This was due to the steepness and thickness of the vegetation covering the slopes. The flat alluvial areas suitable for cultivation were surveyed on both sides of Honokalā Stream in addition to portions of the valley walls. Interestingly enough, very few rocks or boulders were seen outside of those lining the stream. There were few rocks on the valley sides and even fewer in the upper plateau area. Particular attention was given to the protected stream valley region which posed a higher probability of finding archaeological remains than the grassy plateau which had been modified by commercial agriculture since the 1880s. No archaeological sites were identified during the inventory survey.

Based on the lack of archaeological remains in the project area, there is no need for further archaeological work. However, in the event that archaeological sites should be uncovered or identified during ground disturbing activities, work should be stopped and the appropriate agencies notified e.g. Department of Land and Natural Resources/ State Historic Preservation Division.

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VII. PHOTO APPENDIX



Figure 7 Proposed Easement with Pin View *Mauka* (south) to Grubbed Existing Easement.



Figure 8 On Proposed Easement Facing *Makai* (north) Through Waikakulu Gulch.



Figure 9 Plateau Lands of 15 Acre Project Area Facing *Mauka* (south).



Figure 10 Plateau Lands of Project Area Facing *Makai* (north).



Figure 11 Honokala Stream Valley, View to SE. Note Steep Gully Sides



Figure 12 Boulder Beach at Honokala Stream Mouth Across Bay is ICA # 5250 B Awarded in Honokala, View to East

CULTURAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

A Traditional Practices Assessment for the Proposed Kahui Pono L.L.C.
Roadway Access Easement and 15 Acre Parcel, Ho`olawa Ahupua`a, Makawao
District, Island of Maui
(TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35)

DRAFT

by

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Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

At the request of Chouteau Consulting, Cultural Surveys Hawai'i conducted a traditional cultural practices assessment for the proposed Kahui Pono L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement and 15-acre parcel in the *ahupua`a* of Ho`olawa, District of Makawao, Maui (TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35). Research has shown that the Ho`olawa area was probably once a very fertile and productive place with sufficient water to grow a variety of subsistence crops and support freshwater streams containing some edible species. In addition, the local residents probably did not have to travel far to find the utilitarian plant resources.

Efforts were made to contact knowledgeable informants on the area and two persons agreed to interviews. During the interviews, information was gained regarding traditional fishing and burial practices in the Ho`olawa area.

Two specific fishing grounds were identified in Ho`olawa, one at Ho`olawa Bay and the other at Honokalā Beach, adjacent to the current project area. In the past, one of the popular points of access to Honokalā Beach by *kama`āina* has been through the study parcel. Public access to the traditional fishing grounds in the Ho`olawa area and the Hāmākualoa coast, in general, continue to be a problem.

Several historic burials outside of the present project were identified during one interview. The informant based his knowledge of historic burials on his ties with other *kama`āina* in the community and on his ability to sense burial locations by the vibrations he feels when in or near burial areas. The informant suggests one particular area of the project area may contain burials based on his sensitivity to the area. The informants did indicate that to their knowledge, no traditional cultural practices occur within the subject parcel. The parcel was part of the late 1800s to early 1900s commercial sugar cane cultivation, related to the Hawini Sugar Mill and the Huelo Sugar Plantation. Sometime after the Huelo Mill closed, circa 1905, the parcel was utilized for pineapple up until the early 1920s. Since 1926 and up until the present, the parcel has been utilized as a pasture for cattle grazing.

Note: As much as possible, throughout this report the spelling of Hawaiian vocabulary and place names has been standardized to present orthography, except those Hawaiian words used in quotations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

At the request of Chouteau Consulting, Cultural Surveys Hawai'i conducted a Hawaiian Traditional Cultural Practices Assessment for a 15-acre property and an associated access easement in Makawao District, Maui (TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35) [Figures 1-3]. This report presents the findings of this assessment.

The purpose of this Traditional Practices Assessment is to consider the effects the proposed easement and subdivision may have on native Hawaiians as it pertains to the culture and their right to practice traditional customs. The Hawai'i State Constitution, Article XII, Section 7 protects "all rights" of native Hawaiians that are "customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes".

This assessment is meant to be informational, for the purpose of disclosing any cultural impacts to native rights and practices the proposed development might have on Hawaiian culture. The Scope of Work (SOW) was designed to meet the cultural impact assessments of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), the Office of Environmental and Quality Control (OEQC) and any other state and county agencies involved in the review process for the proposed project.

In 1997, the Office of Environmental and Quality Control issued Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts. The Guidelines discuss the types of cultural practices and beliefs that might be assessed.

The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs. The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both man-made and natural, including submerged cultural resources, which support such cultural practices and beliefs.

In addition, the Hawai'i State Constitution, Article XII, Section 7, protects "all rights" of native Hawaiians that are "customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes".

Most recently, H.B. No. 2895 was passed by the 20th Legislature, and approved by Governor Cayetano as Act 50 on April 26, 2000. The bill acknowledges that

"... the past failure to require native Hawaiian cultural impact assessments has resulted in the loss and destruction of many important cultural resources and has interfered with the exercise of native Hawaiian culture. The legislature further finds that due consideration of the effects of human activities on native Hawaiian culture and the exercise thereof is necessary to ensure the continued existence, development, and exercise of native Hawaiian culture."

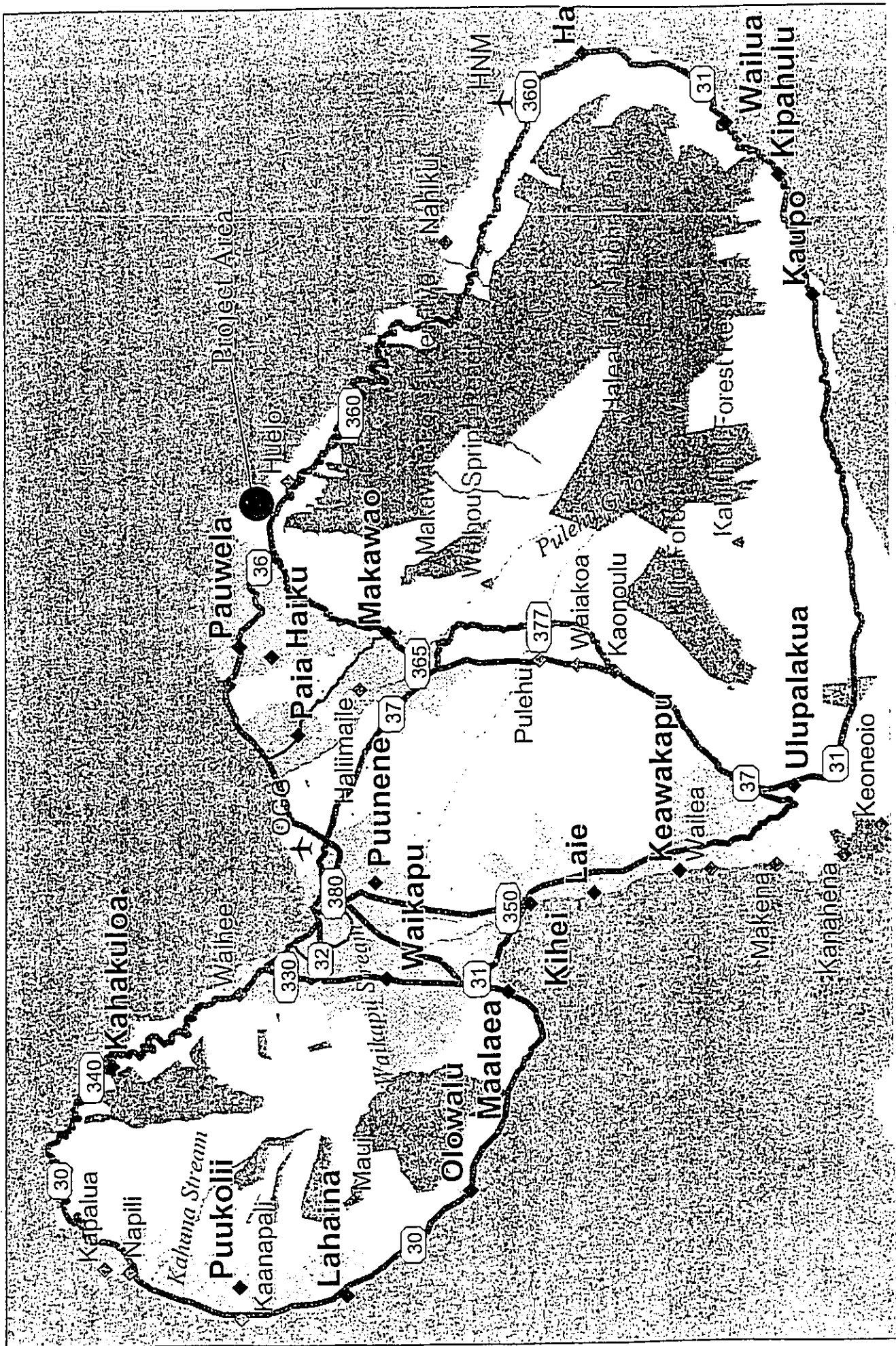


Figure 1 Map of Maui Showing Location of Project Area
2

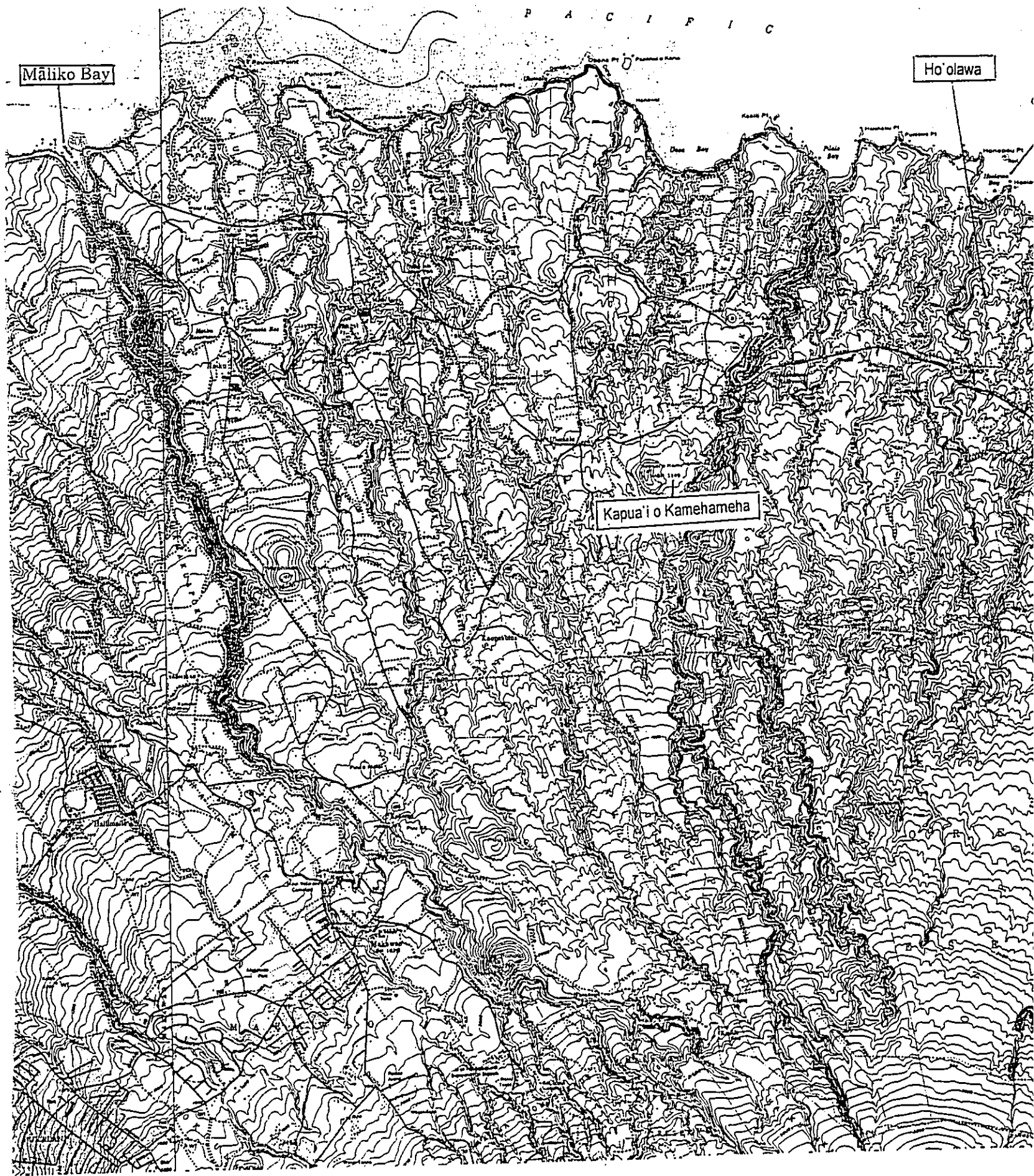
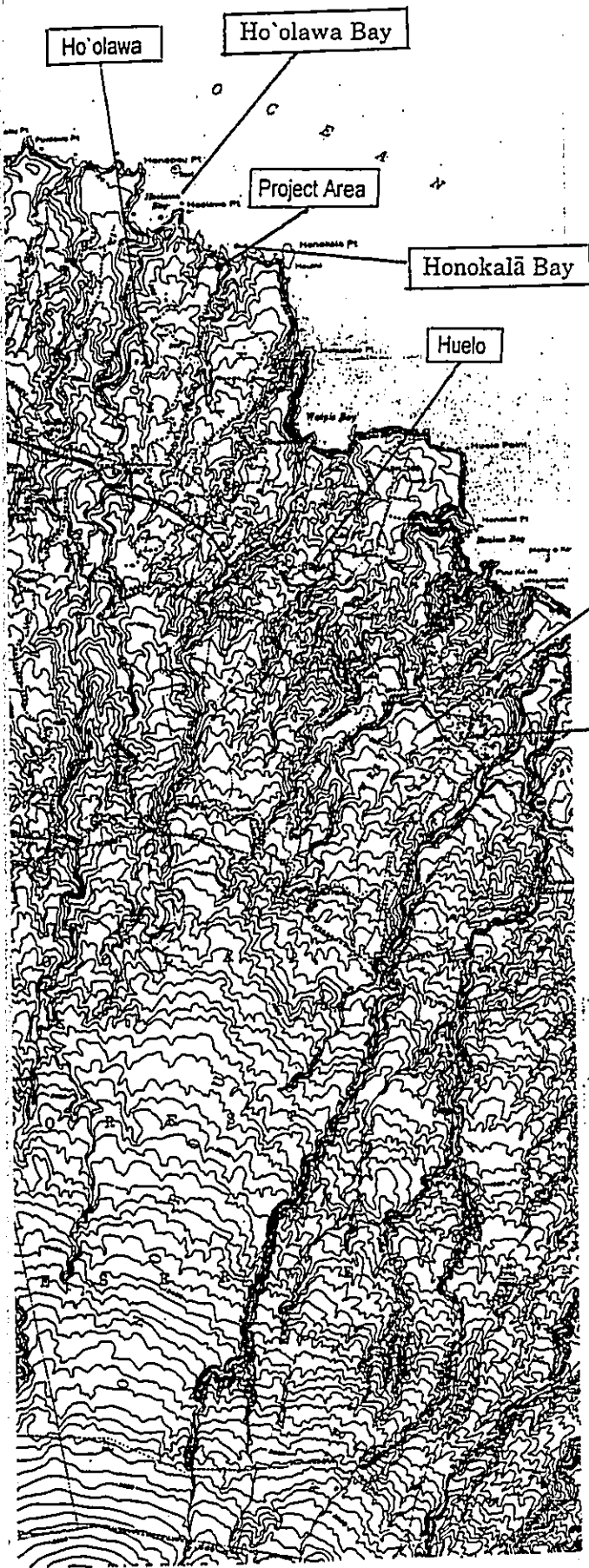


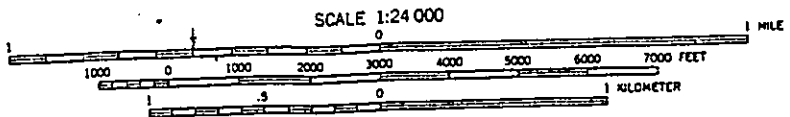
Figure 2 Portion of USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Pā'ia and Ha'ikū Quad, Showing P



Hanawana

Kailua

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1983



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3 FEET

Quad, Showing Project Area

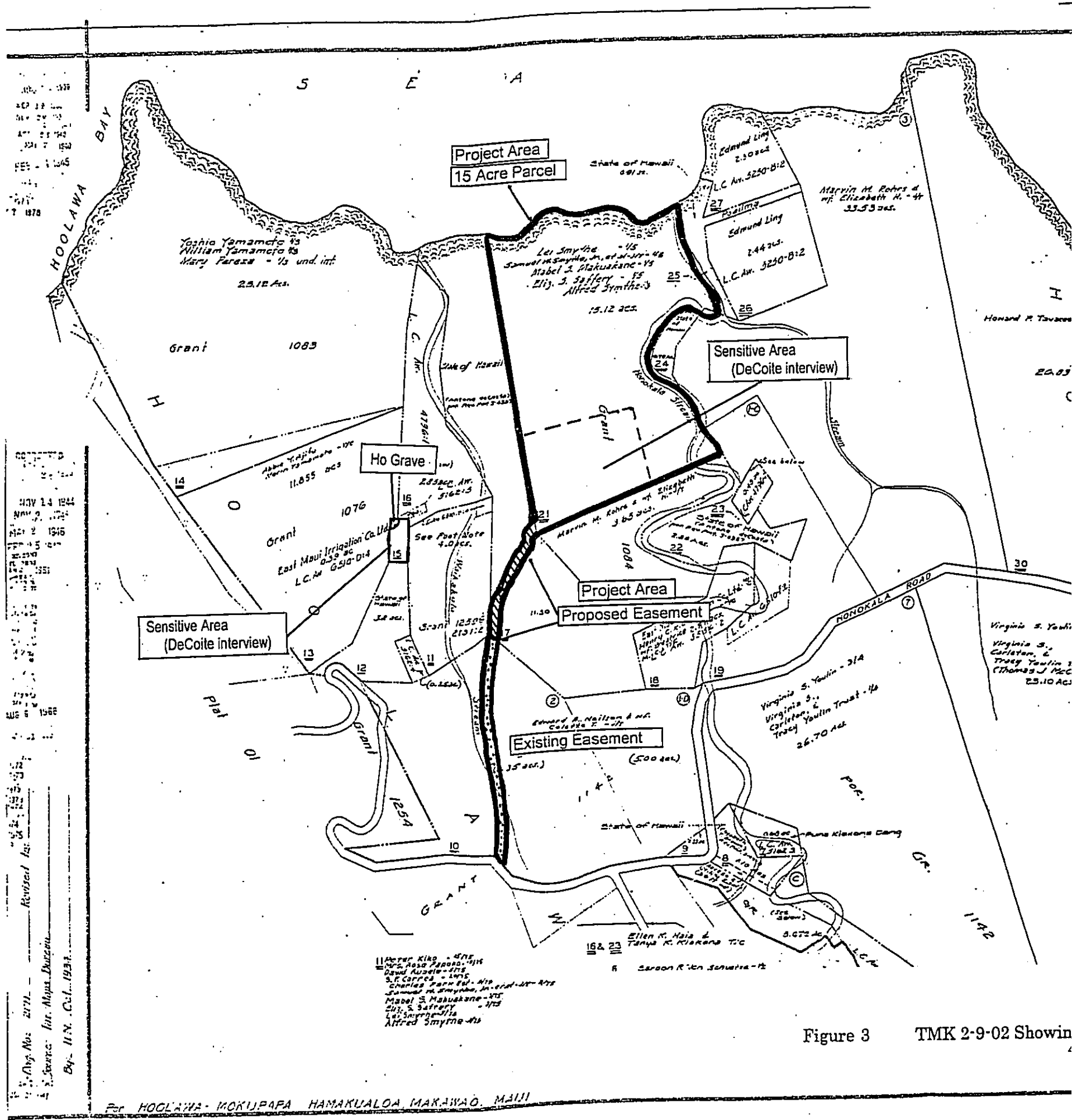
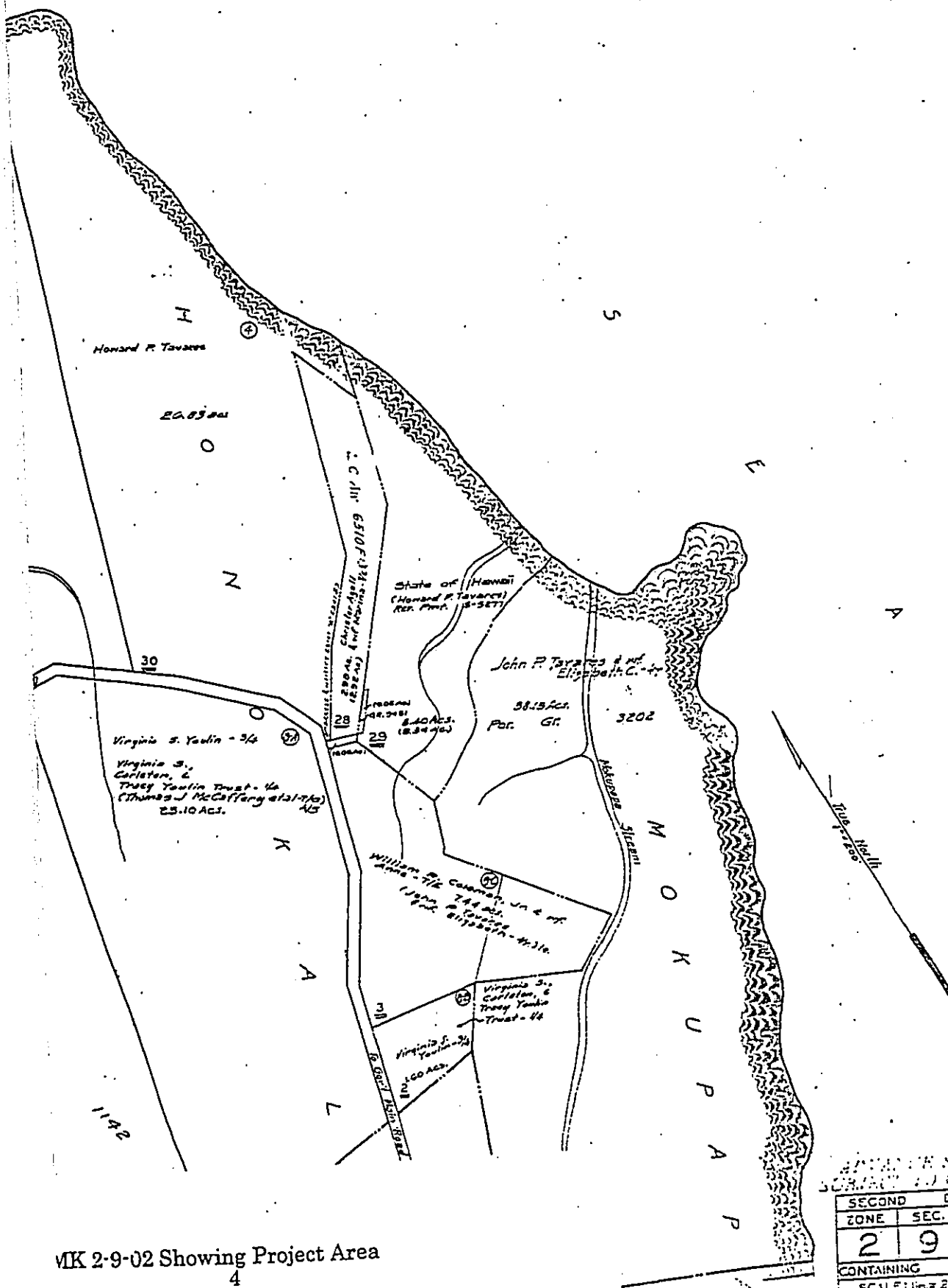


Figure 3 TMK 2-9-02 Showing

For HOOLAHA-KOKUPAPA HAMAKUALOA MAKAIWAO, MAUI



MK 2-9-02 Showing Project Area

SECOND SHEET
 SURVEY TO CHANGE

SECOND DIVISION	
ZONE	PLAT
2	02
CONTAINING PARCELS	
SCALE: 1 in. = 200 ft	

This bill issues a directive that "... environmental assessments or environmental impact statements should identify and address effects on Hawai'i's culture, and traditional and customary rights."

The process for evaluating cultural impacts is constantly evolving. There continues to be gray areas and unresolved Public Access Shoreline Hawai'i (PASH) issues pertaining to traditional access and gathering rights for native Hawaiians. Act 50 is an attempt to balance the scales between traditional lifestyles and development and economic growth.

B. Scope of Work

The following Scope of Work was proposed for satisfying requirements related to Native Hawaiian Gathering Rights and their applicability to the project area.

1. Examination of historical documents, Land Commission Awards, historic maps, with the specific purpose of identifying traditional Hawaiian activities including gathering of plant, animal and other resources or agricultural pursuits as may be indicated in the historic record.
2. Conduct oral interviews (2) with persons knowledgeable about the historic and traditional practices in the project area and region. Conduct more informal interviews in addition to coordination with individuals and organizations on Maui with ties to Ha'ikū.
3. Preparation of a report on items 1-2 summarizing the information gathered related to traditional practices and land use. The report will assess the impact of the proposed action on the cultural practices identified.

C. Methodology

Historical documents and maps were researched at the Hawai'i State Archives, Hawai'i State Survey Office, Hawai'i State Library, Bureau of Land Conveyances, Maui Historical Society and the Cultural Surveys Hawai'i library.

Hawaiian organizations, agencies and community members were contacted in order to identify potentially knowledgeable individuals with cultural expertise and/or knowledge of the project area and the surrounding vicinity. A discussion of the consultation process can be found in the following section on "Community Consultations". Please refer to Table 1 for a complete list of individuals and organizations contacted.

Identification of Knowledgeable Interview Informants

Community Consultations

As partial fulfillment for the Scope of Work (SOW), consultation with organizations and the community were conducted to identify knowledgeable *kūpuna* and participants to be interviewed, as well as others who could inform on the history of the subject parcel and previous land use. The organizations consulted were the State Historic Preservation Division, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Maui Island Burial Council. Kahui Pono L.L.C. provided a list of family members who were the previous owners of the 15-acre parcel. All of these family members were contacted. Only one family member, U'i Saffery, had limited knowledge of the parcel. Ms. Saffery was informally interviewed for this project and interview notes can be found in Appendix B of this report.

This particular project area proved to be more challenging for several reasons. The Ho`olawa area is off the normal grid system – many homes are off-power with no phones or electricity. It was difficult to make contact with people due to no phone or forwarding address. In recent years, the rural community of Ho`olawa has seen changes in development. Ho`olawa was “rediscovered” by “outsiders” and the value of real estate increased. For whatever reasons, the old-time *kama`āina* families began selling their parcels and moving away from the area. New owners began building fancy homes, putting up “No Trespassing” signs and building fences to define their property boundaries. The once friendly and close-knit community began to disperse. There were two especially disappointing set-backs. Several *kūpuna*, who were knowledgeable about the area, recently died within the last year, prior to the start of this project. In particular, Mr. John Kahiamoe, age 88, with long-time family ties to the area, passed away in December of 2000. Another disappointment was not being able to contact Abby Ajifu, a Smythe family member, who grew up on a parcel near-by the 15-acres being studied. None of the family members contacted could give a forwarding address or contact phone number. Also, Elizabeth Kepani and Solomi Brown, *kūpuna* and good candidates as interview participants, could not be located or contacted.

Through the consultation process, two individuals, Steven De Coite and U'ilani Saffery, were identified as potential informants. Discovering Mr. Steven De Coite proved to be a real gem and he was a joy to interview. Though not of Hawaiian ancestry, he proved to be the most knowledgeable about the history of the parcel and general knowledge of the Ho`olawa area. Mr. De Coite was formally interviewed and the transcript is in Appendix A of this report. U'ilani Saffery was selected because she is a descendant of the Smythe family who had ties to the Ho`olawa and East Maui area since the mid-1850's. The Smythe family members were also the previous owners of the 15-acre parcel under study.

The following table shows the results of the community consultations which were conducted by Ka`ohulani Mc Guire for Cultural Surveys Hawai'i.

TABLE I: Results of Community Consultations

Key:

Y = Yes

N = No

A = Attempted (at least 3 attempts were made to contact individual, with no response)

S = Some knowledge of the project area

D = Declined to comment

U = Unable to contact, i.e., no phone or forwarding address, phone number unknown

Name	Affiliation	Contacted (Y/N/NR/U)	Personal Knowledge (Y/N/S/D)	Comments
Akau, Rev. (w)	Kaulanapueo Church in Huelo	U		no phone number/forwarding address
Brown, Solomi		U		no phone number/forwarding address
De Coite, Steven	leases state land adjacent to project area	Y	Y	Interviewed 4/20/01
Fukushima, Mr.	use to own Fukushima store in Ha`ikū; did stonework in some of gulches such as Māliko Gulch, etc.	N	-	recently passed away
Hammatt, Hal	CSH	Y	N	made referral
Naone-Hall, Dana	MIBC	Y	N	made referral
Kahiamoe, John	<i>kupuna</i> (apx. 88 yrs. old) from Huelo	N	-	passed away in Dec. of 2000
Kahiamoe, Mary	daughter-in-law to John Kahiamoe	Y	N	raised in Ho`olawa, nearby project area; made referral
Kahiamoe, Joe	age: late 60's	U	-	no phone number/forwarding address
Kahiamoe, Moses	relative (son?) of John Kahiamoe	A	N	
Kepani, Elizabeth	<i>kama`āina</i> family associated with area for a long time, possibly back to 1800s	U	-	no phone number/forwarding address
Kirkendall, Melissa	State Historic Preservation Division-Maui archaeologist	Y	N	made referrals
Kubota, Gaylord	Director of A&B's Sugar Museum	Y	N	To his knowledge, no Ho`olawa records
Makuakāne, Daniel	previous owner/family member	Y	N	inherited parcel through his mother

Makuakāne, David	previous owner/family member	Y	N	inherited parcel through his mother
Makuakāne, James	previous owner/family member	Y	N	inherited parcel through his mother
Makuakāne, Maile	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Ō'ili, Josephine	previous owner/family member	Y	N	oldest of all the grandkids of the five original <i>kūpuna</i> ; <i>hānai</i> sister to the Makuakāne brothers
Raymond, Margaret	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Saffery, Elizabeth U'i	previous owner/family member	Y	S	informally interviewed on 4/13/01
Sakamoto, Adam	referred by Dana Naone-Hall	Y	N	
Shimaoka, Thelma	Maui Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Comm. Resource Coordinator	Y	N	made referrals
Smythe, Charles	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Smythe, Miriam	previous owner/family member	N	U	phone disconnected; no forwarding address
Smythe, Richard & Ruthie	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Smythe, Samuel Estate, Crystal Alboro	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Smythe, Seward	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Tavares, Harriet	wife of Hannibal Tavares	Y	N	no referrals
Smythe, William & Jeanne	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Waiau, Lani	previous owner/family member	Y	N	
Yanagihara, Lovette	previous owner/family member	Y	N	

The Interview Process

Once the participants were identified, they were contacted and appointments were set-up to conduct the interviews. Both interviews were conducted between April 13 and April 20, 2001, on Maui, where both informants currently reside. The interviews lasted approximately 1½ - 2 hours. One interview was taped and transcribed (Steven De Coite). The second interview was not taped (U'ilani Saffery), but extensive notes were taken during the interview. Both participants were allowed the opportunity to review the typed transcript and/or notes for corrections, editing and to approve the final transcript. Both informants signed an "Authorization for Release" form giving permission for the interview to be used as part of this study. Excerpts from the interviews are used throughout this report, wherever applicable. The full transcript and notes of both interviews are appended to this report.

D. Biographical Sketches of the Interview Informants

The following biographical sketches of the two interviewees (listed in alphabetical order) serve to introduce the reader to the informants.

Steven De Coite

Steven De Coite was born in Pā`ia on May 26, 1926 to Manuel and Caroline De Coite. Mr. De Coite is of French, Italian, Swedish, Danish and Portuguese descent. At the time of the interview he was a month away from reaching his 75th birthday. Born in Pā`ia, Mr. De Coite grew up in Kokomo, where he currently resides today. Now retired, Mr. De Coite is a carpenter by trade, but he also runs a small herd of cattle on State lands he leases at Ho`olawa.

Though he does not know exactly when his grandparents arrived in the islands, Mr. De Coite recalls they were among the first wave of Portuguese immigrants who migrated to Hawai`i to work on the sugar plantation at Pā`ia (*circa* 1873). After fulfilling his contractual obligations, Mr. De Coite's grandfather left the plantation at Pā`ia to start his own wood-cutting and hauling business with his oldest son, Manuel, who was Mr. De Coite's father. Mr. De Coite explains how he acquired his knowledge about the Honokalā, Ho`olawa and Honopou area by saying,

"And, how I know much about Hōlawa [Ho`olawa] Landing and all that was my uncles, my father's uncles, three of them and one of my father's cousins and my dad, they haul all the material to build the landing and the sugar mill. That's the one they call Hōlawa Sugar Mill." (De Coite Interview, 4/20/2001)

In addition, his cousin, Antone De Costa, leased the State land adjacent to the fifteen-acre parcel which comprises the project area, from the late 1940's into the late 1950's or early 1960's. Following this period, Mr. De Coite and Mr. De Costa jointly leased the State parcel. After his cousin's death in the mid-1990s (1995 or 1996), Mr De Coite took over the lease of the State land which he currently retains. In addition to the State land adjacent to the subject 15-acre parcel, Mr. De Coite leases at least four other parcels of State land, as

well as the Ho`olawa Landing. A main reason he leases these State lands is to allow access to the shoreline so the local *kama`āina* and Hawaiian families who are dependent on marine resources can continue their subsistence lifestyle. Mr. De Coite feels very sad about the changes occurring in the Ho`olawa area in recent years. The old lifestyle he grew up with and learned through his association with Hawaiian families is slowly giving way to new changes – new owners from “outside” with different attitudes, owners who post “No Trespassing” signs and put up fences to keep people out. By leasing these State lands, Mr. De Coite feels, in his own way, he is contributing to the Hawaiian culture by perpetuating the traditional Hawaiian lifestyle he has come to know and love.

Mr. De Coite's family has been blessed with the gift of longevity. His mother lived to be 93, and many of his relatives (grandparents, granduncles and uncles) lived until their mid-80s or mid-90s. Mr. De Coite's first-hand knowledge of the 15-acre parcel and the surrounding area spans more than half of the 20th century. His secondary knowledge of the parcel comes from information he gleaned from his cousin, Antone (Kauila) De Costa, as well as from his father, his uncles and granduncles, most of whom were born in the mid-late 1800s. Mr. De Coite refers often to Johnny Kahiamoe and Johnny's mother, Aunt Sara, as *kama`āina* who informed him on the cultural history of the land. Some of what Mr. De Coite related about the Ho`olawa Sugar Mill and Akanali`ili`i was substantiated by research conducted at the Bureau of Conveyances, thus, validating him as an informant.

Due to the many years of cattle ranching and family involvement dating back to the plantation era, Mr. De Coite had more intimate knowledge of the project area than the fifteen+ Smythe and Saffery family members who were contacted. Most had never seen the 15-acre parcel before they sold it.

Elizabeth U`ilani Saffery

U`i, as she likes to be called, was born in Wailuku on July 3, 1959. She was raised (*hānai*) by her grandparents, Rēvs. Henry and Kahuanani Elizabeth Saffery in Olowalu. U`i currently resides in Makawao and is a tour guide/driver for `Ekahi Tours.

U`i is of part-Hawaiian ancestry and is a lineal descendant of James Kalani Smythe Jr. In the late 1800s, Mr. Smythe began acquiring numerous parcels of land in the Honopou, Ho`olawa and Huelo *ahupua`a*, as well as other areas of east Maui. U`i was selected to be informally interviewed because, of all the family members contacted, she was the only one who knew where the property was and had visited it with her grandmother as a young child. Though not extensive, the little bit of knowledge U`i had about the parcel came from her grandmother who raised her.

Nani Saffery was one of the original five *kūpuna* who acquired the parcel in 1926 from Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S) through a land swap. All of the five *kūpuna* have since passed away and their children and grandchildren inherited their shares in the 15-acre parcel. As the Smythe family did not actively use the parcel since the original acquisition in 1926, the majority of the heirs were unfamiliar with the subject parcel and could not contribute any new knowledge of history and land use.

D. Project Area Description

The proposed project area includes a roadway access easement and a 15-acre parcel located in the district of Hāmākualoa, Ahupua`a of Ho`olawa (Figures 2-3). The roadway access easement, hereon referred to as the easement, is approximately 400 feet long and 24 feet wide (0.231 acres) and will cross over property owned by the State of Hawai`i (TMK 2-9-02:017). Access to the project area is from Ho`olawa Road which is a dirt road extending *ma kai* of Hana Highway. The 15-acre parcel is bounded to the north by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by Honokalā Stream, to the west by State of Hawai`i land (TMK: 2-9-02: 17) and the Waikakulu Gulch and to the south by TMK 2-9-02:020.

The 15-acre parcel extends from sea level to approximately 230 foot elevation range a.m.s.l. The easement extends further *ma uka* to approximately 250 foot elevation range a.m.s.l. Average annual rainfall in Ho`olawa ranges from 70 to 120 inches (Foote *et al.*, 1972:141). The soils in the project area are classified as Pauwela clay (PfC) and Rough Broken Land (rRR) (Foote *et al.*, 1972). Pauwela clay is developed from weathered igneous material and is associated with the Maui uplands (Foote *et al.*, 1972: 111, 112). Slopes range from gently sloping to moderately steep on the plateau land and moderately steep to very steep along the stream gulches and the sea cliffs. Areas surrounding stream drainages including the Honokalā Stream on the eastern border of the 15-acre parcel and Waikakulu Gulch to the west of the project area are characterized by variable soils 20 to 60 inches deep over soft, weathered rock (Foote *et al.*, 1972: 119). Rock outcrops, and mixed soil and rock fragments are common along the gulches. Colluvium and alluvium are often found along drainage bottoms.

In general, the aspect of the plateau area of the project area is gentle to moderately sloping, from the *ma uka* end of the property to near the *ma kai* end of the property. At the *ma kai* end, sea cliffs drop steeply approximately 130 feet to the ocean. A substantial gulch, part of Honokalā Stream, is located on the eastern boundary of the property (Figures 2-3). The gulch is fairly deep and is very thickly vegetated with *hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Just outside of the 15-acre parcel on the western boundary is the Waikakulu Gulch (Figures 2-3). This is a dry stream valley and the proposed easement parcel runs along the upper contour of the gulch. Recently, the project area was being used as pastureland, however, now the project area is just open grassland. Approximately 70% of the project area is open grassland while the other 30% constitutes riparian zone vegetation and scrub.

The vegetation on the plateau area consists mostly of introduced grasses. On the *ma kai* edge of the property along the top of the sea cliffs grow `ulei (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*), *laua`e* (*Phymatosorus scolopendria*) and *naupaka* (*Scaevola sericea*). Along the foot trail leading from the grasslands to the boulder beach are stands of *hala* (*Pandanus tectorius*) and `uki`uki (*Dianella sandwicensis*). At the stream mouth are *ka`e`e* (*Mucuna gigantea*), *pala`ā* fern (*Sphenomeris chinensis*), christmas-berry trees (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), and *wedelia* (*Wedelia trilobata*). The gulch sides are covered predominantly in dense *hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Approximately mid-stream, between the *ma uka* and *ma kai* boundaries of the property, one can find *hō`i`o* (*Athyrium arnotii*) along

the stream and coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), java plum (*Eugenia cumini*), fan tail palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), red and green ti (*Cordyline fruticosa*), hala (*Pandanus tectorius*), bamboo (*Schizostachyum glaucifolium*), and `ape (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) interspersed in the hau. Introduced species of freshwater prawns and clams were identified in the stream. There were wild pig tracks along the stream as well.

The existing easement through TMK: 2-9-02: has already been grubbed (Figures 3). The area of the proposed easement through State Land runs along the contour of Waikakulu Gulch just below the flat upper grasslands. The vegetation in the proposed easement area includes castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), ha `uowi (*Verbena litoralis*), lantana (*Lantana camara*), and introduced grasses.

II. CULTURAL SETTING

The present study parcel is situated in Ho`olawa, an *ahupua`a* in the Makawao District of Maui (Figures 1-2). Prior to the Civil Code of 1859, Maui was divided into twelve ancient districts (Coulter, 1935: 216-17). These twelve ancient districts were defined during the reign of Kaka`alaneo and included Honua`ula, Kahikinui, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Hāna, Ko`olau, Hāmākua Loa, Hāmākua Poko, Ka`anapali, Lahaina and Kula. (Beckwith 1970: 383). Ho`olawa Ahupua`a is located in the ancient district of Hāmākualoa.

A. General Overview of Hāmākualoa District and Ho`olawa Ahupua`a

The Hāmākualoa District is located on the north side of East Maui (Figure 1). One translation of Hāmākualoa is "long back of the island" (Thrum, 1922: 630). A review of the literature shows no interpretation of the name, however geographically, it is in the same north/northeastern position as the Hāmākua Coast on the island of Hawai`i. This suggests there is a correlation between the name and its geographic position on an island.

Ho`olawa Ahupua`a is one of 24 ahupua`a within Hāmākualoa District and is situated towards the middle of the district (Figure 2). Ho`olawa is often referred to as Hōlawā by *kama`āina* of that locality. To the east of Ho`olawa is Honokalā Ahupua`a and to the west is Honopou Ahupua`a. The nearest town to Ho`olawa is Huelo, located two kilometers to the east (Figure 2). In a list of Hawaiian place names (Thrum, 1922: 634), Ho`olawa is translated as "complete". Pukui, Elbert and Mookini (1974: 51) translate Ho`olawanui (A stream in Ho`olawa) as "make great sufficiency". This suggests the literal meaning of Ho`olawa - "to make sufficient" might be correct. The full depth and understanding of the name, however, remains unknown.

Historical documentation by E. F. Craighill Handy and Elizabeth Handy give a good general description of Hāmākualoa, with mention of land uses in several *ahupua`a*, including Ho`olawa:

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 the coast. Kuiaha Gulch, beyond Maliko, has a good stream and there were small *lo`i* developments watered by Ho`olawa, Waipi`o, Haneho`i, Hoalua, Kailua, and Na`ili`ilihaele Steams, 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 narrow *ahupua`a* thus utilized along the whole of the Hāmākua 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 the gulches were covered with good soil, excellent for sweet-potato planting. (Handy and Handy 1972:498)

The Handys' observations suggest that the lands of the present study parcel and the surrounding area would have offered an area amenable to plantings of several crops by the Hawai`ian population including wetland taro, dryland taro and sweet potatoes. In addition, gathering of less intensively cultivated plants such as banana, breadfruit and yams found in stream gulches and medicinal plants and forest products in the more interior regions, was probably an important supplement to the standard cultivars. Ho`olawa would also likely have contained habitation sites -both permanent and temporary- associated with agriculture near the coast. Ho`olawa Stream was noted as one of the more substantial gulches, fit to produce stream taro in an area which was geographically more suited to dryland taro. In short, Ho`olawa and the surrounding area seem to have been fertile lands with access to water, good soil and abundant forest resources sufficient to sustain a good sized population.

B. Legends Associated with Hāmākualoa

Only one legend was found with a direct link to the Hāmākualoa District. This is the legend of Kihapi`ilani and his sweet potato patch. Kihapi`ilani came to rule Maui by killing his older brother who was first born successor. Kihapi`ilani is often remembered on Maui for his stupendous leap from great heights into a pool of water (*lelekawa*), and for building a paved road around the island of Maui (Beckwith, 1970). Because Kihapi`ilani was an actual figure, much of the legend is said to be based on historic events. Fleeing from the ill treatment of his older brother, Pi`ilani, Kihapi`ilani runs to Makawao where he takes up residence with a woman and her family, all the while keeping his identity secret. He lives peacefully for a time in a place called Kalaniwai. When his wife's family begins to complain of his laziness, Kihapi`ilani travels to the lowlands of Kalua`ama at Ha`ikū to obtain sweet potato stalks. During his travels to the lowlands of Ha`ikū, he learns how he can take revenge on his older brother. He takes the sweet potato stalks back to Kalaniwai and plants his famous sweet potato patch, after which he continues on to Wailuku to pursue his brother (Fornander, 1917: 236-242).

In Kamakau's version, Kihapi`ilani is represented as more of a supernatural figure with legendary strength who runs to a place on the boundary of Kula and Makawao. It is here where he plants his great patch of sweet potatoes:

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 the same night he made a large one that would naturally require the labor of eighty men to clear. When morning 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; [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 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`ukiu breeze blew in front of him, the `Ulalena rain added its share, and intense heat reflected from the `ulei vines. (Kamakau, 1992: 22-33)

Kamakau places Kihapi`ilani`s sweet potato patch and the events of the story entirely outside of Hāmākualoa while Fornander`s account places the figures in between Makawao and Ha`ikū, on the border of the two Hāmākua districts of Maui. This is quite some distance from the project area, approximately 10 kilometers to the west. The Makawao area was noted for its sweet potato lands and has retained that reputation throughout the historic period (Sterling, 1998: 99).

Other legends are ascribed to the East Maui region in general, with only loose connections to Hāmākualoa. One of these is the legend of Kāne and Kanaloa and their search for water to accompany their appetite for `awa. One of the first places they are known to have traveled on Maui is to the mountains of Ke`anae in the neighboring district of Ko`olau where Kāne thrusts his *kauila* wood staff and a spring appears (Beckwith, 1970: 64). From here, they travel east forming springs and fishponds in Luala`ilua, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Waihe`e and Kahakuloa. Less well known is their visit to Hāmākua, Maui. In January 1865, the Hawaiian Newspaper, *Kū`oko`a*, printed an article by J. Waiamau concerning the springs of Kāne in Hāmākualoa, Maui.

Kaneloa [*sic.* Kanaloa] 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 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. (in Sterling, 1998: 101)

It is uncertain whether the water of Kaneloa [*sic.* Kanaloa] in this anecdote refers to a specific place in Hāmākua or whether it refers to all the springs in the Hāmākua district(s). It is not surprising that Kāne and Kanaloa would have left their mark in Hāmākualoa as they did in the rest of East Maui.

A different reference suggests there may be a connection between Hāmākualoa and Hina or `Ai`Ai, both legendary figures associated with East Maui. Inez Ashdown (1971) describes a lava stone figure given to her which came from Kailua, a small village in Hāmākualoa located east of the project area.

One of my most prized possessions is the lava-stone figure of a sea deity. Mr. Adam Gross, husband of a fine Hawaiian woman who came of a noted fishing clan, sold to me the 'fish god' which he found while road-building as overseer (*Iuna*) in Kai-lua area of Maui. They told me it is Hina-pu-ku-i`a, wife of Ku-ula-kai. This Hina is of the abundance of the sea. Papa David Kia, when he saw it some years ago, shook his head and said, "This is not Hina. It is of the Little People (*Ku-pua*) and is the son of Ku`ula and Hina. This is `Ai`ai, the Brightness of Hamoa (Ashdown, 1971: 40).

Hina is one of the most widely known goddesses of Polynesia and is said to have resided on East Maui (Handy and Handy, 1972: 206). She is most popularly associated with the demi-god Māui, one of her sons, who lived on Haleakalā in East Maui and performed legendary feats such as snaring the sun, fishing up the islands, lifting the sky, etc... However, she is also indicated as the mother of Kamapua`a (Kame`eleihiwa, 1996: 6). Probably least well known is her relationship with Kū, "Hina is often invoked in medicinal prayers in conjunction with Kū . . . Hina is an *Akua* of reef fishing, while Kū, or Kū`ula, is an *Akua* of deep sea fishing" (Kame`eleihiwa, 1999: 30-31). Hinapukui`a is recognized as a goddess who gives abundance of fish and in the story of Kū`ula, she appears as the mother of `Ai`Ai (Beckwith, 1970: 20).

In one version of the story of Kū`ula, also known as Kū`ulakai, is said to originate from the Hāna area of Maui. There he lived with his wife Hinapukui`a, his brother Kū`ulauka (god of cultivators) and Kū`ulauka's wife Hinaulu`ōhi`a (sister of Hinapukui`a and goddess of forest growth). Ku`ula lived during the reign of Kamohoali`i under which he served as head fisherman. At the time of his death, Kū`ula prepares for the future by instructing his son `Ai`ai on the powers of attracting fish, on establishing fishing stations in the islands and gives `Ai`ai his magic objects including: "a decoy stick called Pahiaku-kahuoi (kahuai), a cowry called Leho-ula, a hook called Manai-a-ka-lani, and a stone called Kū`ula which, if dropped into a pool, had the power to draw the fish thither" (Beckwith, 1970: 19).

`Ai`ai follows in the footsteps of his father, using his knowledge and power and his magic objects to set up new fishing grounds around the islands. In his travels, several fishing grounds are noted on East Maui.

The first fishing ground marked out by Aiai is that of the Hole-of-the-ulua where the great eel hid. A second lies between Hamoa and Hanao in Hana, where fish are caught by letting down baskets into the sea. A third is Koa-uli in the deep sea. A fourth is the famous akule fishing ground at Wana-ula mentioned above. At Honomaele he places three pebbles and they form a ridge where aweoweo fish gather. At Waiohue he sets up on a rocky islet the stone Paka to attract fish. From the cliff of Puhī-ai he directs the luring of the great octopus from its hole off Wailua-nui by means of the magic cowry shell and the monster is still to be seen turned to stone with one arm missing, broken off in the struggle. Leaving Hana, he establishes fishing stations and altars along the coast all around the island as far as Kipahulu . . . (Wahiako in Beckwith, 1970: 21-23)

No fishing ground in Hāmākualoa is mentioned in this legend, however it is likely fishing grounds existed there. A record of two fishing temples in or near Hanawana (near Kailua where the original stone sea deity was recovered) [See Figure 3] suggests that, as in other areas of East Maui, this area also held a strong fishing tradition (Ashdown, 1971: 53).

One of the informants informally interviewed for this project, U`i Saffrey, alludes to a fishing tradition in her family. Ms. Saffrey is a lineal descendant of James Kalani Smythe Jr., who acquired the lands including the present project area in 1926. The Smythe family used to have a *hale wa`a* at Māliko Gulch (See Figure 2) where the family stored their *koa* canoes. This was a place where they would go fish for *ōpelu*. Ms. Saffrey related a story about fishing in Hāmākualoa told to her by her mother, Ruthie. One day, her Grandmother's step-dad, William Kaholokulu, wanted to go out fishing on one of the family canoes. An aunty told him he was not to enter the ocean without a family member going in with him. Mr. Kaholokulu took the canoe out anyway. Soon after he entered the water, the ocean got unusually rough. U`i says her mother describes what happened as, "The ocean ate up everything!" The *hale wa`a* and the canoes were all washed away. U`i feels the implication of the story was if a family member had been in the water with Mr. Kaholokulu, the catastrophe would not have occurred. Because he didn't listen, he was punished by the ocean. She feels her family had a special relationship with the ocean at Māliko Bay and they were able to communicate with the ocean in a special way that cannot be explained.

C. Traditional Accounts of the Hāmākualoa Area

Battles in Hāmākualoa

The last half of the 18th century on Maui is marked by frequent battles between warring Hawai`i and Maui Chiefs. Reference is made to two late 18th century battles on the Hāmākualoa coast, both initiated by Hawai`i chiefs. Between 1778 and 1779, Kalani`ōpu`u, ruler of Hawai`i Island, invaded Hāmākualoa after purportedly being provoked by a resident.

As he was sailing just off Kahakuloa, a certain man was sitting on the crest of Pu`ukoa`e, and as the war canoes came in sight the man made a gesture of contempt...At Hamakualoa Ka-lani-`opu`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-`opu`u fled to his canoes. Landing at Ko`olau he slew the common people and maltreated the captives by urinating into their eyes (Kamakau, 1992: 91).

Pu`ukoa`e, a pinnacle which juts out into Hoalua Bay approximately 3.5 km southeast of the project area, appears again in the historic struggles of Hawai`i chiefs to gain control over Maui (See Figure 2). During Kamehameha's campaign, circa 1790, Kamehameha's troops traveled to Hāmākualoa after invading Hāna. Kalanikūpule, ruling chief of Maui at the time, sent his warrior Kapakahili to resist the invasion.

Of the campaign in Hamakualoa some momentos are still pointed out. The fortified position at Puukoae on Hanawana, which was attacked and taken by Kamehameha, who had brought his fleet round from Hana. The hill is known as "Kapuai-o-Kamehameha," to the west of the Halehaku stream, where he encamped for the night after taking Puukoae...the Maui forces were routed and fled as far as Kokomo, where a final stand was made (Fornander, 1969: 2:236)

Several place names are mentioned in this account including Pu`ukoa`e, a fortified rock in Hanawana Ahupua`a, Kapua`i o Kamehameha, a hill of Peahi Ahupua`a, Halehaku Stream of Halehaku Ahupua`a and Kokomo, *ma uka* of Ha`ikū (See Figure 2). In a second account of the battle, Kakipi Stream, the stream gulch on the western boundary of Halehaku Ahupua`a, is mentioned. "... the Maui people's losses were severe at the stream of Kakipi in Halehaku and the imprint of Kamehameha's foot remains on the face of one of the hills to this day (Wise in Sterling, 1998: 104). In Kamakau (1961, revised ed.), Kamehameha's forces camped at Halehaku shore and the following day defeated Kapakahili at `Ōpaepilau, a stream gulch in East Kaupakulua Ahupua`a.

It is said that he narrowly escaped defeat by Kapa-kahili's company. But reinforcements 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 `Ōpaepilau, Kapa-kahili was exhausted and overtaken. (1961: 148)

Although these battles occurred east and west of the project area, it is highly likely the people of Ho`olawa were affected by this war in one capacity or another. Perhaps provisions were demanded from them, or men were needed for fighting.

Mr. Steven DeCoite, a *kama`āina* who has leased land adjacent to the current study parcel since 1956 and has lived in Kokomo, Hāmākualoa all his life recalls hearing of battles in Ho`olawa and Honopou.

SD: There's burial sites in there.

CSH: In where?

SD: In that area. And, then one time, Honopou, Hōlawa, there was a big battleground, you know, when the kings start fighting, yeah. So, there's people buried all over the place there. Yeah, some people, they come and say well, they look at the graves and, you know, the Hawaiians, where they live, they bury, yeah. And, they set all nice rock, round rock, where the bodies are. If babies, they make `em more small and stuff like that. And you could tell where the Hawaiians was living 'cause where their *hales* was, you know, where their houses? Some of `em are made square, some are round and their floor - they set all the nice rock close to one another, yeah. And, you can tell that's where the Hawaiians' house was. And, if anyone of the family died, going get one grave right in that area where they used to live. And, you can tell, if you can find that area that had just one round house, no burial, that

shows that Hawaiians had move away. They went somewhere else. In that area, get lot of that kine stuff there. Then, in that paper going get that she was married, she was a Smythe girl married to Yamamoto family, you know. And, she own that piece of land over there.

CSH: Was that Julia Smythe?

SD: Julia Smythe Yamamoto, yeah. And, in that area, has a tomb there and had one – they claim that's a chief's burial. But, since the real estate guys – they come and clean everything, they bulldoze all the chief's stuff, yeah, you know, where his tomb, where they were buried. He was buried on the hill looking at the old Hōlawa Landing.

CSH: Is there a marker?

SD: No, because they destroyed `em, with the tractors.

CSH: Oh, they bulldozed over it.

SD: Boy, that chief was mad! You know, like me, when I go there, I get vibrations. I can tell more or less where people are. Like me, God – I don't know why God – I never go school for talk Hawaiian. I can speak Hawaiian. It just came natural to me, yeah, and I love that place there, in that area, yeah. And, I had the vibrations like somebody's with me. Some places I go, no [more]. That's why I can say, in my knowledge, I think, yeah, it give me strong vibrations that somebody's buried there, or were there, yeah.

CSH: Is there a specific name for that hill where that burial is?

SD: Hōlawa. Right above the Hōlawa Landing. But, now they bulldoze everything. So, something used to tell me, I used to pass with the horse and everything, you know, and just like say, "*Mālama kēlā `āina*". That means, "take care this place", yeah. If you with them, they no bother you. But if you destroy them or try make things no good, yeah, something gonna happen. So the guy was cleaning the land there, I tell him, "Eh, you guys watch out, there's one [chief], which I cannot prove that there's one chief, but what I know and what people tell me, they all dead already, that there was a chief there. Battle, you know, they came in and there was a battle, yeah.

The battle that Mr. DeCoite speaks of may refer to the late eighteenth century invasions of the Hawai'i chiefs Kalani`ōpu`u and Kamehameha. The chief's burial he describes would have been on a parcel of land west of Waikakulu Stream (TMK: 2-9-02:14), in land once owned by the Yamamoto family, relatives of Ms. Saffrey. The parcel is west of Waikakulu Gulch and the present study area. There is no indication where battles occurred during Kalani`ōpu`u's invasion of Hāmākualoa, however, historic documentation points to Halehaku and Kakipi Gulch as points of entry for Kamehameha's troops. Halehaku and Kakipi Gulch are situated approximately two kilometers west of Ho`olawa.

No further questions were asked of Mr. DeCoite pertaining to the battles and the chief's burial he spoke of, but it is interesting that he would speak of events which occurred more than two hundred years ago. During his interview, Mr. DeCoite referred often to Johnny Kahiamoe, a *kama`āina* of Huelo, and Auntie Sarah, Kahiamoe's mother, as his sources of information. Kahiamoe was born in 1911 and spent his whole life in Huelo (Foster, 1998: 42). His grandmother was deacon of Kaulana Pueo Church, a Congregational Church and currently a historic site in Huelo. If Kahiamoe was born in 1911, his mother, Auntie Sarah, was probably born in the late 1800s and his grandmother was most likely born in the mid-1800s, in living memory of the battles of the late eighteenth century.

D. Early Historic Period

The Māhele

The earliest recorded information on land use in Ho`olawa are the Land Commission Awards. During the *Māhele* period, or mid-1800s, the land tenure changed from traditional use rights to private ownership. With the exception of the Land Commission Awards or *kuleana* lands, the entire *ahupua`a* of Ho`olawa remained in the hands of the government (Indices of Awards, 1929: 37). During the time of the *Māhele*, there were 16 applications for quiet title to lands in Ho`olawa (Waihona `Āina, 2000). Of the sixteen claims made, ten were awarded (Table 2, Figure 4). No *kuleana* lands were claimed in the project area.

The *kuleana* claims, whether awarded or not awarded, give much insight into the land use in Ho`olawa during this time period (Table 2). Of the sixteen who applied for lands in Ho`olawa, nine also claimed land in other *ahupua`a* in Hāmākualoa. The majority of the individuals claim both *kalo* and *kula* land. *Kalo* refers to taro and may indicate either dryland or wetland taro. Only three individuals specifically claim *lo`i*, indicating they were cultivating wetland taro. The others may or may not have been cultivating wetland taro. Considering most of the *kuleanas* are located along perennial streams or tributaries of perennial streams, it is highly likely that wetland taro cultivation was being practiced (Figure 4).

Kula land is defined as land having no water rights; dry open land, grass land; uncultivated land, a field for cultivation; a field, pasture; upland in distinction from wet or meadow land (Lucas, 1995: 60). In Hāmākualoa, *kula* lands must have been important considering dryland taro was one of the principal crops (Handy and Handy, 1972: 283). *Kula* lands may have also been used for sweet potatoes, although only one sweet potato *mala* (patch) is mentioned in the land claims for Ho`olawa. It may be that in this part of Hāmākualoa, somewhat closer to the wet Ko`olau region, conditions were more conducive to growing taro than sweet potatoes. Other resources mentioned in the LCAs include `ie (probably `ie`ie, [*Freycinetia arborea*]), breadfruit or `ulu (*Artocarpus altilis*), `ōhi`a (*Metrosideros polymorpha*), a stream branch, springs, and *koa* (*Acacia koa*) (Waihona `Āina Corp., 2000).

Besides the common food sources mentioned in the LCAs such as *kalo* and sweet potato (*`uala*), the additional plant sources documented in the land claims relate to traditional gathering practices. Two claims were made for *mala* of `ie, probably `ie`ie.

Manoa (LC# 5464) claimed a *mala* of `ie in the `ili of Kahikiloa and Kahanauwaha (LC#5130) claimed a *mala* of `ie in the `ili of Waikakulu. `Ie`ie is a native Hawaiian vine used to make `ie, twined baskets. These baskets are considered some of the finest in Polynesia (Krauss, 1993: 28). Most commonly, these baskets were used as gourd carriers. `Ie`ie was also used to craft sandals, useful in traversing coral or a`a lava fields (Kepler, 1983: 61).

Interestingly enough, claims for Ho`olawa land were confined to four distinct areas, none of which are actually along Ho`olawa Stream (Figure 4). One area of LCAs is situated less than one kilometer *ma uka* of the present Hana Highway along a tributary of Ho`olawa Li`ili`i Stream which is a tributary of Ho`olawa Stream. The second concentration of LCAs is found off a tributary of Ho`olawa Stream in between Ho`olawa Road and Ho`olawa Stream (Figure 4). The third concentration of LCAs is situated in Waikakulu Gulch just beyond the western boundary of the project area. And the final concentration is situated along the *ma kai* portion of Honokalā Stream, near the eastern boundary of the project area. Although, perhaps the Ho`olawa Stream Gulch holds remnants of past *lo`i* development, at the time of the Māhele, no LCAs in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a appear along Ho`olawa Stream. This may suggest that the primary agricultural land was actually situated along tributaries or springs in less substantial gulches where the valley walls were less steep and the alluvial flats less vulnerable to periodic flooding.

Lands in Waikakulu Gulch, just beyond the western boundary of the study area, were claimed by six individuals during the Māhele. Four of the six were cultivating taro in Waikakulu. The USGS Ha`ikū quad map (1983) shows the water source of Waikakulu originating fairly near the shore compared with the other streams in the *ahupua`a* (Figure 2). Steven De Coite, who leased the State land (TMK 2-9-02: 17) adjacent to the project area claims a spring fed Waikakulu Stream and in 1978 was cut off after an earthquake [Affidavit of Steven DeCoite, Civil No. 98-0879(1)]. This suggests that Waikakulu, as a spring fed stream valley, may have been more suitable for taro cultivation than other streams in the *ahupua`a* and furthermore that the Hawaiians sought out springs in this area for choice locations for cultivation and habitation. Mr. DeCoite has leased land along Waikakulu and Honokalā Gulches since 1956, when he took over the leases from his cousin, Antone DeCosta. He has run cattle in the Waikakulu Gulch since the beginning of his lease and knows much about the historic use of the land. He is aware of burials in Waikakulu, old *hale* sites and the historic use of some of the *kuleana* land. The following is an excerpt of the interview, testimony to the land use of the middle part of the twentieth century at Waikakulu.

CSH: This looks like a *pō`alima* right here.

SD: Yeah, right there, that's the one. Right where you get that pen is the *pō`alima*.

CSH: And, in there, you said they grew pineapple?

SD: The whole area was pineapple. Mrs. Kiakona used to plant taro down inside here. She owned this land here.

CSH: In LCA 4796?

SD: Yeah. In the old days, the water used to come from way up here. I see it with my own eyes, that water coming from way up, and then the stones set and everything. They used to use the water there. Something went wrong there. She die off, no more water! Through the four acres, through the State land and this only come down here, pops out of the ground.

CSH: So, there was *lo'i* on —

SD: Had taro down there yet.

The Waikakulu Stream once provided water for several *kuleana*, even into the twentieth century. The stream has since dried up and much of the land in Waikakulu no longer has access to water. The co-existence of pineapple and taro cultivation is probably a reflection of what once existed in Ho'olawa in the late 1800s, a combination of subsistence agriculture and for profit agriculture. At the time sugar cane was beginning to be produced, Hawaiians planted *kalo* in their *kuleana* lands.

Also noteworthy in the land claims is that none of the plateau land in Ho'olawa were claimed. One claim was made for a piece of plateau land on the east side of Honokalā Stream, on the opposite side of the gulch from the project area (see Figures 3, 4, and 12). Claim No. 5250B for a piece of *kula* land was awarded to Uheke of Honokalā implying the land was cultivable. Perhaps the Hawaiian Government saw the potential value of the vast tracts of plateau land as agricultural land and saw fit to claim them for themselves. The vast majority of Hawaiians in this area, however, seemed to consider the land abutting the streams most valuable.

Soon after the Māhele, the study parcel was sold by the Hawaiian Government to Kaupena as Grant #1084 (Lib. 10:490). There is no record of land use during Kaupena's ownership.

TABLE 2: MĀHELE CLAIMS AND AWARDS IN HO'OLAWA (Also See Figure 4)

Claimant	Claim No.	'Ili (land division)	Land Use	Land Awarded
Kapahu	4960	Kahikiloa Halepohaku Kahauiki	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> / taro pasture <i>kalo</i> land/ taro <i>kalo</i> land/ taro	2.54 Acs in Kahikiloa .38 Ac in Halepohaku 1.09 Acs in Kahauiki
Kamohai (Mentions <i>lo'i</i> in his claim)	5162	Hanaiapuua Kahaniki Halelua Kahakona Waikakulu Kahikiloa	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro (1 <i>poalima</i>) <i>kalo</i> land/ taro (2 <i>poalima</i>) <i>kalo</i> land/ taro (2 <i>poalima</i>) <i>kula</i> / pasture <i>kalo</i> land/ taro <i>kalo</i> land/ taro	.32 Ac in Hanaiapuua .7 Ac in Halelua .26 Ac in Kahakona .75 Ac in Waikakulu
Mua	5516 B	Kuakuahana/ Kuahanahana	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro section <i>kalo</i> / <i>kula</i> land	1.06 Acs in Kuahanahana
Kaio	5516 C	Halenoni	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro section	.59 Ac in Halenoni
Naoopu	5516 D	Kauhamano Kawaipapa	<i>kalo</i> land/ taro <i>kula</i> land/ pasture	2.58 Acs in Kauhamano 4.85 Acs in Haliimaumau
Manoa	5464	Kauhamano Opae Kahikiloa	? <i>lo'i</i> (taro) <i>'ie</i> (<i>'ie 'ie</i>)	Not Awarded
*Hanauwaha	6510 F	Waikakulu	<i>kula</i> land	Not Awarded
*Lalahili	5459 T	?	<i>kula</i>	Not Awarded
Poohina	5516 E	Kawaipapa Kawaipapa	<i>kula</i> land/ pasture <i>kula</i> (<i>poalima</i>)	Not Awarded

Claimant	Claim No.	'Ili (land division)	Land Use	Land Awarded
*Keoho (Mentions <i>lo'i</i> in his claim)	8584	Kahaniki (Kahauiki) Kahakona Waikakuhe	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	1.72 Acs in Kahauiki 2.7 Acs in Kahakona
*Makue	6510 S	Panau Haliimaumau Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	.38Ac in Haliimaumau .8 Ac in Waikakulu
*Kealoha	4796	Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	2.10 Acs in Waikakulu
*Kahanauwaha (mentions one <i>mala</i> of <i>'ie</i>)	5130	Waikakulu	<i>kula</i>	Not Awarded
*Kamauu	5459 K	Kahikiloa	<i>kalo</i>	Not Awarded
*Hiilawe	5516	Kaloiki/Kalakoiki/ Kalokoiki	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i>	.47 Ac in Kaloiki
*Manoa	6510 D	Kauhamaano Haliimaumau Kahikiloa Waikakulu	<i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> <i>kalo</i> and houselot	.93 Ac in Kauhamaano 5.3 Acs in Haliimaumau .27 Ac in Kahikiloa .35 Ac in Waikakulu

* have claims in other *ahupua'a* in Hāmākualoa

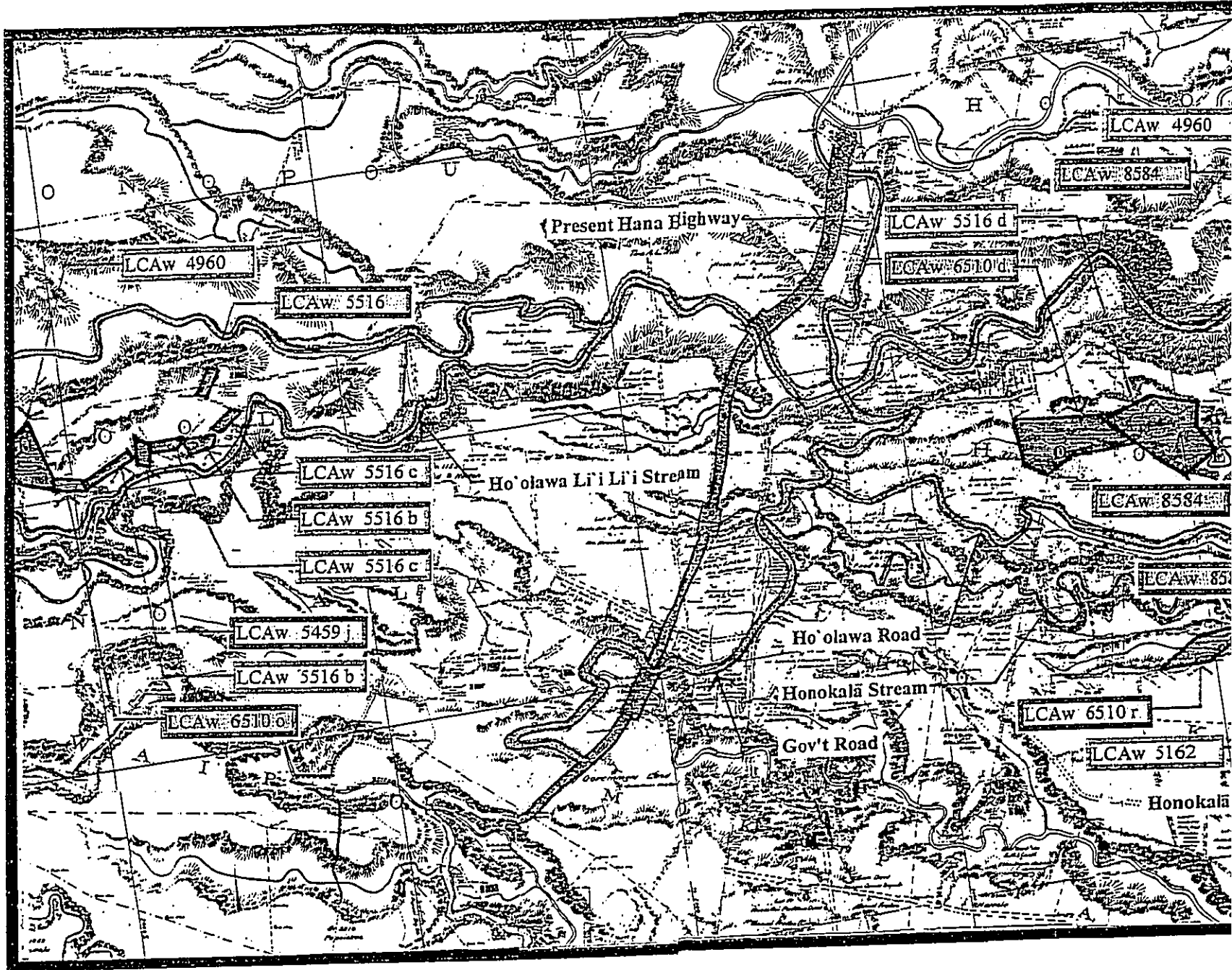
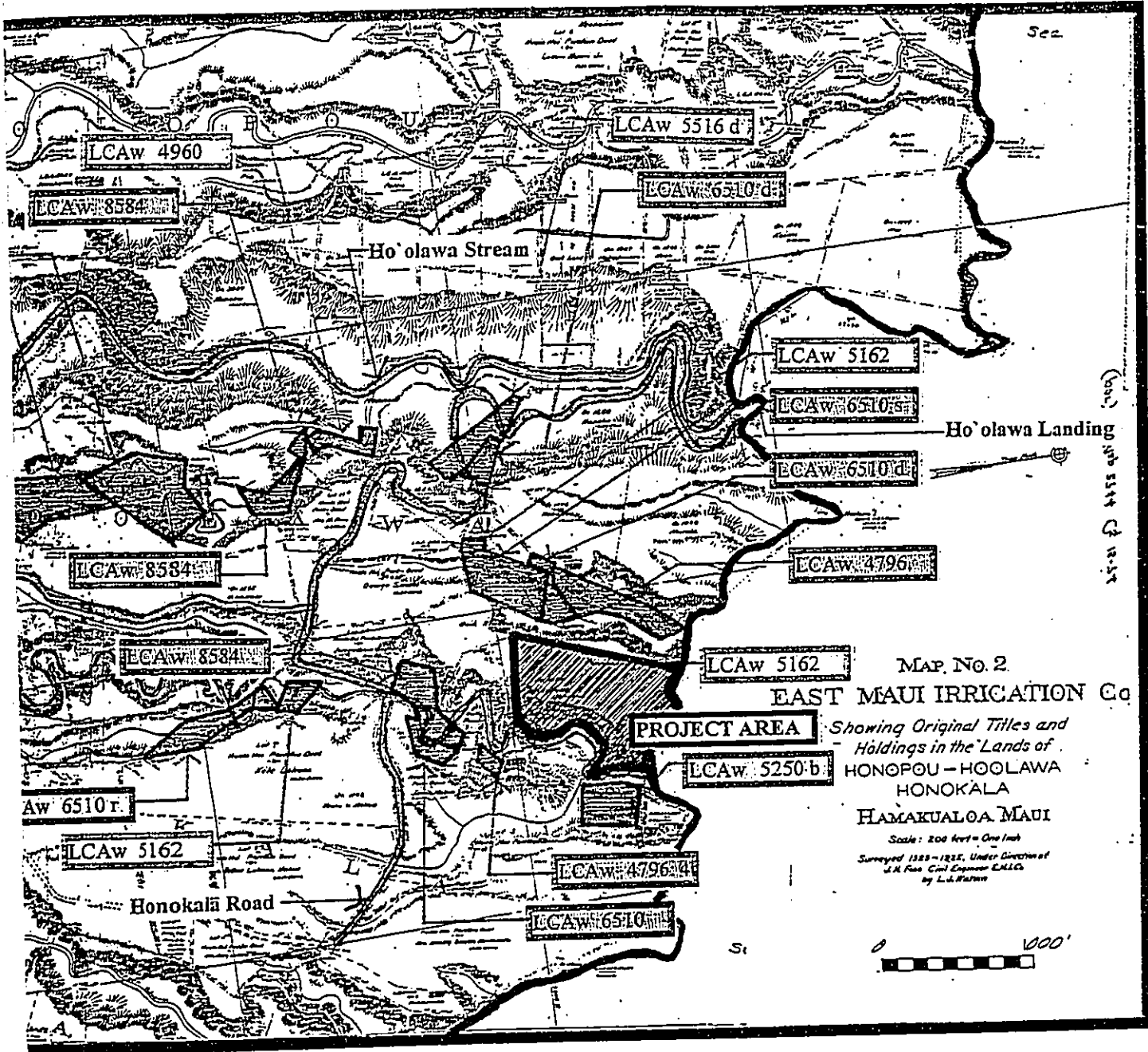


Figure 4 Portion of 1926 East Maui Irrigation Map showing LCAs in Ho'olawa



in Ho'olawa

1850-1900 Sugar in Hāmākualoa

Following the Māhele, very little is documented for the Ho`olawa area until 1865. In March 1865, the Governor of Maui, Nahaolelua, submitted a financial report of the Hāmākualoa District to the Department of the Interior (Hawai`i State Archives, Department of the Interior Letters, Land, 1865). The most lucrative prospect in the district was the sale of government lands. One other interesting note pertaining to Ho`olawa consisted of a quantity of \$16.00 paid for tree fungus or *pepeiao lā`au* in Ho`olawa and Honopou. During this time period, tree fungus was an export to China where it was used as an "article of food" (Nordhoff, 1974: 95). Surprisingly, *pepeiao lā`au* gained importance as a trade item because by 1872, Hawai`i was exporting 32,161 pounds of it (*Ibid*).

One of the large historic undertakings which probably had a great impact on the people of the Ho`olawa area was the construction of the Hāmākua Ditch in 1878. The Hāmākua Ditch was the brainchild of Samuel Alexander of Alexander and Baldwin, who at the time was managing the Ha`ikū Sugar Company and searching for ways to water the drier *kula* area. In 1876, Alexander obtained the rights "to collect water from the slopes of Haleakalā to the east of Ha`ikū Plantation, between Honopou and Nā`ili`ilihaele Streams" (Wilcox, 1996: 55). The result was the 17 mile long, \$80,000.00 Hamakua Ditch completed in 1878.

There is no question the construction of the ditch would have touched the Ho`olawa inhabitants, given the ditch spanned the interior region of their *ahupua`a*. The following account from the *Hawaiian Annual* gives an image of the extent of such an undertaking.

The digging of the ditch was a work of no small magnitude. A large gang of men, sometimes numbering two hundred, was employed in the work, and the providing of food, shelter, tools, etc. . . , was equal to the care of a regiment of soldiers on the march. As the grade of the ditch gradually carried the line of work high up into the woods, cart-roads had to be surveyed and cut from the main road to the shifting camps. All the heavy timbers for flumes, etc. . . , were painfully dragged up hill and down, and in and out of deep gulches, severely taxing the energies and strength of man and beast, while the ever-recurring question of a satisfactory food supply created a demand for everything eatable to be obtained from the natives within ten miles, besides large supplies drawn from Honolulu and abroad (*Hawaiian Annual*, 1878).

Besides the obvious direct and immediate impacts the building of such a ditch would have had, such as requirements of labor and provisions, the indirect impacts of the ditch building would have been more far reaching and detrimental. These were the impacts associated with the diversion of large amounts of water outside of the district, the side effects which would have multiplied with the subsequent construction of the Spreckels Ditch (Ha`ikū Ditch) in 1879 and the Lowrie Ditch in 1900.

By the late 1870s, the sugar industry had made its way to Hāmākualoa. In 1877, a group of enterprising Chinese headed by the individual Akanali`ili`i formed a legal contract with a group of Chinese farmers to farm, plant, and harvest sugar cane on land in

Ho`olawa (Hawai`i State Bureau of Land Coveyances, Lib. 57:419). This company was later to be called Akanali`ili`i & Co. Between 1877 and 1880, Grantee Indexes indicate Akanali`ili`i was in the process of acquiring large tracts of land in East Maui, including *kuleana* land from Hawaiians. The 1879 *Hawaiian Annual* lists a plantation at "Hamakua, Maui" as the Huelo Sugar Plantation. One of our informants, Mr. DeCoite, remembers hearing about the Akana Family in connection with the Huelo Sugar Planatation:

CSH: Can you tell me about Huelo Sugar Company?

SD: They plant sugar and stuff in here. Huelo Sugar Company and Ranch. In certain areas they would raise cows. I get the brand. It's "H" [for] Huelo with half-C like that and half-C underneath [drawing the brand in the air], Huelo Sugar Company. I have the brand. Mrs. Harold owns it. So, the little girl, I giving her some cattle so I have the brand right now. The brand goes, I think it's like this [SD draws the brand mark on a piece of paper] — there's a half-C like that. That's the one, the original Huelo Sugar Company. And, Huelo Sugar Company belonged to the Akanas, Chinese people.

Around 1880, Akanali`ili`i and his partners mortgaged their lands for \$40,000 to parties constituting C. Brewer & Co. and Welch & Co. for the purposes of "furnishing and erecting of a Sugar Mill & planting and grinding cane on said Plantation". The construction of the mill proceeded rapidly and by 1881, it was completed. An 1881 map of the Huelo Sugar Plantation shows the mill at Hawini, the Akana residence in Ho`olawa, the Ho`olawa Landing at Ho`olawa Bay, and a store house also at Ho`olawa Bay. In addition, this 1881 map shows most of the plateau lands between Huelo (Waipi`o) and Ho`olawa Ahupua`a as good sugar lands. This includes the tablelands of the current project area (Figure 5).

Peter Cushman Jones of C. Brewer reported that the year 1879 had been difficult due to the Huelo Sugar Company's lack of funds (Sullivan, 1926). Apparently the situation did not improve much because by 1895, the company had gone out of business. The company's failure was attributed to the distance from the mill to the Ho`olawa Landing (*Maui News*, March 31, 1900). A second sugar mill was erected in 1901, this one situated near the landing. In March, 1902, the *Maui News* reports the mill is a success "an improvement over the old Huelo Sugar Company which had old-fashioned machinery, one set of rollers, one vacuum pan, no triple effects" (March 29, 1902). According to the Hawai`i Register of Historic Places, the "second mill was situated to utilize water from Ho`olawa Stream and to be close to the landing in Ho`olawa Bay. Processed sugar in bags was sent down to the landing on a simple inclined tramway." A local informant believed the company went out of business in 1905 (Hawai`i Register of Historic Places, Short Form, Site 50-06-1505).

No doubt, the Huelo Sugar Plantation had a great impact on those living in the Ho`olawa and surrounding areas. During this time, many provisions were needed in order to operate the sugar mill, one of which was wood. Documentation of a matter pertaining to wood cutting in the area gives a clear picture of the transformation of the landscape in Ho`olawa and the surrounding *ahupua`a*. In 1891, the Deputy Sheriff of Maui, L.A. Andrews was sent to Hāmākuāloa to investigate the cutting of woods on government lands. Honopou and Ho`olawa were indicated as the government lands from which wood was

being cut and carted to Huelo Plantation. Apparently Huelo Plantation had contracted certain residents to cut and cart wood to the plantation from plantation lands. Those who were questioned claimed they did not know the boundaries between government lands and plantation lands and therefore may have mistakenly cut wood on government lands. The sheriff, however, had a different view of the situation:

They cut all the wood from the flat lands of the Plantation several years ago and three years ago when I was at Huelo were cutting from the sides of the pali and carting from the bottoms of the gulches (Hawai'i State Archives, Department of the Interior, Land, 1891)

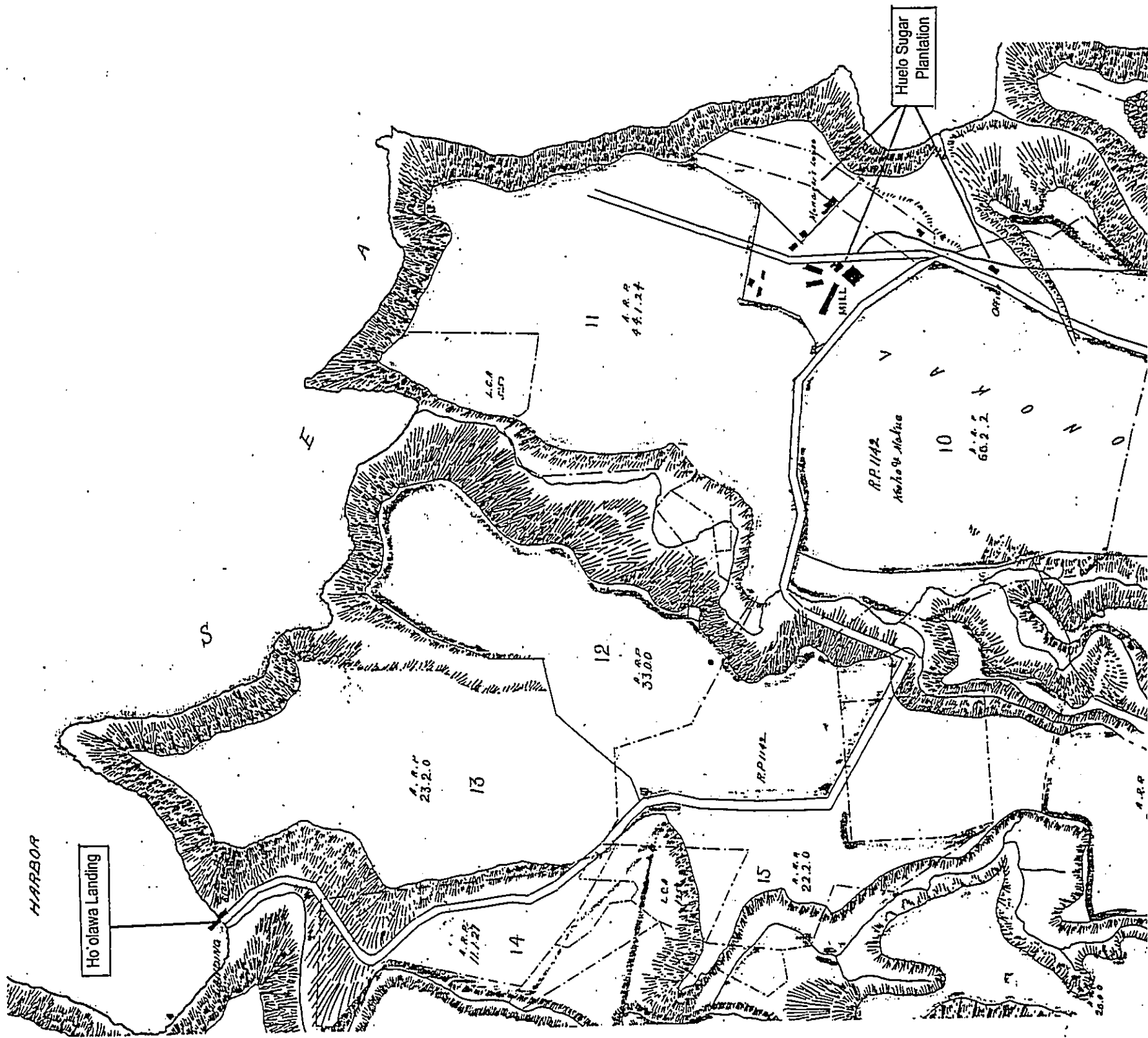
Interestingly, Mr. De Coite related that his grandfather left the plantation to embark on a new livelihood – the wood cutting and hauling business. This would have been in the late-1800s. He explains,

And, then they moved out and went on their own – My grandpa and my dad. He [my dad] was the oldest, yeah. He went on his own, their own business, cutting wood, hauling freight and stuff like that. (Interview, 4/20/01)

This suggests that by the late 1870s to early 1880s, in the formative years of the Huelo Plantation, most of the plateau lands had been deforested. By the late 1880s, the wood supply was beginning to dwindle and more inaccessible areas such as gulches and cliff sides were being harvested. During the period of the wood cutting investigation, people were spilling over into government land and in some cases, privately owned land to procure a good supply of firewood to sell to the plantation.

In addition to the deforestation occurring on a large scale in Ho`olawa, there is evidence that wild cattle were also a problem. This was not uncommon during this period. Cattle had been introduced to Hawai'i in 1793 by Vancouver and had been allowed to reproduce uncontrollably (Kramer 1971: 271). By the 1880s, it seems cattle were running wild in Ho`olawa. In May of 1880, a Joseph Andarea writes to the Department of the Interior to apply for the privilege of slaughtering the wild cattle running on Government lands in Honopou and Ho`olawa for use as meat (Hawai'i State Archives, Department of the Interior, Land, 1880).

Following the closure of Huelo Sugar Mill around 1904-1905, there is no record of land use in Ho`olawa. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was acquiring land in the vicinity of Ho`olawa during the first part of the twentieth century which suggests that sugar cane continued to be cultivated in the area (Lib. 843:386, 857:283). However, there is no documentation of where cane was cultivated and during what years. At around this same time, Alexander & Baldwin opened the Ha`ikū Pineapple Cannery (Daniel, 1995). Much of the land in the Ha`ikū area was leased to grow pineapple. There is some evidence Ho`olawa also produced pineapple in the early part of the twentieth century. During his survey of the *heiau* of Maui, Winslow Walker documents several *heiau* in Hāmākualoa as having been partially destroyed in order to cultivate pineapple. Po`oho`olewa Heiau in



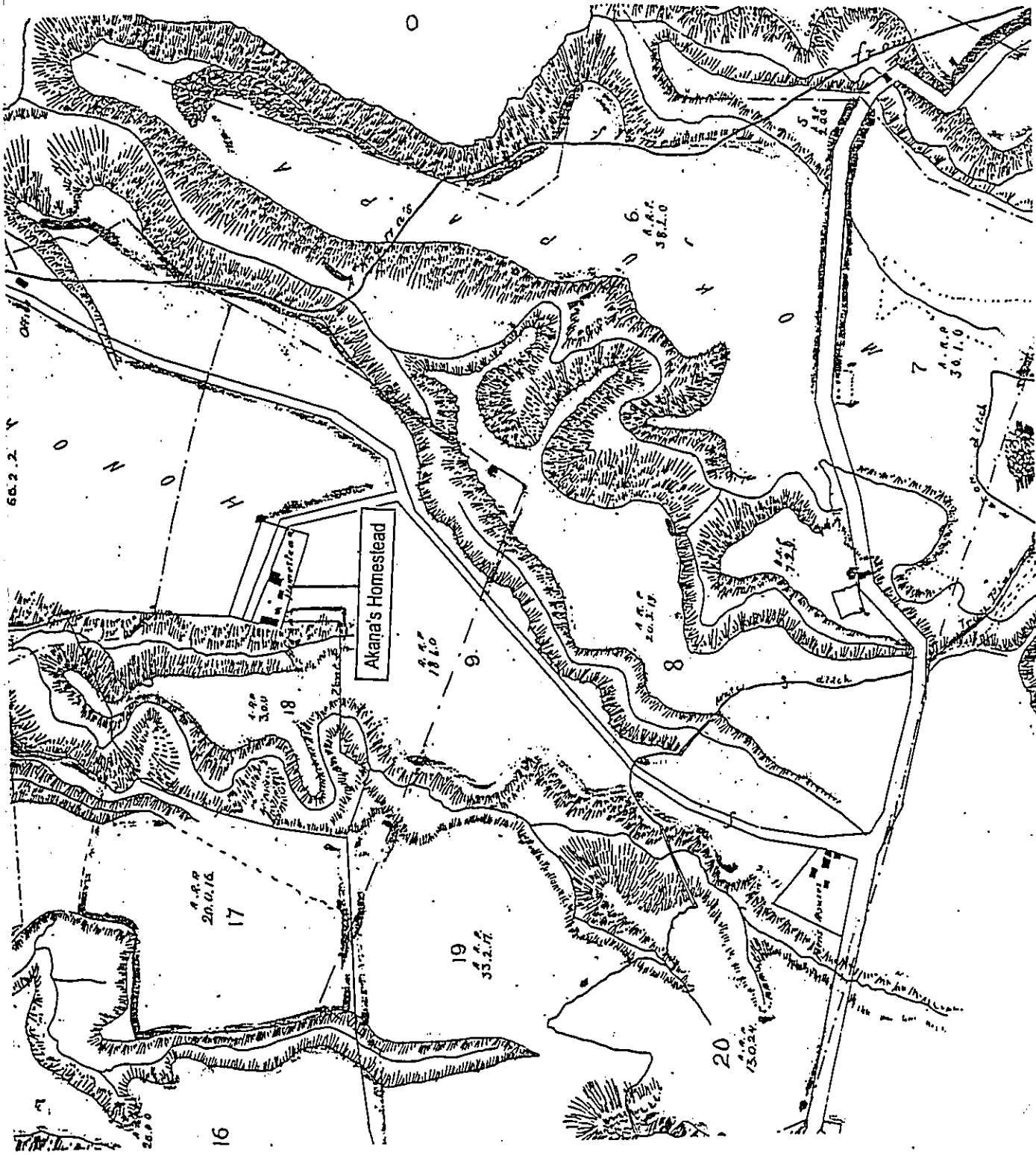


Figure 5 Portion of 1881 Huelo Plantation Map Showing Project Area
29

Honopou (adjacent to Ho`olawa) and Pōhakuokai`a Heiau are mentioned in association with pineapple fields (Walker, 1931: 90, 92). A local informant also indicated that pineapple was grown "to Kakipi Gulch and almost to Kailua", including in the project area from around the mid-1920's to the mid-1930's (Pers. Comm., S. De Coite to K. Mc Guire, April 16, 2001). Kailua is located approximately 4 km east of Ho`olawa. Following pineapple, the project area and much of the land in Ho`olawa was converted to pastureland and used for cattle.

Place Names of Ho`olawa and Hāmākualoa

Place names or *wahi pana* ("legendary place" Pukui and Elbert, 1968: 376) are an integral part of Hawaiian culture. "In Hawaiian culture, if a particular spot is given a name, it is because an event occurred there which has meaning for the people of that time. (Mc Guire, 2000: 17)." The *wahi pana* were then passed on through language and the oral tradition, thus preserving the unique significance of the place. Hawaiians named all sorts of objects and places, points of interest which may have gone unnoticed by persons of other cultural backgrounds.

Hawaiians named taro patches, rocks and trees that represented deities and ancestors, sites of houses and *heiau* (places of worship), canoe landings, fishing stations in the sea, resting places in the forests, and the tiniest spots where miraculous or interesting events are believed to have taken place. (Pukui and Elbert, 1974:x)

The following is a list of place names for Ho`olawa and Hāmākualoa mentioned in this report. This list is by no means considered to be complete. Place names were gathered from traditional literature (*mo`olelo*, chants) historical sources, maps and the *Māhele* records. Almost all of the `ili names were taken from Land Commission Award records. Sadly, none of these `ili names were documented on historic maps researched for this project and their meanings and cultural associations appear to be lost and forgotten.

Place Names of Hawai`i (Pukui *et al.*, 1974) was used as the primary source for all place name translations. A secondary source was Thomas G. Thrum's work, "Hawaiian Place Names", published in 1922 in *Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language* by Lorrin Andrews and Henry H. Parker. Where there were no known translations, a literal translation of the place name was made using the *Hawaiian Dictionary* (Pukui and Elbert, 1986). It should be noted that Thrum's work on place names is considered by some scholars to be unreliable and questionable (Pukui, *et al.*, 1974:235-236). The intent of the author is to merely present the available information and let the reader come to his own conclusions.

An attempt was made to include the proper diacritical marks for all known and generally accepted translations of place names. Making incorrect assumptions about the pronunciation and where to place the diacritical marks in a name can entirely change the meaning of a name, (e.g. *pū`ā`ā*: "scattered; to flee in disorder and fright"; *pua`a*: "pig, pork"). Therefore, in cases where the pronunciation of a name was uncertain, diacritical marks were not used and no attempt was made to translate the name. In some cases, cultural relationships were made based on the literal translation of the root word.

One of the beauties of the Hawaiian language is the dualism in names and the double meanings – the literal meaning and the *kaona* or hidden meaning. It should be remembered that the true significance of a place name lies only with the people who use them and know their history.

The following abbreviations are used throughout the Place Names section for ease and efficiency. Please refer to the References section for complete citations.

LCA = Land Commission Award

PE = *Hawaiian Dictionary* by Pukui and Elbert, 1986

PEM = *Place Names of Hawai'i* by Pukui, Elbert and Mookini, 1974

Thrum = in *Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language* by Andrew & Parker, 1922

Place Names List

- Ha`ikū: Land section (*ahupua`a*) and village in Hāmākuāloa District. *Lit.*, speak abruptly or sharp break (PEM:34). Also translated as “broken apart” (Thrum:628).
- Halehaku: A bay, gulch, land section (*ahupua`a*) and point in Hāmākuāloa. *Lit.*, master house (PEM:37).
- Halelua: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5162). *Lit.*, pit house (PEM:38).
- Halenoni: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5516C). *Lit.*, noni house. Probably indicates the presence of *noni* (*Morinda citrifolia*).
- Halepōhaku: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #4960). *Lit.*, stone house (PEM:37).
- Hali`imaumau: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #6510D, #6510S). A possible reference to the *āma`u* fern.
- Hānaiapua`a: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5162). A possible reference to pigs being raised there.
- Hanawana: A point, stream and *ahupua`a* in Hāmākuāloa, *Lit.*, sea urchin bay (PEM:41). A different translation for Hanawana is ‘gathering sea eggs’ (Thrum:631). A possible association to sea urchin as a marine resource.
- Haneho`i: A stream, point and *ahupua`a* in Hāmākuāloa. Thrum (1922:631) translates Haneho`i as ‘perhaps’.
- Hauini/Hawini: A land area in Hāmākuāloa. Spelled Hauini on the USGS 7.5 Series Ha`ikū Quad Map. Informant, Steven De Coite, pronounced the name as Hawini. May come from *wini* or sharp (PE:385) and refer to the point at Honokalā.

- Hoalua: An *ahupua`a* in Hāmākuāloa. Translated as 'two friends' (Thrum:632).
- Honokalā: A point, gulch and land section (*ahupua`a*) in Hāmākuāloa. *Lit.*, the sun bay (PEM:49). Variant translation: 'harbor of the sun' (Thrum:633).
- Honopou: A stream, valley and land section (*ahupua`a*). *Lit.*, post harbor (PEM:50). Also, 'post gathering' (Thrum:633).
- Ho`olawa: A land section (*ahupua`a*) in Hāmākuāloa. Translated by Thrum (1922:634) as 'complete'. Pukui, Elbert & Mookini do not offer a translation for Ho`olawa. A general meaning can be taken from the stream name "Ho`olawanui" which is translated as "make great sufficiency" (PEM:51). *Lit.*, to make sufficient. *Note:* Mr. S. De Coite and other *kama`āina* from the area consistently pronounce the name as "Hōlawa", reducing the two like vowels (o) separated by a glottal stop (ʻ) to a long vowel sound (ō). In early historic records, before the accepted use of diacritic marks, the name is often spelled with one "o".
- Huelo: A village, stream and point in Hāmākuāloa. Translated as 'tail' (Thrum:634). Huelo is famous for its historic Congregational Church named Kaulana Pueo or *lit.*, owl perch (PEM:93). According to Daisy Kalaaupā, a former pastor of the church, there once stood a grove of *hala* where the church is now built. Owls used to perch there and so once the church was built, it was named the owl's haven (Kalaaupā in Sterling, 1998: 106).
- Ka`āpahu: The name of a *heiau* purported to have been located on a bluff overlooking Kakipi Gulch in Hāmākuāloa. *Lit.*, the truncation (PEM:61). Also, 'cut off' (Thrum:636).
- Kahakona: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #8584).
- Kahaniki:
[Kahauki?] An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #8584, #5162).
- Kahauiki: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #8584, #5162, #4960). *Lit.*, the small *hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) tree (PEM:63; Thrum:637). Probably refers to a special *hau* tree growing in the area.
- Kahikiloa: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #4960, #5162, #5464, #5459, #6510D). *Lit.*, the long Tahiti.
- Kailua: A stream and *ahupua`a* in Hāmākuāloa. *Lit.*, two seas (probably currents) [PEM:69]

- Kakipi: A stream and gulch in Hāmākuāloa. Supposedly, it is at this stream that Maui suffered significant losses during battle with Kamehameha's Hawai'i forces in 1790 (Sterling, 1998: 104). Possibly taken from the root word *kipi* which mean "rebellion" or "uprising" (PE:155).
- Kaloiki/Kalakoiki:
[Kalokoiki?] An *'ili* in Ho'olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5516). May refer to *kalo*, taro, of small stature (*iki*), perhaps a special strain of *kalo* known to the area..
- Kalua`ama: A place purportedly located in the lowlands of Ha`ikū and mentioned in the legend of Kihapi`ilani. A possible reference to the `a`ama crab.
- Kapalaalaea: A stream and reservoir in Halehaku Ahupua`a. Kapalaalaea is a tributary of Kakipi Stream. Could refer to `alaea (red ochreous earth) which may have been collected for use in the printing and stamping of designs on *kapa*, etc.
- Kauhamano: An *'ili* in Ho'olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5516D, #5464, #6510D).
- Kaupakulua: Land section (*ahupua`a*), point and village in Hāmākuāloa. *Lit.*, two ridgepoles (PEM:96).
- Kapua`i o
Kamehameha: A hill to the west of Kakipi Gulch. A place where Kamehameha was to have left his footprint and displayed his war-god, Kūka`ilimoku (Fornander, 1969, 2:236) after a difficult battle at Kakipi Gulch (in Sterling, 1998: 104).
- Kawaipapa: An *'ili* in Ho'olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5516D, #5516E). *Lit.*, the stratum stream (PEM:99).
- Keaaula: An *ahupua`a* in Hāmākuāloa. Translated as 'the red root' (Thrum:648).
- Kuakuahana/
Kuahanahana: An *'ili* in Ho'olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5516B).
- Kokomo: A village located *ma uka* of Ha`ikū and near Makawao. Kokomo is thought to be a derivation of Koa-komo. *Lit.*, *koa* tree entering (PEM:116). Apparently, this was part of an old trail where a large *koa* tree stood and travelers passed through the branches to continue on their journey (in Sterling, 1998: 97). Informant, Steven De Coite, confirmed that "Koakomo" is the correct pronunciation of the name, as he learned it. It was said this particular *koa* tree had branches which curved downward and touched/rerooted itself in the ground (Pers. Comm. to K. Mc Guire; 6/10/01).

- Māliko: A gulch and bay located in Hāmākuāloa near the district boundary with Hāmākuapoko. *Lit.*, budding (PEM:144). Also, 'budding season' (Thrum:658).
- Mokupapa: A stream gulch and point in *ahupua`a* of Hāmākuāloa. *Lit.*, flat island (PEM:156).
- Mokupapaakua: The name of a *heiau* recorded as destroyed in Walker's survey (1931). Purported formerly located near Mokupapa Gulch. Probably refers to *akua* or gods, spirits of that place, Mokupapa.
- Na`ili`ilihaele: A stream in Hāmākuāloa. Translated as 'walking pebbles' (Thrum:660).
- `Ōpae: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #5464). General name for shrimp. The *ōpae* were considered *aumakua* for some families (PE:291).
- `Ōpaepilau: A stream gulch in East Kaupakulua Ahupua`a, Hāmākuāloa. According to Kamakau, this was where Kamehameha defeated Kalanikūpule in a 1790 invasion of Hāmākuāloa. May refer to rotten or smelly (*pilau*) shrimp (*ōpae*). Informant, Steven De Coite, recalls this stream was once known for its abundance of *ōpae*. The water was "shut-off" [diverted] and the *ōpae* died (Pers. Comm. to K. Mc Guire, 6/10/01).
- `Ōpana: A land section (*ahupua`a*) in Hāmākuāloa. Could be connected to *ōpā*, or to squeeze (PEM:171). Also, 'arrow pierced' (Thrum:663).
- Panau: An *ili* in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #6510S). *Lit.*, *pānau*, uneasy (PEM:178).
- Pi`ilani: The name given to a *heiau* located on the Halehaku shore. The name suggests the *heiau* may have been constructed by or dedicated to the chief Pi`ilani who once ruled Maui *circa* 1525.
- Po`oho`olewa: The name of a *heiau* in Honopou, Hāmākuāloa recorded by Walker in 1931. Walker claimed this *heiau* was a *luakini* or a human sacrificial *heiau*. The name suggests this may have been true. *Po`o* is translated as head and *ho`olewa* means to float; to lift up and carry; to suspend (PE:204).
- Pu`ukoa`e: A rock which juts into Hoalua Bay in Hāmākuāloa District. Purportedly used as a fortification during attacks of invading Hawai`i chiefs in the eighteenth century. *Lit.*, tropic bird hill (PEM:199).
- Pu`uokaupu: A *heiau* in Honokalā Ahupua`a which was recorded as destroyed. May refer to *ka`upu*, the Laysan albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*).

- `Ulalena: A hill (*pu`u*) in the *ma uka* regions of Hāmākualoa at the 2153 foot elevation. `Ulalena is also a noted rain of the Hāmākualoa District (Kamakau 1961:111).
- `Ulumalu: A land section (*ahupua`a*) in Hāmākualoa. Translated as 'shady breadfruit tree' (Thrum:671).
- Waiakuna: An upland trail in Hāmākualoa referred to in an old chant (Kamakau 1961:112). A possible reference to *kuna*, a variety of fresh-water eel (PE:183).
- Waikakuhe: An `ili in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a (LCA #8584). *Kuhe* may refer to `ōkuhe, a variety of `o`opu (PE:173).
- Waikakulu: A stream in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a. Also, an `ili mentioned in the *Māhele* records (LCA #5162, #6510F, #6510S, #4796, #5130, 6510D). May refer to *kulu*, as in 'to drip, trickle' (PE:181) or a stream which does not have a heavy flow or is intermittent.
- Waipi`o: A stream, bay, land section (*ahupua`a*) and school in Hāmākualoa District. *Lit.*, curved water (PEM:227).

Of the 49 place names, 17 are located within the *ahupua`a* of Ho`olawa. Most of the place names refer to `ili or land sections within Ho`olawa Ahupua`a which were used as reference points in quiet land claims during the *Māhele*. Of the 16 `ili recorded, 7 were named after animals or plants which suggests an *ahupua`a* with abundant resources. The `ili names imply the presence of *noni* (*Halenoni*) or *Morinda citrifolia*, *pua`a* (*Hanaiapua`a*) or pig, *hau* (*Kahauiki*) or *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *kalo* (*Kaloiki/Kalokoiki*) or taro, `ōpae (*Opae*) or fresh-water shrimp, and `ōkuhe (*Waiakuhe*) or a fresh-water goby. With the exception of the *pua`a* (pig), all the other resources point to an area well endowed with water. *Noni*, *hau* and *kalo* all thrive in wet growing conditions (Kepler, 1983) and the `ōpae and `ōkuhe, inhabit fresh-water streams. This indicates an ample supply of both surface water and probably rain. In addition, the place names of the `ili *Kawaipapa*, and the stream *Waikakulu* also indicate *wai* or water, although *kulu* in "Waikakulu" (translated as to drip or trickle) does not infer a gushing stream.

The plants contained in the `ili names all served a useful purpose for the Hawaiian people. *Noni* (*Morinda citrifolia*) was useful as a medicinal plant, a famine food and as a dye plant (Krauss, 1993). As a poultice, *noni* leaves were utilized to treat fractures (Krauss, 1993: 103) and diabetes, high blood pressure and heart trouble were treated with ripe *noni* juice (McBride, 1975: 55). In addition, *noni* has been indicated as a purgative, in rheumatism, as a treatment for skin problems, as well as reproductive problems in women (Gutmanis, 1991). *Hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.) was a very important plant in Hawai`i and its uses ranged from medicines, to canoes, to cordage, to clothing, to weapons, to houses, to fishing gear to games, to ritual use (Kepler, 1983: 51). Catherine Summers remarks on the usefulness of *hau* cordage:

Hau cordage, *'ili hau*, was for common, everyday use . . . The plant was convenient, abundant, and the preparation of its bark for making cordage did not require special skills. When certain properties such as resistance to water or durability were not required, *hau* could be used (Summers, 1990: 14)

Because of its lightness, *hau* wood was considered favorable as the booms (*'iako*) of the canoes and as floats on fishing nets (Krauss, 1993). Most of the medicinal indications of *hau* are for pregnancy, childbirth and milk production (Gutmanis, 1991), although *hau* is also known to be a mild laxative (Krauss, 1993: 102). In all of these treatments, the part of the plant used is the *hau* blossom.

III. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Winslow M. Walker (1931: 153-166) recorded 23 *heiau* in the District of Hāmākualoa, several within 2 kilometers of the project area. These include Sites 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 (Table 3, Figure 6).

Halehaku Ahupua`a

Site 65: Kaapahu Heiau: Located overlooking Kakipi Stream Gulch, approximately 2.5 km *ma uka* of Pilale Bay. Destroyed.

Site 66: Name Unknown: Located above Halehaku Bay approximately 2 km west of the project area. Portions of this *heiau* have been terraced.

Site 67: Piilani Heiau (Halehaku): Located on the shore at Halehaku Bay. Built up against a hill, the measurements are approximately 150 x 60 feet. The front portion of the structure is terraced up to 10 feet. Walker also notes several nearby enclosures indicative of a good sized village.

Honopou Ahupua`a

Site 68: Poohoolewa Heiau (Honopou): Located at Apiapi east of Honopou Gulch. Poohoolewa Heiau is situated approximately 1 km southwest of the project area and is the *heiau* nearest to the project area. This *heiau* is considered by Walker to be of sacrificial class. Walker's description of the *heiau* is the following:

A large walled heiau...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.

Honokalā Ahupua`a

Site 69: Puuokaupu Heiau: Destroyed, formerly situated in Honokalā on a hill half a mile from the sea, approximately 2 kms southeast of the project area.

Mokupapa Ahupua`a

Site 70: Mokupapaakua Heiau: Destroyed, formerly situated near Mokupapa Gulch, east of the project area.

Following Walkers' work, very few archaeological studies have been performed near the project area and in Hamakualoa District in general (Table 3, Figure 6). Two unmarked burials were identified in a neighboring *ahupua`a*, Honopou. Site 50-50-06-1223, known as Honopou Burial, is a roughly rectangular burial platform approximately 9.5 x 6 m in size (State Historic Division Site Files, Connolly, 1974). A second unmarked burial site was recorded in 1992 as Site 50-50-06-2922 (Donham, 1992). This burial site is described as a cluster of grave monuments and an isolated grave, all defined by stacked or aligned basalt boulders or cobbles. There is no date assigned to the site, however several broken glass

bottles of modern and historic age were found in association with the graves. Site -2922 is situated well *ma uka* of the project area, just *ma kai* of the Ha'ikū Ditch (Figure 6), although within Ho'olawa Ahupua'a.

In Ho'olawa Ahupua'a, three archaeological inventory surveys have been conducted. Two of the surveys took place on TMK 2-9-02: 14, located on the west side of Waikakulu Stream, within 1000 feet of the current project area (Fredericksen, 1996; Fredericksen and Fredericksen, 1998). A portion of the old Ho'olawa Road, Site 50-50-06-4167 was recorded in the property. Although not part of the parcel 14 project area, the Ho'olawa Landing (50-50-06-2956) was documented with the road as it was used in conjunction with the road during the historic era sugar industry. A historic grave was also recorded on the property (50-50-06-4196) consisting of a concrete vault and tombstone with the name and date of death recorded [JHO NOKAUPU, MAKE FEB 14 1918] (Fredericksen, 1996).

During the second ground survey of parcel 14, 4 sites were located including a burial (50-50-06-4234), 2 surface scatters (-4235, -4236), and a rock alignment that includes a possible burial (Site -4238). A rock shelter was identified during the survey, and although outside the boundaries of the project area, it was given a State Site Number (50-50-06-4239). Twelve indigenous artifacts were collected during the ground survey consisting of numerous basalt flakes, volcanic glass, one basalt adze blank and a piece of red ochre. In addition to the ground survey, 6 test units and 11 backhoe trenches were excavated near identified sites. A subsurface fire pit (-4237) was recorded and charcoal was collected. Radiocarbon samples yielded a 2 sigma calibrated date between AD 1435 and 1660. Several indigenous artifacts were recovered from the sub-surface testing including basalt flakes, volcanic glass flakes and debitage, charcoal, pig bone, possible fish hook tab, fire-cracked rocks, waterworn pebbles, and a pecking stone (Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998).

In addition to the archaeological resources documented, an oral interview was conducted which sheds some light into the traditional and historic land use. Mrs. Abby Ajifu had lived in TMK 2-9-02: 13 (the parcel *ma uka* of the study parcel) in her childhood with the rest of the Yamamoto family. She was one of 16 children of Yoshito Yamamoto and Julia Smyth, the previous owners of the property. During Mrs. Ajifu's childhood, the land had been used as pasturage. She claimed there was a "lack of water" and agriculture was not feasible (Ajifu in Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998: 9). Mrs. Ajifu also related that her grandfather, Kalani Smyth, used to launch his canoes from Ho'olawa Bay and fish in the area. This traditional canoe landing was known as Huelo Landing (Personal Communication by T. Donham, April, 1996). In Kalani Smyth's days, the fishing canoes were stored in a small cave on the western side of the bay (Site -4239, Figure 6).

Based on the survey results, it was concluded the area was used in the pre-contact period by Hawaiians for possible habitation and/or resource exploitation. The presence of historic burials on the parcel suggested that habitation continued into the first half of the 20th century despite large scale agricultural operations such as sugar cane and pineapple there (Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998).

The third survey was conducted by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i. The area surveyed was the subject 15-acre parcel and the proposed easements (TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35). A surface survey covering 80% of the project area was accomplished on foot. The 20% of the property not surveyed consisted of very steep gulch sides thickly covered in *hau* and was impossible to access. No cultural resources were observed within the project area during surface inspection. Based on the absence of archaeological resources in the area, no further archaeological work was deemed necessary (Bushnell & Hammatt, 2001). The Inventory Survey Report was reviewed and accepted by the SHPD (Log No: 27618; Doc. No: 0105MK17).

In the neighboring *ahupua`a* of Honokala, two sites were recorded in an inventory survey. Site -4084 is a wetland agricultural site possibly with an associated house and Site -4816 is a historic site associated with ranching or farming. (Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 2000)

Two recent archaeological inventory surveys have been conducted to the west of the project area. One survey related to the then proposed Sea Ranch Estates, consisted of some 73 acres in Ulumalu, Opana, and Kea`aula (Dunn and Spear 1996). The second survey of Manawai Homesteads Subdivision included some 121 acres of plateau and undeveloped gulch terrain (Dunn, Burgett and Spear 1995).

The two projects had some overlapping site boundaries. Thus combined, there were a total of 12 sites documented. Of the twelve sites four were historic, two roads and two ditch segments with eight considered pre-Contact. The pre-Contact site interpretations include, agricultural (3), quarry(s) and lithic scatter (4), and habitation (1) (Dunn, Burgett and Spear 1995; Dunn and Spear 1996).

The conclusion drawn from these two surveys included: (1) that the more favorable plateau lands have been extensively altered by commercial pineapple and therefore only sites in the gulches still exist; (2) though sites were found only in the gulches, the majority of gulches were not suitable for sites, "Due to the steep sites and relatively narrow bottoms of the gulches there is a lack of habitation and agricultural sites" (Dunn and Spear 1996:16), and (3) C14 analysis of samples from the only pre-Contact site 50-50-06-4090 yielded date ranges into the historic period - suggesting late pre-Contact habitation use (Dunn, Burgett and Spear 1995:32, 33).

Table 3: Historic Properties in the Vicinity of the Project Area

State Site No.	Ahupua`a	Site Type	Author, Date
50-50-06-1504	Honokalā	Huelo Sugar Mill No. 1	Wright, 1974
50-50-06-1505	Honopou	Huelo Sugar Mill No. 2	Wright, 1974
50-50-06-1223	Honopou	Honopou Burial	Connolly, 1974

50-50-06-4234	Ho`olawa	Burial	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4235	Ho`olawa	Surface Scatter	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4236	Ho`olawa	Surface Scatter	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4237	Ho`olawa	Subsurface Fire Pit	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4238	Ho`olawa	Rock Alignment and Possible Burial	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998
50-50-06-4196	Ho`olawa	Historic Burial	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-4167	Ho`olawa	Ho`olawa Landing Road	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-4239	Honopou	Rock Shelter	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-2956	Ho`olawa	Ho`olawa Landing	Fredericksen, 1996
50-50-06-2922	Honopou	Burial	Donham, 1992
50-50-06-4084	Honokalā	Wetland Agricultural Site Possibly with Associated House	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 2000
50-50-06-4816	Honokalā	Historic Site Associated with Ranching or Farming	Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 2000
50-50-06-65	Halehaku?	Kaapahu Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-66	Halehaku	Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-67	Halehaku	Piilani Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-68	Honopou	Poohoolewa Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-69	Honokalā	Puuokaupu Heiau	Walker, 1931
50-50-06-70	Mokupapa	Mokupapaakua Heiau	Walker, 1931

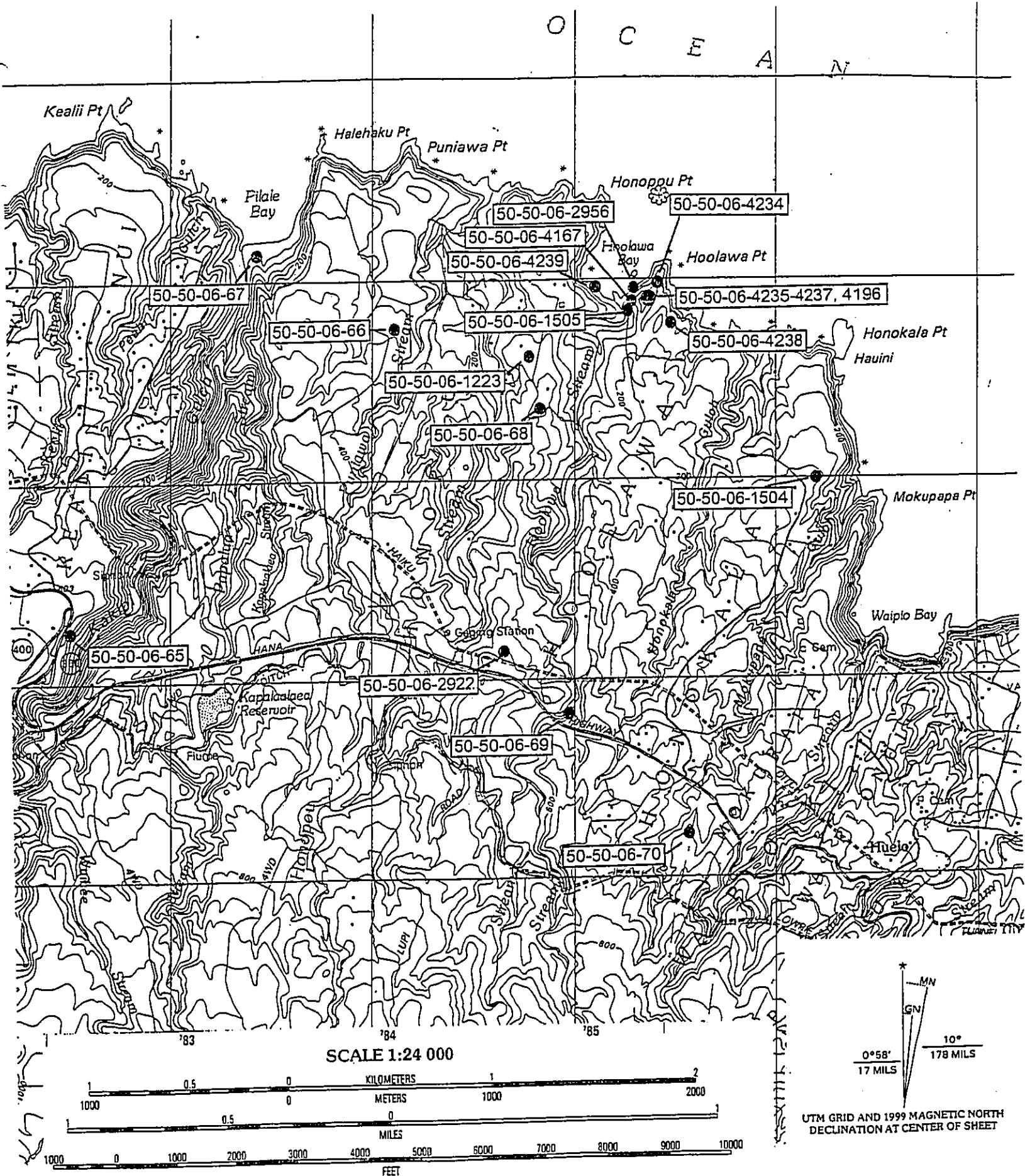


Figure 6 Portion of USGS 7.5 minute series, Ha'ikū Quad, Showing Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity

IV. SETTLEMENT PATTERN SUMMARY

The settlement pattern for the area surrounding the project seems to be rather unusual for the Hāmākualoa District of Maui. It would be expected that habitation would have been concentrated near the coast and within the larger valley systems with permanent stream flow. However, it was found that in Ho`olawa, habitation was actually concentrated along smaller streams and tributaries, one of which is known to have been historically fed by a spring. In addition, one concentration of Land Commission Awards is located *ma uka* of the present Hana Highway, approximately 2.5 km from the coast. Within these valleys intensive agricultural pursuits (i.e. taro *lo`i*) would have been taking place in association with habitation activities. For areas without constant stream flow, agricultural activities would not have been as intensive but rather more opportunistic with dryland taro being the main crop, and sweet potatoes following in importance. Gathering of medicinal herbs and forest products would be expected in the stream gulches, uncultivated areas and in the interior.

The settlement pattern, from time of contact (1778) to the present, has been altered most significantly by sugar cane plantation development. Beginning in the late 1870s, much of the plateau lands in Ho`olawa and the surrounding areas were being cultivated in sugar including the flat tableland associated with the project area. The stream valleys were not used in commercial agriculture, however they too were undoubtedly impacted and probably suffered from erosion, water diversion and deforestation, all by-products of large scale sugar cane agriculture. Much of Ho`olawa and the surrounding *ahupua`a* to the east were probably planted in sugar until the 1920s when pineapple began to take over. Pineapple was abandoned after only about ten years. At this time, many of the previously cultivated lands were converted into pasturelands.

V. TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PRACTICES

A. Burials

To date, there are three recorded burials in the archaeological record in Ho`olawa. These include a historic burial (50-50-06-4196), a rock alignment and possible burial (50-50-06-4238) and a burial (50-50-06-4234) (Fredericksen, 1996; Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998) [See Figure 6]. All of the recorded burials were reported within TMK 2-9-02:portion 14, which is located just on the other side of Waikakulu Gulch, less than 250 m away from the project area. One of the burials is marked by a tombstone JHO NOKAUPU, MAKE FEB 14 1918, and another possible burial is marked by an alignment of stones. Most likely, these burials represent people who lived and died in the Ho`olawa area.

Traditionally, Hawaiians are known to bury their family members on their ancestral land, often within their *'ili* (Bowen, 1961: 21). This is probably related to the significance Hawaiians placed on *'iwi*, or bones of the dead. *'iwi* were regarded as a lasting physical manifestation of the departed person and spirit. "The bones of the dead were guarded, respected, treasured, venerated, loved or even deified by relatives; coveted and despoiled by enemies" (Pukui *et al.*, 1972: 107). To protect the *'iwi* from desecration and to assure that the spirit could be released to its guardian ancestors, *'aumakua*, the *'iwi* were kept close and sometimes concealed.

The Hawaiian practice of burying deceased family members on *kuleana* land is recognized by one of our informants, Mr. Steven DeCoite:

SD: . . . There's burial sites in there.

CSH: In where?

SD: In that area. And, then one time, Honopou, Hōlawa, there was a big battleground, you know, when the kings start fighting, yeah. So, there's people buried all over the place there. Yeah, some people, they come and say well, they look at the graves and, you know, the Hawaiians, where they live, they bury, yeah. And, they set all nice rock, round rock, where the bodies are. If babies, they make `em more small and stuff like that. And you could tell where the Hawaiians was living 'cause where their *hales* was, you know, where their houses? Some of `em are made square, some are round and their floor – they set all the nice rock close to one another, yeah. And, you can tell that's where the Hawaiians' house was. And, if anyone of the family died, going get one grave right in that area where they used to live. And, you can tell, if you can find that area that had just one round house, no burial, that shows that Hawaiians had move away. They went somewhere else. In that area, get lot of that kine stuff there...

Mr. DeCoite claimed there were burials in the Waikakulu Gulch and on Abby Ajifu's old land (TMK: 2-9-02: 14), in the area of the three identified burial sites. He mentioned the tombstone with the name "Honokoupu", recognized as Site -4196. In the same parcel of

land; Mr. DeCoite claims there once existed a burial of a chief overlooking Ho`olawa Bay which has since been bulldozed away. According to Mr. DeCoite, the burial once had a stone and a cross, possibly fabricated from coral. A third burial in the area TMK 2-9-02:14 was also indicated to have been destroyed. This burial was claimed to have belonged to the Yamamoto Family where Mr. De Coite believes some of Abby Ajifu's siblings were interred (in TMK:2-9-02:15). Mr. DeCoite also speaks of the grave of a Chinese lady who he identifies as from the Ho family. This grave is marked by a stone, which apparently still exists in Waikakulu Gulch (See Figure 3). The presence of burials in this area in addition to the existence of known *kuleana* lands suggests this area once hosted a much larger population.

In addition to the burials pointed out to the west of the study parcel, Steven DeCoite also claims there was a 'big graveyard' in the southwest corner of the current project area:

SD: . . . Now, over there in that parcel there, had plenty. They went go there clean that over there. They went move —

CSH: In the 15-acre parcel?

SD: Oh no. In the 18 acres, had one right in the corner here.

CSH: In the 18 acres? Right here?

SD: Yeah. It's not there now because they went bulldoze 'em all.

CSH: Right here? Can you mark it?

SD: Oh, big section, big graveyard. From this family, before the Smythes.

CSH: Can you mark it on the map for me?

SD: Right around here. I just going dot 'em. Comes way up toward the valley, then she goes like that. This area here.

CSH: So, it was bulldozed before the Smythes got it? [Interrupted by a phone call.] You were telling me that this area here used to be, or is graves?

SD: Gotta get guys underneath there 'cause, you know when you go in the valley, down inside that 18-acres, down through here, some stones when the bulldozer push, get that round rock and only in certain area. It's not right down, yeah. So gotta be get graves there. And, I get vibrations when I go there.

CSH: Do you remember any old Hawaiian people telling you there were actually graves there?

SD: Johnnie Kahiamoe.

The "vibrations" Mr. DeCoite feels when sensing a burial are something well recognized in the Hawaiian tradition as *'ike pāpālua*, translated as "To see double; to have the gift of second sight and commune with the spirits; supernatural knowledge, extrasensory perception" (Pukui and Elbert, 1986: 97). Mr. DeCoite mentioned several times during the interview instances when his ability to sense, smell, hear what might be considered things of a "spiritual" nature was heightened. For the most part, Mr. DeCoite refers to his sixth sense in relation to burials or the deceased:

CSH: Is that a marked area — are their graves marked?

SD: Yes, it's a big one. All bodies inside that tomb. And, then the date. So, I figure whoever buried him, or buried that family had put the date, but doesn't say who buried there, what family buried or if he had some more family after he died, or [after] they died. Doesn't say. And that's the ones they call secret burials. That one in the same area, goes to the beach like this, they age like that, sometime when the wind blow, takes the dirt off, you can see the skeleton, the head, because they bury them with the face down. That could be bodies from the warriors yeah, you know, the battle ground right here. I came across few of them and I cover them back. Because they going call, they go, "*Hū, kōkua!*" You look, you go, you look down the beach, you figure somebody's [in] trouble, but no. After you cover them and put 'em where they go with the right thing, everything stops. You don't hear calling and stuff like that. Now, it happens to certain people. I'm one of 'em that tells me, tells me stuff that I was born with — maybe I wasn't born with — that what had there, they come tell me. How can I know all that kine things? So, something, just like the Hawaiians or somebody made me special, or God made me a special guide to help people in a good way, you know. 'Cuz, I no care where I go. And, I see old graves like that — I clean them, and *mālama* them, means "take care". 'Cuz they no want be stepped on top of them. In that area I was talking about, that graveyard there, I fenced 'em out so the cows no go in there.

In the Hawaiian understanding, Mr. DeCoite was delivered a *hō'ailona* or a sign. According to Pukui *et al.* (1972), in the traditional Hawaiian view, the *hō'ailona* are spirit provoked and lead to *hō'ike*, knowledge or revelations. For Mr. DeCoite, the sign, and more specifically in this instance the *'ūlālelo*, or supernatural voice, guided him to take care of the exposed burials on the beach. These burials lie outside of the project area.

B. Fishing

For most Hawaiians of old, fish or *i'a*, was their main source of protein and fishing was a daily activity. The methods of fishing and type of fish consumed in an area is directly related to the geography of a place and the ocean conditions. The shoreline of Hāmākualoa is characterized by high steep sea cliffs. The shoreline of the project area drops off more than 100 feet to the ocean below. There are no fringing reefs in the area and the cliffs are pounded by heavy surf during the winter months. These are prime

conditions for schooling fish such as *akule* (*Trachurops crumenophthalmus*) and *ōpelu* (*Decapterus pinnulatus* & *D. maruadsi*), both of which are known to frequent the waters along the Hāmākualoa coast (Clark, 1980: 17). *ōpelu* was once considered very important and was fished in great numbers. Along with *aku* (bonito), *ōpelu* (mackerel) was sanctioned a sacred fish to the descendants of Pa`ao and a *kapu* was placed on both fish during certain times of the year. During *Kau*, the summer months, the *ōpelu* could be eaten and the *aku* was *kapu* and during *Hooilo*, the winter months, *aku* was available and *ōpelu* was *kapu* (Malo, 1951:209). *ōpelu* is indicated as one of the fish that Ms. Saffrey's family fished for at Māliko Gulch (Interview, 4/13/2001).

Local fisherman along the Hāmākualoa coast have also indicated that the rough waters are good for hooking *ū`ū* (*Myripristis*), *āweoweo* (*Priacanthus*) and *āhole* (*Kuhlia sanvicensis*) (Clark, 1980: 17). Informant, Ms. U'i Saffrey, mentioned *āholehole* in conjunction with her Auntie Abby [Abby Ajifu], a sister of Ms. Saffrey's grandmother. Ms. Saffrey recalls hearing her grandmother and auntie talking about fishing for *āholehole* near the mouth of Honokalā Stream. Abby Ajifu (formerly Abby Yamamoto) grew up near the present project area on land in Waikakulu Gulch (TMK: 2-9-02: portion 11). During an interview for an archaeological study, Mrs. Ajifu related that her grandfather, Kalani Smyth, used Ho`olawa Landing as a canoe launching site to go fishing (in Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998: 9). The family canoes were stored in a small cave in the western side of the bay until a tidal wave in 1946 washed them away. The place continued to be used as a fishing grounds for the Yamamoto family until all the family moved away (date unknown). The canoe launching bay at Ho`olawa was once known as the Huelo Landing (in Fredericksen & Fredericksen, 1998: 36).

This arrangement of storing the canoes along the coast is one that is seen in other places along the Hāmākualoa coast. In Kuiaha, an *ahupua`a* to the west of Ho`olawa, there is evidence that fishing implements were stored along the coast. "While the people lived inland, their canoes and nets were stored in sheds on the shoreline. Residents of surrounding villages also used the bay, along with the people of Kuiaha" (Clark, 1980: 17). Because of the nature of the steep, rocky coastline and the ocean conditions, much of the fishing in this area was probably done by canoe. Given the limited numbers of bays and canoe launching points, access to the ocean resources was fairly limited and required the sharing of suitable storage facilities and entry points. A third point along the coast, Māliko Bay, is identified by Ms. Saffrey as a place where her mother's family had a *hale wa`a*, or canoe shed to store their *koa* canoes.

Access to traditional fishing grounds and traditional storage areas for fishing implements has been a problem for a long time. Clark (1980: 17) states it succinctly:

There is no public access to any of these shoreline areas except from the ocean. Many of the bays are over one mile away from the Hāna Highway, and all of the land between the highway and the shoreline is private property replete with locked gates and No Trespassing signs.

Twenty years after Clark wrote his book *The Beaches of Maui County* where he describes some of the access issues confronting the local people of Hāmākualoa coast, Mr. DeCoite's sentiment on public access to fishing is the same. Mr. DeCoite leases several pieces of

State land in the Ho`olawa area and one of the main reasons he leases State land is to provide access to the shoreline for local people.

CSH: What about the rocky boulder beach [mouth of the Honokalā Stream]? Does anyone still use that area?

SD: These people that own right here now [LCA 5250-B:2], they permit people to go down.

CSH: Do you know what people do when they go down there or what kind of fish they catch?

SD: They go for *moi*, they go for *ulua*, they go for *pāpio*, they go for *enenue*, and they go make *opihi*, little bit *limu*. That's their dish, their main dish, their Hawaiian food. You no going take 'em away from them. Not me. That's why I lease the land. I no care. Go down there if you like get your Hawaiian food. Go ahead. Now, if real estate people, whoever *haole* buy, boom the next day, one sign there 'Private Property, Keep Out'. What's happening to our people? That's not right. At least, the guy, if I would buy it, I would say, "When you like go fishing, you welcome to it." No more trouble.

In the past, access to the two most popular places to fish in Ho`olawa, Ho`olawa Landing and the mouth of Honokalā Stream has been through leased State land and private property, including the present project area. Mr. DeCoite leases State land adjacent to the project area and at Ho`olawa Landing in order to provide access to these fishing grounds. To access the Honokalā Stream mouth from Ho`olawa Road, many local residents have cut across the current study parcel, instead of through the leased State land (west of the study parcel) because the study parcel is the shortest route to the small boulder beach.

Although the place names in Ho`olawa and Hāmākualoa suggest the region was rich with freshwater fish such as *ōpae*, *o`opu* and *kuna*, a variety of freshwater eel, no account of traditional use of these stream delicacies was recorded during the interviews.

C. Trails

In traditional accounts, a Maui Chief, KihaPi'ilani, is credited with completing a paved road around Maui during the time of his reign, possibly in the 16th century. This paved path is referred to as *Ke Alaloa o Maui*. The road was known to have traversed Hāmākua by the coast, "through Hāmākua, the road travels along the coast, and approaches Kahului and Wailuku by way of the beach" (Handy and Handy, 1972: 490). This was a famous and well used route used by Maui residents even into the 1800s. There is an account of a group of missionaries traveling from Halehaku in Hāmākualoa to Hana by way of the *Alaloa*, however, it is unknown where exactly the *Alaloa* would have traversed Ho`olawa *Ahupua`a*.

The Ho`olawa Road depicted in the 1881 Huelo Plantation Map (RM 862) may also have been routed over a former trail. This road leads from the Huelo Sugar Mill at Hawini to the Ho`olawa Landing and was presumably used to transport sugar cane and sugar to the Landing for shipment. This route is still used today and is known as Ho`olawa Road (See Figure 5). There is no documented evidence that this was a former foot trail, however, and earlier maps do not depict this trail.

On the present study parcel, a foot trail was found leading from the top of the plateau lands down to the boulder beach of Honokalā Stream (Bushnell and Hammatt, 2001). The trail appears too steep for cattle and is probably confined to foot traffic. No physical evidence of the trail was identified on the plateau portion of the project area overlooking the ocean. However, Mr. DeCoite describes people traversing the property along the cliff face to access the Honokalā Stream mouth. Coastal trails were very common traditionally, and Russ Apple describes them in the following way.

Single-file foot trails, characterized by many turnings and one-man width. If on coast, persistently following configurations of shore line where passable, skirting inland around major land obstacles, such as cliffs (thus there was a single beach trail around most of the island).
1965: Appendix 2)

The presence of a trail leading from the plateau land down to the Honokalā Stream would imply that people were trying to get to somewhere after visiting the boulder beach. Perhaps the portion of the trail on the plateau lands has been modified from agriculture or has faded away over the years.

D. Plants

Several native Hawaiian plants were identified in the study parcel during the archaeological inventory survey (Bushnell and Hammatt, 2001). On the *ma kai* edge of the property along the top of the sea cliffs grow *ulei* (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*), *laua`e* (*Phymatosorus scolopendria*) and *naupaka* (*Scaevola sericea*). Along the foot trail leading from the grasslands to the boulder beach are stands of *hala* (*Pandanus tectorius*) and *uki`uki* (*Dianella sandwicensis*). At the stream mouth are *ka`e`e* (*Mucuna gigantea*) and *pala`ā* fern (*Sphenomeris chinensis*). The gulch sides are covered predominantly in dense *hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Approximately mid-stream, between the *ma uka* and *ma kai* boundaries of the property, one can find *hō`i`o* (*Athyrium arnotii*) along the stream, coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), red and green *ti* (*Cordyline fruticosa*), *hala* (*Pandanus tectorius*), bamboo (*Schizostachyum glaucifolium*), and *ape* (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) interspersed in the *hau*. An introduced variety of the native *ha`uowi* (*Verbena litoralis*) was identified in the proposed easement. This variety is also used for medicinal purposes by modern-day *lā`au* practitioners.

All of the listed plants are found in areas which are not very accessible, along the sea cliffs, on the valley sides or interspersed in the thick *hau*. The plateau area of the study parcel has been significantly modified and contains mostly introduced grasses. Although, not all the plants listed are endemic to Hawai`i, many have traditional uses. No traditional practices regarding plants were identified during the study. Ms. Saffrey

remembered several plants growing in the study parcel including *'ūlei, pili* (*Heteropogon contortus*), *pala`ā*, and *hala*. She also mentioned that the *'ūlei* was probably used for fish traps, but she did not have knowledge of specific uses her family had for the plant. *Ūlei* berries are edible and may have been used as famine food in Ho`olawa. *'Ūlei* wood was a hard wood and was commonly used in fashioning farming tools such as the *'ō`ō*, the digging stick and adzes. The *'ūlei* found on the cliff sides may have proved unsuitable due to its stunted growth from so much exposure. Also, the bark of the *'ūlei* was mixed with other plants to form a mild enema (Gutmanis, 1976: 25).

Of the plants mentioned above, several were useful as cordage including *hau*, *hala*, *ti* and *'uki`uki* (Krauss, 1993). Of these, *hau* was probably used most often in this capacity. *Hala* was predominantly used in plaiting and making mats. *'Uki`uki* is indicated as a cordage in lashing house structures and securing thatching. And traditionally *ti* was an all purpose plant, providing sustenance from its root, and utility from its leaves in the preparation, transportation and storage of food as well as a thatching material (Krauss, 1993: 15; Malo, 1951:121). *Pili* was more popularly used as a thatching material than *ti* due to its durability, however *ti* did serve the purpose as well.

Two ferns were identified along Honokalā Stream, *laua`e* and *hō`i`o*. The *laua`e* fern was most noted for its fragrance and was used in that capacity to perfume *tapa* (Krauss, 1993). *Laua`e* was and continues to be a popular *lei* making plant. *Hō`i`o* is an edible fern and makes a popular dish combined with *'ōpae* (shrimp) (Krauss, 1993: 15)

Several plants listed may have served as famine foods to the residents of Ho`olawa. These include *ti* root, *'ape*, coconut, *naupaka* and *'ūlei* berries, and *hō`i`o* fern (Krauss, 1993). Others were very useful in medicinal concoctions. Some of these were *hau*, *ka`e`e*, *'ūlei*, *ha`uowi* and *ti* (Gutmanis, 1976; Pukui and Elbert, 1986). Still others served as dyes such as the *pala`ā*, *pili*, *'uki`uki*, and *'ūlei* (Krauss, 1993: 67).

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Hawaiian traditional cultural practices assessment has been conducted for the Kahui Pono L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement and 15-Acre Parcel in Ho`olawa Ahupua`a. A concerted effort was made to contact knowledgeable informants of the area. Two individuals were identified and interviewed, Ms. Elizabeth U`ilani Saffrey, a descendant from the Smythe family who acquired the land in 1926 and Mr. Steven DeCoite, a lifetime resident of Hāmākualoa who has leased State land in Ho`olawa since the 1950s. In addition to the interviews conducted, research was carried out at the Hawai`i State Archives, the Bureau of Land Conveyances, the Hawai`i State Survey Office, the State Historic Preservation Division, Maui Historical Society and the Cultural Surveys Hawai`i Library.

Research of the area suggests Ho`olawa was a fertile place. Māhele documents present a good sized population for a small *ahupua`a*. The residents of Ho`olawa lived along tributaries and springs and cultivated *kalo* and perhaps some *uala*. There is also mention of *ulu*, *ie`ie*, and *koa* in the LCA claims. From the 16 *ili* identified in the LCAs, the presence of several plants and animals can be inferred including *noni*, *hau*, *kalo*, *ōpae*, *o`opu* and *pua`a*. Fifteen plants with traditional uses were identified within the project area. This reflects an abundance of resources, particularly along streams and gulches. The ocean off the Hāmākualoa coast was thought to be rich with such fish as *ōpelu*, *akule* and *āholehole*.

One traditional cultural practice was identified in the vicinity of the project area. Fishing is a tradition to the local residents of Ho`olawa and surrounding areas. There seems to be two traditional fishing grounds at Ho`olawa, one at Ho`olawa Bay where the old Ho`olawa Landing was located and one at the small bay at the mouth of the Honokalā Stream (*ma kai* of the project area). Ho`olawa Bay is well known for the *moi* and *āholehole* and Honokalā is fished for several varieties including *āholehole*, *pāpio*, *ulua*, *enenu*, *moi*. In addition, *opihi* and *limu* are gathered at Honokalā.

Access to fishing grounds and canoe landings has been an issue in the Hāmākualoa area for many years. Most of the coastal areas are landlocked and public access to the shoreline must be negotiated on an individual basis with private landowners. As more of the local or long time residents move away, the understanding of the value and importance of traditions and sustenance activities such as fishing is lost. A life time resident of Hāmākualoa, Steven DeCoite, has leased State land adjacent to the current study parcel and in the vicinity for many years. Mr. DeCoite claims one of the main reasons he leases land in those areas is to provide access to the shoreline for the local residents. He also claims that people often traverse the current project area in order to access the Honokalā Beach, given it is the shortest route to the fishing grounds. The very location of the study parcel on the western side of Honokalā Stream forces people to cross over the project area either by way of the coast or from some point *ma uka* to *ma kai*. In light of the situation, we would like to encourage the land owner to work with the other private landowners and the State to create a permanent public access to the shoreline at Honokalā Beach.

During our interview with Mr. DeCoite, several historic burials were identified, some of known origin and others unknown (See Figure 3). Part of Mr. DeCoite's knowledge of burial locations and identifications is from local informants who have since passed away, Johnny Kahiamoe and his mother, Auntie Sara. However, part of his knowledge of burials stems from what might be called a sixth sense, or in Hawaiian, *'ike pāpālua*. Although *'ike pāpālua* cannot be considered a traditional cultural practice related to this area, it is a condition well recognized and accepted by the Hawaiian culture and many traditional cultural practices are based on knowledge received from *'ike pāpālua*. Mr. DeCoite believes there have been burials in the southwestern corner of the project area (See Figure 3) which were bulldozed during the plantation area. Based on vibrations he feels when in that area, he also believes this same area is sensitive and that burials might still exist in this portion of the property. We suggest that when earth clearing or excavations commences in this area, extra precautions are taken. If any sign of human remains or archaeological remains are seen in the project area, work should immediately stop in that area and Melissa Kirkendall of the State Historic Preservation Division, Maui Office (808) 243-5169 should be notified at once.

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VIII. APPENDICES

Preface to Interview Transcriptions

As part of this project, two interviews – one formal and one informal – were conducted by Ka'ohulani Mc Guire for Cultural Surveys Hawai'i. The formal interview was taped and transcribed. For the informal interview, detailed notes were taken during the interview process. The notes were written up, reviewed for accuracy and approved by the informant. Both the full transcript of the formal interview and the notes of the informal interview are included below.

The reader is reminded that the information shared in the interviews are the express opinions and views of the informants, much of which relates to their personal experiences, knowledge and family traditions. These are their words, their experiences and their stories. Please respect them by not using portions of the interviews out of context or quoting from the interviews without giving proper credit to the interviewees. These interviews may not be used in their entirety in any publications unless the written authorization of the interviewee is obtained.

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i is very grateful to both interviewees, Steven De Coite and U'ilani Saffery, for sharing their thoughts and for giving so willingly of their time. It is hoped that the value of documenting their *mana`o* (thoughts) will be understood and appreciated by future generations of Hawaiians and that it will serve to perpetuate the Hawaiian culture, not only for Hawaiians, but also for those who seek to understand the depth and wealth of this rich, cultural heritage.

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APPENDIX A: Transcript of Interview with Steven DeCoite

Interview with: Steven De Coite (SD)
Project: Kahui Pono LLC Proposed Easement and 15-Acre Parcel Traditional Practices
Assessment, Ho`olawa, Maui
Interviewed by: Ka`ohulani Mc Guire for Cultural Surveys Hawai`i (CSH)
Place of Interview: Kokomo, Maui
Date: April 20, 2001

CSH: Mr. DeCoite, can you start by telling us your full name and when you were born.

SD: Steven De Coite. I was born in 1926 – May 23rd, at Pā`ia [Hospital].

CSH: And, who were your parents?

SD: My parents is Manuel Louis De Coite, [from] Kokomo and my mom, Caroline Gouvea De Coite, from Kokomo.

CSH: Were your parents born in Hawai`i or did they come from another country?

SD: Both of them were born here. Their parents came from away.

CSH: From –

SD: From Portugal. Both of them. My mother's side. She came from a home, yeah. My mother's mother and her father, both of them. They found a place for people – you know, they not pure Portuguese – but they were raised in a home in Portugal. And that place there, they used to call it Gouvea. So, since they didn't know their parents yeah, so, they changed their name to Gouvea, both of 'em, both my grandma and my grandfather. And, on my father's side, his father, Joe De Coite, was a Frenchman married into Italian-Portuguese [family], De Costa. That's my family.

CSH: Do you remember hearing when your grandparents came to Hawai`i? What year that was?

SD: They either came in the eighteen-something – maybe eighteen – somewhere around 1855, or something like that, the first ones that came here. You know, there's a record [of] the first ones that came here, they was the first ones to come here, to work, you know, all that kind of stuff. Then, that's where my family started, like us here now, yeah.

CSH: So, your grandparents came to work on the plantation?

SD: Yeah, and then they worked for the plantation for a while, yeah.

CSH: At Pā'ia, or another one?

SD: Those days, it's not HC&S. Used to be MA Company. And, then they moved out and went on their own – My grandpa and, my dad. He [my dad] was the oldest, yeah. He went on his own, their own business, cutting wood, hauling freight and stuff like that. And, how I know much about Hōlawa [Ho'olawa] Landing and all that was my uncles, my father's uncles, three of them and one of my father's cousins and my dad, they haul all the material to build the landing and the sugar mill. That's the one they call Hōlawa Sugar Mill.

CSH: That's the second sugar mill?

SD: The second, yeah. And, the Chinese people owned it at the time, the Akana family. Then, from there, they moved to Ha'ikū where Dwight Baldwin lived, the Baldwin area there.

CSH: Your family, your uncle them, moved to Haiku?

SD: No, the Baldwin's moved. The Chinese moved over there. They came from Hawini, Hōlawa. They ended up in "H-Poko" (Hāmākua Poko). The mill, part of the foundation, still yet, over there.

CSH: So, when the mill closed down, they moved to Haiku?

SD: No, they kept on running their mills, but the last big one – they were coming bigger – the last big one they had in "H Poko". Then, that's when HC&S came in and then MA Company.

CSH: Do you remember the name of the mill in "H-Poko"?

SD: The mill name?

CSH: Yeah.

SD: It was "H-Poko" Sugar Mill, something like that. Then from there, they was gonna make a mill right up here in Makawao. They started the foundation and everything, yeah. And, then two boats came in with the material from China to open another mill. Then, somebody sank the two boats outside of Māliko and everything went and then, that's when they went out of business, they sold whatever they had, sugar and stuff, to Alexander & Baldwin

CSH: Do you have an idea what year that was, approximately?

SD: I had some paper that had show[n it was] in 1879 or something like that, you know. 'Cause I had some guys that came over here and tell me that I don't know what I was talking about. And, I say, "I wasn't here in 1879,

where you was?" That's these guys, they come from real estate stuff. How can he tell me more than what I know when he come from away? Impossible, yeah? And, I ask[ed] them when they was born, 1879 or whatever? [Laughter]

There's burial sites in there.

CSH: In where?

SD: In that area. And, then one time, Honopou, Hōlawa, there was a big battleground, you know, when the kings start fighting, yeah. So, there's people buried all over the place there. Yeah, some people, they come and say well, they look at the graves and, you know, the Hawaiians, where they live, they bury, yeah. And, they set all nice rock, round rock, where the bodies are. If babies, they make `em more small and stuff like that. And you could tell where the Hawaiians was living 'cause where their *hales* was, you know, where their houses? Some of `em are made square, some are round and their floor – they set all the nice rock close to one another, yeah. And, you can tell that's where the Hawaiians' house was. And, if anyone of the family died, going get one grave right in that area where they used to live. And, you can tell, if you can find that area that had just one round house, no burial, that shows that Hawaiians had move away. They went somewhere else. In that area, get lot of that kine stuff there. Then, in that paper going get that she was married, she was a Smythe girl married to Yamamoto family, you know. And, she own that piece of land over there.

CSH: Was that Julia Smythe?

SD: Julia Smythe Yamamoto, yeah. And, in that area, has a tomb there and had one – they claim that's a chief's burial. But, since the real estate guys – they come and clean everything, they bulldoze all the chief's stuff, yeah, you know, where his tomb, where they were buried. He was buried on the hill looking at the old Hōlawa Landing.

CSH: Is there a marker?

SD: No, because they destroyed `em, with the tractors.

CSH: Oh, they bulldozed over it.

SD: Boy, that chief was mad! You know, like me, when I go there, I get vibrations. I can tell more or less where people are. Like me, God – I don't know why God – I never go school for talk Hawaiian. I can speak Hawaiian. It just came natural to me, yeah, and I love that place there, in that area, yeah. And, I had the vibrations like somebody's with me. Some places I go, no [more]. That's why I can say, in my knowledge, I think, yeah, it give me strong vibrations that somebody's buried there, or were

there, yeah.

CSH: Is there a specific name for that hill where that burial is?

SD: Hōlawa. Right above the Hōlawa Landing. But, now they bulldoze everything. So, something used to tell me, I used to pass with the horse and everything, you know, and just like say, "*Mālama kēlā 'āina*". That means, "take care this place", yeah. If you with them, they no bother you. But if you destroy them or try make things no good, yeah, something gonna happen. So the guy was cleaning the land there, I tell him, "Eh, you guys watch out, there's one [chief], which I cannot prove that there's one chief, but what I know and what people tell me, they all dead already, that there was a chief there. Battle, you know, they came in and there was a battle, yeah. And, I think he goes by the name Honokoupu, Honokoupu Family.

CSH: Oh, I have his name. It was in this report. Honokaupu?

SD: Yeah, that's the one. And, below that has a tomb with the family - like in 1913.

CSH: 1918.

SD: [19]18?

CSH: Yeah. J. Honokaupu. So, below that is where the tomb is. But, this burial you're talking about is on top.

SD: On the hill.

CSH: Only one?

SD: Only one grave. And that grave, you know the stone and the cross, look like was made from coral or something you know from the ocean, the way they make 'em, just like they went use 'em like cement like. No name - you know, no more the date when he died or who - that's what they call a secret burial. The body's there, but they don't know from who because doesn't say, yeah. Like us guys now, we come and we say well, there's one grave there. Who's over there? We don't know who? But, there's somebody there by the marking, yeah. So, this guy when they clean, I told them, "Eh, you guys watch out over there, no go cover or push there inside the brush", 'cuz nobody take care, yeah. The brush cover in that area and the guy own the land say, "You bulldozer here, you bulldozer there." I say, "Eh", this guy by the name of Earl Calasa, so I tell, "Earl, if I was you, I no go bulldoze that hill. Money is not that [much] value to you to go put on somebody." I say, "I know get one grave there. That's a secret burial there, so no go down there. He cleaned, yeah, cover everything, I don't know. 'Til today, you cannot find where the grave is.

CSH: He actually bulldozed over it?

SD: Even the stone, you know, that showed the marking, yeah. Gone! They try clean and they try, try to see if they could find for put 'em back. They cannot. He moved away someplace, the guy. Going home, you know, *pau* work he go home, yeah. And, head-on, he almost – two guys almost got killed on the road going home. Then, little while later, I see him and he said, "Oh, I had one mean accident. I bust all my truck, I bust all the wahine's car." I said, "I told you, Earl!" If that wasn't enough, he was driving his truck to go to the crusher plant over here in Kahului and he had a load of gravel coming out to cross the road – that's on the main highway – so, this big semi- trailer, that said 'Maui Meadows', came from Kahului side, make the turn with his signal lights on. But, the signal lights, they no come off and they indicate he's going straight, yeah – was flashing to turn into the cane field road where they go to the crusher. He came out, he hit the back of the truck, yeah, you know – the trailer. He almost got killed there again. So, from that time on, he watch himself, and he make sure that any kine job that he go clean, he make sure there's nothing over there. Some people get the vibrations, some of them, they don't get. So, sometimes I wonder, how come I just natural, come into this stuff. 'Cuz, I look one grave, I take care, put flowers. And, there's Chinese people buried there too.

CSH: Chinese people buried at –

SD: One lady.

CSH: Close to the other two?

SD: Hōlawa. Right where get the pasture. Right where they get that fifteen acres and the four acres [Parcel 11]. Had two parcels there. One time used to be from A&B. Now, that particular corner, area, was reserved by A&B. They sold it to Michael Piccitelli and, uh – this one here.

CSH: This four acres?

SD: There's the four acres. I lease this parcel here. This one here [Parcel 12].

CSH: Okay, so you lease the 3.2 acres, State of Hawai'i land.

SD: Okay, now right in front here, this one grave yard. [Referring to an area outside of the project area.] And, Maxwell is #5, yeah?

CSH: [Parcel] 15.

SD: 15? Yeah, the small parcel. Then, the four acres. Alongside the four acres.

CSH: Right.

SD: Right inside here, this parcel here. Right in the corner, now –

CSH: Can you mark it for me?

SD: Right here, get one grave, from the lady.

CSH: Is it marked or unmarked?

SD: Get the stone there yet, but no more – people know her name is Ho or something like that, the Chinese name. And she appear sometime. So, I never did see the lady or Julia Smythe Yamamoto. But, I used to go there in that pasture where she had the old house, you know. You can smell the coffee cooking and the tobacco, you know, the Durham, smoking. So, they home, yeah. You don't see 'em, yeah, but they [home] – sometime, you hear the dishes move.

CSH: But, nobody home.

SD: Oh, their spirit or something is over there. They no move out, even if they die. So, now, that house there, the daughter sold it to somebody from the mainland.

CSH: Is that Abby? [Abby Ajifu]

SD: Abby. With the agreement, don't break that house, because you know she moved to Peahi and she made a house there and they used to go in weekends, yeah. She used to tell me, "My mother still alive, still over here." Because she can smell and she keep moving around in the house. So, that Chinese lady and her, they were friends, and they would appear. I never did see 'em, but there's few people seen it. One girl, this guy Bob, that bought the land there, he's the second owner. He brought his girlfriend. The Chinese lady used to come and Abby's mother and she always, now she's away, she got married, she had kids, she divorced, she wants to come back. Something calls her to come back, come back. Now, I know where the graves are, yeah. Now, there's lot of things that happened there by moving with tractors, touching what they not supposed to touch, that something going happen. In every space of the 12-acre parcel – [Interrupted by a phone call.]

CSH: So, we were talking about –

SD: About Abby's parcel. Right there now. She had – some of their family buried over there. And, this guy, by the name of Magee, was living in the old house. Abby kept him there to take care of the place. He went ahead and start bulldozing stuff in there, start bulldozing without Abby's permission. She didn't know. I think one or two brothers, and one sister buried over there. He bulldozed everything.

CSH: Do you mean Abby's sisters or the mom's sisters and brothers were buried there?

SD: No, Abby's. Abby.

CSH: 'Cuz, they had a big family.

SD: Yeah. And the guy that owns the tractors and stuff – the driver, [it] didn't affect him; in other words, he was told to do it, yeah – he got sick. The guy that had sent, hired the guy, Magee, got sick. He go doctors, they couldn't find out what was wrong with him. Yeah, because he went touch in there. Charlie, we used to call him Charlie Small, he's a little guy, that own the equipment and do jobs. He said, "Go ahead and clean whatever." He got sick! He got sick. The doctors couldn't find [anything], the same thing came on him, yeah. That one there, he died. And, everything what he had, went down, you know, right down the drain, because that's another one that in that area, you no fool around. So, like the sugar mill. I know guys who went down there, take the fire bricks from the mill. The big plaque they had there, made from bronze, 1902, that's when they had open the mill.

CSH: You're talking about the second mill?

SD: The second mill. Got sick and died too. Plenty of them that I know. People from the mainland, they just get sick and they cannot find out what's wrong. Now, I was told, well he died already – he just died recently – John Kahiamoe.

CSH: Yeah, I was trying to track him down.

SD: John Kahiamoe told me in the tomb, there was a *kahuna pule*, the guys that you know, if you no behave yourself, the guys that – he say that could be the guy that *kahuna pele* or them that do things they not supposed to do, from there, fool around graves and fool around certain areas that's reserved by the Hawaiian people way back. And, even if he stay there buried, he has the power. He don't come out, but he has the power to do what he like, the *kahuna pele*. If him and his family is in the tomb. That one there, I think it's 1913, the last burial, the names from the *kahuna pele*, on the tomb.

CSH: Is that a marked area — are their graves marked?

SD: Yes, it's a big one. All bodies inside that tomb. And, then the date. So, I figure whoever buried him, or buried that family had put the date, but doesn't say who buried there, what family buried or if he had some more family after he died, or [after] they died. Doesn't say. And that's the ones they call secret burials. That one in the same area, goes to the beach like this, they age like that, sometime when the wind blow, takes the dirt off,

you can see the skeleton, the head, because they bury them with the face down. That could be bodies from the warriors yeah, you know, the battle ground right here. I came across few of them and I cover them back. [Referring to an area outside of the project area.] Because they going call, they go, "*Hū, kōkua!*" You look, you go, you look down the beach, you figure somebody's [in] trouble, but no. After you cover them and put 'em where they go with the right thing, everything stops. You don't hear calling and stuff like that. Now, it happens to certain people. I'm one of 'em that it tells me, tells me stuff that I was born — maybe I wasn't born — that what had there, they come tell me. How can I know all that kine things? So, something, just like the Hawaiians or somebody made me special, or God made me a special guide to help people in a good way, you know. 'Cuz, I no care where I go. And, I see old graves like that — I clean them, and *mālama* them, means "take care". 'Cuz they no want be stepped on top of them. In that area I was talking about, that graveyard there, I fenced 'em out so the cows no go in there. Now, had two guys — A&B was responsible for that, when they bought lands there — to take care that parcel there. I don't know how come they sold it.

CSH: You're talking about the one graveyard where Abby them had the house?

SD: Yeah. This is separate, yeah?

CSH: Right, it is separate.

SD: Now, this — what I got from the State, that used to be from Smythes, way back.

CSH: The 3.2?

SD: Eddie Smythe.

CSH: Eddie Smythe?

SD: Yeah, but he was the kine guy, he drink and all that, and he owed taxes and all that and, those days, they put 'em in public auction and people no more money to buy. And, then, automatically the State grab hold of 'em. I say 85% of the State lands is what happened to the poor people. By doing that, those days, was only five bucks, poll tax, that's what they pay. Now, poor people they didn't even get chance to own five dollars and they own the property. But, when they had the Hawaiian king, they no pay no taxes. You stay there and the king — that's why all kind angles, all kind markers that you come across when you survey your land, he would send the chief, give this family, where he decide, he would walk in one angle and when he would turn, "*Hana kēlā pōhaku.*" That's the boundary they would use, or could be one coconut tree or could be anything. They would write it down in Hawaiian, the Hawaiians did. Then, the State go by the square foot, how many foot they got. You walk 10 feet, that's ten feet. And, when you

would take a regular ruler, you go damn close, maybe they would be about quarter inch off, you know, what they would give. And, they would go any kind of angles because you cannot say, you go straight to this degrees. You maybe go 30 degrees off from zero. And close em up [and] that's yours, and all kinda stuff. They never did own the lands, but they was permitted by the king to use the lands, to raise their families and stuff. Like Honopou, there was a king's area, taro, you know the chiefs go plant taro, all that kind of stuff inside the valleys. And, all that stuff would come out for the king, queens, and all that kind of high *makamaka* people — have all their share and what balance goes to the people. That how it goes over there. And, you can tell the vibrations.

CSH: I wanted to go back to the beginning where we first started. You were born in Pā`ia. How long did you live there?

SD: I was just a baby.

CSH: Where did you actually grow up?

SD: I grew up right here in Kokomo.

CSH: So, most of your small-kid time, you lived in Kokomo?

SD: Yeah. I've been traveling away, all over the place, but that's my home, right here.

CSH: Did you go to school?

SD: Til ninth grade.

CSH: Where did you attend school?

SD: Makawao School, the old school. And, one year, Makawao School — the new school right down here.

CSH: And, after you *pau* school, then what did you do?

SD: I went to work. This is right after Depression. My Dad died in 1930. Depression started from maybe 1924, maybe '25, '26, right up to 1930. Then when Roosevelt got in, up to 1936, then by '36, our country, you know, no work. So he founded the WPA, NRA, and the CCC. I went in the CCC. Those days you had to be 18 years old so they can grab you for military. I wasn't quite 18, just about 17 years old. I say I eighteen to get in there and I stay with them 'til the war break out. Ke`anae, in the [Haleakalā] Crater and up in Polipoli, planting trees, for dollar one day.

CSH: And, they provided you with food and a place to stay?

SD: They give food, they give clothing and stuff, plus one dollar a day. That's the way that our President help[ed] the poor people during the depression, yeah. And, that's the way I help[ed] my mother because there was twelve of us, [with] my younger brothers and sisters. One of my brother[s], older than me, he's the oldest now living, he joined CCC camp too and if was thirty days, thirty dollars. So, both of his money and my money, we get sixty dollars for my mother buy food, clothing, whatever to help my brothers and sisters. So, I stay CCC for over three years, and my brother. Then I went out. And, when I was thirteen years old, that's when the thing, you know, *pau* school. I go clean yards, fifty cents one yard, twenty five cents, to have money for help my mom. When my dad died, he had bought lot of lands and stuff, couldn't pay. So, we had to sell our lands.

CSH: How old were you when he died?

SD: I was about, going about nine years old.

CSH: So, you had to sell off some of the family lands?

SD: Yeah, we kept only six acres by the house, six and a quarter acre, quarter with the house, so each kid could have half an acre a piece.

CSH: This house? This property?

SD: No, this is my nephew's. And, I got my nephew down at my grandma's. They staying at my grandma's place. My mother died at the age of 93 years old. When I was a baby, I was just born, I was about seven and a half hours old, those days they used to have a rubber water bag, hot water bag. You know, with the lid that you screw on. That thing was cross-threaded I think, so they wrap 'em in the bag so they could cool me off, keep me warm, or something. The thing leaked. Now, it's hot water, yeah and one baby only few hours old, burned me all one side. That time was Pā'ia Hospital, owned by MA Company. The both mills was MA Company. From there, I came home, my mother brought me home, and I was raised here. Then, I went away, try get money from all kins, yeah, for me for support, yeah. I had to go — Maui was so down with no more jobs, pineapples won't hire, sugarcane won't hire. So, I went Honolulu. One Japanese guy, used to be a contractor, by the name of James Kanaka. He became a big contractor in Honolulu. [He] built Makawao Catholic School's Gym over there. And, I went over there work, I asked him for job. He said, "Help the carpenters with the lumber, whatever they need." In those days was all Japanese carpenters. I guess the guy feel pity for me and my family. He gave me a job. When the thing was over, he said, "If you come Honolulu to me, I going give you a job. I know you folks need help." So, I went Honolulu, I was thirteen years old. I worked over there, and as I grow, eh, I say well my oldest brother used to tell us all the time — "Go school!" You can be fifty years old, you still can learn. So, in King and Beretania Street, used to have one vocational school there, Varsity, by

the old Varsity Theatre. I went over for carpentry. Only what I could have from my money I used to work, send home to my mom, five dollars, three dollars, that's for me for the month. I take three dollars [and] that's how I pay for my school, so I could learn. That's how I came up learning all kind things.

CSH: After the CCC, what did you do?

SD: That's when I went Honolulu. The war break out.

CSH: Oh, I thought you went to Honolulu when you were thirteen.

SD: No. Thirteen, I was here.

CSH: Okay, so, you quit school. And, then you went Honolulu, or then you did CCC? CCC, you had to be eighteen, right?

SD: When I quit school, I stayed around go clean yards. Fifty cents one yard, one day, quarter one day. Whole day, until dark, you go cleaning. Until I made the age of almost seventeen, eighteen years old. Then, see, the war went broke out. Before that, I went enlist when at that age to CCC camp, and then they stop CCC when the war break out. Everybody was in the service, yeah. That's when I went Honolulu.

CSH: So, you never actually went into the service?

SD: I went work Pearl Harbor. They put me in Pearl Harbor. Then, I work at Pearl Harbor and I go school — vocational school. Then, from there, they draft me. They draft me for the marines. For the army, but what they done there, they put me, because they needed people who can work on the boats. So they put me as a Merchant Marine. And, I work on the boat until the war was ended, then I came home. But, that branch of service, like the CB Unit and the Merchant Marines, would be in the battlegrounds and all kind of stuff. They would go in and make airfields and a lot of them died. We don't get the service benefits. The only thing they give you is put one American flag on top your coffin and that's it. 'Cause I had friends and cousins that died who were merchant sailors during the war. And, that's all we get and I no more nothing from them.

CSH: So, in the line up of kids, there were twelve of you. Which number were you?

SD: Me, is — get five boys — I number seven boy, number seven. If we going count girls and all. My sister, then came three boys, then a girl, then girl again. But in the boys, there were seven boys, yeah, I'm the number seven boy.

CSH: What did you do after the war when you came back to Maui?

SD: Work carpenter. I went out on my own, make houses and stuff like that.

CSH: And how did you get into ranching or raising cattle?

SD: I always had cattle, from my dad. My dad then always had animals, and I was one of them — well, both of us. The rest of the family, they don't care for animals. My brother, he's older than me, he still have a ranch in Molokai. We pull like my dad. I get horses, cattle, that kind of life that he wanted.

CSH: Now, how do you know so much about the Honokalā, Hōlawa, Honopou area?

SD: I went over there in 1956. I went there to buy cows. I bought the cows. And, this part in the ranch was owned by Mrs Dang from Honolulu. And, from that time on, I've been in that area fixing fence and doing things over there.

CSH: So, in '56, you started using this land, the State land adjacent to the 15 acres?

SD: Yeah, after my cousin.

CSH: Your cousin had it before you?

SD: My cousin had 'em before me. Antone DeCosta. But, they call him Kauila. And, then, I got this land, down inside the valley here, and the bananas in there.

CSH: Parcel 23? I mean Parcel 22, actually.

SD: Yeah. I get the four parcels. I get the *pō'alima*, too. The *pō'alima* is down here, you know, by Bruce them.

CSH: Do you know what [parcel] number that is?

SD: I forget the number. But, anyway, had one *pō'alima* down there. I think it's 36 feet wide and goes up the hill. That's the King's reserve, just like over here. Right here, is one *pō'alima* going inside here, in that parcel here. [Between Parcels 16 & 42.] It was owned by Kiakonas one time.

CSH: What do you mean by *pō'alima*? Can you explain what that is?

SD: It's a reserve for people to pass to go to the next guy. In other words, the guy that buy the fifteen acres, he cannot stop me from going through the fifteen acres, because there's a *pō'alima*. Every so many district[s], Honopou has a *pō'alima*, Halehako [Halehaku] has one. They come right down to Pā'ia in the oceanfront side. Reserved by the King.

CSH: There's a *pō'alima* over here, a long narrow one. [Pointing to TMK map]

SD: That's the one.

CSH: It's on the other side of Honokalā Stream and the fifteen acres.

SD: Yeah.

CSH: That's the one you have?

SD: Yeah, I got this and I got the other piece State land. Because people want to go fishing, yeah. Now, these guys they come from away, that hurt me. They buy, pound one sign there, 'Private Property, Keep Out'. You cannot go where they used to go for years, generations. From babies, go down there fish, get food. That's not right! That's the reason why the King made these kine things like that. I no care who buy the land, you cannot stop 'em. Then, the Federal Government came in. They want all the shoreline, reserved for the people. And, I think it's still yet going. And, then even you know like the Smythes owned this before, as long as have this one like this, the Smythes couldn't stop anybody to go, "Oh, I going fishing that area." They couldn't stop them, if the guy know, yeah. Like me, I know. And, I don't want trouble with these guys that bought the land, that bought this here. And, the Smythe's gave me the permission to use here. Plenty guys gave me, still today, for put my cattle. They run and no have to fence them. But, now they want put a road over here. Well, the road, I don't care. That's up to the State and them. But, he wants to cut off to go over here. Now, with the agreement, no more fence. He says he would fence the fifteen acres so the cows no go in there, in case, when they start developing or what.

CSH: So, then your cows can still get across the access, the road, to come to this side if they want?

SD: Yeah, come down the valley, come right down to here. I got a piece of lease land, too down there. The Rohrs own thirty-six acres down there.

CSH: Now, back to your cousin Antone. Do you remember when he started using this land, the State parcel adjacent to the fifteen acres? How did he get the lease?

SD: Gee, he started that right after the war. What year, I don't know. It was full of brush. All that land was all destroyed, all covered up.

CSH: What kind of brush?

SD: Berries, you know the kind berries [Christmas Berry], plum trees, and guava trees. So, he cleaned it out. 'Cause that used to be all pineapple and sugar — clean. Then, down where I had the bananas, had one guy Souza.

That's the Rohr's land. He took it over too, 'cause that guy died. They were good friends so the children say, "Well, take over the lease from the Mrs. Smythe — Miss Smythe, Eliza Smythe." And, she died too. She sold this to one Japanese guy, Robert Morioka in Pā'ia. He used to be one auditor, one bookkeeper. And then the Rohr's bought it. All this big area

CSH: Now, what can you tell me about the fifteen acre parcel, as far as the vegetation, how long has it been grasslands? It's pasture right now. Was it overgrown at one time, too?

SD: Overgrown, that was full of — and he cleaned it. [The parcel was cleared soon after Mr. De Costa acquired the lease.]

CSH: Who cleaned it?

SD: Antone De Costa.

CSH: Antone cleaned the 15-acre parcel?

SD: Yeah. Because he had to lease it from Mrs. Saffery or what they call her — the Smythes.

CSH: Saffery. Nani Saffery?

SD: Yeah, Nani and the heirs in there. She used to be the administrator for them and she permitted to lease. He used to give one cow or whatever he used to pay, every year. Then, have Steward Smythe, Abel and all them, they died. Only Steward is living. And, one of his sisters is Mrs. Saffrey. She the one who say, "Steven, don't let the thing grow brush, let the cattle go in there." Then, these guys came in and bought it. And, where open, right now it's wide open from the State and them. He told me let the cattle go there until when they ready. But, if I have to go pay money for fence the thing out alongside the State land, and he crossing here, I say, he cross here, he take care if he wants to fence it out. But I ain't going spend thousands of dollars to use the public land. I might, as it is now, three-point-acres from here, the Rohrs — the boundary's over here. I would cut off over here and this is State yet. Only here, it goes down the valley. I would use this and forget about that one there. But I would still pay the lease.

CSH: Now, did your cousin actually clear the land by bulldozing? How did he clear the land?

SD: Bulldozer. He had a couple tractors too.

CSH: The fifteen acres, too?

SD: The fifteen acres, the four acres, he cleaned all that area.

CSH: And, what did he do with the rubbish? Did he push anything over the edge into the stream?

SD: Those days, no. Those days, you were permitted to burn it. You would make 'em in piles and when the thing dried, you would go with the tractor, move 'em around, then he would burn it.

Side Two:

CSH: The area here, in the 15-acre parcel, was it kind of rocky 'cause we didn't notice a lot of rocks. It was all covered with grass — it looked like a pasture.

SD: No. No was rocky. Over there is not rocky 'cause it was all sugar and pineapple lands. You know, they would plow with the horses and stuff. But, the history of that, I know. It comes to me natural 'cause my uncles and my father could talk perfect Hawaiian. And they the ones haul everything to the landing and the mill for the Chinese people when they made the mill, but not the Hawini one.

CSH: Can you tell about the history of the mill, what you know about it, starting from Hawini 1? "Hawini 1" is what everyone refers to as the Huelo Sugar Mill number one?

SD: Yeah.

CSH: But, you call it Hawini.?

SD: That's the name of the area, Hawini. Now, the guy that owns it, he can tell you — Howard — if you can get in touch with him. He was telling me the other day he has pictures from the mill, and everything, when they was operating the thing. I don't know where he got 'em from, but he has. He owns it. The dad bought it. Because all the mills was Akana's stuff.

CSH: Can you tell me about that so we can have it on the tape? Before we started, you were talking about Akanali'ili'i and the Akana family.

SD: They the ones that started with the sugar, until they went broke. Then, A&B came in. But, in that area there, James Kalani Smythe, he was the head of the *hui* — had one bunch of people that Akana, I think, leased the land from them and stuff like that. They formed a *hui*. Roses, get Santos in there, get all kind guys, even inside is the Smythes. Mostly was the — see, he been the guy that take care-

CSH: He was the trustee?

SD: The trustee, he had more lands. I don't know if he bought or whatever, or what happened. And, then from there, this family that I know — but she

died already.

CSH: What family name was that?

SD: She comes from a Kiakona. But, her mother is a Smythe, you know, Mrs. Dang. She passed away. She was a schoolteacher in Honolulu. And, I learned a lot of stuff from her. And, that family, all except one girl, two girls, never die yet. One is Mrs. Alau, from up Kimo Drive, and one is May Vares from Kahului. I don't know where she living, in Kahului. For that kind of stuff, you might have more answers and stuff by them, because they were born and raised over there. And Kahiamoe, Kahiamoe, he owned land over there in Hōlawa side down by Hōlawa Valley and he owned *kuleanas* inside there. And, he moved over [to] Huelo. And, he used to tell me all kine stuff. I know the knowledge that I picked up was from one old lady that we used to call her Auntie Sarah — Johnnie Kahiamoe's mother. She was born and raised here and she tell me everything. She used to tell me where get graves and all.

CSH Do you remember some of the things she told you about?

SD: She used to tell me, you know when these guys start real estating, "*Hū, kolohe kēlā haole!*" You know, she used to say that about da "*haole*". And, I look at her and she say, "They no *mālama* the people there." I say, "What you mean?" Oh, there's a graveyard over there. They just bulldoze 'em, dig 'em out." And, I guess been so long over there, the remains is dust. You know your bones just — because they've been there so long. Move 'em all over the place. But, some of 'em, maybe different kine people, maybe could be one Chinese, could be whatever — they were buried in that area. They don't bother. But, the Hawaiian one — Hawaiian burial — you could tell the graves. You can tell the way they set the rock and around da kine. Now, over there in that parcel there, had plenty. They went go there clean that over there. They went move —

CSH: In the 15-acre parcel?

SD: Oh no. In the 18 acres, had one right in the corner here.

CSH: In the 18 acres? Right here?

SD: Yeah. It's not there now because they went bulldoze 'em all.

CSH: Right here? Can you mark it?

SD: Oh, big section, big graveyard. From this family, before the Smythes.

CSH: Can you mark it on the map for me?

SD: Right around here. I just going dot 'em. Comes way up toward the valley,

then she goes like that. This area here.

CSH: So, it was bulldozed before the Smythes got it? [Interrupted by a phone call.] You were telling me that this area here used to be, or is graves?

SD: Gotta get guys underneath there 'cause, you know when you go in the valley, down inside that 18-acres, down through here, some stones when the bulldozer push, get that round rock and only in certain area. It's not right down, yeah. So gotta be get graves there. And, I get vibrations when I go there.

CSH: Do you remember any old Hawaiian people telling you there were actually graves there?

SD: Johnnie Kahiamoe.

CSH: Oh, he told you.

SD: Gee, too bad when this thing come out like this now, because the old people already gone. That's where I pick it up from. That you havn't had the opportunity to go back and talk to them. You should've talked to Johnnie. You see, I learned a lot of stuff from John and Auntie Sarah — she was the older one.

CSH: Did they ever mention any family names of who might be buried there?

SD: Yeah, Hawaiian names but, I don't know. I no see 'em in the map. In the Hawaiian map, the Hawaiian one, get the names. Get the names from the places, the gulches, everything. That's the one to get. They the first people and went to this one and how they got 'em and all that kind of stuff. But in between that, a lot of crooked work like this people here. Inside here, people own 15 acres, Hawaiian people. I don't know how the Smythes can sell that as a clear title. Now, these other people — you go look in that paper — they put a claim, poor buggahs no more money to go fight anybody. If you cannot get one guy, one attorney to help you — boom! He grab that real estate up because he bought more percentage than anything else, he grab 'em. You know what I mean. What you going call that? That's not honest work. If he can buy the guy's claim and he can prove that's his, buy 'em if he wants to sell. If he no want buy 'em, let him alone. Stay there. And, I say 85% of the lands that the Hawaiians had is like that. Even in Kahakuloa. Big troubles.

CSH: Do you know if there are any other burials on the 15-acre parcel or any close by?

SD: No.

CSH: What about down in the stream? Did you ever see any Hawaiian sites or

terraces for taro?

SD: No, The Rohrs in that. Down in that area, no. Only the *hale*, where the houses was, you can tell. You might come across, you know, when the cattle go through the water, the round rocks set all, you know, round area, like this house here, would be round. Or, if they made 'em square, a square, all set rock, yeah. That's their floors.

CSH: Did you ever see anything like a house site down near the stream?

SD: Yeah, when I come across, I see them, where the *hale* was. I know.

CSH: Any specific area that you can recall?

SD: Had one where the — close to the stream. You know, the stream go down like this.

CSH: On this side or the other side of the stream?

SD: On this side here, some place around here.

CSH: Over here by this big curve.

SD: Yeah. And, Johnny told me, what [was] that Hawaiian name now? Sounds like Kamiki or something like that, used to live there. And that family be the age of his [Johnny's] mother. Then, came in the Crosiers and came all that guys afterwards, Roses and all that guys. Kiakonas came out, they bought land down there. They owned land through the Smythes.

CSH: Did you ever see any other Hawaiian sites along the stream or any evidence of Hawaiians living there?

SD: They might have, but right down inside that valley now, it's full of *hau*. You cannot go through. But what make me think that — the *pō'alima*. Gotta get something inside there. He [Hawaiians] uses it for some reason, maybe for fishing or for they go *hana* (work).

CSH: What about the rocky boulder beach? Does anyone still use that area?

SD: These people that own right here now, they permit people to go down.

CSH: Do you know what people do when they go down there or what kind of fish they catch?

SD: They go for *moi*, they go for *ulua*, they go for *pāpio*, they go for *enue*, and they go make *'opihi*, little bit *limu*. That's their dish, their main dish, their Hawaiian food. You no going take 'em away from them. Not me. That's why I lease the land. I no care. Go down there if you like get your

Hawaiian food. Go ahead. Now, if real estate people, whoever *haole* buy, boom the next day, one sign there 'Private Property, Keep Out'. What's happening to our people? That's not right. At least, the guy, if I would buy it, I would say, "When you like go fishing, you welcome to it." No more trouble.

CSH: When the Smythe's got the land from HC&S in 1926, do you know or did you ever hear how they used it when they first got it?

SD: A&B never plant nothing down there.

CSH: A&B? On the 15-acre parcel?

SD: Before that, used to be Huelo Sugar Company.

CSH: Can you tell me about Huelo Sugar Company?

SD: They plant sugar and stuff in here. Huelo Sugar Company and Ranch. In certain areas they would raise cows. I get the brand. It's "H" [for] Huelo with half-C like that and half-C underneath [drawing the brand in the air], Huelo Sugar Company. I have the brand. Mrs. Harold owns it. So, the little girl, I giving her some cattle so I have the brand right now. The brand goes, I think it's like this [SD draws the brand mark on a piece of paper] — there's a half-C like that. That's the one, the original Huelo Sugar Company. And, Huelo Sugar Company belonged to the Akanas, Chinese people.

CSH: Can you tell me about the Akana Family?

SD: I know he came here with one other younger brother and he married to the one I told you, something to do with Queen Emma's niece, could be her brother's daughter or could be her sister's daughter. They married into John P. Tavares — not John, but Antone Tavares, used to take care Haiku Food. In fact, he make Haiku Food go broke. He became the number one boss, and Charlie Thompson and that Akana.

CSH: And, they came here from where?

SD: These other guys was born and raised here, but the Chinese guy came from China.

CSH: Akana came from China. And Akanali'ili'i?

SD: That's the brother, the same guys.

CSH: He was called Akanali'ili'i?

SD: Gee, some guys tell me that he was one brother and some say that

Hawaiians would call him Li'ili'i. See, right now, one Hawaiian guy, by birth, he get one name. And, he get lot of other names, so hard to tell which is birth name, or birth family because they *kapa 'ia*. Maybe they call the guy different name because he's from different area. Then, first thing you know, the guy stay with a name that's not his regular name. That's why you get hard time. 'Cause the Hawaiians, with burials, the names, they wouldn't tell their kids what kind business. They were real secret. I think it was because the King said everything gotta be tight and all that kine of stuff. Now, Mrs. Kahiamoe, Johnny's mother, she knew something about Kipahulu. She said, "Steven, Kipahulu, had one queen over there. And that's where — what you call that air flyer, that famous one try cross the ocean, who died?"

CSH: Oh, Lindberg.

SD: Lindberg. Lindberg's buried there, but had one — the Hawaiians — I don't know how they moved that stones. Had the cave there, but they block 'em. During one earthquake, went open and you look inside. Have all the queen and everything inside there, all their belongings. They bought the place, reserved that there, nobody can go over there. Nobody go. And, the Hawaiian Historical Sites, they reserve 'em because that's where the queen stay. Now, the earthquake and everything, she came out, but nobody knew that she was buried there 'cause the people that would be buried, they had one special people to go bury this other people, ordered by the King. After the King buried a person, the ones that went go bury, they get rid of them so they cannot say, "Eh, the queen is there" and all that. And, that guy, they would bury the guy. What he died from, they won't say. That burial ground is not secret.

CSH: What can you tell me about Hawini Mill — the first mill at Huelo? Do you know when that was built?

SD: That sugar mill must be built in the eighteen something, because that second one they opened in nineteen hundred and two. So you figure maybe in the 1850s or, maybe after, in the 1860s or 1870s. And, then they went to Hōlawa. I can see the thing right by my house. I got mad when they went over there dig 'em out — the remains of the mill — 1902. I told Costa 'cuz him and my dad and the uncles haul everything down there. He tell me, he got mad, "Damn stupid *haoles* come over here, you see what they doing?" They were stealing the bricks, fire bricks and all kind of stuff. They destroyed a lot of the mill. They took beautiful stones that they cut, square, you know, for the foundation.

CSH: Do you remember any stories he told you about the mill, about when they were building it or anything?

SD: He tell me that he remember when they closed the mill. Because they run that mill and they kept on moving. And, he told me, when they came up on

Makawao, had the foundation, smoke stack, everything during the war and the Army knocked 'em down because the boats, Japanese boats or whatever can see. [Interrupted by telephone call.]

CSH: We were talking about the mill and when it closed.

SD: [The mill] Up here in Makawao. They claim that they had two ships out here with all the equipment, down in Māliko Bay, for that sugar mill. That would be Hawini, Hōlawā, Ha'ikū, H-poko [and Makawao]. That would be the number five mill these Chinese people would have. When the thing happened, the boat sank everything, they got stuck. That's how Alexander and Baldwin came. H-poko Mill, Alexander & Baldwin had run 'em until they made the modern one — Pā'ia Mill. But, the first sugar mill was the Chinese. Even the cane — the Chinese bought cane from — they would exchange with the camphor wood. Up here still have some, you know that kind wood that make trunks, the Chinese wanted it for make trunks and stuff like that. 'Cuz have smell, yeah. So, they claim that tree have a smell, no insects, termites, nothing would eat it. There went everything over there with them. Who used to tell me that was Mrs. Alau. She remembers, she was a young girl that they talking. They come from that area and that's their family. Because she had royalty blood, her mother. Had Mountcastles, then the white came in and all that kind stuff.

CSH: What about water down here in this area?

SD: Has running stream.

CSH: On this side?

SD: On the Rohrs'.

CSH: Honokalā Stream.

SD: Yeah, Honokalā Stream.

CSH: Does it run year round?

SD: And, then get Mokupapa, Waipio, Waipapa, and then Honokalā, then Halawa [Hōlawā], then Hanapou [Honopou], then Halehako [Halehaku],

CSH: What about Waikakulu?

SD: Yeah, has water. Most of the water coming out now is by the 15 acres, on the Hana side. Right through where I get cattle.

CSH: Over here? [pointing to map]

SD: Yeah. Way down low.

CSH: But the stream is down here.

SD: Yeah, but then this land that you — that 15 acres doesn't go to the stream. Barrett, he know. Now, here, only going catch little bit.

CSH: Can you show me on the map where the water is?

SD: This side no more water. Used to have. But, no more. *Pau!*

CSH: That water came from Waikakulu?

SD: No. You know right in here, this corner here, used to have water. And, where the Nielson's land. Down in the valley, had nice set rock, everything over there, round and had just like a cistern.

CSH: On this corner here?

SD: Someplace around there in the corner, underneath the mango trees, inside the valley. Where the valley start now, where they went make the road, right below. And, inside there, water used to come out. Guys went go fool around there, the water comes only way down in the beach, way down, inside this parcel from Piccitelli and me — the State, is the water. The water come down here by the ocean. Used to come from way up here.

CSH: Is the water from a spring?

SD: Could be a spring way up, according to what they used to say. That was the water hole for the people there. But, she went dry for some kind of reason, could be earthquakes or whatever happened. But, she still coming out. She comes out down here. All the water used to run from in here, right in this part, where start the stream, all down to the State four acres, around the State land — this used to be Kiakona's — right down to the ocean. This is Abby guys' side.

CSH: But, now, there's no water up here and you only see the water down here by the ocean?

SD: Right.

CSH: But, this is still up on the cliff, right?

SD: Well, the cliff is there. The water fall right there. The water, maybe about, the water fall back about 100 feet, you can see the water, little ponds.

CSH: So, if you followed the gulch of the stream bed where it used to go, you would come to water at the edge of the cliff, above the ocean?

SD: Right. I got one parcel of the stream, right on the end. And, the rest is

Piccitelli. He sold it to some *wahine* now, I don't know who she is. Now, pineapple grows right here, one house in here, right below this.

CSH: Pineapple grows? In LCA 5162:5, the 0.77 acres, right here, parcel 42?

SD: Yeah. Somewhere inside there, you can see get where the stones set yet, by the *pō`alima*.

CSH Well, there's a *pō`alima* over here. Is there another one over here?

SD: Yeah, right by the graveyard part, over here.

CSH: And, here's the grave — well, this is Abby's old house.

SD: The grave here now, yeah. This is two parcels of land. This parcel here, one Okinawan living over here, plant pineapple.

CSH: This looks like a *pō`alima* right here.

SD: Yeah, right there, that's the one. Right where you get that pen is the *pō`alima*.

CSH: And, in there, you said they grew pineapple?

SD: The whole area was pineapple. Mrs. Kiakona used to plant taro down inside here. She owned this land here.

CSH: In LCA 4796?

SD: Yeah. In the old days, the water used to come from way up here. I see it with my own eyes, that water coming from way up, and then the stones set and everything. They used to use the water there. Something went wrong there. She die off, no more water! Through the four acres, through the State land and this only come down here, pops out of the ground.

CSH: So, there was *lo`i* on —

SD: Had taro down there yet.

CSH: So, had *lo`i* on this side of Waikakulu Stream. But, on the parcel side —

SD: The 15 acres, no more.

CSH: You never saw any *lo`i* on this side?

SD: No, because it's like this — slope. Even down here. Barely touch, yeah.

CSH: Honokalā, yeah.

SD: You know the stream is more deep. The edge of the stream, the boundary is in the edge of the, but not to the water. I got there — the State land inside here. That belongs to the State, right next to them.

CSH: So, what else do you know about growing pineapple in this area of the 15-acre parcel? About what time period was that when they grew pineapple?

SD: Gee, when Ha`ikū Fruit went broke. They were up in Ha`ikū Cannery. I was a young kid. I remember the cannery. I born 1923. And, Ha`ikū Fruit went broke during the depression. Because he move from over here, went to plant pine — they had plant pineapple in Kīpahulu. And, they was going open, and they made the foundation and everything for one new cannery, small one in Waikalua, in Hana. And, I think the foundation still there yet. Then, that's when Haiku Fruit went broke. And, this guy Antone Tavares, the one was managing the thing, him and one — I forget the other guy's name now — used to take care down here Ha`ikū and, gee—I forget his name now. But, I know about Tavares. When we were young, we used to go walk from here and they canned all kind juices, all kind different brands of pineapples. The old and rotten, they throw 'em down in the cliff. Us kids, we go with the rope — hungry yeah, no more nothing for eat. Take one bag with us, we fill up the bag, the other guy pull 'em up on the hill, and we run, come home and open. We taking a chance, yeah, because they say get poison. Only the ones with little bit too much rotten, we throw 'em away. And, then, we would taste 'em and say, "This is all right [to eat]."

CSH: The canned juice?

SD: The pineapple itself. 'Cuz, anytime once you get air go in there, going decay. But, that cannery would throw it. We used to go down there. We used to be naughty. You know this train track comes up to the Cannery and they come with the train from Kahului to take the pineapple down and ship 'em away and they come with the train cars and with freight. And, just to get fun, we'd go over there put grease on the track. Here comes the train, when she hit the grease, she only spin. [Laughter] The engineers used to look for us. We would run and hide inside the pineapple field. We used to be naughty!

CSH: What else did you hear about pineapple — from your uncles, maybe?

SD: Until Ha`ikū Fruit went broke.

CSH: Then, after that, how was this area used? Or, what about after the Smythe's got it?

SD: After the Smythe's, was cattle raising there.

CSH: Did Seward or anyone else from the Smythe Family ever—

SD: I never see one cow from them over there. Only Hawanawana, yeah they had cattle there. He had — Seward.

CSH: But not over here?

SD: No, I never see cattle there. The only one, in Honopou, had a step-uncle, Isaac Smythe. He used to have cattle, but the cattle used to roam all over the place. At one time, no fences. Everybody [who] owned land in that area who raised so many head cattle, they would go once a year, go get them all together, "This is your calf and your cow"; they brand the calves and, you know, cut, yeah. Then came to the stage they start fencing out. Then at one time the whole area was cattle area by the guy Ling. He leased the whole area from all the people that owned land there. Most of 'em. Ninety percent, he leased it out.

CSH: So, that would have included the 15-acre parcel?

SD: Right. Then, he made a change, I think, with Diamond Head Riding Academy — he had it. He exchanged with — no, who had that, Mrs. King, Violet King. She had the riding academy. She exchanged, she went there run the academy and exchange with the ranch and the leases.

CSH: So, when he leased it out, how was it used?

SD: For cattle. All cattle.

CSH: So, after sugar, then was pineapple and then cattle?

SD: Right.

CSH: Until today.

SD: Uh huh. Because the plantation — the first guys, had sugar cane and ranch. They use to have this brand here. They used to raise cattle too. Huelo Sugar Company and Ranch.

CSH: They had cattle also — Huelo Ranch. Same owners?

SD: Yeah. See, Florence Harold has the registration from this brand. From Ka Eleku Sugar Company.

CSH: From Ka Eleku?

SD: I mean Huelo Sugar Company.

CSH: What about Ho`olawa Stream side, the mouth of where the stream comes out into the ocean. Do people go fishing there?

SD: Oh yeah. That's the main fishing ground, there where the landing stay.

CSH: And what kind of fish?

SD: All kine good kine eating fish.

CSH: The same as the Honokalā side?

SD: Yeah. All this area here — all good fishing ground. Go until Halehako [Halehaku], that's the valley we call Kakipi. But, inbetween that, the last gulch is Kakipi, in between that is Halehako [Halehaku].

CSH: What about any trails or roads. Were there ever any trails or roads that went through the 15-acre parcel?

SD: Yeah, had one trail went right down to the ocean, on the ocean side.

CSH: Along the cliff?

SD: Yeah. We used to walk down the valley, down over here. This is cliff, yeah. They come right down to over here —

CSH: Where the *hala* trees are, and it goes down?

SD: Yeah. Had the trail like that so they can come back this side. Then, inside Abby's place, had another trail go down there on the big flat rock, right there.

CSH: This is Abby's place, too?

SD: Yeah. Has the rock, eh. Big flat area down in the ocean, come from her area. You got Mike something that owns it now. That's the 25-acre parcel. And, the trail going come there, then the landing, you come up the hill, there's a landing. Because this is cliff here, by the landing. You cannot come around here because the waves, the trail go right down where the *moi* and *āholehole* stay.

CSH: So, the trail's along the cliff. But, what about trails going through any of the parcels to get down to the ocean, any older trails that people used to get down?

SD: From up, no. All ocean area.

CSH: So people have to access from the ocean or somehow get to the beach?

SD: So, the guy, he cannot claim that had one road to Neilsen. And, that real estate *wahine* over there, she nuts. No more!. How that thing had start, Neilsen bought the land from Steven Smythe. Neilsen put a gate to go inside his property.

CSH: And, the gate is about where?

SD: No. The gate is — they took 'em out already. These people that bought now, no gate there anymore. When this guy bought this land, he claim — I don't know who told him — that *wahine*, Gibbs or something, had said that had one road right down through the State land to the 15-acres. No way in the world! I put a gate on the fence line, permission from Neilsen, 'cuz he's away, he want the cows go in there and keep his grass down — he wanted to hold 'em — he no want the thing to get more brush [overgrown]. So, I fence all the road so the cows could be in there to chew it down. And, wasn't one gate that you could pass with a car. [It was] What we call a horse gate.

CSH: Like a cattle guard?

SD: No, no. Regular swinging gate, but it's narrow, just you go through with the horse and the cows can go through. Wasn't a road. From up the main road down to the 15-acres, had no road. Now which I cannot understand. He bought Smythe's, Smythes over here, he claim he bought all this, not all, but get people own yet.

CSH: You mean the guy that bought it now?

SD: Now, how can he say that he has no right-of-way to that property? Now, this State land I got, Piccitelli and them got one right-of-way right along the fenceline to go through here, go down to his place, and that's alongside the four acres, yeah?

CSH: Right, this is the four acres.

SD: All right, they gave him permission, because right over here, they cut across to go — the gate to go in here is right in the corner.

CSH: For Barrett?

SD: Yeah. Now, he can go to his property, this is the four acres, although had the valley.

CSH: I didn't think he bought this, I thought someone else bought it.

SD: He bought share. So, he has an interest in it. He cannot say he cannot go to his 15 acres. He wanted to grab up here. See, I understand now they trying for fix up, put this over here. But the State is after them. See now,

the laws is any subdivision roads, you gotta put drains, you gotta make them the right way like I would cut my land and make one subdivision for my kids or whatever, set backs and all that kind of stuff. The State, they going require him to do that and he don't want to go through that expenses, yeah? And, even if down inside here he has to put a big culvert. But, I don't know if the other property owners stopping him or what because, you see, *kuleana*, undivided land, you cannot say, "I own here". But, if he's smart enough, you go there, you make a *hale*, make a house, nobody bother you, after so many years that's yours. [Interruption]

CSH: Do you know of any old trail that goes from Kakipi Gulch up to Makawao?

SD: Makawao?

CSH: Yeah, an upland trail from Kakipi Gulch?

SD: Used to have — that map show, all dotted, where get trails, and where no more [reference to USGS topo map].

CSH: Well, sometimes some of the old trails aren't always marked on the maps.

SD: The king had mark 'em out. Look where all dotted out.

CSH: Have you ever heard of a trail called Waiakuna Trail, from Kakipi Gulch?

SD: I heard them talk about Waiakuna Trail from way back, but where it is, I not sure. Like over here, they get 'em in red [looking at USGS topo map]. Even show the irrigation ditches, tunnels and exposed ditches.

CSH: But, you don't know for sure where the Waiakuna Trail was?

SD: Dotted, you see all these dots is the trails. They go to one village or whatever, to one valley. And, there's a road, the old County Road goes to Hana. The one above is the new one. Go until Hanamanū. Used to be close to the ocean. Then they go inside valley and then.

CSH: You mentioned over the phone that the Ho'olawa Road we use now is not the old one, that it's changed.

SD: The lady just sold it right now -- Varez. When you go down there now, you know where you thought you was going meet me? Had one gate, yeah? The gate was closed. From there down, the mill road used to be down the valley, on that side of the valley, alongside the mill, right down to the landing. From there down used to, those train cars with the — pulled by mules, flatbed.

CSH: You can't go down there anymore?

SD: Right there, they start putting signs right up the bank.

CSH: So, I cannot even go walk down there?

SD: But, the road belongs to A&B. See, the problem is that's a private road to A&B. But, A&B, with Mrs. Varez — that's why across the road, she put a gate because used to be all kine people go down there, camp inside the property. And, who own the road now is the three guys that bought. And, A&B. A&B never sell the road to nobody when they sold their lands or whatever. But, it's still A&B. And, right off, when you coming down, you know when you coming from upper road and, you know, one go down inside here. The County Road ends up right there, and that's where had one loading station, where train cars, train tracks went down to the mill. And they would get mules hook up the car and go down to the mill. No more train, yeah. And, that train track came from the first mill. When the Hawaiians, before that, they would call that *hāpai kō*, you know, they cut cane with a knife and make 'em in bundles and carry and they go load on the cars. It stops right over in that intersection, where I claim that they say was a road with a gate to go inside the Neilsons. No way! Used to go around. 'Cuz at one time, used to be all Smythes. All one family over there. And, James Kalani Smythe — the first owner was his father. Then James became the trustee from the Huelo Hui, all where people had land there. Some sold, some never. The last one own the mill was Kiakonas. And Mrs Kiakona is one Smythe.

CSH: So, Kiakonas—

SD: That's her family. [Reference to Mrs. Harold who just walked into the room.]

[The interview ended here because Mr. De Coite had a family emergency. A second interview was not possible before the report submission deadline due to Mr. De Coite's schedule and his being ill. An informal interview [untaped] was conducted over the telephone, mainly to go over questions the interviewer had in order to clarify various parts of the interview transcript.]

APPENDIX B: Interview with U'ilani Saffery

Interview with: U'ilani Saffery

Project: Kahui Pono LLC Proposed Easement and 15-Acre Parcel Traditional Practices Assessment, Ho'olawa, Maui.

Interviewed by: Ka'ohulani Mc Guire

Place of Interview: Kahului, Maui (Borders Café)

Date: April 13, 2001

Interview Notes

Elizabeth U'ilani Saffery was born on July 3, 1959. At two weeks of age, U'i was given to her grandparents, Rev. Kahuanani Elizabeth Saffery and Rev. Henry Saffery, to be raised (*hānai*). Though born in Wailuku, U'i grew up in Olowalu.

U'i is a lineal descendent of James Kalani Smythe Jr., who in the late 1800's began acquiring numerous parcels in the Honopu, Ho'olawa and Huelo *ahupua`a*, as well as other areas of east Maui. He was an original member of the *Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Huelo* which was comprised of 70 people owning approximately 1500 acres.

U'i's knowledge of the parcel is very limited. Of all the family members contacted, U'i was the one who knew exactly where the property was located and had visited it with her grandmother on several occasions. The majority of the family members inherited the parcel through their parents and/or grandparents and most had never seen the parcel. U'i attributes what she knows about the parcel to her grandmother and to doing genealogical research at the State Archives and the Bureau of Conveyances. When her, Uncle Samuel Smythe, died in 1968, her grandmother took over the duties of handling the property taxes for the family-owned lands. At the time of her uncle's death, U'i remembers that Antone De Costa had a ten-year lease on the property. Though not exactly sure when the lease began, she recalls that it ran several years after her uncle's death.

As a child in her early teens, U'i remembers visiting her Auntie Abby Ajifu who owned several parcels nearby. Because the 15-acre parcel is landlocked, the family would only go there occasionally to check on it when they visited her Auntie Abby. It was through her parcel (Grant 12596) that they were able to gain access to the 15-acre parcel and cross the State-owned land adjacent to Grant 1084. She also remembers that there used to be a dirt road on her Auntie's parcel going *ma kai*.

In the 1970's the Smythe/Saffery families wanted to sell the 15-acre parcel. Due to the parcel being landlocked, the family thought it would be too difficult to sell and decided against selling at that time. U'i relates that because the parcel was landlocked, the family did not and could not use the land. They simply left it as it was and allowed Mr. Antone De Costa's cattle to graze on the property, since there was no fence dividing the State land from the 15-acres. In addition, the family was reluctant to sell due to the high legal costs to quiet title the land.

A family member was approached by Kahui Pono representatives about selling the property. Kahui Pono agreed to pay for all legal costs to quiet title the parcel if all the family members would agree to sell their shares in the parcel. The family members agreed to sell all shares in the parcel.

The Smythe family acquired the parcel in 1926 through an exchange deed or land swap (for Ann Emmsley lands). There were five *kūpuna* who made this exchange deed with Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company (HC&S). U'i's grandmother, Nani Saffery, was the last of the five *kūpuna* to pass away.

The remaining descendants do not have any knowledge of the 15-acres prior to 1926 other than the parcel was formerly owned by HC&S. U'i does not know if pineapple was ever grown on the parcel. But, she has never heard her family speak of pineapple being grown there. After sugar went out, U'i believes the parcel was used for cattle grazing. She has never heard of the land being used for anything specific. Because the adjacent State parcel was leased out to someone who ran cattle there and there was no fence separating the two parcels, the cattle would also graze on the 15-acre parcel as well, but with her family's permission. It is her understanding that Mr. Antone De Costa actually leased the 15-acres from her family, but she admits that her grandmother handled all the business. [Personal communication from Steven De Coite, who was also interviewed for this project, indicates Mr. De Costa had a verbal agreement with Samuel Smythe and Nani Saffery. Once or twice a year, Mr. De Costa would give the Smythe/Saffery family a cow for beef in exchange for running his cattle on their land. The family also benefitted by allowing the cattle to graze on their property. The cattle kept the brush down and the pasture from being overgrown.] Through her own research, U'i believes the original parcel once included the *pō`alima* to the east, on the opposite side of Honokalā Stream.

When asked about family fishing traditions, U'i related her family (on her mother's side) once had a *hale wa`a* at Māliko Gulch. They kept their family canoes, made of *koa*, there. She remembers they used to catch *ōpelu* in the ocean fronting Māliko Bay. U'i did not have specific knowledge passed down through her family about fishing traditions, e.g., *kū`ula*, *akua*. Though she cannot explain why, U'i believes her family on her mother's side had a special relationship with the ocean. She related a story told to her by her mother, Ruthie. Her Grandma Elizabeth's step-dad, William Kaholokulu, wanted to go out fishing on one of the family canoes. An aunty told him he was not to enter the ocean without a family member going in with him. Mr. Kaholokulu took the canoe out anyway. Soon after he entered the water, the ocean got unusually rough. U'i says her mother describes what happened as, "The ocean ate up everything!" The *hale wa`a* and the canoes were all washed away. U'i feels the implication of the story was if a family member had been in the water with Mr. Kaholokulu, the catastrophe would not have occurred. She feels her family could communicate with the ocean in a special way that cannot be explained. U'i did not know when this event occurred nor whether it was related in any way to the 1946 tidal wave.

On her father's side of the family, they, also, went fishing. When asked about fishing traditions, she could only remember that he always threw out the first catch. She did not recall any specific details about it, e.g., whether he offered a prayer or chant. She

remembers hearing her Auntie Abby and her mother talking about fishing for *āholehole* (*Kuhlia sandvicensis*) in the ocean fronting Honokalā Stream. She does not recall any other types of fish caught there.

U`i's knowledge of the Huelo area was limited to what she called, "the owl church" (Kaulana Pueo) where her great-grandmother, Rebecca R. Emmsley is buried. She did not know the story of how Kaulana Pueo got its name.

U`i had no specific knowledge of Hawaiian legends, wind and rain names, or place names related to the Ho`olawa area.

When asked about plants, U`i recalled she saw *`ūlei* (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*), *pili* (*Heteropogon contortus*), *pala`ā* (*Sphenomeris chinensis* syn. *chusana*), and *hala* (*Pandanus odoratissimus*) growing on the 15-acres. U`i does practice some *lā`au lapa`au* which she learned from her grandmother. She has never gathered from the property for cultural purposes, nor does she know anyone who does gather or might gather plants from the area for cultural uses. U`i generally mentioned the *`ūlei* would have probably been used for fish traps, but she did not have specific knowledge of her family gathering *`ūlei* from the project area for such fishing-related uses.

*** END OF INTERVIEW ***

CORRESPONDENCE TRANSMITTED

2

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

September 7, 2000

(NAME)
(TITLE)
(DEPARTMENT)
(ADDRESS1)
(ADDRESS2)
VIA FACSIMILE: (NUMBER)

Dear (NAME),

On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Chouteau Consulting is preparing a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for a roadway access easement across a parcel of land that is owned by the State of Hawai'i.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Maui District Branch, will be the accepting agency for the EA. The Maui District Land Agent requested that your agency be included in the draft EA pre-consultation process.

Kahui Pono owns a landlocked 15.12-acre parcel, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 021 in Ha'iku, and seeks to obtain a roadway access easement across a State-owned 11.3-acre parcel, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 017. Kahui Pono has already obtained access across a privately-owned 8.599-acre parcel, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 035. The access across parcel 35, coupled with the proposed access across parcel 17, would give lawful, recorded access to parcel 21 from Hoolawa Road.

Kahui Pono proposes to develop a gravel roadway, approximately 24 feet wide, to minimize the roadway's impact on soil quality and natural drainage conditions. Please reference the enclosed map that depicts the proposed access across parcel 17 with diagonal lines and the existing access across parcel 35 with checkered lines. It should be emphasized that the proposed access across parcel 17 is the subject of the draft EA.

We would greatly appreciate receiving your comments on the proposed access no later than Wednesday, September 20, 2000. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

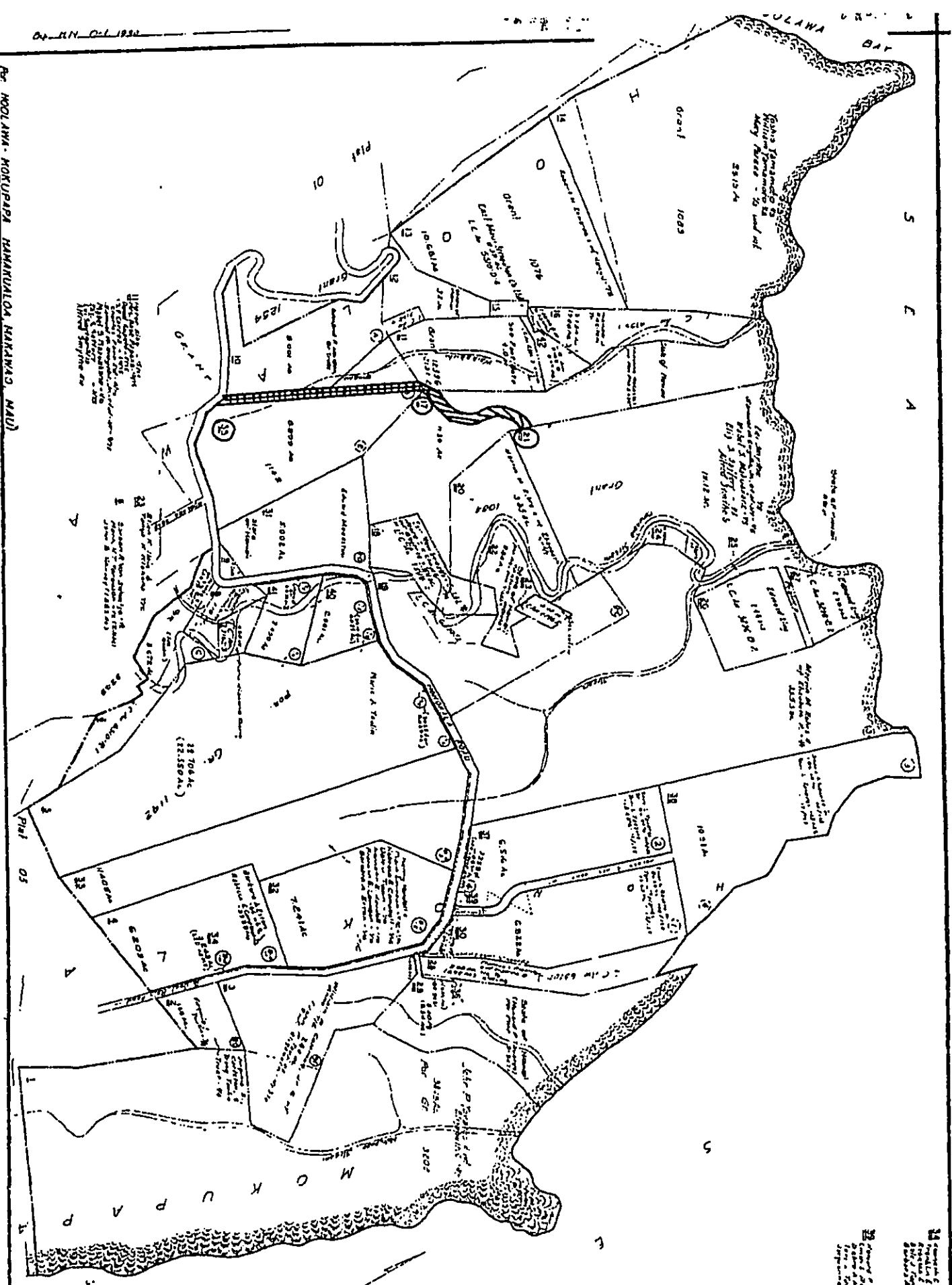
Thank you, in advance, for your consideration and prompt attention to this letter. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Michele N. Chouteau
Enclosure

Oct. 1944

PO. MOULAWI-KOKUPAPA NAKAWALOA NAKAWAS MAUI



5
6
4

314

CONTAINING PARCELS

SCALE	1" = 200'
DATE	1944
BY	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PROJECT	MAUI
SECTION	1
SHEET	2902

29 02

The letter dated September 7, 2000 from Chouteau Consulting was sent via facsimile to the following agencies:

Mr. John E. Min
Planning Director
County of Maui
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
VIA FACSIMILE: 270-7634

Mr. David Goode
Director of Public Works and Waste Management
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
VIA FACSIMILE: 270-7955

Don Hibbard, Ph.D., Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707
VIA FACSIMILE: 808/692-8020

Ms. Linnel Nishioka, Deputy Director
Division of Water Resource Management
State Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809
VIA FACSIMILE: 808/587-0219

Mr. Gary L. Gill, Deputy Director
Environmental Health Administration
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96801
VIA FACSIMILE: 808/586-4444

Mr. Neil Fujiwara, District Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
210 Imi Kala Street, Suite 209
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
VIA FACSIMILE: 242-7005

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

September 8, 2000

(NAME)
(ADDRESS1)
(ADDRESS2)

Dear (NAME),

I am writing to obtain any comments you may have about a proposed roadway access easement across a parcel of land that is owned by the State of Hawai'i, as I have been retained by Kahui Pono, L.L.C. to prepare an Environmental Assessment for the proposed easement. You are among those who own property adjacent to the subject State-owned parcel.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) is required by State law when the use of State lands is being proposed. As its name indicates, an EA evaluates a proposed project's potential impact on the environment. Once a draft EA is submitted, there is a 30-day public comment period. These comments are then addressed in a final EA. You have the opportunity to offer any comments for inclusion in the draft EA, as well as during the 30-day comment period for inclusion in the final EA. The EA will be reviewed by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Maui District Branch, which will determine whether the proposed easement will have a significant environmental impact.

Kahui Pono owns a landlocked 15.12-acre parcel, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 021 in Ha'iku, and seeks to obtain a roadway access easement across a State-owned 11.3-acre parcel, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 017. Kahui Pono has already obtained access across a privately-owned 8.599-acre parcel, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 035. The access across parcel 35, coupled with the proposed access across parcel 17, would give lawful, recorded access to parcel 21 from Hoolawa Road.

Kahui Pono proposes to develop a gravel roadway, approximately 24 feet wide, to minimize the roadway's impact on soil quality and natural drainage conditions. Please reference the enclosed map that depicts the proposed access across parcel 17 with diagonal lines and the existing access across parcel 35 with checkered lines. It should be emphasized that the proposed access across parcel 17 is the subject of the draft EA.

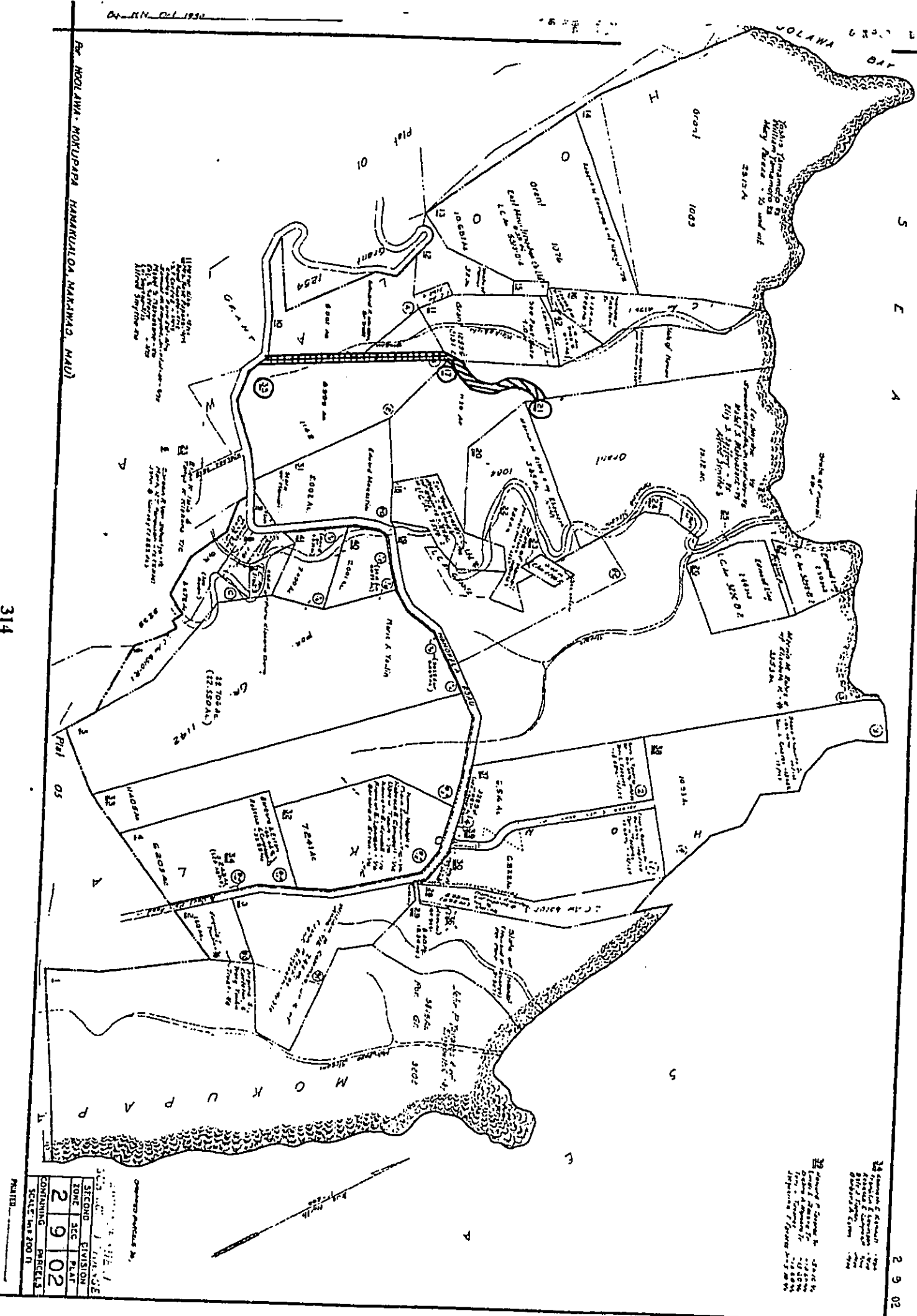
If you wish to submit any comments about the proposed easement, you may call, write, send a facsimile or send an e-mail. If you have any questions about the proposed easement or the EA process, please do not hesitate to contact me.

On behalf of Kahui Pono, thank you for your time and consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Michele N. Chouteau
Enclosure

3620 BALDWIN AVENUE, SUITE 105 • MAKAWAO, HAWAII 96768
PHONE: (808) 572-2233 • FAX: (808) 572-2266 • EMAIL: MCHOUTEAU@YAHOO.COM



MOLOANA - MOKUPAPA HANAUULOA NAKIWA, MAUI

314

29 9 02
 CONTAINING PARCELS
 SCALE 1" = 200 FT

MAUI

Scale
 1" = 200 FT

29 9 02
 CONTAINING PARCELS
 SCALE 1" = 200 FT

The letter dated September 8, 2000 from Chouteau Consulting was sent to the following individuals or organizations (surrounding property owners):

Kahui Pono, L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1914
Makawao, Hawai'i 96768
(TMK No. 2-9-002: 011)

Ms. Leslie A. Danziger
P.O. Box 39
Angel Fire, New Mexico 87710
(TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 016 and 042)

East Maui Irrigation Co.
P.O. Box 48
Pa'ia, Hawai'i 96779
(TMK No. 2-9-002: 018)

Mr. Marvin Milton Rohrs
Ms. Elizabeth Heil Rohrs
113 Grand Canal
Balboa, California 92662
(TMK No. 2-9-002: 020)

Mr. Edward Modestini
P.O. Box 356
Pa'ia, Hawai'i 96779
(TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 031 and 035)

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

November 21, 2000

(NAME)
(TITLE)
(DEPARTMENT)
(ADDRESS1)
(ADDRESS2)

Dear (NAME),

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C. and pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, enclosed for your information is a draft Environmental Assessment for a proposed roadway access easement across a parcel of land owned by the State of Hawai'i, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 017, located in Ha'iku, Maui, Hawai'i.

The draft Environmental Assessment has been submitted to the accepting agency (the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Maui District Branch), and copies have been provided to the consulting agencies and community, as well as the Makawao Public Library. It is anticipated that the accepting agency's determination will be a Finding of No Significant Impact, and that the Office of Environmental Quality Control will publish the draft Environmental Assessment in the December 23, 2000 issue of *The Environmental Notice*.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions, require additional information, or wish to offer comments on the enclosed draft Environmental Assessment. Thank you, in advance, for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,

Michele N. Chouteau

Enclosure

The letter dated November 21, 2000 from Chouteau Consulting was sent to the following consulted agencies:

Mr. John E. Min
Planning Director
County of Maui
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Mr. David Goode
Director of Public Works and Waste Management
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Don Hibbard, Ph.D., Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707

Ms. Linnel Nishioka, Deputy Director
Division of Water Resource Management
State Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809

Mr. Gary L. Gill, Deputy Director
Environmental Health Administration
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96801

Mr. Neil Fujiwara, District Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
210 Imi Kala Street, Suite 209
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

November 21, 2000

(NAME)
(ADDRESS1)
(ADDRESS2)

Dear (NAME),

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C, and pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, enclosed for your information is a draft Environmental Assessment for a proposed roadway access easement across a parcel of land owned by the State of Hawai'i, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 017, located in Ha'iku, Maui, Hawai'i.

The draft Environmental Assessment has been submitted to the accepting agency (the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Maui District Branch), and copies have been provided to the consulting agencies and community, as well as the Makawao Public Library. It is anticipated that the accepting agency's determination will be a Finding of No Significant Impact, and that the Office of Environmental Quality Control will publish the draft Environmental Assessment in the December 23, 2000 issue of *The Environmental Notice*.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions, require additional information, or wish to offer comments on the enclosed draft Environmental Assessment. Thank you, in advance, for you attention to this letter.

Sincerely,

Michele N. Chouteau

Enclosure

The letter dated November 21, 2000 from Chouteau Consulting was sent to the following individuals or organizations (surrounding property owners):

Kahui Pono, L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1914
Makawao, Hawai'i 96768
(TMK No. 2-9-002: 011)

Ms. Leslie A. Danziger
P.O. Box 39
Angel Fire, New Mexico 87710
(TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 016 and 042)

East Maui Irrigation Co.
P.O. Box 48
Pa'ia, Hawai'i 96779
(TMK No. 2-9-002: 018)

Mr. Marvin Milton Rohrs
Ms. Elizabeth Heil Rohrs
113 Grand Canal
Balboa, California 92662
(TMK No. 2-9-002: 020)

Mr. Edward Modestini
P.O. Box 356
Pa'ia, Hawai'i 96779
(TMK Nos. 2-9-002: 031 and 035)

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

November 21, 2000

Mr. Isaac Davis Hall
Attorney at Law
2087 Wells Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Dear Mr. Hall,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C, and pursuant to your request, enclosed for your information are two copies of the draft Environmental Assessment for a proposed roadway access easement across a parcel of land owned by the State of Hawai'i, identified as TMK No. 2-9-002: 017, located in Ha'iku, Maui, Hawai'i.

The draft Environmental Assessment has been submitted to the accepting agency (the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Maui District Branch). Additionally, copies have been provided to the consulting agencies and community (including your client, Ms. Leslie Danziger), as well as the Makawao Public Library. It is anticipated that the accepting agency's determination will be a Finding of No Significant Impact, and that the Office of Environmental Quality Control will publish the draft Environmental Assessment in the December 23, 2000 issue of *The Environmental Notice*.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions, require additional information, or wish to offer comments on the enclosed draft Environmental Assessment. Thank you, in advance, for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,

Michele N. Chouteau

Enclosures (2)

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED



JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

JOHN E. MIN
Director

CLAYTON I. YOSHIDA
Deputy Director



COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

October 13, 2000

Ms. Michele Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Dear Ms. Chouteau:

RE: Pre-Consultation for a Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for
a Roadway Over State Land, for Kahui Pono, L.L.C.,
TMK: 2-9-002:021, Maui, Hawaii

Thank you for your letter dated September 7, 2000, in regards to the proposed roadway over State land, providing recorded access to the aforementioned land-locked parcel.

1. One concern for that area is drainage. Please provide drawings and other information in sufficient detail so that the reviewing agencies can ascertain if there would be any issues in this regard.
2. Coastal properties often hold archaeological or biological resources. The appropriate divisions of the Department of Land and Natural Resources should review the document.

You should also note that the proposed road and land-locked property are located within the Special Management Area (SMA). The proposed road may require an SMA permit, as may any development on the subject property. Please consult with this department as plans and engineering drawings are prepared.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. William Spence, Staff Planner, of this office, at 270-7735.

Very truly yours,


JOHN E. MIN
Planning Director

Ms. Michele Chouteau
October 13, 2000
Page 2

JEM:WRS:cmb

c: Clayton Yoshida, AICP, Deputy Planning Director
William Spence, Staff Planner
General File
S:\ALL\WILL\AACORESP\2000\kahuiea.wpd

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

JOHN E. MIN
Director

CLAYTON I. YOSHIDA
Deputy Director



COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

December 1, 2000

Ms. Michele Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Dear Ms. Chouteau:

RE: Comments Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for a Roadway
Over State Land, for Kahui Pono, L.L.C., TMK: 2-9-002:021, Maui,
Hawaii

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEA for this project. We have the following comments:

1. Archaeology. Page 6 of the document concludes that because the property "appears" to be altered by agricultural activities and that the owner doesn't know of any archaeological resources, there must not be any. Unless the property has been checked by a qualified archaeologist, no conclusion can be drawn. We would encourage you to contact the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) to confirm this conclusion.
2. Native Species. Similar to the above, no conclusion can be drawn simply because the property has been altered by grazing or other agricultural activities. We encourage consultation with DLNR prior to filing a Final Environmental Assessment.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. William Spence, Staff Planner, of this office at 270-7735.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John E. Min".

JOHN E. MIN
Planning Director

Ms. Michele Chouteau
December 1, 2000
Page 2

JEM:WRS:cmb

c: Clayton Yoshida, AICP, Deputy Planning Director
William Spence, Staff Planner
General File
S:\ALL\WILL\AACORESP\2000\kahuidea.wpd

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

CHARLES JENCKS
Director

DAVID C. GOODE
Deputy Director



COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
LAND USE AND CODES ADMINISTRATION
250 SOUTH HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

RALPH M. NAGAMINE, L.S., P.E.
Land Use and Codes Administration

RONALD R. RISK, P.E.
Wastewater Reclamation Division

LLOYD P.C.W. LEE, P.E.
Engineering Division

ANDREW M. HIROSE
Solid Waste Division

BRIAN HASHIRO, P.E.
Highways Division

September 28, 2000

Michele N. Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3260 Baldwin Avenue Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

SUBJECT: KAHUI PONO LLC ROADWAY EASEMENT
HOOLAWA ROAD, HUELO, MAUI
TMK (2) 2-9-002: 017 AND 035

Dear Ms. Chouteau:

We reviewed your September 7, 2000, letter which outlines plans to construct a gravel road within an access easement.

We recommend that Best Management Practices (BMP) be implemented to control erosion and sedimentation during construction of the gravel road.

Please call me 270-7845 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Very truly yours,


DAVID C. GOODE
Director of Public Works
and Waste Management

RMN:sn

S:\LUCA\CM\KahuiPono.sn.wpd

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor

CHARLES JENCKS
Director

DAVID C. GOODE
Deputy Director

Telephone: (808) 270-7845
Fax: (808) 270-7955



COUNTY OF MAUI
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
AND WASTE MANAGEMENT**
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793

RALPH NAGAMINE, L.S., P.E.
Land Use and Codes Administration

RON R. RISK, P.E.
Wastewater Reclamation Division

LLOYD P.C.W. LEE, P.E.
Engineering Division

BRIAN HASHIRO, P.E.
Highways Division

ANDREW M. HIROSE
Solid Waste Division

January 17, 2001

Ms. Michele Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Dear Ms. Chouteau:

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ROADWAY ACCESS EASEMENT - KAHUI PONO LLC
TMK: (2) 2-9-002:017

We reviewed the subject draft environmental assessment and have the following comments.

1. The assessment states that Honokala Road and Hoolawa Roads are County roadways. It should be revised to indicate that both roads are private.
2. Best Management Practices shall be used during the construction of the gravel road. Drainage impacts shall be addressed and mitigated prior to construction.

If you have any questions, please call me at 270-7845.

Sincerely,


DAVID GOODE
Director of Public Works
and Waste Management

DG:msc/mt

S:\LUCA\CZM\kahuipono2.wpd

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



GILBERT COLOMA-AGARAN, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DEPUTIES
JANET E. KAWALO
LINNELL NISHIOKA

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakuihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES
ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

January 10, 2001

Ms. Michele Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

LOG NO: 26799 ✓
DOC NO: 0101CD12

Dear Ms. Chouteau,

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review Pursuant to the Draft Environmental Assessment Pertaining to the Proposed Kahui Pono, L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement Ho'olawa Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Island of Maui
TMK: 2-9-02:017**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment Draft EA) for the Proposed Kahui Pono, L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement. Our review is based on reports, maps, and aerial photographs maintained at the State Historic Preservation Division; no field inspection was made of the subject property.

Based on the Draft EA, we understand the proposed project area is located in Ha'iku and consists of a roadway access easement which will cross property owned by the State of Hawaii (TMK: 2-9-02:017), in order to access a vacant adjacent property (TMK: 2-9-02:021). As proposed, the approximately 400 ft long by 24 ft wide (0.231 acres) access will cross TMK: 2-9-02:017 and 035. We further understand that parcels 017 and 021 are currently vacant, undeveloped and in use as ranch lands.

A search of our records indicates the subject property has not undergone an archaeological inventory survey. The general area seems likely to have once been the location of pre-Contact farming, perhaps with scattered houses. Archaeological inventory surveys conducted of near-by properties (TMK: 2-9-02:014 & 05) have identified archaeological sites including, historic grave sites (4196, 4234), a possible burial (4238), a subsurface fire pit (4237), agriculture site (4235), surface artifact scatter (4236), the Ho'olawa Landing (2956), wetland agricultural site possibly with an associated house (4084), rock shelter (4239), an historic site associated with ranching or farming (4816).

Ms. Michele Chouteau
Page 2

Given the above information, we believe it is likely that significant historic sites are located on the subject property, as well. Therefore, we recommend that no action be taken on the proposed undertaking until an archaeological inventory survey has been conducted to determine whether significant historic sites are present. An acceptable report documenting the findings will be sent to this office for review. If significant sites are identified during the survey, a mitigation plan may need to be developed, in consultation with this office, and executed.

In addition, should an access roadway easement be planned for parcel 35 and/or development planned for parcel 21, we request the opportunity to review the plans for these undertakings prior to their commencement.

Please call Cathleen Dagher at 692-8023 if you have any questions.

Aloha,



Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

CD:jen

c: Bert Ratte, LUCA (fax: 270-7972)
Will Spence, Maui County Department of Planning (fax: 270-7253)

BENJAMIN J. CAYSTAKO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakuhikawa Building, Room 556
201 Kamehaha Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

GILBERT S. DOLOMA-AGARAL, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DEPUTIES
JANET E. KAWILO
LUNEL NIBKICKA

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES
ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS

June 4, 2001

Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D.
Cultural Surveys Hawai'i
733 North Kalaheo Avenue
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

LOG NO: 27618
DOC NO: 0105MK17

Dear Dr. Hammatt:

Subject: *Review of An Archaeological Inventory Survey for Proposed Kahui Pono
L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement and 16 Acre Parcel
Ho'olawa Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui
2-9-02:017, 21, 35*

*Thank you for the opportunity to review this report which our staff received on 2 May 2001
(Bushnell and Hammatt 2001, Archaeological Inventory Survey for Proposed Kahui Pono
L.L.C. Roadway Access Easement and 16 Acre Parcel, Ho'olawa Ahupua'a, Makawao
District, Island of Maui, TMK 2-9-02:017, -21, -35...CSH ms.).*

*The background section acceptably establishes the ahupua'a settlement pattern and predicts
the likely site pattern in the project area. The historical information provided is detailed and
summarizes the history of the post-contact period land uses.*

*The survey has adequately covered the project area documenting no historic properties in the
project area.*

*We find this report to be acceptable. The historic preservation review process is concluded.
Development of the project areas will have "no effect" on significant historic sites.*

Aloha,

Nathan Napier

for DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK:amk

c. *John Min, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634*
Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972

10/09/2000 20:25 808-573-8392
Dec-21-99 02:29pm From-CARLSMITH BALL MAUI

DAVID BARRATT

PAGE 02/02
T-656 P.02/02 F-876

BENJAMIN J. CAYetano
Director of Water



TIMOTHY E. JOHNS
Commissioner
BRUCE S. ANDERSON
ROBERT G. GIBALD
ERWAN C. MISHIDA
DAVID A. MOBRIGA
HERBERT M. RICHARDS, JR.
LYNEL T. NISHIOKA
Deputy Director

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 431
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809
DEC 16 1999

Mr Tom C. Leuteneker and Randall H. Endo, Esq
Carlsmith Ball, Attorneys at Law
P. O. Box 1086
Wailuku, Maui HI 96793-1086

59 DEC 20 9 11 AM

Tom and Randy

Dear Messrs. Leuteneker and Endo:

Waikakulu Watercourse, Hamakualoa, Makawao, Maui

This is in reference to your letter dated November 1, 1999, requesting whether development of a roadway crossing over State Parcels TMK 2-9-02:12, & 17 requires a stream channel alteration permit pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes §174C-71.

We discussed the Waikakulu Watercourse with the Maui Office of the Land Division, and they indicate the watercourse is normally dry at the point of the crossing. Based on this information, the Waikakulu Watercourse is not considered to be a stream and a stream channel alteration permit will not be required for a crossing at the location you indicated in your letter.

Thank you for your inquiry. If you have any questions regarding this letter please call David Higa toll free at 984-2400 extension 70249.

Sincerely,

LINNEL T. NISHIOKA
Deputy Director

DH:sd

c. Land Division, Maui Office

(included for background informational purposes)

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



TIMOTHY E. JOHNS
CHAIRPERSON
BRUCE S. ANDERSON
ROBERT G. GIRALD
BRIAN C. NISHIDA
DAVID A. NOBRIGA
HERBERT M. RICHARDS, JR.
LINNEL T. NISHIOKA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

SEP 20 2000

Ms. Michele N. Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Ave, Suite 105
Makawao, HI 96768

Dear Ms. Chouteau:

Thank you for your faxed letter regarding the preparation of a draft Environmental Assessment for a roadway access easement across a parcel of land owned by the State of Hawaii (TMK No. 2-9-002:017).

We understand that the proposed roadway may affect Waikakulu watercourse. If the watercourse supports 'instream uses', a stream channel alteration permit pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes §174C-71 may be required. The Environmental Assessment should include a description of the Waikakulu watercourse, including maps, photos and description of aquatic life.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please call David Higa toll free at 984-2400 extension 70249 or toll at 587-0249.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Nishioka".

LINNEL T. NISHIOKA
Deputy Director

DH:sd

c. Land Division, Maui Office

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809
DEC 14 2000

TIMOTHY E. JOHNS
CHAIRPERSON
BRUCE S. ANDERSON
ROBERT G. GIRALD
BRIAN C. NISHIDA
DAVID A. NOBRIGA
HERBERT M. RICHARDS, JR.
LINNELL T. NISHIOKA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Ms. Michele Chouteau
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Dear Ms. Chouteau:

Stream Channel Alteration Permit Applicability
Waikakulu Stream, Haiku, Maui, (TMK: 2-9-02:017)

This is in response to your letter dated November 21, 2000, and the draft Environmental Assessment, requesting an assessment to determine if a stream channel alteration permit is required for a proposed access easement across a parcel of land owned by the State of Hawaii.

From the photos you provided and discussion with the Maui Branch of the Land Division, DLNR, we understand this watercourse is dry at the location of the proposed easement. Therefore, a stream channel alteration permit would not be required.

Thank you for consulting with us on our permit requirements. If you have any questions, please call David Higa at 587-0249 or toll-free at 984-2400, extension 70249.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linnell T. Nishioka".

LINNELL T. NISHIOKA
Deputy Director

SKS:sd

c. Land Division

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

236 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
SUITE 702
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE (808) 588-4185
FACSIMILE (808) 588-4188

January 18, 2001

Dean Uchida, Administrator
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Attention: Louis Wada

Dear Mr. Uchida:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for Kahui Pono Roadway Access
Easement; Haiku, Maui

We have the following comments to offer:

1. Two-sided pages: In order to reduce bulk and save on paper, please consider printing on both sides of the pages in the final document.
2. Maps: Additional maps are required to clarify for the reader the exact location of the subject parcel. In the final EA enclose regional and area maps in addition to those provided, each with the project site indicated.
3. Consultations: Even though this office did not respond to your requests for early comments, please contact the State Historic Preservation Division of DLNR again regarding possible resources on this parcel. Although formerly used for grazing, this does not preclude the possibility that historic or archeological resources may be present.
4. Contacts: Document all contacts in the final EA, including responses made to those commenting during the pre-consultation phase. Be sure to include copies of all correspondence.
5. Cultural impacts assessment: Act 50 was passed by the Legislature in April of 2000. This mandates an assessment of impacts to local cultural practices by the proposed project. In the final EA include such an assessment. For assistance in the preparation refer to our *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts*. Contact our office for a paper copy or go to our homepage at <http://www.state.hi.us/health/oeqc/index.html>. You will also find the text of Act 50 linked to this section of our homepage.

Dean Uchida
January 18, 2001
Page 2

6. Flora and fauna: In the final EA provide documentation, such as a survey carried out by a qualified biologist, to support your claim of no impacts to resident flora and fauna.
7. Future development: We are concerned that future development of the property may be more intensive than that indicated in the EA, bringing with it undesirable impacts of a magnitude greater than those stemming from the construction of farm buildings or a few single family homes. In the final EA indicate more specifically what your plans are for the future use of this parcel.

If you have any questions, call Nancy Heinrich at 586-4185.

Sincerely,



GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
Director

c: Michele Chouteau

United States
Department of
Agriculture



Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

210 Iml Kala St.
Suite 209
Wailuku, HI 96793

Our People...Our Islands...In Harmony

DATE: September 13, 2000

Ms. Michelle N. Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Ave., Suite 105
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Dear Ms. Chouteau,

SUBJECT: Kahui Pono, L.L.C.; TMK: 2-9-002: 017

It is difficult to review the roadway adequacy without any topographic outlay of the land area. However, if the gradient alignment of the proposed access road is less than five percent, I would see no problem with its development. However, if it is greater and depending upon its individual situation, water bars and vegetated improvements may be necessary.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Neal S. Fujiwara".

Neal S. Fujiwara
District Conservationist

ISAAC DAVIS HALL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

2087 WELLS STREET

WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

(808) 244-9017

FAX (808) 244-6775

November 2, 2000

Via Facsimile and U.S. Mail
(808) 572-2266

Ms. Michele N. Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Maui, Hawaii 96768

Re: Early Consultation on Draft EA for Kahui Pono for Access Road

Dear Michele Chouteau:

I have been retained by Ms. Leslie Danziger to respond to the letter which you have written to her. We trust that the Draft EA which you will be preparing will fully comply with Chapter 343 and the underlying regulations. A few preliminary comments follow:

Our understanding of the access road is that, in addition to being located as you have shown on the tax map which you attached, it will also run along TMK No. (II) 2-9-2:11 and also provide access to the small kuleana within parcel 11. This access road should be accurately described. All of the parcels to which it will provide access should be identified as well as the development which may be anticipated on each of those parcels.

The access road, accurately described, will come very close to Ms. Danziger's property. Hence, Ms. Danziger is concerned with the noise resulting from the vehicular use of these roadways in an area which heretofore has been very quiet. As a mitigation measure, you should consider constructing earthen berms where the roadways pass close by to Ms. Danziger's property.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these initial comments. I am certain that further more detailed comments will be submitted once the Draft EA is published. Would you kindly provide me with two copies of the Draft EA when it is submitted to OEQC.

Sincerely yours,


Isaac Hall

cc: Leslie Danziger

ISAAC DAVIS HALL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
2087 WELLS STREET
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-9017
FAX (808) 244-6775

CONFIRMATION
COPY

January 22, 2001

Via Facsimile and U.S. Mail
(808) 572-2266

Ms. Michele N. Chouteau
Chouteau Consulting
3620 Baldwin Avenue, Suite 105
Makawao, Maui, Hawaii 96768

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment; Kahui Pono LLC,
Applicant; TMK No. (II) 2-9-002:017

Dear Michele Chouteau:

This letter is written on behalf of Ms. Leslie Danziger and constitutes our comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment ("DEA") which you have prepared for the "Proposed Roadway Access Easement" project for Kahui Pono, LLC. The following defects exist which should prevent a FONSI from being entered at this point in time.

1. The project has not been described accurately. The full extent of the easements which were designated by Court order were not included. These easements will also run along TMK No. (II) 2-9-2:11 and also provide access to the small kuleana within Parcel 11. Because this portion of the easements has not been described, the impacts of these easements have not been addressed.

2. The proposed developments which will be facilitated by these access easements have not been accurately described. It is legally insufficient to state that no particular development is proposed now so that the impacts of future development will be addressed at a later date. The development scenarios suggested in the DEA have not been fully addressed.

3. It is well known that access roads induce secondary growth. Nowhere have these long range, secondary impacts been addressed in a legally sufficient manner.

4. An archeological survey should have been included as part of the environmental process. Without any survey prepared by an archeologist, it is impossible to conclude that this roadway and the development which it will allow will not have any significant archeological adverse impacts.

5. There is no study of the cultural impacts of this project included within the DEA. This is required by our environmental regulations. It is impossible to conclude that this roadway will not have any adverse impacts upon the exercise of traditional and customary rights by Native Hawaiians.

6. Ms. Danziger has suggested that mitigation measures are necessary to be implemented as part of this project to reduce adverse visual and noise impacts to acceptable levels. Although you were on notice of these adverse impacts, the DEA ignores them and does not include mitigation measures protective of my client's interest. We trust that you will contact us to discuss these.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment upon this Draft Environmental Assessment.

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Hall

IH/sn

cc: Leslie Danziger
OEQC
danziger/letdanziger2

RESPONSES TRANSMITTED

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

April 25, 2001

Mr. John E. Min
Planning Director
County of Maui
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Dear Mr. Min,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment for Roadway Access Easement
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

Thank you for your review of the above-referenced draft Environmental Assessment and for the comments provided by your December 1, 2001 letter. On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C., we appreciate this opportunity to respond as follows:

1. The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) offered comments to the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) by letter dated January 10, 2001, recommending that an archaeological inventory survey be conducted. The archaeological inventory survey should be completed within one week and will then be submitted to SHPD. The final EA will include SHPD's January 10th letter, our response, and the archaeological inventory survey.
2. The final EA will include detailed information relating to flora and fauna as determined during the archaeological field work.

We hope that these responses adequately address your comments. At this time, we anticipate submitting the final Environmental Assessment to the Department of Land and Natural Resources in mid-May. We will provide a copy to your office, as well as to other agencies and individuals who provided comments or were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final documents.

Thank you, again, for your thoughtful review of the draft Environmental Assessment and for your attention to this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you or your staff have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Michele N. Chouteau

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

April 25, 2001

Mr. David Goode
Director of Public Works and Waste Management
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Dear Mr. Goode,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment for Roadway Access Easement
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

Thank you for your review of the above-referenced draft Environmental Assessment and for the comments provided by your January 17, 2001 letter. On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C., we appreciate this opportunity to respond as follows:

1. The final Environmental Assessment (EA) will correctly state that Honokala Road and Hoolawa Road are private roadways and not County roadways.
2. Best Management Practices will be used during the construction of the gravel road, as required by Chapter 20.08, Maui County Code. Prior to construction of the road, during the permitting process, drainage impacts will be addressed and mitigated in consultation with your Department.

We hope that these responses adequately address your comments. At this time, we anticipate submitting the final Environmental Assessment to the Department of Land and Natural Resources in mid-May. We will provide a copy to your office, as well as to other agencies and individuals who provided comments or were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final documents.

Thank you, again, for your thoughtful review of the draft Environmental Assessment and for your attention to this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you or your staff have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Michele N. Chouteau

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

April 25, 2001

Don Hibbard, Ph.D., Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707

Dear Mr. Hibbard,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment for Roadway Access Easement
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

Thank you for your review of the above-referenced draft Environmental Assessment and for the comments provided by your January 10, 2001 letter. On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C., we appreciate this opportunity to respond.

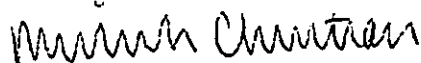
Cultural Surveys Hawaii has been retained to conduct an archaeological inventory survey of the subject property (the 0.231-acre proposed gravel roadway area) and parcel 21 (the 15-acre property which is proposed to be accessed by the roadway). Additionally, Cultural Surveys Hawaii is preparing a cultural impacts assessment of the proposed roadway area and parcel 21.

The archaeological inventory survey should be completed within one week and will be submitted to your office for review. The final Environmental Assessment will include both the archaeological inventory survey and the cultural impacts assessment.

We hope that this response adequately addresses your comments. At this time, we anticipate submitting the final Environmental Assessment to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Maui District Land Agent) in mid-May. We will provide a copy to your office, as well as to other agencies and individuals who provided comments or were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final documents.

Thank you, again, for your thoughtful review of the draft Environmental Assessment and for your attention to this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you or your staff have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Michele N. Chouteau

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

April 25, 2001

Ms. Linnel Nishioka, Deputy Director
Division of Water Resource Management
State Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809

Dear Ms. Nishioka,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment for Roadway Access Easement
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

Thank you for your review of the above-referenced draft Environmental Assessment and for the comments provided by your December 14, 2000 letter.

On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C., we appreciate your clarification that a stream channel alteration permit would not be required for the proposed roadway access easement.

At this time, we anticipate submitting the final Environmental Assessment to the Department of Land and Natural Resources in mid-May. We will provide a copy to your office, as well as to other agencies and individuals who provided comments or were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final documents.

Thank you, again, for your thoughtful review of the draft Environmental Assessment. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you or your staff have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Michele N. Chouteau

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

April 25, 2001

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
State of Hawai'i
235 South Beretania Street
Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear Ms. Salmonson,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment for Roadway Access Easement
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

Thank you for your review of the above-referenced draft Environmental Assessment. Kahui Pono, L.L.C. has reviewed a copy of your January 18, 2001 letter to the Department of Land and Natural Resources offering comments. We appreciate this opportunity to respond as follows:

1. Two-sided pages. The final Environmental Assessment (EA) will be reproduced using both sides of the pages wherever possible.
2. Maps. The final EA will include additional maps and indications of the subject property and vicinity.
3. Consultations. The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) offered comments by letter dated January 10, 2001, recommending that an archaeological inventory survey be conducted. The archaeological inventory survey should be completed within one week and will then be submitted to SHPD. The final EA will include SHPD's January 10th letter, our response, and the archaeological inventory survey.
4. Contacts. All correspondence and documentation of contacts will be included in the final EA.
5. Cultural impacts assessment. The cultural impacts assessment should be completed within two weeks and will be included in the final EA.
6. Flora and fauna. The final EA will include additional information relating to flora and fauna as determined during the archaeological field work.

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Page Two
April 25, 2001

7. Future development. The most intensive development anticipated for parcel 21 would be its subdivision into three lots, each containing two dwellings. This development scenario will be described in detail in the final EA.

We hope that these responses adequately address your comments. At this time, we anticipate submitting the final Environmental Assessment to the Department of Land and Natural Resources in mid-May. We will provide a copy to your office, as well as to other agencies and individuals who provided comments or were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final documents.

Thank you, again, for your thoughtful review of the draft Environmental Assessment and for your attention to this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you or your staff have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Michele N. Chouteau

CHOUTEAU CONSULTING
CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ↔ SMART DEVELOPMENT

April 25, 2001

Mr. Isaac Davis Hall
Attorney at Law
2087 Wells Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Dear Mr. Hall,

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment for Roadway Access Easement
Kahui Pono, L.L.C., Applicant
TMK No. 2-9-002: 017

Thank you for your review of the above-referenced draft Environmental Assessment on behalf of your client, Ms. Leslie Danziger, and for the comments provided by your January 22, 2001 letter. On behalf of Kahui Pono, L.L.C., we appreciate this opportunity to respond as follows:

1. As noted on page 9 of the draft Environmental Assessment (EA), parcel 11 can already be accessed by one easement across parcel 35. The impacts of the easement across parcel 35 were evaluated in the draft EA, and will be evaluated in the final EA, only to the extent that such impacts relate to the proposed easement across parcel 17 and the use or development of parcel 21. Other impacts, such as the use of parcel 11, are generally unrelated to the proposed easement across parcel 17 and the use or development of parcel 21.
2. The most intensive development anticipated for parcel 21 would be its subdivision into three lots, each containing two dwellings. This development scenario will be described in detail in the final EA.
3. As noted on page 9 of the draft EA, the proposed easement, if approved, would be granted in favor of parcel 21. No other parcels would be lawfully accessed by the proposed easement. Therefore, "secondary growth" could generally occur only with additional easements being granted.
4. An archaeological inventory survey is being conducted and should be completed in the near future, at which time it will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division for review. The archaeological inventory survey will be included in the final EA.

Mr. Isaac Davis Hall
April 25, 2001
Page Two

5. A cultural impacts assessment is being prepared and will also be included in the final EA.
6. The draft EA discusses "climate, air quality and noise" on pages 6 and 7, and "community" on pages 8 and 9. Ms. Danziger's concerns were cited and discussed in both of these sections, and your November 2, 2000 letter was included as an exhibit to the draft EA. Therefore, Ms. Danziger's opinion of the proposed easement's potential noise impacts were not ignored by the draft EA. As noted on page 7, Kahui Pono believes that the natural topography of the area will provide Ms. Danziger's two parcels with substantial insulation from any noise from the proposed easement.

We would be happy to meet with you at the subject property or at either of Ms. Danziger's properties to determine, together, the potential impacts of the proposed easement and to discuss appropriate mitigation. I have left several telephone messages at your law office over the past few months in an effort to progress on this issue. I hope to hear from you soon.

We hope that these responses adequately address your comments. At this time, we anticipate submitting the final Environmental Assessment to the Department of Land and Natural Resources in mid-May. We will provide a copy to your office, as well as to other agencies and individuals who provided comments or were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final documents.

Thank you, again, for your review of the draft Environmental Assessment and for your attention to this letter. Please contact me if you have any questions, require additional information, or wish to further discuss Ms. Danziger's concerns.

Sincerely,



Michele N. Chouteau

PHOTOGRAPHS

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Hoolawa Road



Hoolawa Road



Hoolawa Road



Common boundary of parcels 11, 17 and 35 roughly follows the fence (view looking mauka, where roadway access is proposed)



Southwestern corner of parcel 21 indicated by stake (view looking west, where roadway access is proposed)



View from parcel 17 (looking makai, across parcel 21)



View from parcel 17,
looking west across parcel 11
(site of intermittent
Waiakulu Stream)



Vegetation on parcel 11
(site of intermittent
Waiakulu Stream)



View from parcel 11,
looking west
(site of intermittent
Waiakulu Stream)